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No. 4

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,
January 8, 2020.

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 7, 2020, 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, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

AIRSTRIKE AGAINST GENERAL SOLEIMANI

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, in response to a successful, precise United States airstrike against Iranian terrorist General Soleimani, a strike that was carefully thought out, that was vetted, that was carefully planned by our President, the Secretary of State, White House leadership, and the Pentagon, my Democrat colleagues are threatening to force a vote to restrict

our President's ability to exercise his constitutional powers as Commander in Chief and, thus, place more American lives at risk.

Listen, I don't want a war. The President doesn't want a war. Many, many Kansans I have talked to, they don't want any more American lives lost in an endless war in the Middle East. But what Kansans do want is a President who draws a red line and actually means it, that if you harm an American or any American interests, we will respond swiftly, decisively, and, yes, disproportionately.

For Kansans, it is pure and simple common sense that the American President protect our country, protect our people from imminent threats posed by those who seek to do us harm. If you are a known terrorist who has brutality murdered hundreds of American soldiers and is actively planning to kill more Americans, our leaders, our President has the authority to quickly stop that threat by any means necessary. This power is a core executive function of the Commander in Chief under Article II of the Constitution.

This resolution that may be offered by Democrats today—and I say “may.” It sounds like now they are back-walking it, that they have probably done some type of a polling or some type of a study group that says this is not going to poll very well. But they have been threatening to offer a resolution that would undermine the President's ability to swiftly respond to Iran and its proxies' acts of aggression against our Nation and our interests. In other words, it would undermine the President's ability to protect our homeland and protect the American people.

By eliminating Soleimani, President Trump took decisive action to protect Americans and to rid the world of an evil terrorist who was actively planning more death and destruction. The President was doing his job to deesca-

late a very tense situation, to save American lives, and was damn right to do so. We are all safer today.

SPEAKER PELOSI'S REFUSAL TO TRANSMIT ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, after the unprecedented impeachment witch hunt conducted in the Chamber this past year, Speaker PELOSI has still not transmitted the sham Articles of Impeachment to the Senate. This would seem to fly in the face of common sense, the Constitution, and precedent.

It is not just Republicans who have been saying how ridiculous this is. Speaker PELOSI's refusal to transmit the articles is now coming under scrutiny from her own fellow Democrats in the Senate. One Senator said, “She should send the articles over”; another, “Let us do what we have to do over here”; and, finally, a third Democratic Senator, “I'm hoping they will come over here soon. I think most people are ready to get this moving on.”

The only thing that Speaker PELOSI's 3-week charade has done is show the public the weakness of Democrats' case and show, indeed, he has not been given a safe political process and it is all for theater.

Please, Ms. PELOSI, please, Speaker PELOSI, allow the Senate to get on with the people's work: to pass USMCA, to lower healthcare costs, and to improve our infrastructure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

IMPROVING EFFORTS TO ATTACK SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, today marks a sobering anniversary. Three years ago today, Scarlett Lillian Pauley, a magnetic, vibrant, 16-month-

□ 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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old died suddenly and unexpectedly. She was born at 11:25 a.m. on August 31, 2015, a happy and healthy 6-pound, 4-ounce, 20-inch-long baby.

This vibrant little girl loved her mama and her dada and her pets. Scarlett loved books. She could read for hours. Her favorite book was "Barnyard Dance!" by Sandra Boynton. She loved and she was loved.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated story. Each year, hundreds of children die unexpectedly and their deaths go unexplained, even after an investigation. Each year, nearly 3,500 children up to age 1 die suddenly. Among infants, my colleagues may have heard of the leading cause being SIDS, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

These devastated families want answers which, unfortunately, don't come. One reason is that States and municipalities all over the country collect inconsistent and often incomplete data on these unexplained sudden deaths; and, even with these efforts, they are irreconcilable.

If we can't even collect good and consistent data, how can we expect to reverse this trend or even prevent it?

Mr. Speaker, we can and we must do more to save the lives of our most vulnerable, which is why I introduced the Scarlett's Sunshine on Sudden Unexpected Death Act, H.R. 2271, named in honor of little Scarlett. This bill would authorize efforts to improve the investigation of these deaths nationwide to help find answers that can guide prevention efforts.

It would also support better data initiatives of safe sleep education and other efforts to prevent such deaths and support for grieving families, among other provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I was so inspired to do this because I have, in fact, been to the homes of grieving parents who have lost their child to sudden infant death.

I am so grateful that this is bipartisan legislation. There are 62 bipartisan sponsors, and I just want to name a few of them on the other side.

TOM COLE is the cosponsor on the Republican side, along with JAIME HERERA BEUTLER, who has given birth to three children since she has become a Member of this body, and CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, who is on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

This bipartisan legislation has also been endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the March of Dimes, Children's Hospital Association, Cribs for Kids, First Candle, SUDC Foundation, KID: Fighting for Product Safety, Aaron Matthew SIDS Research Guild of Seattle Children's Hospital, the Mackenzie Blair Foundation of New Jersey, Jaxin's Cause in Ohio, the Scarlett Lillian Pauley Foundation, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, and Safe Kids Worldwide.

Today, the Health Subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee will hold hearings on this legislation, bringing it one step closer to law. One of the witnesses will be

Scarlett's mom, someone who took her grief and turned it into activism, and I believe she is going to speak eloquently of the challenges that families across our country who experience such a tragedy face.

Though Scarlett is gone, she is not forgotten. Passing this bipartisan bill is one way we can honor her and save lives. If this bill helps save one life—and I am confident that it will do more than that—it is worth it.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

CONGRATULATING REESE DEHEN ON HER OUTSTANDING ATHLETIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an outstanding athlete from Anoka, Minnesota.

Reese Dehen, this year, became a repeat State champion in swimming. She won the State swimming title in the Class AA 200 individual medley, and then the sophomore from Anoka continued to add a second State championship in the 100 breaststroke during the swimming State championships at the University of Minnesota.

Reese is an outstanding young talent and one of Minnesota's premier athletes. She is also a role model for thousands of young swimmers and student athletes who make the sacrifice to achieve the best they can be.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Reese and thank her for being a great role model. Our entire community is proud of her.

HONORING CHRISTOPHER STEWART, AN OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Christopher Stewart of North Lakes Academy charter school in Forest Lake, Minnesota. Mr. Stewart took learning to a new level this past year, participating in a program designed to preserve and amplify the history of fallen U.S. service personnel.

For an entire year, Mr. Stewart researched the life and service of Richard Willard Moody, a fallen World War II hero of the United States Army's 129th Aero Squadron assigned to the French Escadrille Br. 129. Mr. Moody was from Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he fought bravely on behalf of the United States before making the ultimate sacrifice in France.

Sponsored by National History Day, in conjunction with the U.S. World War I Centennial Commission and the Pritzker Military Museum and Library, Mr. Stewart brought history to life and revived and preserved the memory of Richard Willard Moody. In fact, he even traveled to France to give a graveside eulogy and, when he returned to the United States, used this experience to teach his students.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. Stewart for remembering a fallen hero and preserving his legacy. His students are

lucky to have him and so is Minnesota's Sixth Congressional District.

HONORING STAN NELSON, A MINNESOTA HERO

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Stan Nelson for his decades of service to the United States and to the city of Anoka, Minnesota.

Stan is well known throughout his community as a man of faith, family, and football. Some know Stan as "Coach." Others know him as "Lieutenant Junior Grade." Others know Stan as a Minnesota Senior Olympic gold medalist. Today, we add "Hero" to the list of titles that accompany his name.

Stan was a student and football player at Augsburg College who went on to enlist in the Navy following the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Stan operated one of the first boats to land on Omaha Beach on D-day.

Following his service in World War II, Stan went on to coach the Anoka High School football team for 26 years, becoming a legend in Anoka and a mentor for generations of players. In honor of his repeated sacrifices, Haven for Heroes, a local nonprofit that provides transitional housing for veterans, recently dedicated their auditorium in honor of Stan.

Men like Stan deserve to be honored. He has lived a life as a servant leader. And at age 99, he hasn't slowed down.

Mr. Speaker, we are honored that Stan's name will forever adorn the Haven for Heroes auditorium, and I thank him for his service to Anoka and to his country.

RECOGNIZING STARKEY HEARING TECHNOLOGIES

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Starkey Hearing Technologies, a Minnesota-based manufacturer of hearing aids, for earning a place on Time magazine's list of Best 2019 Inventions.

Starkey's invention of the Livio AI hearing aid not only provides users with improved hearing quality, but it also tracks an individual's body and brain health.

This device, in addition, has several features that apply to our fast-paced world: It can stream music; it can act like a smart assistant; and it can even translate languages.

Minnesota is proud of its many innovators and inventors. From Medtronic's pacemaker to Starkey's cutting-edge hearing devices, Minnesota remains one of our country's premier medtech hubs.

I congratulate Starkey for its amazing contribution to hearing health for patients across the country. Minnesotans are proud that they call our great State home.

□ 1015

ADDRESSING WORKFORCE SHORTAGES FOR AMERICAN FARMS

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the recent passage of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, H.R. 5038.

I want to thank my colleague from the State of Washington, Mr. DAN

NEWHOUSE, and my colleagues from across the aisle for working in good faith in search of a solution to a long-standing issue in our agricultural community.

Workforce shortages are crippling our most important industries. In the Sixth District of Minnesota, agriculture and manufacturing have suffered the most. Farmers need assurances they will be able to maintain their farm over the long term and that includes having a reliable workforce.

Unfortunately, H.R. 5038 fell short of addressing key changes to our temporary worker visa programs.

While we have more work to do, I appreciate my colleagues' efforts to find solutions to the challenges.

HAVE A FAIR TRIAL IN THE SENATE

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 because I love my country.

I rise today with my mnemonic notes in hand to discuss impeachment. As we all know, there is an expectation of a trial in the Senate. The people of the United States of America expect a fair trial, not a fake trial.

Well, what is a fake trial? A fake trial exists when you have the equivalent of the foreperson of the jury indicating that he is coordinating efforts and working with the person who is accused; that is the President. The majority leader is indicating that he is working with the President, and he is a part of the jury. That is a fake trial.

You have a fake trial when you don't allow material, relevant witnesses to come forth and give their testimony. It is undisputed.

It is agreed to by most persons with some understanding of what is going on, that Mr. John Bolton, the National Security Advisor, former, is a material witness and should be heard. He has not been heard and has indicated that he will testify if subpoenaed. Mr. Bolton ought to be subpoenaed and he ought to be heard so that we can have a fair trial; not a fake trial.

It won't be a trial. Here is what it will be: It will be a briefing. If you simply call the Members to order, Mr. Majority Leader, and if you simply read what has been presented to you from the House, that is nothing more than a briefing.

And if the end result is something other than the President being convicted, all you have done is postpone justice. That is it. You are just postponing justice, but you also have done one additional thing. You will have said to the people of this country that the balance of power that you are there to protect is something that you would neglect.

The balance of power is something that we must have if we are not to have a monarchy. If we are to maintain de-

mocracy, there has to be a balance of power. The House of Representatives has to have the opportunity to investigate. The President blocked witnesses, blocked evidence that is of another nature—written evidence, if you will.

He has blocked evidence and witnesses, and witnesses are evidence, and we and the Members of the House have impeached him—and he will be impeached forever, by the way. We have impeached him for impeding a congressional investigation.

In so doing, we expect the Senate to at least protect the balance of power. That is what the House is here for. We are the sword of Damocles when it comes to the President. We are there, hanging there to let him know that he can be punished in the Senate by virtue of the House having impeached—punished in the sense that he will be removed from office, not in the sense that he would ever go to jail.

Finally this, on the question of war or peace: Mr. President, I believe Iran has given you an off-ramp. I think you ought to take the off-ramp that is going to lead to deescalation because it also leads to the road of peace.

I am a person who believes in peace. Choose peace. Choose the off-ramp that has been given to you and give us an opportunity to move forward with the work of the country. You will still be impeached, however.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to a perceived viewing audience.

SUPPORT LIFESAVING AGENT ORANGE BILLS

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the thousands of Vietnam war veterans who served our country but are unable to receive the VA benefits they earned and were promised.

When Mr. Bill Rhodes from Mena, Arkansas, first reached out to my office several years ago, his case seemed simple. He just needed our assistance in filing a benefits claim with the VA. But we soon learned he wasn't eligible because the VA didn't extend the presumption of Agent Orange exposure to veterans who served in Thailand during the Vietnam war.

Mr. Rhodes isn't a unique case. There are thousands of other veterans across the country who put their lives on the line during the Vietnam war. They made it home safely, only to learn years later that exposure to Agent Orange was making them sick.

Military personnel involved with the storage and transportation of Agent Orange suffered the worst rates of exposure. The average concentration of the toxic chemical was 13 times the recommended rate for domestic use.

Despite constant reassurance that it was safe and harmless to handle during the war, veterans began reporting symptoms of lymphoma, leukemia, respiratory cancer, prostate cancer, diabetes, digestive disorders, and other diseases.

Thanks to the passage of the Blue Water Navy Act last year, we are finally seeing progress as of January 1. Veterans who served off the coast of Vietnam are finally able to receive benefits for their exposure.

This bill also included language I introduced that extends benefits to children born with spina bifida as a result of their parent's exposure to toxic herbicides.

The Blue Water Navy Act is a big win for many veterans, but our work is not finished.

Mr. Horace Wynn, another Vietnam veteran in our district, reached out this past year regarding his diagnosis and its relation to Agent Orange.

Mr. Wynn's advocacy is why I introduced the bipartisan Keeping Our Promises Act, which would make an additional nine medical conditions eligible for benefits that stem from Agent Orange exposure.

I also reintroduced a bill from the 115th Congress, H.R. 2201, that would allow Vietnam-era veterans who served in Thailand to apply for benefits based on exposure to Agent Orange. This bill is a direct result of my conversations with Mr. Rhodes, and Arkansas Senator JOHN BOOZMAN has introduced the same legislation in the Senate.

Veteran organizations across the country are mailing letters of support in orange envelopes to their elected Representatives, urging them to support these lifesaving bills. The least we can do is listen. But we should do more. We must pass these bills for our Nation's veterans. They deserve it.

Our men and women in uniform put their lives on the line to serve their country. In return, we promised that we would provide assistance for their medical bills and benefits. It is past time we keep those promises.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in both the House and the Senate to join me in getting these bills passed and signed into law.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the impending impacts of climate change on our planet and the unquestionable impact that all of us are aware of.

Over the world, we see prolonged droughts fueling disastrous fires. Over the last 6 months we have watched horrific bushfires in Australia with tremendous losses. People have died, half a billion animals have been lost, and millions of acres of land have been swallowed up by flames.

As a lifelong resident of California, I have witnessed similar devastation in

our own communities as a result of climate change. The past 2 years alone were the two worst fire seasons on record. Climate change has, no doubt, heightened the impact of these fires which is why we are witnessing these horrific impacts, and they are so difficult to manage.

Climate change is happening now and we must do more. For starters, we must continue to make significant efforts to reduce our carbon footprint. We must continue to invest in clean air and affordable transportation made more readily available to all of our communities throughout the country.

Last year, the House took strong steps to protect our planet in the future by passing H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act. H.R. 9 confronts the climate crisis by keeping us in the Paris Agreement, and demanding a plan of action from the administration to participate in a meaningful fashion. But that bill, along with hundreds of others, are currently sitting on Senator McConnell's desk collecting dust, sadly.

These current events have made it clear that we have an imperative need to act on this climate crisis. And while we wait for the Senate to act, I am doing all that I can to make a difference in California as it relates to our air quality, transportation, and our water needs that are impacted.

As a member of the State legislature, years ago, I created the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District to help monitor and reduce pollution in the valley and improve our air quality, and we have made progress.

I am also the cosponsor and helped to introduce the Clean Corridors Act and the Clean School Bus Act that also reduced greenhouse gases.

We have also helped kick-start California's High-Speed Rail project which will get millions of drivers out of their cars and into cleaner, more accessible transportation, along with our inner-city transportation, our intermodal concept to use all of the modes of transportation more effectively for cleaner air quality.

I am also working on water legislation that will help improve conservation and work toward a sustainable water supply for our farmers and cleaner water for our communities throughout California.

California's broken water system is not suited to deal with the increased volatility caused by climate change.

For those of you who are unaware, California gets most of its water, its moisture, between November and March. The rains are important. They are critical, and the snow in the mountains are Mother Nature's icebox.

With climate change, we see the droughts have become longer and more intense, and the storms that we rely on for the snowpack are fewer and are at a higher elevation, which means this incredible water system that we have created over the last 100 years has to adapt to those changes.

Food is a national security issue, not only in California, but in America and throughout the world. Without a reliable supply of water, we cannot grow food, not only for our Nation but for the planet, and so this is a critical issue.

We need to understand that for 7 billion people on the planet in the last 2 years—suggested to increase to 9 billion by the middle of this century—the ability to provide a sustainable water supply for the entire world and for us to grow food to feed our people in this country is absolutely critical.

Therefore, we have a moral responsibility to be good stewards of this planet that we call home for ourselves and for the future generations to come.

As we begin the new year, let's work together now to find bipartisan, commonsense solutions to help us pass along a better planet for future generations to come. This, among all of the other difficult issues we face, I believe, is the primary challenge of the 21st century.

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL HEALTH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of rural health and what it means to the nearly 60 million Americans who call rural America home.

No matter where you live, access to quality healthcare should not be considered a luxury. Recently, a local hospital in my district was recognized as a healthcare leader in rural America. The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Northwest campus in Venango County was one of 18 rural hospitals in the Nation to receive an award for excellence and patient safety and quality in 2019.

The accolade is given annually by The Leapfrog Group serving more than 2,100 hospitals to find the Nation's best in healthcare safety and quality.

Hospitals like UPMC Northwest are just one piece of the puzzle when it comes to building a network of reliable care in rural America.

In many cases, rural residents can still live very far away from the closest hospital, which makes getting quality care even more difficult.

Telehealth can help reduce barriers to health services for all residents, particularly the elderly, and those with limited mobility. The Northwest campus of UPMC has been a leader in telehealth and telemedicine.

Telehealth options are becoming increasingly available in not only rural communities, but across the country. Ninety percent of healthcare executives say their organizations are developing or already offer telehealth services, and in 2018, approximately 7 million individuals took advantage of a telehealth consultation.

□ 1030

Telehealth services are a great tool for those who may live far away from a hospital, but it also takes much of the hassle out of scheduling an appointment and makes routine care much more efficient.

Mr. Speaker, I have been proud to assist in leading the advancement of telehealth and telemedicine legislatively in this body, including the STEP Act, which greatly expanded access to telemedicine to our Active Duty military, Reserve, and Guard. That was signed by President Obama in the VETS Act, which did the same thing for our American veterans under the VA MISSION Act signed by President Trump.

As we continue to explore ways to increase access, affordability, quality, and basic choice, telehealth or telemedicine must be a part of that conversation.

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, "All is well!" "So far, so good!"

This is the latest sequel in Trump's government-by-tweets, that couldn't be further from reality. Hopefully, we pray that no American lives were lost last night. But every American is less safe today than before Trump's assassination of a major foreign leader. He has taken us to the brink of war, and, hopefully, he will use the opportunity of a restrained counterattack not to escalate further but to seek an off-ramp to deescalate the crisis that could endanger the world.

Attack begetting attack, and hate begetting hate—in that direction lies the abyss. The only justification that he can offer for ignoring President Ronald Reagan's Executive Order against assassination of foreign leaders is that of an imminent attack, that we need to get them before they get us. He has failed to offer any such evidence of an imminent attack to justify this rash assassination that previous administrations, Republican and Democrat, and the Israelis who had the capacity to do this, recognized posed more danger than good.

"Overreliance on our packing the biggest gun and having the fastest draw as in some old John Wayne western movie does not truly make us safer. This is not a formula for the safety of our families. It is a formula for international anarchy. A quick draw may eliminate the occasional villain, but it comes at the cost of destabilizing the world, disrupting the hope of international law and order, and, ultimately, it will make even Austin a very unsafe place in which to live."

Those were the precise words I used in challenging the horrendous Bush-Cheney invasion of Iraq, and they apply even more today to the war with Iran, a country that is about four times

the size and three times the population of prewar Iraq and has far more capacity to do harm to us and our allies.

Trump has no plan and no strategy in the Middle East. Ending one general's life is not an endgame. Like the invasion of Iraq, already the biggest winner from Trump's misguided non-policy is the country that he opposes the most, Iran, whose allies now in Iraq have asked all of our troops to leave and who have called them occupiers; Iran, whose presence has caused the removal of all civilian employees and foreign service officers of the United States from Iraq.

Now, with the assassination, Trump has united those who were once opposing the regime in Iran. In Iran, there are incredible protests, and in Iraq there are protests against Iranian influence. So after abandoning our Kurdish allies and surrendering that part of the Middle East to our adversaries, Trump has now managed to unite the many people who were favorable to the United States and who were questioning the very malicious presence of Iran.

I believe that Congress must act and this House must act to assert its constitutional authority to rein in this out-of-control President. Last July, we attempted to do just that. I voted with a strong majority in this House to adopt the Khanna amendment to basically say that we would deny all funds for his attacking Iran without his coming first to this Congress to justify it; and I supported a second amendment that was adopted by our colleague, Representative LEE, which made it clear that there is no authorization for use of military force that exists on the books today that justifies any offensive action against Iran.

This House should use the full strength of our authority to restrict President Trump from rushing into another war that will be so costly to us in blood and treasure. It is a war that American families do not want.

As one very concerned father movingly wrote to me this week: "[If] my son is to be deployed to protect and serve our country, please do your best to be sure it is for the right reasons. He is proud to [serve] and will do his duty to the best of his ability without question. His Mother and I could not be prouder. Please don't let it be about some ill-conceived political distraction from an egomaniacal madman."

Let us come together to build a better path forward. Let us give peace a chance.

SUPPORT DISASTER ASSISTANCE IN PUERTO RICO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN) for 5 minutes.

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the people of Puerto Rico. They are still struggling from the aftermath

of Hurricane Maria in 2017 and now are dealing with incessant seismic activity on the island since December 28 of last year.

Puerto Ricans still need ongoing assistance from Federal disaster programs, like those offered by FEMA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Today, I would like to emphasize HUD's work, particularly through its Community Development Block Grant program and the disaster relief program for Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico has an allotment of over \$20 billion under CDBG-DR programs that will be spent on unmet needs and mitigation expenses to ensure local infrastructure is restored and in a better position to withstand future disasters. This clearly puts us in a positive position to restore our housing stock, economic activity, and damaged infrastructure.

However, of the \$20 billion, only \$1.5 billion is currently available to be drawn down by the grantee, the Puerto Rico Department of Housing. Although this is a large amount, delays and other challenges have impeded the availability of these additional funds.

To make matters worse, Puerto Rico has been experiencing a sequence of tremors since December 28, including a 6.4 magnitude earthquake yesterday during the early morning and a replica of 6.0 in the morning as well. The earthquake and subsequent aftershocks have caused significant housing and infrastructure damages in the south part of our island, including the towns of Guanica, Guayanilla, Penuelas, and Ponce, among others.

My constituents are afraid and uncertain of when these occurrences will cease, and the reason for that is approximately more than 400 people are still in shelters. One death has been reported. Additionally, there was an immediate power outage that impacted the entire island. As we speak, 75 percent of the island is without power and without electricity.

I commend President Trump for signing the Federal emergency declaration last night. It is clear that the people of Puerto Rico will need Federal assistance to fully assess damages, recover, and prepare for other future events.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, aftershocks and an increase in overall seismic activity are expected throughout the next week, including a chance of another large earthquake that could cause additional damage. I am confident that we will show the strength and resiliency once more in the face of another disaster, but we cannot do it alone.

That is the reason, when you see schools that were impacted on the island, crushing one of the schools in Guanica—thank God there were no kids present at that time. Because the Governor resumed order, the classes were suspended, and we saved a lot of lives in that school.

But we can't do it alone. That is the reason we need to secure proper dis-

bursement of funds requiring planning and preparation, and we must ensure local agencies in Puerto Rico, like the Department of Housing, are equipped to manage and oversee the funds. Therefore, I understand bolstering capabilities, and I understand the changes and challenges. We need improvement, but I do not understand the repeated delays, the lack of information, and the violation of congressionally mandated deadlines for the CDBG-DR funds.

Mr. Speaker, whatever changes or improvements need to be made must be made within the bounds, guidelines, and deadlines set forth by Congress to the Federal agencies. Puerto Rico is currently waiting for an agreement for an additional allotment of \$8 billion for unmet needs, which already has an approved action plan and now needs a signed agreement for that money, including \$2 billion for restoring our depleted power grid. These are urgent needs at this time.

CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO DECLARE WAR

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

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, for the last 2 months, the House has been riven by the process of impeachment. It has been emotional, divisive, and challenging. If you noticed, many of the statements about impeachment started with some version of this: Impeachment is the most serious thing that Congress will do, other than declare war.

Well, here we are. In the next day, in the next month, and in the next year, this body may be called upon to make decisions that will alter history and possibly send young men and women to their deaths or not. I say "or not" because, once again, I see Congress at risk of failing to stand up for the clear mandate placed on us by the Constitution, to which each and every one of us took an oath.

There is no argument about our duty here. The language of the Constitution is plain: Congress shall have power to declare war, not Congress shall have power to declare war unless the President wants to retaliate against someone; not Congress shall have power to declare war unless a Syrian airbase needs destruction; not Congress shall have power to declare war unless our forces are attacked in the Tonkin Gulf.

Congress shall have power to declare war. Period, full stop.

Mr. Speaker, in the long run, this has nothing to do with our confidence in a particular President. It has everything to do with whether we take the obligations that Mr. Madison and Mr. Hamilton asked us to take seriously. In their wisdom, the Founders understood that every American—every American—should have a voice in the decision to go to war because it will be those Americans who offer up their

sons and their daughters; because it will be those Americans and their children who will sacrifice not just themselves but the roads, the bridges, the schools, and the scholarships that will get consumed in the costs of war; and because our Founders understood that the true power of our awesome war machine was not in the technology. It lay in the sober assent and careful enthusiasm of millions of Americans, not in the decision of one person in an Oval Office.

So, here we are. Yes, the questions are many and complicated. Was the strike on General Soleimani legal? Was it ethical? Was it smart? These are not easy questions, and I suspect the answers will come only over time and after careful study. But right now, in this there is a question that hangs the lives of our people and potentially trillions of dollars: What comes next?

For those of us who were chanting, cheerleading, and whipping themselves into a belligerent frenzy, reflect on our experience over the last 20 years in places like Afghanistan, Iraq, and Libya. Comments by the Secretary of Defense notwithstanding, that we are not looking to start a war, but we are prepared to end one, the experience of the last 20 years is that we are not prepared to end any war. Some estimates suggest that we have spent \$6 trillion on Middle Eastern wars, and more importantly, we have laid down the lives of thousands of our men and women.

While we may have taken some satisfaction from the removal of people like Saddam Hussein and Muammar Qadhafi, at what cost? One of our most accomplished Middle Eastern diplomats, Philip Gordon, answers that question best. Philip Gordon wrote this years ago: "In Iraq, the U.S. intervened and occupied, and the result was a costly disaster. In Libya, the U.S. intervened and did not occupy, and the result was a costly disaster. In Syria, the U.S. neither intervened nor occupied, and the result is a costly disaster."

Mr. Speaker, I close my plea for care, thoughtfulness, and careful consideration by reminding my colleagues of a friend who died almost exactly a year ago, Walter B. Jones, Jr., from North Carolina. Some of us in this Chamber remember his journey.

□ 1045

In 2003, he was an ardent supporter of the Iraq war; and over time and, in particular, when he attended the funeral for a young sergeant in his district, he came to regret his decision. This was the guy who led the charge to rename French fries "freedom fries," and he came to be haunted by what he had done and by what we had done.

I didn't know Walter well, but we celebrated his life when he died. Let's be like Walter. Let's learn the cost of war—but let's not attend funerals to do it—and give this decision the careful consideration it deserves.

TEPID ECONOMIC RESULTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the new year and the new decade, economic results feel tepid for working communities across our country.

The President touts and newspapers parrot his misguided belief that America is experiencing the greatest economy for everyone.

No, not for everyone.

Sure, many indicators prioritized by Wall Street and Washington support and reflect this statement, but speak with millions and millions of lower and middle-class workers, Americans across our country—especially in the heartland, in the Midwest—and you will find they feel quite differently. They are falling deeper into debt.

Despite President Trump's exaggeration, a soaring stock market is not indicative of a strong economy for all. Most Americans do not have a significant stake in the stock market. They work paycheck to paycheck. They have to pay higher prices for everything.

According to fact-checkers at PolitiFact, Americans of modest incomes are significantly less invested in the stock market than wealthier Americans.

No surprise there.

Other groups, including minorities and those without a college education, also lag in stock ownership, meaning that the stock market rally President Trump and the Republican Party so loudly brag about misses—bypasses—the large majority of Americans.

While unemployment numbers are relatively low, tens of millions of Americans continue to live and work below the poverty line. If you take look at their paycheck, many of them have to get food support through the government because they can't make ends meet—working people who are poor, millions of them.

Millions more are unemployed and working multiple jobs just to make ends meet for themselves and their families. Others have given up on finding work altogether, especially in towns and cities, where good work has simply disappeared and not been replaced. These families simply exist.

Since NAFTA's passage in the early 1990s, communities across America—especially in our industrial heartland—have endured the outsourcing of living-wage, middle-class jobs to Mexico and other penny-wage environments where workers are exploited to produce goods for pennies on the dollar.

Because of disastrous trade policies such as NAFTA and lack of enforcement by governments like Mexico, our young people have grown up in the shadows of shuttered factories they have never seen in operation. For too many, the pain of NAFTA's and other trade agreements' broken promises remain raw and real.

So, while job creation numbers may be up in one place, one must wonder:

What sort of jobs are being created and how many are good jobs? The answer is: not nearly enough.

Many of the lost living-wage manufacturing jobs weren't only outsourced to Mexico; others shifted to China.

What has the President's unpredictable posturing with China has given our heartland? Desperate farmers and even more pain for manufacturing workers.

The 18-month-long trade war with China has undermined business investment. It pushed the manufacturing industry into a recession and cost an additional \$42 billion for American consumers who have paid more for needed goods, according to a new Federal Reserve Bank study.

This year brings small relief for the 7 million lucky Americans who live in cities and States that will see wage increases; but this is no thanks to the President or the Senate Republicans who still refuse to move the Raise the Wage Act the House passed last year for the millions of workers who live at the lowest level of paid wages in our country.

Millions of American workers remain left behind by the \$7.25 minimum wage, or \$15,080 for a full year's work, because the Federal minimum wage remains stagnant. American workers haven't had the benefit of a Federal minimum wage increase in over a decade, yet the prices of everything have gone up—right?—medicine, housing, food, cars, local taxes.

There isn't a single congressional district in our Nation where a full-time minimum wage worker can afford a two-bedroom apartment. How about that?

Factor in the rising cost of healthcare and education, and more American families continue to live at the breaking point and are going deeper into debt. This President continues to push for the repeal of the Affordable Care Act, despite no plan to replace it.

Here is another example of President Trump and Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL's failure to act to support workers: Our House passed the Butch Lewis Act—with bipartisan support, it passed this Chamber—to address the worsening multiemployer pension crisis.

Currently, there are about 1,400 multiemployer plans covering nearly 10 million people across our country who are retired—60,000 in Ohio alone. These plans are certain to run out of money to support those retirees. It is estimated that 1.3 million retirees and workers are set to lose these benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate should pass the bill that we passed here for these retirees; and we all, as a country, should work to improve the economic outlook for millions and millions of working Americans who, frankly, are left out of this economy.

IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE FOR YOUNG JUVENILES

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me, first of all, say how grateful we are that, as the assessment has been made, none of our brave soldiers lost their lives last night in the Iranian attack and that it is crucial this week that this Congress assert its authority, its constitutional authority as it relates to any declaration of war, which is our authority under Article I, in spite of the unfortunate determination made by this administration putting American soldiers in danger, diplomats making their families have great concern, and, certainly, jeopardizing the security of the American people.

Our soldiers, most of all, we respect and honor, but we must do our job. As we do that, it is important, as well, to recognize that our work must go on.

Over the years, I have worked on any number of responses to improving the quality of life of our young juveniles. On any given day, over 48,000 youth in the United States are confined in facilities away from home as a result of the juvenile justice or criminal justice involvement. In many instances, they are not assigned a particular sentence and can stay incarcerated or detained until they are 21. Most are held in restrictive correctional-style facilities, and thousands are held without even having had a trial—no sentence.

Mr. Speaker, 92 percent of youth in juvenile facilities are in locked facilities. According to a 2018 report, 52 percent of long-term secure facilities, 44 percent of detention facilities, and 43 percent of reception and diagnostic centers also use mechanical restraints like handcuffs, leg cuffs, restraining chairs, straightjackets, with 40 percent of long-term secure facilities and detention centers isolating youth in locked rooms for 4 hours or more.

In the State of Texas, we have had a long history with our foster care system and our detention system where young people—juveniles—have been abused, sexually assaulted, and other indignities, altering them for life.

According to selected findings from the Juvenile Residential Facility Census released in December 2018, 46 percent of all facilities reported locking youths in their rooms. Among public facilities, 81 percent of local facilities and 68 percent of State facilities reported locking young people in sleeping rooms.

These young people are going to be the future leaders or the future citizens, residents of this Nation. They will have to take their rightful place.

This is wrong, and so I intend to introduce an omnibus reformation of the juvenile justice system to reform it so that we can respond appropriately to these 48,000-plus and really restore their lives.

I have already introduced legislation to ban solitary confinement, and locking juveniles in their rooms, lockdown, is equal to that.

We don't know the altering factor in the development of these young people. Studies have shown brains are not fully developed until the age of 25, and yet we put on the brains of these young people under 25 in the juvenile justice system the kinds of stimuli that would alter their life forever.

We also want to address the question of juveniles having a future, to ban the box of having to admit being arrested or in a juvenile detention center.

Remember, most of these juveniles have not had trials. They have not had due process. They don't have a sentence. They can remain in that facility until, in many instances, the age of 21 if they came in at 12 or 14 for a non-violent offense.

Then, of course, we need to find alternative places for juveniles to be able to have wraparound services that really restore them to being a full, young person who can enjoy life and get an education.

Many times when juveniles are in juvenile detention centers, their educations are spotty, at best. They don't return to the school system, and they are isolated and prone to dropping out.

Yes, families need help. Families wind up in the juvenile justice system or the family court system out of desperation because we don't have help for those families.

We need wraparound services, support services, that will encourage and enhance family unity and the ability to address the needs of this young person.

Maybe it is volatility, immaturity. Maybe it is a response to home life. Maybe it is because there is drug abuse in the family or criminal activity in the family, or maybe there is poverty in the family or one parent struggling to raise a number of children.

We cannot abandon 48,000 children every year in this Nation, Mr. Speaker, and so I will introduce the omnibus reform bill of the juvenile justice system to ensure that we save and build the lives of our young people.

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 57 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Lord our God, we give You thanks for giving us another day. At the beginning of this new session, surround us with Your Holy Spirit. Lord, these are anxious days for Your children on

Earth. The risks of misunderstanding and failed messaging are great. Help all of us to seek Your presence in our midst that peace and goodwill might prevail.

We know, O Lord, this is a lot to ask. Have mercy on us.

May the comings and goings of Your people be under the seal of Your loving care, and may all our work be done 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 South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

U.S. SOLDIERS IN HARM'S WAY

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, 4,559 U.S. soldiers have been killed in Iraq since the 2003 invasion and occupation. Despite their sacrifices, 17 years later, Iran now owns and controls Iraq today.

2,430 U.S. soldiers have been killed in Afghanistan, and today we are negotiating for peace with the Taliban, the terror organization that is most responsible for the killing of our soldiers.

These wars have cost nearly \$5 trillion and have taken nearly 7,000 lives of U.S. soldiers.

Before going after Qasem Soleimani, the 5,200 U.S. soldiers still stuck in Iraq should have been evacuated and out of harm's way. But they weren't. They were put in harm's way by our Commander-in-Chief during Iran's highly predictable retaliatory attack last night on U.S. military installations in Iraq.

2020 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week, I traveled across

the Second Congressional District of South Carolina visiting the Midlands, Aiken, North Augusta, Barnwell, and Orangeburg to present my 2020 legislative agenda.

At each stop, I was grateful to share my priorities and answer questions from the media. In this new legislative year, I will continue to advance legislation to create jobs for American families and reduce the harmful regulations that destroy jobs.

I will promote working with local chambers and agencies. In 2020, I will advocate for future and current missions at the Savannah River Site and Savannah River National Laboratory.

We also must protect the economic future for our children and grandchildren to address the debt by supporting the most conservative budget options. I am also focusing on promoting peace through strength to support our troops and keep American families safe by defeating terrorists overseas in the global war on terrorism.

This year, I will also serve as the ranking member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where I will work with my colleagues across the aisle to maintain our international partnerships.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and may we never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism with the courageous leadership of President Donald Trump.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF RON VOGELI

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Ron Vogel. He passed away on January 1.

Ron was a devoted husband, father, grandfather, and Christian. He touched countless lives during his 30 years as a member of the Disabled American Veterans, raising thousands of dollars to purchase vans to take vets to and from the VA, expanding the Beaufort National Cemetery, and spending hours each week helping veterans fill out disability paperwork.

If a Lowcountry vet passed away without family to attend the funeral, Ron became their family. He often rallied hundreds of others to attend the burial or perform the ceremony himself. He believed that no veteran who sacrificed for their country should be laid to rest alone.

When we die, we all hope to hear: "Well done, good and faithful servant . . . Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

That is how Ron lived his life, and that is what he deserves.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN DALE DOSS

(Mr. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor U.S. Navy Captain Dale Doss of Tallahassee who proudly served his Nation and passed from this life on December 11.

Captain Doss was flying off the USS *Enterprise* when he was shot down during his 54th mission over North Vietnam in 1968. He was held as a prisoner of war for 1,824 days before being released in March of 1973.

While in the infamous Hanoi Hilton, he formed a close relationship with former Senator John McCain, communicating with him despite being tortured for doing so. During the 2 years he spent in solitary confinement, he never broke faith with his fellow POWs or his country.

Captain Doss retired from the Navy in 1983, but he never stopped serving. As the director of veteran services in Leon County for 19 years, he was an integral part of our community.

Dale Doss will be remembered for his sacrifices and for his courageous service to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing a true American hero, Captain Dale Doss.

EPIDEMIC OF ANTI-JEWISH HATRED

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

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the epidemic of anti-Jewish hatred taking place in New York City and across the country.

Since December 23, there have been over a dozen attacks on Jews across New York City; this, after a terror attack in Jersey City that claimed three innocent lives and a horrific terrorist attack in Monsey, New York.

In this city, where Jews have come for 366 years to freely practice their religion, enough is enough. Tweets and words of support are not enough at a time of crisis like this. We must have action.

It is for that reason that on January 15, the Homeland Security subcommittee that I chair will hold a hearing on the rise of anti-Semitism. We have got to explore increased funding for mosques, synagogues, and churches; increase focus on a domestic terrorism charge; and increase focus on the rise of the neo-Nazi movement, both nationally and globally.

Once again, tweets, thoughts, and prayers are not enough right now. We need action.

SUPPORTING BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to support our brave men

and women serving overseas, specifically, those in Iraq and the Middle East.

I support their mission, as I did during my time on Active Duty. I also rise to recognize all of those who have been working to support this mission, including constituents of mine working at the National Ground Intelligence Center in Charlottesville, Virginia.

I have personally worked, during my past, with NGIC on efforts to stop the Quds Force and Qasem Soleimani, specifically their support to IED technologies that killed American troops. Soleimani was a terrorist.

The President recently addressed the Nation proposing an allied effort with our partners in NATO to address Iran and ensure they stop their pursuit of hegemonic goals and their nuclear program.

I support this effort. Resolute strength is the only way to deal with state sponsors of terrorism.

RECOGNIZING THE EXEMPLARY CAREER OF TINA PANETTA

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

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exemplary career of a very special constituent of mine named Tina Panetta who lives in Silver Spring and has been a public servant here on Capitol Hill for many decades. She is popularly known as "Mother on the Hill."

Born in the small town of Ovindoli, Italy, Ms. Panetta came to the U.S. in 1955 with her two sons and husband, Ettore, to seek a better life. Five years later, Tina became a citizen, and in January of 1961, she gave birth to her youngest child, Maria Teresa.

In 1968, despite being unable to read, write, or speak English, she began serving as a waitress in the U.S. Senate cafeteria. Over the course of her decades-long career on Capitol Hill, Tina touched the lives of Senators, Representatives, Vice Presidents, Presidents, and their families.

When Tina sprained her ankle, then-Vice President Hubert Humphrey accompanied her to the nursing bay. When Tina was bedridden, she received bouquets of flowers and get-well cards from many Senators and Representatives.

Former Senator Paul Simon once said that Tina's story is "the story of America." On her 90th birthday, Congressman MARK DESAULNIER said that she is "an inspiration to the Nation." On her 93rd birthday, Senator DURBIN wrote that the Senate has "deep respect and admiration for her."

I am here today to remind my colleagues and my constituents of Tina's wonderful legacy here on Capitol Hill. At a time of polarization, Tina's story reminds us of our common bonds, both in Congress and in the country.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our sincere thanks to Tina for

her many years of service to our country.

OPPOSING ACTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, along with the American people, I oppose any reckless action that would lead us into another endless war in the Middle East. And, yet, we now have thousands more troops in the Middle East than we had before the President unilaterally made the decision to kill Soleimani.

My prayers are with each and every American serving in harm's way to keep us safe.

While I do not mourn the death of Soleimani, a terrorist with American blood on his hands, the American people deserve to know how this will make us safer. How will it make us safer?

Unfortunately, the President provided little clarity in his statement, so we still don't know how this action will affect our Nation's security.

I am against war with Iran. Another endless war in the Middle East would be a grave mistake.

□ 1215

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 535, PFAS ACTION ACT OF 2019

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 779 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 779

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 535) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. 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 resolution and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-45, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the

five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SCANLON. 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 gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the Rules Committee met and reported a structured rule for House Resolution 779, providing for consideration of H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act of 2019.

The rule provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment by Chairman PALLONE, makes in order 22 amendments, and provides one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to start the new year and the new congressional session with our first legislative action being a rule for a comprehensive, bipartisan bill to address a threat to our constituents, both across Pennsylvania and across the country.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly known as PFAS, have been manufactured and used in the United States for over 60 years. These chemicals are found in everyday products like food packaging materials, cleaning products, nonstick cookware, stain- and water-resistant materials, firefighting foams, and more.

There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, but two of the most common and

most notorious are PFOA and PFOS, substances used to make Teflon and Scotchgard, respectively.

PFAS are known as forever chemicals. They do not break down, and they remain in the environment and other living organisms for decades. PFAS chemicals are made of one of the strongest carbon bonds possible. As a result, these substances are extremely persistent in the environment and are able to be absorbed by humans and wildlife.

PFAS have long been linked with various forms of cancer, including kidney, liver, and pancreatic cancers; weakened immune systems; low birth weight; infertility; impaired childhood development; and other diseases.

Not only are these substances resilient and harmful, but they are now found in the blood of over 99 percent of Americans.

PFAS contaminate our environment in a variety of ways, particularly through landfills and wastewater runoff sites. Once these chemicals are introduced into an area, they leach into the soil and groundwater, becoming immediate threats to surrounding life.

Analysis by the Environmental Working Group found that more than 1,500 drinking water systems in the United States may be contaminated with PFAS, affecting up to 110 million Americans from drinking water alone.

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 17 sites have been identified as containing PFAS contamination. Some of these sites are water utilities and civilian airports, but additional sites like waste incinerators were included as well. People living in close proximity to waste incinerators already face a host of environmental risk factors from polluted air and water. Additional contaminants from PFAS adds insult to injury for these neglected and often economically distressed areas.

The Department of Defense has identified over 400 military sites across the U.S. that use or were suspected of having used PFAS in firefighting foam. Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, is home to two of these former bases where firefighting foam leached into the groundwater after years of use. These bases are no longer active, but the effects from PFAS will be felt by residents for generations to come.

My friend and colleague, Congresswoman MADELEINE DEAN, a founding member of the PFAS Task Force, helped secure a grant to study the health effects of PFAS contamination in this area. I commend the work that she is doing to protect her constituents and to ensure that they have a water supply that they can rely on for generations to come.

The fact of the matter is that the Federal Government has known about the dangers presented by PFAS for years. The chemical industry has known for even longer and, unsurprisingly, has fought tooth and nail against efforts to regulate their distribution and use.

Despite this, the only action taken against PFAS was in 2006, when the EPA instituted a voluntary phaseout of PFOA and PFOS instead of instituting any stronger measures. Recently, the EPA has declined to promulgate standards on PFAS despite acknowledging the dangers they present to human and environmental health.

Just as foxes shouldn't guard the henhouse, chemical companies shouldn't be trusted to regulate themselves. Research on the additional thousands of PFAS outside of PFOS and PFOA can and should continue, but thus far, all research has confirmed that PFAS are harmful.

We would not eat food that could potentially cause us harm without understanding the full range of ramifications first. Why should we put those risks on our children without first knowing how PFAS will affect them?

H.R. 535 will provide protections to our communities in the immediate term and ensure that there are enforceable standards in place for the long term. This bill would require the EPA to use tools under existing environmental statutes to require cleanup of sites contaminated with PFOA and PFOS, set air emission limits, prohibit unsafe incineration of PFAS, and limit the introduction of new PFAS chemicals into the market.

Further, the PFAS Action Act will limit human exposure to PFAS by requiring a drinking water standard for PFAS that protects public health, particularly regarding the health of vulnerable groups like infants, children, and pregnant women.

Finally, the bill takes the necessary step of designating all PFAS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

I would like to recognize and thank my colleague, Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL, for her hard work and tireless efforts to keep Americans safe from PFAS, as well as Congressman FRED UPTON and the other members of the Energy and Commerce Committee whose bills were incorporated into H.R. 535.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 535, the bill before us today, lays out an aggressive, antiscience regulatory framework for addressing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly known as PFAS, under several environmental statutes, including the Safe Drinking Water Act; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as CERCLA; the Clean Air Act; and the Toxic Substances Control Act.

This is an unprecedented way of conducting science, counteracting decades

of U.S. environmental policy and likely compromising public safety, public health, environmental protection, and national defense efforts.

This bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, to designate all perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl chemical compounds as hazardous substances within 1 year of enactment of this bill. Since the enactment of CERCLA, Congress has never—let me repeat, never—statutorily mandated a substance's designation. That designation shall be left to the regulatory process, allowing for notice, public input, and scientific review and analysis.

Designation as a hazardous substance under CERCLA triggers a wide variety of notifications and response actions. For example, a release of the designated hazardous substance chemical may require the polluter to notify the entire populace in the area and/or government entities and may trigger cleanup/abatement requirements.

Small communities are not going to be able to afford it. It also attaches strict and retroactive liability without a liability shield for innocent parties that acted according to the law.

Not only does this bill mandate the designation of the entire class of PFAS chemicals as hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act, but it also designates the entire PFAS class under CERCLA. That kind of designation under CERCLA, coupled with the other features of this bill, would amount to a de facto ban of all PFAS, including the many lifesaving products that incorporate PFAS.

However, I don't hear my Democratic colleagues here talking about the PFAS chemicals that are helping people. For instance, the type of PFAS used in the device in this poster next to me is made by Gore of Gore-Tex fame. The device plugs a hole in a baby's heart. Again, these devices help save the lives of babies born with holes in their hearts. If EPA is forced to designate the entire class of PFAS as hazardous material, think about how many parents will have to think twice and may suddenly feel conflicted in giving their babies lifesaving surgery using devices like this or similar medical devices.

We cannot classify an entire class as hazardous when, in fact, there are only some bad actors.

Gore's medical products division is centered in Flagstaff, Arizona. I represent Arizona, and they have a campus in north Phoenix, which is in my district. This campus has about 700 employees making medical products. As a whole, Gore has approximately 2,300 employees in Arizona engaged in the research, development, and manufacturing of medical devices.

I had the opportunity to tour Gore and its medical products division, where I got to see firsthand the creative, innovative, and technology-driven solutions they are cultivating to help cure medical conditions for Amer-

icans. These are FDA- and scientifically approved medical devices, yet this bill threatens them and threatens the American people. However, H.R. 535, as amended, mandates multiple aggressive actions based on a woefully incomplete scientific understanding of health effects for this diverse class of more than 5,000 chemical compounds.

We know that PFAS are chemicals used in numerous consumer products and industrial processes. They are resistant to heat, oils, stains, grease, and water. Those properties make them important to many products and processes in commerce, such as firefighting foam, cellphones, medical devices, Kevlar, semiconductors, solar panels, and chlorine, and even in our own Department of Defense, including F-16s.

I have Luke Air Force Base in my district. They have trained F-16 pilots for years. Now, they are switching over the F-35s, but they still train F-16s. This is important to our national defense.

The class of PFAS chemicals numbers more than 5,000. Of those, only about 29 have developed scientific data and methods. That is 29 out of 5,000.

PFAS are a diverse family of chemicals, which includes a broad range of substances with different physical, chemical, and toxicological properties and uses. Hence, the hazard and risk profile of various PFAS are very different.

□ 1230

It is neither scientifically accurate nor appropriate to group all PFAS together or take a one-size-fits-all regulatory approach for this wide range of substances.

We all want to ensure American citizens are not exposed to dangerous chemicals. We want to do it sooner rather than later. However, my Republican colleagues on the House Energy and Commerce Committee and many integral stakeholders have grave doubts that the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as CERCLA, is the magic bullet for this problem. In fact, it may create more problems than meet the eye.

This is why numerous letters have been sent to Members of Congress from relevant stakeholders to urge Congress to oppose provisions that would circumvent existing, well-established regulatory processes, predetermine outcomes using inadequate scientific data, and potentially inhibit effective cleanup of those PFAS that are of the greatest concern.

Some of these stakeholders, such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Airlines for America, Airports Council International—North America, American Chemistry Council, American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers, American Petroleum Institute, National Association of Manufacturers, and more, are the folks dealing with the repercussions of what we do here in this Chamber. They are the ones representing hundreds of thousands of jobs

in all 50 States; yet, here we are telling the people who deal with these issues daily that, no, we don't care what they think. We are going to move ahead with a partisan and controversial alternative. We will cost thousands of Americans their jobs in a rush process instead of working together to do something meaningful.

The bill before us today creates an unrealistic condition that EPA must require manufacturers and processors to test each chemical in the entire PFAS class. This testing requirement applies to each of the 5,000 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a task that will be enormously expensive and time consuming.

I agree, we need to prevent environmental contamination by these substances. That is why we have. We have recently made huge steps and taken big actions.

Just last month, we passed the fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act and various spending bills, where several PFAS provisions were enacted into law. The laws we passed together on a bipartisan basis will start making a difference in communities immediately.

They required substantial reporting and public disclosures, created grants for drinking water treatment, authorized PFAS research and detection programs, phased out PFAS in firefighting foam used by the Department of Defense, and required cooperative cleanup agreements between the Department of Defense and States for Department of Defense facilities with PFAS contamination.

The bill signed into law reflected a bicameral compromise and omitted language from the House's version, H.R. 2500, that would have required the EPA to designate PFAS as hazardous substances.

We need, here, a consistent and credible approach to regulating these chemicals that leverages existing frameworks to assess the potential risks associated with PFAS. Our actions should be based on existing administrative procedures and sound science.

However, last night, when we were reviewing this bill in the Rules Committee, of which I am a member, I heard numerous times from my Democratic colleagues that they do not trust the EPA, that they do not trust their workforce, apparently.

This baffles me. In fiscal year 2019, the EPA employed 14,172 individuals. These thousands of individuals go to work each and every day to work for EPA's mission. The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment.

EPA has developed a PFAS Action Plan to address PFAS issues across multiple environmental mediums. As part of the plan, the Agency, among other things, has issued interim recommendations for addressing groundwater contaminated with PFOA and PFOS under Federal cleanup programs,

sent to the Office of Management and Budget for interagency review a proposed drinking water regulatory determination for PFOA and PFOS, and is working through the regulatory development process for listing the PFOA and PFOS as "hazardous substances" under CERCLA. Clearly, action is happening.

However, we need to be working together more. To quote the National Association of Manufacturers: "Congressional action should enable and encourage the appropriate agencies to carry out the risk-based approach established in existing U.S. environmental law and policy. Congress should prioritize the cleanup of contaminated sites to protect communities. Congress should also provide oversight to ensure a coordinated and timely government response and appropriate the funding necessary to support sound scientific research and the management, mitigation, and ongoing monitoring of specific PFAS"—not all PFAS.

However, this bill cannot pass the Senate and cannot become law—and my Democratic colleagues know that—while the bipartisan Senate-passed language, as included in the Senate version of the NDAA, could be signed into law.

The Republican-supported substitute amendment that was introduced in committee markup consisted of the Senate-passed language on PFAS. It would still require the EPA to issue regulations covering PFAS, require the EPA to issue drinking water regulations covering PFAS, and require the EPA to use appropriate science in issuing these regulations. It would eliminate the CERCLA/Superfund provisions contained in this bill because the Senate will not pass them.

Why can we not pass something that could help improve countless lives and that we know that the Senate will take on and pass?

We should be promoting a consistent, comprehensive approach for assessing and regulating specific PFAS that takes into account existing regulatory frameworks. If Congress acts in this area, it should utilize these frameworks to ensure consistent, science-based regulatory approaches, transparency, broad stakeholder input, and enforceable regulations. That is the way we can get something meaningfully passed through both Chambers and signed into law.

We need to pass a bill that would encourage innovation and production of new chemicals to replace existing chemicals in commerce, not disincentivize it, which this bill does.

We need to ensure our constituents are not exposed to dangerous chemicals.

We need to do our constitutional role in overseeing Federal agencies; however, we should not be doing so in a way that would make regulation impractical, eliminate the use of medical-saving devices, or tie the hands of the Department of Defense.

So let's work together. Let's make some progress that could actually pass both Chambers.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a December 5, 2019, New York Times article, entitled, "Government Studying Widely Used Chemicals Linked to Health Issues."

[From the New York Times, Dec. 5, 2019]

GOVERNMENT STUDYING WIDELY USED
CHEMICALS LINKED TO HEALTH ISSUES

(By Eric Lipton)

WARMINSTER, PA.—Two decades after concern emerged about a class of chemicals used in everything from Teflon pans to firefighting foam, the federal government has started the first in a series of detailed studies of the impact the chemicals have had on human health.

The goal is to determine what role the chemicals, known generally as PFAS, play in a long list of health conditions including thyroid, kidney, liver, cardiovascular and autoimmune diseases, among other ailments. The studies will involve thousands of adults and children in eight communities nationwide, and the findings will help determine just how extensive of a cleanup is necessary at sites where groundwater or drinking water supplies have been contaminated.

This is hardly an academic matter in communities like Warminster, a suburb of Philadelphia, where Hope Martindell Grosse grew up just across the street from the now-defunct Naval Air Warfare Center. The base is one of about 200 military installations around the country where groundwater has been contaminated by the chemicals, including at least 24 where drinking water was affected.

Ms. Grosse and several members of her family have had a series of health problems, including autoimmune disease, cancer and other unusual conditions, such as a missing set of adult teeth in both of her daughters.

Her childhood home was just 25 feet from the Navy base and for decades she and her family consumed water from a well in their front yard. Even after the house was connected to a municipal water system, the water coming to the house was still contaminated because the local supplier realized only about three years ago that it was also using groundwater contaminated by PFAS. The utility was then forced to buy water from outside the area.

Earlier tests of about 200 area residents have already confirmed high levels of PFAS in the bloodstream of people who lived near the former Warminster base and a second nearby military facility, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove.

"My greatest concern is what this means for my children," Ms. Grosse said. "I know my kids have this chemical in them."

But what remains unclear is how strong the association is between PFAS exposure and various health ailments.

It is a question that federal scientists and researchers hope to answer, at least in part, with this first multisite health effects study. It will be conducted in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and California, in communities where drinking water is known to have been contaminated.

In total about 8,000 adults and 2,500 children who lived in areas where drinking water was known to have been contaminated with PFAS will have blood and urine sampled and medical histories checked. The initial round of \$7 million in grants to fund the work has already been distributed.

The first study, in the Pease, N.H., area, is underway and enrolling participants.

Delays in settling on and approving research protocol for the work in the seven other locations mean that actual tests on participants will most likely be put off until at least the end of next year. But researchers at some of those sites have started to collect historical information on drinking water contamination.

In most of the locations, the study will not specifically look for apparent correlations between exposure to PFAS and cancer, because the sample size is not large enough to produce statistically significant results, federal officials said.

But in Pennsylvania, researchers will be gathering data on hundreds of thousands of cancer cases in the area to see if there appears to be a high incidence of certain cancers among those exposed to the contaminated water, said Resa M. Jones, a Temple University epidemiologist who will be overseeing this work.

Public concern about the chemicals first emerged in the late 1990s in communities including Parkersburg, W.Va., which was home to a DuPont chemical manufacturing plant where one form of PFAS was made, after a series of illnesses emerged among area residents and even farm animals.

The discovery of this threat in West Virginia, and the struggle to get DuPont to cover medical costs, are the subject of a new movie, called "Dark Waters."

Medical studies completed around 2012 in Parkersburg ultimately confirmed a "probable link" between the exposure to PFAS chemicals and testicular cancer, kidney cancer and thyroid disease, among other conditions. Animal studies have also suggested links between exposure and health problems in humans, federal authorities say.

Since then, certain versions of the chemical—there are thousands of different formulas—have been removed from the market, including two that were once widely used in nonstick cooking pans and stain-resistant clothes. But there remain concerns that some of the replacement chemicals may cause some of the same illnesses.

The new research now getting underway—which was authorized by Congress through the Defense Department after a bipartisan push led by Senator Jeanne Shaheen, Democrat of New Hampshire—will focus on exposures that are occurring outside any workplace, due to exposure to contaminated drinking water.

"This is an attempt to produce some important knowledge that can be useful not only for a particular community but more generally across the United States, in a large population," he said.

The Environmental Protection Agency is separately also moving toward establishing federal cleanup standards for contaminated areas and also to decide on what the national safety limit for PFAS-related chemicals in drinking water should be, questions the agency has been considering for at least a decade.

Robert A. Bilott, an Ohio lawyer who has spent two decades pursuing litigation against PFAS manufacturers including DuPont, said the research was a welcome step toward developing a better understanding of the health consequences of PFAS. But he said he remained determined to push the manufacturers to pay for an even larger study that would look in a more comprehensive way for correlations between PFAS exposure and cancer.

"I am glad to see the federal government is stepping in and recognizing more needs to be done," said Mr. Bilott, whose story is the focus of the "Dark Waters" film and who has also written a book on his two-decade legal

fight on the issue. "But I don't want it to be a shield against more comprehensive studies that need to be done."

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, what we are discussing is not an abstract issue, as this article outlines. These forever chemicals are adversely impacting real people right now, and they can be causing families to confront health issues like autoimmune disease, cancer, even children missing their set of adult teeth.

So not only do we need more research, we need strong action now, and that is why the legislation we are considering here today is so important.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative SCANLON for granting me the time and Chairman PALLONE and particularly Congresswoman DINGELL for their leadership on PFAS issues.

I rise today in support of H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act of 2019. This bipartisan bill will take much-needed and long-overdue action on these harmful forever chemicals.

These pervasive and dangerous chemicals pose serious risks to both human health and to our environment, and the delay in taking action on them has been inexcusable. They are known hormone disruptors, and studies link the exposure to them to kidney and testicular cancer, to thyroid disease and other health problems.

PFAS chemicals are concentrated in human and animal blood and tissue, and they can remain there for years. It is estimated that 99 percent of all Americans have PFAS in their blood.

In my home State of Maine, PFAS was first discovered in the groundwater at a former military installation due to the use of fire foam containing PFAS. But PFAS contamination has been found in our public water supply, in soil, in agriculture, and in animal products.

Once in the environment, PFAS will never break down. That is why they are called forever chemicals, so cleanup is essential to protect people in our environment.

Companies and regulators have known about the risks of products like Teflon, Scotchgard, and, yes, Gore-Tex for decades but have failed to take action to protect or inform the American people. The Department of Defense has repeatedly refused to clean up PFAS contamination at military sites across the Nation.

Because the Environmental Protection Agency has dragged its feet, we have no enforceable standards for PFAS levels in our drinking water, leaving communities without the information or the funding to protect our citizens, and there has been no action to fund cleanup because there was no requirement to clean up these dangerous chemicals. It is truly time to act.

Some of the things that the PFAS Action Act will do:

It will finally designate PFAS as a hazardous chemical, thereby ensuring PFAS contamination is cleaned up and polluters pay for their actions;

It will require the EPA to develop national drinking water regulations to test and monitor levels of PFAS in our public drinking supplies; and

It will add two types of forever chemicals to the EPA's Toxic Release Inventory so we will finally know who is releasing them into our water, soil, and air, and we can hold them accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in taking action for the health of our communities and our environment and to vote "yes" on the rule and "yes" on the final bill.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the other gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule, and I thank Representative SCANLON for allowing me this brief time.

PFAS water contamination continues to harm America's health. The EPA's website describes some of the effects: "low infant birth weights, effects on the immune system, cancer . . . and thyroid hormone disruption." Our constituents deserve better. Our constituents have a right to clean water.

Finally, we are making some progress. Over the last year, we have considered and passed more PFAS legislation than any previous Congress, and this week's PFAS Action Act marks our most comprehensive step.

We also see progress at the local level. In my district, contaminated surface water runoff from Horsham Air Guard Station has polluted local wells and waterways for years.

□ 1245

Last week, the Air Force released the funds for a \$2.8 million containment and filtration system at the runoff site. I commend them for their leadership. Still, however, much work remains.

PFAS contaminants exist on more than 400 military bases nationwide and threaten the health and safety of those who live nearby. Addressing this challenge fully requires a national solution. That means listing PFAS as a toxin, banning its manufacture, regulating its disposal, cleaning up our water supplies, and providing health testing and treatment to everyone who needs it.

I thank Representative DINGELL for her tenacity in drafting and passing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this rule.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, this is an important debate. I have been on the Energy and Commerce Committee a long time. I am the ranking member on the Environment and Climate Change Subcommittee which has jurisdiction on this.

We are in this debate today because emotion is trumping science. We are

not willing to give the scientific community enough time to say that this class of chemicals is bad. We want to do something we have never done. We want to legislatively ban a chemical by legislative fiat, not by doing the due diligence of the scientific process.

I got lectured last night. We get lectured all the time about how Republicans don't believe in science on the climate change debate.

Well, then the contrary is true. Democrats don't believe in science to allow us to have an adequate debate on these chemicals. When we come to the floor, we talk about PFAS like it is one chemical. PFAS stands for perfluorinated or polyfluorinated compounds. There are over 7,800 of these types of compounds. Some are long-chain compounds; some are small-chain compounds, and they are in every aspect of our life.

In fact, the FDA has approved PFAS for food container linings. Let me get that right. Things that are touching our food, the FDA has evaluated it and said, this packaging material is safe.

But no, that is not good enough for my colleagues, because emotion, which we operate on here, especially on the floor of the House—I taught history and the Constitution, and we are supposed to be the emotive body. So this is what we do, as House Members we come to the floor, we cry out we are being harmed; government, save us, without doing the due diligence of science.

And some of this was mentioned by my colleague, Mrs. LESKO, on her debate. But in the F-16—here are all the components that are made that have some form of poly- or perfluorinated compounds in the F-16.

She used one of our favorites; why is this compound good in medical devices? It is great because—why is it good in military field jackets for our men and women in uniform? Because it repels water. That is what makes it great. That keeps our soldiers dry.

I was an infantryman. I would rather be dry in a monsoon than wet, and that is what Gore-Tex or the Gore technology that uses the PFAS type of chemical does.

We think there are two that we need to be concerned about—you have heard about it in the debate; we will hear about it more—PFOA and PFOS. But that doesn't mean the other 7,798 chemical formulations are bad.

But what this bill that they are going to be bringing to the floor is saying, ban them all, even though the FDA said for food packaging it is safe. Even though it is a lifesaving medical device that is implanted in the heart of a child who has a hole in their heart, ban that. Don't worry about it. We will figure out something else to do.

The rule is bad because there were opportunities for the bill to be fixed and brought to the floor. One dealt with medical devices. A cardiothoracic surgeon, LARRY BUCSHON, from Indiana, he offered an amendment to say, if

you are going to have this implantable device, and then the device is not used and it is put in the landfill, please don't call that a toxic chemical, because these things save lives. That wasn't allowed in order.

We are moving into an electric vehicle world. Guess what all these components of an EV vehicle are going to be? Components with PFAS-connected chemicals.

Lithium batteries, what do you think they have in them? PFAS-connected.

So we have this next chart. Automotive parts containing fluoropolymers. Here they are. Starter motor, wiper motor, humidity sensor, engine control unit.

I understand my colleague from Michigan and the firefighter foam debate. But what do you think this does to the automobile industry, where you have all these components that are made up of some form?

So what we have been trying to do in working with our colleagues is say, let's find the ones we can agree upon and move upon.

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Illinois an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. So let's find the ones that we can agree upon and move into law.

We worked diligently, and it was mentioned before—so the debate is also going to come and say, Republicans hate people, we hate health. Nothing is going to be done. We have to save the Republic, right? Not true.

Even though I am an authorizer, as I said in the Rules Committee, we don't like when other committees usurp our authorization, right, chairman? And we don't like when appropriators do it. But they did it right at the end of the year.

In the National Defense Authorization Act, it requires EPA to mandate that drinking water systems monitor unregulated PFAS. Click that off. We did it.

Provide grants to communities to address this issue. Checkmark. We did that.

Requires new reporting of PFAS under the Toxic Release Inventory Program. We did that.

Requires manufacturers and processors of PFAS to submit health and safety information to the EPA. Another checkmark.

Guidance for appropriate destruction of PFAS, restriction of long chain.

Let me say something that is really problematic about this bill. It bans all new uses of PFAS chemicals. We know science creates healthier environments. So if we are able to create a PFAS system that may not be a major concern, we can't bring it to market because this bill bans it.

Remember, we are talking about 7,800 formulations.

It was also mentioned by my colleague that, in the omnibus bill, 20 mil-

lion more dollars to go to communities to address this problem.

So as we go through this debate, I urge my colleagues to vote "no." They should have brought more amendments allowed to make the bill better.

Having said that, we can go home—and we did—saying we have addressed this problem; and this bill, that takes a terrible provision of doing something we haven't done in 40 years, ever, legislatively ban a chemical.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say, in support of the position that was adopted by my friend, Mr. SHIMKUS, there are a lot of things that the appropriators do around here that I don't like.

I rise today in full support of H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act of 2019. This important piece of legislation will significantly help communities around the country that have contaminated water supplies due to their PFAS chemicals.

This bill is also an extension of the good work that the House accomplished last year with many provisions relating to PFAS contamination in the National Defense Authorization Act.

One community in my district, Westfield, Massachusetts, has been particularly affected by these substances because of the past use of certain types of firefighting foams for the aircraft fires at Barnes Air National Guard base. Unfortunately, the situation at Westfield is hardly unique. For years, cities and towns around the Nation have been trying to resolve this problem with very little help from the Environmental Protection Agency.

Provisions in this bill, however, will ensure that the EPA finally does their part to set safe drinking water standards and to include these hazardous chemicals in the Superfund regulations.

Additionally, this regulation will require health testing for all PFAS substances and establish a grant program to help those communities affected to clean up their water supplies.

Mr. Speaker, as someone who has worked for many years with the city of Westfield, and heard from my constituents aggressively on this issue, I am glad the House is providing some aid to many of these communities and ensuring our drinking water is clear of these chemicals.

As a member of the Congressional PFAS Task Force, I want to applaud the hard work that has gone into this legislation and the effort of citizens from areas affected by PFAS for their advocacy.

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

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider an amendment offered by my colleague, Representative SHIMKUS,

that was not made in order. The alternative could actually pass the Senate and could, therefore, become law and help people.

Isn't that our goal?

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, this amendment strikes section 2 through section 18 of the bill and replaces it with a provision mandating the clean-up of PFOA and PFOS contamination at Department of Defense facilities, section 2, and a provision mandating that EPA establish national primary drinking water regulations for PFOA and PFOS within 2 years, as well as expedite the setting of such regulations for other PFAS chemicals, section 3.

H.R. 535 requires aggressive regulatory responses to the diverse class of PFAS chemicals with little regard to science or risk assessment. This is an unprecedented way of conducting science, counteracting decades of U.S. environmental policy, and likely compromising public safety, public health, and environmental protection.

This alternative that I am proposing simply takes away some of the more problematic provisions and gives H.R. 535 a plausible way to passage.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, this is the only thing that can get signed into law. We have the Statement of Administration Policy put out last night that said, in this form, he would veto the bill.

But more challenging is the fact that numerous colleagues on the other side of the building have said they are done.

We worked with the four corners to address a compromise. What this amendment does is help move the ball forward that, unfortunately, my Democrat colleagues could not say yes to when we had three of the four corners supported; House Republicans, Senate Democrats, Senate Republicans.

So part of this exercise is to say, oh, you know, we really screwed up. Now we have got to show the public we are doing something when we rejected a four-corner compromise that could have been signed into law.

So what we do is—the Lesko amendment is the language, as I mentioned, that House Democrat and committee leaders rejected as part of the NDAA; so we are trying to then move and get the final portion of the most-agreed upon project.

It requires drinking water standards for the best-known PFAS in 2 years, using a science and risk-based approach, and creates an expedited pathway for PFAS in the future.

Listen, I would rather use total science. I don't want to use emotion.

But the problem is, science takes time and emotion doesn't.

□ 1300

They have to show activity, but if FDA has said some of these compounds are safe for food packaging, how do we say they are all bad? Let me say that again. FDA has said some of these compounds are safe for packaging of food. How do we ban 7,800 different permutations of the PFAS?

I would not have drafted this proposal this way. There are some ideas in it that give me pause. But overall, I know how to say yes to solve problems when they need solving. Making compromise means supporting things you may not be comfortable with in order to get something everyone can live with. Don't make the perfect be the enemy of the good. Take the olive branch. Solve PFAS. Reject partisanship over problem-solving.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the Lesko amendment.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a January 8 letter from over 20 environmental groups, including Earthjustice, the Center for Environmental Health, the Sierra Club, and the Union of Concerned Scientists, all in favor of this legislation.

JANUARY 8, 2020.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader,
Washington, DC.

Hon. STENY HOYER,
Majority Leader,
Washington, DC.

Hon. STEVE SCALISE,
Minority Whip,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI, MAJORITY LEADER HOYER, MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY, MINORITY WHIP SCALISE AND MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: On behalf of our millions of members and supporters, the undersigned non-governmental organizations write today to urge you to vote YES on H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act.

Toxic PFAS chemicals have now been confirmed in the water of more than 1,400 communities, including nearly 300 military installations, and studies have linked PFAS to serious health problems, including cancer. H.R. 535 will build on the progress made in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2020 by restricting industrial releases of PFAS into our air and water, setting a drinking water standard for PFOA and PFOS in tap water, and by kick-starting the process of cleaning up legacy PFAS contamination by designating PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the federal Superfund law.

The science is clear: PFAS have been linked to serious health problems through decades of animal, worker, and human studies. Unfortunately, EPA has failed to take steps to restrict air and water releases, reduce PFAS in our tap water, or clean up the nation's most contaminated sites. H.R. 535 will set clear deadlines requiring EPA to do just that. Designating PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances, as proposed by H.R. 535, will not ban PFAS—but will instead ensure that the most contaminated sites are finally cleaned up.

We urge you to vote YES on H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act.

Sincerely,

Christine Santillana, Earthjustice; Patrick MacRoy, Environmental Health Strategy Center; Shaina Kasper, Toxics Action Center Campaigns; Andrea Braswell, Center for Environmental Health; Michael Green, Center for Environmental Health; Laurene Allen, Merrimack Citizens for Clean Water; Paul and Diane Cotter, Your Turnout Gear and PFOA; Pamela Kay Miller, Alaska Community Action on Toxics; Tara Thorntom, Endangered Species Coalition; Dalal Aboulhossn, Sierra Club; Meghan Boian, Southern Environmental Law Center; Stel Bailey, Fight For Zero; Lynn Thorp, Clean Water Action; Colin O'Neil, Environmental Working Group; John Rumpel, Environment America; Pamitha Weerasinghe, Union of Concerned Scientists; Loreen Hackett, #PfoaProjectNY; Sabina Perez, Office of Senator Perez, 35th Guam Legislature; Joanne Stanton, Buxmont Coalition for Safer Water; Glenn Watkins, National Wildlife Federation; Hope Grosse, Buxmont Coalition for Safer Water.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and the passage of the PFAS Action Act.

This bill will build on the progress we made in the National Defense Authorization Act for 2020 by setting restrictions on PFAS contamination moving forward and cleaning up existing contaminations.

PFAS chemicals are a class of chemicals that could be cancer-causing. They are called forever chemicals because they never leave your body. They can be found in Teflon, Scotchgard, firefighting foams, and food packaging. Increasingly, contamination from PFAS has been found in our food and our water supply, as well.

As many as 100 million Americans could be drinking tap water contaminated with PFAS, according to the Environmental Working Group. This is alarming because the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has said exposure to PFAS can lower pregnancy rates, interfere with human body hormones, increase cholesterol levels, affect immune systems, and increase risks of cancer, while also affecting the learning, growth, and behavior of children and infants. This is serious.

This fall, I held a briefing of the Congressional Food Safety Caucus, where leading experts presented the dangers of the use of PFAS in food packaging and how these chemical additives can contaminate our food. That is why I have called for a ban on PFAS in food packaging, and I am proud to have joined Congresswoman CHELLIE PIN-GREE to ask the Government Accountability Office to review the actions that are being taken at the Federal level to evaluate the prevalence and the risk of chemical food contamination.

There is no time for delay. The PFAS Action Act of 2019 is a comprehensive

approach to protecting our communities from PFAS contamination. I commend my Democratic colleagues, especially Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL and Chairman FRANK PALLONE. This bill will help ensure we are protecting people from these potentially cancer-causing forever chemicals.

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

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

In closing, I emphasize to my friends across the aisle that we should be bringing legislation to this floor that showcases how we can work together and how we can protect the public from scientifically proven unsafe chemicals. However, this package does not.

I hope my colleagues will come to the table and work with the entire Chamber so we can do more on this important issue, so we can actually have a bill that could be signed into law, and so we can truly help Americans.

If my Democratic colleagues truly want to save lives and protect the public, they will stop pushing through partisan bills like this one that they know will not be heard in the Senate and, instead, actually work with Republicans on reasonable legislation to get something done for the American people.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I reiterate again that this is, in fact, a bipartisan bill.

Mr. Speaker, ensuring the health and safety of our constituents is one of the chief responsibilities we have as Members of Congress. The PFAS Action Act will keep Americans safe by stopping the flow of harmful chemicals into our environment, our drinking water, and the products we use every day.

The fight to protect our constituents is ongoing. Science has come a long way in the last 60 years, and we must use those developments to better inform and address the concerns of all Americans.

One of the lessons we must take from having this debate today is that we are all better off by having a strong, responsive, and people-focused EPA. We need an EPA that doesn't treat the American populace like crash-test dummies for the chemical industry to test their products on. Asking for forgiveness instead of permission is not an acceptable tactic when it comes to the health and well-being of our constituents.

We need an EPA that enforces environmental protections, not one that lets industry off the hook whenever it isn't in compliance. We need an EPA that respects hard, indisputable science, not one that willfully buries its head in the sand to avoid the inevitable.

That is what our constituents want from us, to know that they are not being put at risk by the decisions we make.

I am proud that this bill will pass the House today. The PFAS Action Act is a commitment to the American people that this majority will take a long-overdue step to protect their health and safety.

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

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 779

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, the amendment printed in section 3 shall be in order as though printed as the last amendment in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution if offered by Representative Shimkus of Illinois or a designee. That amendment shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

SEC. 3. The amendment referred to in section 2 is as follows:

Strike section 2 and all that follows and insert the following:

SEC. 2. NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS FOR PFAS.

Section 1412(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-1(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(16) PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Administrator shall, after notice and opportunity for public comment, promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, which shall, at a minimum, include standards for—

“(i) perfluorooctanoic acid (commonly referred to as ‘PFOA’); and

“(ii) perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (commonly referred to as ‘PFOS’).

“(B) ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES.—“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the validation by the Administrator of an equally effective quality control and testing procedure to ensure compliance with the national primary drinking water regulation promulgated under subparagraph (A) to measure the levels described in clause (ii) or other methods to detect and monitor perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water, the Administrator shall add the procedure or method as an alternative to the quality control and testing procedure described in such national primary drinking water regulation by publishing the procedure or method in the Federal Register in accordance with section 1401(1)(D).

“(ii) LEVELS DESCRIBED.—The levels referred to in clause (i) are—

“(I) the level of a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance;

“(II) the total levels of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

“(III) the total levels of organic fluorine.

“(C) INCLUSIONS.—The Administrator may include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances on—

“(i) the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i), in accordance with such paragraph; and

“(ii) the list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored under section 1445(a)(2)(B)(i), in accordance with such section.

“(D) MONITORING.—When establishing monitoring requirements for public water systems as part of a national primary drinking water regulation under subparagraph (A) or subparagraph (F)(ii), the Administrator shall

tailor the monitoring requirements for public water systems that do not detect or are reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (as defined in section 1418(b)(2)(B)) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances subject to the national primary drinking water regulation.

“(E) HEALTH RISK REDUCTION AND COST ANALYSIS.—In meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(C), the Administrator may rely on information available to the Administrator with respect to 1 or more specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances to extrapolate reasoned conclusions regarding the health risks and effects of a class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances of which the specific perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances are a part.

“(F) REGULATION OF ADDITIONAL SUBSTANCES.—

“(i) DETERMINATION.—The Administrator shall make a determination under paragraph (1)(A), using the criteria described in clauses (i) through (iii) of that paragraph, whether to include a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances in the national primary drinking water regulation under subparagraph (A) not later than 18 months after the later of—

“(I) the date on which the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances is listed on the list of contaminants for consideration of regulation under paragraph (1)(B)(i); and

“(II) the date on which—

“(aa) the Administrator has received the results of monitoring under section 1445(a)(2)(B) for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; or

“(bb) the Administrator has received reliable water data or water monitoring surveys for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances from a Federal or State agency that the Administrator determines to be of a quality sufficient to make a determination under paragraph (1)(A).

“(ii) PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—For each perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances that the Administrator determines to regulate under clause (i), the Administrator—

“(aa) not later than 18 months after the date on which the Administrator makes the determination, shall propose a national primary drinking water regulation for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

“(bb) may publish the proposed national primary drinking water regulation described in item (aa) concurrently with the publication of the determination to regulate the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

“(II) DEADLINE.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Administrator publishes a proposed national primary drinking water regulation under clause (i)(I) and subject to item (bb), the Administrator shall take final action on the proposed national primary drinking water regulation.

“(bb) EXTENSION.—The Administrator, on publication of notice in the Federal Register, may extend the deadline under item (aa) by not more than 24 months.

“(G) HEALTH ADVISORY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the Administrator shall publish a health advisory under paragraph (1)(F) for a

perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances not subject to a national primary drinking water regulation not later than 1 year after the later of—

“(I) the date on which the Administrator finalizes a toxicity value for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances; and

“(II) the date on which the Administrator validates an effective quality control and testing procedure for the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances.”

“(ii) **WAIVER.**—The Administrator may waive the requirements of clause (i) with respect to a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances if the Administrator determines that there is a substantial likelihood that the perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance or class of perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances will not occur in drinking water with sufficient frequency to justify the publication of a health advisory, and publishes such determination, including the information and analysis used, and basis for, such determination, in the Federal Register.”

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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 1 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1419

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of New York) at 2 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

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 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1426

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SUOZZI) at 2 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.

PROMOTING UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN 5G ACT OF 2019

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3763) to direct the Secretary of State to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3763

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 “Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and its allies and partners should maintain participation and leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure;

(2) the United States should work with its allies and partners to encourage and facilitate the development of secure supply chains and networks for 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure; and

(3) the maintenance of a high standard of security in telecommunications and cyberspace between the United States and its allies and partners is a national security interest of the United States.

SEC. 3. ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES AT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall establish an interagency working group to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, such as the International Telecommunication Union and the 3rd Generation Partnership Project. The President shall also work with allies and partners, as well as the private sector, to increase productive engagement.

(b) **INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.**—The interagency working group described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) be chaired by the Secretary of State or a designee of the Secretary of State; and

(2) consist of the head (or designee) of each Federal department or agency the President determines appropriate.

(c) BRIEFING.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and subsequently thereafter as provided in paragraph (2), the interagency working group described in subsection (a) shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing that shall include—

(A) a strategy to promote United States leadership at international standards-setting bodies for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, taking into account the different processes followed by the various international standard-setting bodies;

(B) a strategy for diplomatic engagement with allies and partners to share security risk information and findings pertaining to equipment that supports or is used in 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure and cooperation on mitigating such risks;

(C) a discussion of China's presence and activities at international standards-setting bodies relevant to 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, including information on the differences in the scope and scale of China's engagement at such bodies compared to engagement by the United States or its allies and partners and the security risks raised by Chinese proposals in such standards-setting bodies; and

(D) a strategy for engagement with private sector communications and information service providers, equipment developers, academia, federally funded research and development centers, and other private-sector stakeholders to propose and develop secure standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT BRIEFINGS.**—Upon request by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, or as determined appropriate by the chair of the interagency working group described in subsection (a), the interagency working group shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate an updated briefing including the matters described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Nevada.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3763.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me start by thanking our ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. MCCAUL

of Texas, for his hard work on the bills that we are considering.

Mr. Speaker, in the years ahead, 5G will revolutionize the way we use technology. From transportation to healthcare to entertainment, the way people interact with wireless internet devices will change dramatically. As it does, there will be massive economic benefits, but only if we are able to take advantage of them. There will also be risks as people become more dependent on wireless communications and generate even more data about themselves and how they live their lives.

Mr. Speaker, 5G will bring with it substantial national security, cybersecurity, and privacy challenges. Massive networks in the United States and allied countries could become vulnerable to spying eyes and cyberattacks. That is why there is near universal agreement on both sides of the aisle that American leadership will be essential as we transition to 5G technology, both to seize on the opportunities and guard against the risks.

We have four bills on the floor today that address the future expansion of 5G telecommunications systems across the United States and around the world. These bills will protect American consumers, strengthen our national security and that of our allies, and help make sure the United States is taking all the steps necessary to pave the way for a 5G future that enhances our lives, brings us closer together, and protects against anyone who wants to exploit this technology for harm.

The bill before us, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act, will help chart that path forward. This legislation requires the development of a strategy to promote American leadership at international standards-setting bodies for 5G. It directs our agencies across the government to assess security risks posed by China's engagement in this area, and it increases cooperation between the U.S. and its allies and partners in identifying and countering those risks.

It is an important start in what will be a massive undertaking for our government and our private sector. I am pleased to support it.

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

□ 1430

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

I rise today in support of my Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019, which I am pleased to introduce with my good friend, Mr. CUELLAR, who is also from the great State of Texas.

Texas is home to many leading technology and communication companies and is an innovation hub.

Cutting-edge technology like 5G holds the promise to create millions of jobs and add hundreds of billions of dollars to the United States' economy.

The standards which are set at international bodies, such as the ITU and

the 3GPP, are critical to the future of 5G. They establish a uniform criterion across devices, markets, and more.

For example, standards are the reason that your USB memory stick fits into any USB port on any device. And for years, these standards were adopted on merit.

However, over the last few years, China has been using coercive and underhanded tactics at international bodies to adopt Chinese technology in 5G standards. These efforts unfairly benefit Chinese companies and empower the Communist Party of China.

The 2018 report to Congress by the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission states that: "The Chinese Government is encouraging its companies to play a greater role in international 5G standards organizations to ensure they set global standards; such leadership may result in higher revenues and exports from internationally-accepted intellectual property and technology and more global influence over future wireless technology and standards development."

My bill will ensure the U.S. maintains and, in some cases, increases leadership at the international standards-setting bodies.

Specifically, it creates an international working group to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance our representation and leadership at these bodies.

Additionally, my bill will create strategies for increasing engagement with our allies, partners, and the private sector. These strategies will help increase the United States' leadership in the global race to develop and deploy 5G and future generations of mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

Finally, my bill will provide an assessment of Chinese activities at those international bodies. This assessment will help us to ensure that the standards-setting bodies are not unduly influenced to adopt standards that unfairly advantage Communist Party of China connected and supported companies like Huawei.

China seeks to control critical industries and infrastructure by making them reliant on Chinese technologies. These Chinese companies are beholden to the laws and regulations in China that demand cooperation with Chinese intelligence services. The free flow of information and security of a country's data cannot be guaranteed using Communist Party of China supplied technology.

There are credible reports of China taking advantage of network equipment supplied by its companies for intelligence advantage that date back almost 2 decades.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the United States leads at these standards-setting organizations so we are not beholden to Communist Party of China controlled technologies that will severely impact the freedoms

and securities that we value here in the United States.

I will say the war on 5G is on, and some would argue in the IC that we are losing that war, and we need to compete with China, and we need to win. I think this bill will go a long way towards the United States taking the lead and backing the Communist Chinese Party from its intelligence service data collection. I urge support of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER), and I ask unanimous consent that she may control that time.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for yielding to me and for bringing this measure to the floor.

I thank Chairman ENGEL; and I also thank my good friend from Texas, Ranking Member MICHAEL McCAUL, for his leadership on this particular issue, and for making this bill a bipartisan bill, which is a very, very important thing to do nowadays.

This bipartisan legislation will enhance the leadership of the United States at the international standards-setting bodies for 5G mobile telecom systems and infrastructure.

As we all know, and as has been mentioned, China is the most active espionage power when it comes to industrial espionage, theft of intellectual property, and actions against nations and regimes; and we certainly see this as a threat.

Once China's 5G technology has been installed in a country, China owns that nation's data, including the personal information of its people. This theft results in unacceptable national security risks and endangers allied information-sharing.

Market analysis shows that 5G technologies will create—if we do this ourselves here—up to 3 million new American jobs and add over \$500 billion to our country's gross domestic product.

This bill aims to increase cooperation between the United States and its allies, and partners, in identifying and countering this risk from China.

Furthermore, this bill will increase America's global leadership on 5G technology and provide an alternative to China's dangerous state-run companies, which currently dominate the 5G market.

I want to thank the ranking member, Mr. McCAUL, and Chairman ENGEL for doing this bipartisan legislation. Again, we have got to make sure that our priorities are clear and achievable when it comes to facing this danger.

I ask all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS).

Mr. MEADOWS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this important piece of legislation and I rise in support of it.

I can tell you, there are a number of comments that are often made about Texas. We see that we have got Mr. McCAUL; we have got Mr. CUELLAR; we have got others behind me from Texas, and one of those sayings is that everything is bigger in Texas.

But the more appropriate line here is, don't mess with Texas. And this legislation is all about making sure that our national security is put first and foremost at the highest priority to make sure that we are competing internationally, right now.

Right now, our Chinese counterparts at Huawei are deploying this kind of technology in countries that we would normally associate as our allies. So Mr. McCAUL is right in not only leading on this piece of legislation, but to stress the importance of competing now.

Now, in part of my district we are looking for 1G, not 5G. We are just hoping for some kind of cellular service. But I can tell you, the country who builds it first will win on the national security level. They will win because consumers are looking for that next generation of technology as we become more dependent and reliant on our cell phones.

Additionally, we have reports that would suggest that some of the people working for Huawei right now actually work for the Chinese Government as well; that it is not an independent company. In fact, not only are they working for the Chinese Government, but they are also working in cyber for the Chinese Government. And we somehow think that this is going to work out well for the United States of America?

It is time that we act. It is time that we come together. I want to applaud the gentlewoman opposite for her willingness to work, for Chairman ENGEL, and Mr. CUELLAR, to come together in a bipartisan manner.

We need to act. Time is slipping away. And if we don't act, there will be great repercussions, not only for consumers, but for our national security interest.

I proudly urge support of this bill, and I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Texas (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, I am honored to rise today in support of a critical piece of legislation, H.R. 3763, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019, and I want to thank my friend and colleague from Texas' 10th District.

There is no doubt information and technology hold immense power. And it

is amazing to be in the same building where the very first Morse code telegram was received so long ago, right here in this building.

As America builds on that legacy of technology, we have an opportunity to help lead the next global revolution, Industry 4.0, an era of artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, and cloud computing.

I am proud to represent an area, North Texas, that plays an instrumental role in developing 5G; and it is imperative that we establish an environment in which American businesses can thrive.

One of the companies guiding us forward in North Texas is Ericsson. Their North American corporate headquarters, with 3,000 employees, is in the Third District of Texas. Ericsson is investing in research and development and partnering with other strategic American players to accelerate 5G commercialization.

America's leadership begins now, and we can't allow opportunities to shape the international conversation to pass us by, which is why this legislation here today is so important.

H.R. 3763 will ensure America has a seat at the table when it comes to determining the global telecom standards that this era will operate within.

I am proud to represent a North Texas district with business taking an active role in 5G development.

I want to, again, thank my colleague, MIKE McCAUL. I appreciate his leadership on this important issue.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3763, the Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2019.

I want to thank my colleague, the ranking member, Mr. McCAUL, for his work on this piece of important legislation.

Chinese state-run companies are investing in the fifth generation, or 5G, network development, and are seeking to dominate the global market in this space. This is an issue because the future of business, government services, medical services, consumer services, and much more will rely on 5G networks.

In fact, by 2035, it is expected that the 5G technologies will create \$12.3 trillion in sales activity and support 22 million jobs around the globe.

Having Chinese state-run 5G networks powering our lives puts America and our allies' security at risk and will give China access to the daily data on people around the world. This should alarm all of us and cannot be accepted.

Our daily lives rely on networks now more than ever, and the demands for advanced networks will only continue to increase, especially as the things

that we use every day, even refrigerators, continue to be modified to need network connection. By full development, 5G should be able to power every network need in life.

Further, 5G, by design, is meant to help power business equipment, from things like farm equipment that do not need constant connections but will need 5G data transmitted frequently. This is why it is so essential and this piece of legislation is so important.

I hope this is a starting point and a point we can jump from, not just to rely on 5G, but to jump forward and leapfrog to 10G. I applaud this legislation because it is a great start.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, for decades China has been infiltrating the United States, espionage, intellectual property theft. I know the issue today is Iran, but when I asked the Secretary of State what the greatest threat to the United States is long term? It is China.

We have to compete with China. We can say they are a bad actor, but we have to compete. And when it comes to artificial intelligence, to quantum computing, and yes, to 5G, if we can't compete, we lose long term, and the next generation is counting on us to win this race.

□ 1445

Madam Speaker, if you look at the global map, they are moving from 4G to 5G in almost 50 percent of the globe now. What happens when the Chinese come into a developing nation and plant their cheap telecommunications into the ground? They suck all the country's data. They steal all the data, and they do it because, long term, they want to dominate.

We have to compete with this. We have to win. This is equivalent to when we had a space race to the Moon. This is equivalent to that race. It is a digital space race, a digital space race against the Chinese to win against espionage, to win against theft of intellectual property, and to win for the American people.

I thank Ms. SPANBERGER for working with my office on this important measure. She is very involved in the 5G issue, and I applaud that. Being from the intelligence community, she knows how important this is.

It is refreshing to have a bipartisan moment in this Chamber. I think that is what most Americans want us to be doing right now. I look forward to the passage of this bill.

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, a generation ago, very few envisioned the way wireless technology would evolve, the way it would shape our lives and the world

around us. With the advent of 5G, we are preparing to take another massive leap forward, and we need to be ready for it.

Even with today's technology, we see risks posed by hostile governments, criminal networks, and those who seek to threaten our security, disrupt our commerce, and exploit our personal information. With 5G, those risks are even greater, and we cannot stand on the sidelines while China or any other power determines how this technology will be developed and managed.

I am proud to be here today in support of the bipartisan efforts that we have made in this body to push up against the threats and the challenges we see. I am proud to join with my colleague Mr. McCAUL. I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this very important issue.

The bills that we are considering today, Mr. McCAUL's bill in particular, will help ensure that our government is focused on this now as this 5G technology is taking shape. I support this measure. I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3763, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually-defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRISON TO PROPRIETORSHIP ACT

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5078) to amend the Small Business Act to provide re-entry entrepreneurship counseling and training services for incarcerated individuals, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5078

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 "Prison to Proprietorship Act".

SEC. 2. RE-ENTRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP COUNSELING AND TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.

The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 49 as section 50; and

(2) by inserting after section 48 the following new section:

"SEC. 49. RE-ENTRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP COUNSELING AND TRAINING FOR INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) SERVICES REQUIRED.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, shall require women's business centers and small business development centers identified under the plan described in subsection (b) to provide entrepreneurship counseling and training services to covered individuals.

"(b) PLAN.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in consultation with an association formed to pursue matters of common concern to women's business centers and an association of small business development centers formed pursuant to section 21(a)(3)(A), shall develop a plan, which shall be updated annually, to match women's business centers and small business development centers with covered individuals in Federal prisons who are eligible to receive services under this section.

"(2) MATCHING.—In determining matches under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall prioritize matching the women's business center or small business development center in closest proximity to the applicable Federal prison to provide such services.

"(3) ASSOCIATION RESPONSIBILITIES.—If the women's business center or small business development center identified under the plan in paragraph (1) is unable to provide such services to covered individuals in such Federal prison, another women's business center or small business development center, an association of women's business centers, or an association of small business development centers shall provide such services in accordance with the requirements of this section.

"(c) GOALS.—The goal of the services provided under this section is to provide covered individuals with the following:

"(1) Assistance and in-depth training on how to start or expand a small business concern.

"(2) Tools, skills, and knowledge necessary to identify a business opportunity, including how to—

"(A) draft a resume, business plan, and transition plan;

"(B) identify sources of capital; and

"(C) connect with local resources for small business concerns.

"(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The services provided under this section shall include—

"(1) a presentation providing exposure to the opportunities involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

"(2) a self-study course manual focused on the basic skills of entrepreneurship, financial literacy, the language of business, and the considerations and life skills relevant to self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

"(3) five two-day sessions of in-depth classroom instruction introducing the foundations of self-employment and ownership of small business concerns, including guided discussions to explore personal entrepreneurial development interests;

"(4) in-depth training delivered through one-on-one mentorship, including individual support in the development of a business plan, entrepreneurial skills, and strategies for starting up a small business concern; and

"(5) upon completion of the counseling and training, a presentation of a certificate.

"(e) PRIORITY.—The Administrator shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that women's business centers and small business development centers prioritize providing entre-

preneurship counseling and training services to covered individuals who will be released from Federal custody not later than 18 months after the date on which such a covered individual begins to receive such services.

"(f) CONTINUATION OF SERVICES.—A covered individual receiving services under this section may continue to receive such services after release from Federal custody.

"(g) GRANT AUTHORITY.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may, subject to appropriation, award a grant to an association formed to pursue matters of common concern to women's business centers or small business development centers to coordinate the services described under this section, including to develop curriculum, train mentors and instructors, and establish public-private partnerships to support covered individuals and identify opportunities to access capital.

"(h) CURRICULUM.—The Administration shall print and make available to women's business centers, small business development centers, an association of women's business centers, or an association of small business development centers any curriculum or course materials developed pursuant to this section.

"(i) SURVEY.—Each women's business center or small business development center that provided services under this section shall survey covered individuals who received such services to assess the satisfaction of such covered individuals with such services.

"(j) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate a report on the performance and effectiveness of the services provided under this section, which may be included as part of another report submitted to such committees by the Administrator, and which shall include—

"(1) the number of covered individuals counseled or trained under this section;

"(2) the number of hours of counseling provided by each women's business center and each small business development center under this section;

"(3) the number of certificates presented under subsection (d)(5);

"(4) the demographics of covered individuals who received services, including age, gender, race, and ethnicity;

"(5) the level of understanding of business concepts of covered individuals upon completion of the counseling and training described under this section;

"(6) a summary and analysis of surveys conducted under subsection (i); and

"(7) any additional information the Administrator may require.

"(k) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'covered individual' means an individual incarcerated in a Federal prison that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons has designated as a minimum, low, or medium security prison.

"(l) FUNDING.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall reimburse women's business centers, small business development centers, an association of women's business centers, or an association of small business development centers for the costs relating to the services provided under the section."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, we will consider four bipartisan bills that were unanimously approved by the Small Business Committee last November. Two of the bills will provide entrepreneurship training to individuals in prison and post-release. The other two bills will make meaningful improvements to contracting programs that support small businesses.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5078, the Prison to Proprietorship Act, as amended. I introduced this bill with my good friend and colleague, Mr. CHABOT, the ranking member of the Small Business Committee.

I am pleased to be leading this important effort with the ranking member. We have worked together over the years and have made great strides in helping America's 30 million entrepreneurs launch and grow their small businesses.

With this bill, we will have an opportunity to make a meaningful difference in people's lives. This legislation will require the SBA's resource partners to provide entrepreneurship training to individuals in Federal prisons through intensive, in-depth classroom instruction combined with one-on-one mentoring.

Small Business Development Centers and Women's Business Centers, which currently provide free or low-cost counseling and training services at nearly 1,000 locations across the country, are poised and well positioned to carry out these services in Federal prisons.

Last fall, the Small Business Committee held a hearing to learn more about the role entrepreneurship can play in overcoming barriers to employment for the formerly incarcerated. We learned that despite steps to reform and improve our criminal justice system, the formerly incarcerated face significant barriers to reentering the workforce. Many employers will not hire these individuals because of the stigma associated with their incarceration or because of legal restrictions in certain industries.

In testimony before the House Small Business Committee, a witness said he thought that when he got out of prison and served his time, he would be able to move on and have a second chance in life. Sadly, that was not the case. He soon realized that someone with a felony conviction could be legally dis-

criminated against in housing, employment, public benefits, and voting rights.

These impediments can prove difficult to overcome. Studies have shown that an estimated 60 percent of these individuals remain unemployed a year after release.

Recidivism rates tend to be higher for those individuals who lack employment. Of the 262,000 offenders who were released from Federal prison between 2002 and 2006, 50 percent of those who could not find a job committed a new crime or were sent back to prison. However, 93 percent of those who were able to secure employment were able to reintegrate back into society successfully.

Providing a pathway to entrepreneurship has the potential to empower the formerly incarcerated who are locked out of the labor market to start and grow their own businesses. Programs that focus on leadership skills, financial literacy, developing a business plan, and building networks have the potential to reduce recidivism, provide a great return on investment by leading to economic expansion, and, ultimately, save the taxpayers millions of dollars.

The legislation has the support of 10 small business groups, including America's Small Business Development Center, the Association of Women's Business Centers, SCORE, Small Business Majority, and the National Small Business Association, among others.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 5078, the Prison to Proprietorship Act, as amended.

Before I speak on our first bill, I thank Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ for continuing our tradition in the Small Business Committee that we have had over recent years of emphasizing bipartisanship. I thank her for that. It is Democrats and Republicans really working together to pass legislation that is beneficial to the vast majority of Americans, whatever their political inclinations may be. It is something that we have been working on for years in the committee, and I thank her for that.

Once again, we have four strong bills here that came out of the Small Business Committee. Our first two bills focus on fostering entrepreneurship among the soon-to-be or formerly incarcerated.

Last fall, we held a hearing that featured compelling testimony about the power of entrepreneurship and how that power can help people looking to get their lives back on track after having been incarcerated. These individuals typically face higher rates of unemployment than any other segment of our population, not surprisingly, really. Providing worthy individuals an

outlet for their entrepreneurial spirit not only helps them to reacclimate to society but also boosts our economy, and it benefits many local communities all across this Nation.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that almost half of all U.S. prisoners, unfortunately, are without access to vocational training programs. Studies show that inmates who go through vocational training programs are much less likely to commit additional crimes when they get out. So it just makes sense for us to emphasize these training programs.

This bill directs the Association of Women's Business Centers and the Association of Small Business Development Centers to coordinate reentry entrepreneurship services by providing counseling and training services that focus on individuals who have been incarcerated in Federal prison.

This bill will create a pathway for qualified ex-offenders to be successful, contributing members of society, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank the gentlewoman from New York for working with us and collaborating with us on this important legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation that can help unlock the power of entrepreneurship for people who either are about to be incarcerated or have been.

It makes sense to give them a chance, rather than have them on a path where they are going to be in prison, get out, and commit more crimes, which are going to harm society as well as mess up their lives severely, as well.

This legislation is something that we have before us and can pass. It is good for the country, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

As the flagship agency tasked with supporting entrepreneurs and small businesses, the SBA can play a pivotal role in providing entrepreneurship training in Federal prisons.

I am pleased to be sponsoring this legislation, which will provide meaningful opportunities and hope for those who are committed to rebuilding their lives but are locked out of the labor market. This legislation will go a long way in creating more jobs on Main Street, with the added benefit of reducing recidivism.

I thank Ranking Member CHABOT and his staff for working with me to provide a path forward for those who have served time and repaid their debt to society. I would add that of the many pieces of legislation that we have marked up and the many hearings that we have conducted in our committee, this has been one of the most rewarding, moving experiences. We all should be proud of providing people with a second chance.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5078, 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.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam 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.

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PRISON TO PROPRIETORSHIP FOR FORMERLY INCARCERATED ACT

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5065) to amend the Small Business Act to provide re-entry entrepreneurship counseling and training services for formerly incarcerated individuals, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5065

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 "Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act".

SEC. 2. RE-ENTRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP COUNSELING AND TRAINING FOR FORMERLY INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.

The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 49 as section 50; and

(2) by inserting after section 48 the following new section:

"SEC. 49. RE-ENTRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP COUNSELING AND TRAINING FOR FORMERLY INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) SERVICES REQUIRED.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, shall require the Service Corps of Retired Executives to provide entrepreneurship counseling and training services to individuals formerly incarcerated in a Federal prison (hereinafter referred to as 'covered individuals') on a nationwide basis.

"(b) GOALS.—The goal of the services provided under this section is to provide covered individuals with the following:

"(1) Mentoring, workshops, and instructional videos designed specifically for covered individuals on how to start or expand a small business concern.

"(2) Tools, skills, and knowledge necessary to identify a business opportunity, including how to—

"(A) draft a skills profile, business plan, and transition plan;

"(B) identify sources of capital; and

"(C) connect with local resources for small business concerns.

"(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The services provided under this section shall include—

"(1) regular individualized mentoring sessions, to take place over the course of a year, to support development of the business plans of covered individuals and the growth of covered individuals as entrepreneurs;

"(2) assistance with identifying of local resources for small business concerns for covered individuals;

"(3) assistance with identifying sources of capital, and when appropriate, assistance with preparing applications for loans and other funding opportunities; and

"(4) workshops on topics specifically tailored to meet the needs of covered individuals.

"(d) SURVEY.—The Service Corps of Retired Executives shall survey covered individuals who received services under this section to assess the satisfaction of such covered individuals with such services.

"(e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate a report on the performance and effectiveness of the services provided under this section, which may be included as part of another report submitted to such committees by the Administrator, and which shall include—

"(1) the number of covered individuals mentored under this section;

"(2) the number of hours of mentorship provided by the Service Corps of Retired Executives under this section;

"(3) the demographics of covered individuals who received services, including age, gender, race, and ethnicity;

"(4) a summary and analysis of surveys conducted under subsection (d); and

"(5) any additional information the Administrator may require."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5065, the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act.

Madam Speaker, I commend the sponsors of this legislation, Mr. JEFFRIES from New York and Mr. BURCHETT from Tennessee, for their commitment and dedication to providing opportunities to the formerly incarcerated, giving them a chance to bring their business ideas to fruition, and, in turn, offering hope for a better life.

After paying their debt to society, former inmates return to their communities with hopes and goals of starting fresh. Unfortunately, for numerous rea-

sons, many end up being locked out of the labor market.

It is my firm belief that entrepreneurship is a great way to help individuals overcome the barriers to reentering the workforce. For the formerly incarcerated, it can be the difference between successfully reintegrating back into a community or returning to prison.

This bill complements the Prison to Proprietorship Act by requiring the Service Corps of Retired Executives, SCORE, to provide entrepreneurship training via mentoring, workshops, and training videos to individuals upon their release from Federal prison. The mentorship will be invaluable in helping these folks launch small businesses, and the workshops will help connect them with their community and other small business owners.

As Ben Franklin once said: Tell me and I forget; teach me and I may remember; involve me and I will learn.

Entrepreneurship can be one of the best options for gainful employment, and SCORE, with more than 300 chapters across the country and the Nation's largest network of volunteer expert business mentors, is uniquely positioned to teach and provide this business advice to those reentering society.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this bipartisan piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5065, the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act.

As our committee heard in a hearing on this topic last fall, up to 60 percent of people released from prison will remain unemployed after a year. It is not surprising, then, that half of all former inmates recidivate. In other words, they commit another crime after they have been released within 3 years of release from prison.

This is not good for them, and it is certainly not good for society. We want these former prisoners to be constructive members of our communities.

Small business ownership can provide steady employment to nonviolent individuals, which can drastically lower the risk of recidivism.

This bill, H.R. 5065, the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act, directs the SBA Administrator to work with the Bureau of Prisons to provide entrepreneurship counseling and training services for those who have served time in Federal prison. This counseling will be conducted by SCORE, a resource partner of the SBA and the Nation's largest network of volunteer expert business mentors, with more than 10,000 volunteers in 300 chapters.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) for their bipartisan work on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the chair of the House Democratic Caucus and sponsor of the bill.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, the distinguished gentlewoman from the Seventh Congressional District of the great State of New York and the chairwoman of the Small Business Committee, for yielding and for her tremendous leadership.

I rise in support of H.R. 5065, the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act.

Here in America, we have a mass incarceration epidemic. Last Congress, we worked in a bipartisan fashion to pass the First Step Act to help propel formerly incarcerated individuals toward success when they return home, to reduce recidivism, and to save taxpayer dollars. But the First Step Act was just that, a first step.

That is why, together, we introduced the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act, to address one of the many challenges faced by returning citizens. This bill is designed to make sure that formerly incarcerated individuals can use their God-given skills, talent, and ability to bring business and entrepreneurial activities to life in their communities.

Throughout our Federal Bureau of Prisons system, there are incarcerated individuals who have the same intellect, the same ability, and the same resiliency as some of the most successful people on Wall Street back home in New York. The difference between them can often be as simple as a lack of opportunity, not a lack of entrepreneurial spirit.

That is what this legislation is designed to change. This bill will make sure that we provide opportunities to those who have been left behind. It is designed to make sure that the American Dream is accessible for formerly incarcerated individuals, their families, and their communities.

This effort, of course, is consistent with our core values here in America, where we believe that hard work and dedication should be rewarded and that opportunities should be available to everyone.

H.R. 5065 directs the Service Corps of Retired Executives, otherwise known as SCORE, to provide mentoring, workshops, and training videos for formerly incarcerated individuals on how to launch and grow a small business. It would provide individualized business mentoring to support the development of business plans and entrepreneurial growth for recipients of prison-to-proprietorship services up to a year after their release, connect these individuals with small business networks and resources, and identify opportunities to access capital.

Madam Speaker, I thank, again, Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member CHABOT of the Small Business

Committee for their tremendous leadership in this effort. I also thank the lead Republican, Representative BURCHETT from Tennessee, for his great leadership.

A philosopher once said: Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day, but teach him to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime. That is what this effort ultimately is all about.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 5065 and lift up formerly incarcerated returning citizens by providing them with entrepreneurial resources.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT), and I thank him for his leadership on this legislation.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act, legislation I was proud to author with Representative JEFFRIES. I really appreciate his kind words.

Some individuals who have paid their debt to society deserve a second chance at success. This includes giving folks reentering the workforce a shot at entrepreneurship and small business ownership. Included in this legislation are counseling and training services for incarcerated individuals who want to start their own small businesses.

I am a firm believer in giving folks an opportunity to succeed, and this bill makes sure those who are joining society have the skills and knowledge to do so.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all Members who feel the same to support this important piece of legislation. I thank Representative JEFFRIES for his efforts on this bill, as well as Ranking Member CHABOT and Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ. I hope I said her name correctly. I have been working on it. I thank them all for their leadership on the Small Business Committee in helping this bill come to the floor.

Madam Speaker, on a personal note, I always appreciate Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ reaching across the aisle to me and for her friendship from day one. I appreciate Ranking Member CHABOT's mentorship and for always having time for a wet-behind-the-ears freshman.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), a valued member of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5065, the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act, of which I am proud to be a cosponsor.

Empowering the formerly incarcerated with the skills to start their own small businesses can be a powerful benefit, both for these individuals and their communities. By creating economic opportunity, entrepreneurship also has the power to break the cycle of incarceration and reduce recidivism.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues HAKEEM JEFFRIES and TIM

BURCHETT for introducing this bipartisan legislation.

I have long been a proponent of the Small Business Administration's SCORE program and how it helps burgeoning small businesses expand and grow. Mentorship can play a vital role in the success of entrepreneurs, and citizens returning to society after serving time face unique challenges when trying to start their own small businesses. Today's legislation would expand SCORE programming to help the formerly incarcerated specifically.

I know this legislation would have a positive impact in my district. Our Small Business Development Center based out of the College of Lake County is in the process, in conjunction with the local county jail, of offering entrepreneurship training to a cohort of inmates.

I am proud of the initiative of our SBDC and, in particular, its director, Mitch Bienvenue, for what he has undertaken in designing and offering this program. I look forward to hearing about the success stories of these inmates once they return to our communities.

I am excited to push this bill forward because I know that SCORE would provide these individuals with valuable mentorship that could be instrumental to their success.

No one starts a successful business on their own, and SCORE can be an invaluable pipeline for the help necessary to make the dream of running one's own small business a reality.

Madam Speaker, I thank, again, my colleagues Mr. BURCHETT and Mr. JEFFRIES for the work each of them has done on this important bill. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I have no further Members seeking time, and I am prepared to close if the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) is prepared as well.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I have another speaker.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman and ranking member, and Representatives JEFFRIES and BURCHETT, for bringing this important legislation forward. I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5065, the Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act.

Incarceration rates in the U.S. are disturbingly high, and my home State of Oklahoma has the highest rates of any in our country. According to a study done by the Prison Policy Initiative, more than 1 in 100 Oklahoma adults were in jail at any given time in 2018. The numbers are even more disturbing for African Americans in Oklahoma, with nearly 4 in 100 incarcerated in 2010.

High incarceration rates have both economic and human costs. They are

costly to taxpayers and crippling to communities, which lose so many individuals to incarceration.

While Congress has spent time focusing on how people end up in prison, we have not committed enough time focusing on how to prevent formerly incarcerated individuals from returning.

While Oklahoma and other States have also made positive steps in criminal justice reform to reduce the unnecessarily harsh prison sentences, releasing individuals is only one step in decreasing incarceration rates.

According to the Justice Center's National Reentry Resource Center, employment after an individual is released from prison is the single most important predictor of recidivism. Sadly, 75 percent of incarcerated individuals are still unemployed after a year of being released from prison, causing them too often to resort to criminal activity, leading back to prison.

H.R. 5065 addresses the critical issue of employment and helps break this devastating cycle by creating a program where SCORE association volunteer business counselors can mentor formerly incarcerated individuals.

The counselors provide formerly incarcerated individuals with entrepreneurial development training and workshops to help them utilize their skills and gain new experience to go into workplaces or run businesses of their own.

□ 1515

Helping individuals find a job and career opportunities after leaving prison is a critical step in addressing our Nation's high incarceration rate and ensuring those who have gone to prison don't return.

I am proud to cosponsor this legislation and encourage my colleagues to vote for H.R. 5065.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, entrepreneurship has the power to equip those returning from incarceration with tools to overcome barriers to employment, which they often face upon their release.

Recidivism rates in America remain today, unfortunately, alarmingly high; yet, entrepreneurship can be a pathway to success and an antidote to recidivism for the formerly incarcerated.

This bill is designed to help individuals reacclimate to society, utilizing their desire to start and own a small business. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Entrepreneurship has always been a bedrock of American life, and it is particularly important for those who have to overcome employment barriers.

Today's legislation will provide opportunity and hope for those who face steep challenges to employment. By re-

quiring SCORE to provide mentorship to those who completed the Prison to Proprietorship program, we can ensure that the investment made for increasing instruction will be fully utilized upon release for those who opt to launch a small business.

With the cost to incarcerate a Federal inmate of nearly \$100 a day and more than \$36,000 a year, it makes economic sense to invest in training and give these folks the tools they need to succeed.

I thank both Representatives JEFFRIES and BURCHETT for leading this important effort, and I also thank Ranking Member CHABOT and his staff for working with us to increase opportunities and resources for those who seek to rebuild their lives.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5065.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPTURING ALL SMALL BUSINESSES ACT OF 2019

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5130) to amend the Small Business Act to adjust the employment size standard requirements for determining whether a manufacturing concern is a small business concern, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5130

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 "Capturing All Small Businesses Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. EMPLOYMENT SIZE STANDARD REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "and subject to the requirements specified under subparagraph (C)" after "paragraph (1)"; and

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting "(including the Administration when acting pursuant to subparagraph (A))" after "no Federal department or agency"; and

(B) in clause (ii)(I) by striking "12 months" and inserting "24 months".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5130, the Capturing All Small Businesses Act of 2019, which lengthens the employee-based calculation formula used to determine the size of a small business.

Let me begin by recognizing Congressman VEASEY and commending him for his dedication to our small business community. Mr. VEASEY is a valued member of the Small Business Committee, and I can attest to his unwavering commitment to America's 30 million small businesses.

H.R. 5130 is the result of those endeavors, and I am pleased that he worked closely with Congressman HERN to move this measure forward. I thank them both for their collaboration.

It is irrefutable that, as Federal contracts become larger in size and scope, one or two sizable contracts can force a small business out of the small business category prematurely. When this happens, small firms lose access to contracting set-asides and must compete against much larger firms without having built the capacity to do so. Many small businesses forced into this situation opt to restrain their growth or sell, rather than compete in an imbalanced marketplace.

We simply cannot let this happen. H.R. 5130 addresses this matter by doubling the employee-based calculation to 24 months instead of the 12-month standard currently being used.

Just like the Runway Extension Act, a companion bill we passed last year, H.R. 5130 helps us keep up with the current contracting trends by alleviating the effects of sudden growth caused by a sizable contract.

H.R. 5130 grants small firms with additional time to grow and mature. Furthermore, it provides parity between the benefits extended to those subject to the employee and the receipt-based size standards.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5130, the Capturing All Small Businesses Act of 2019.

Our next two bills focus on a long-standing goal of our committee: increasing small business access to the Federal marketplace.

The U.S. Government is the largest purchaser of goods and services in the

world. It is very important that small businesses have ample opportunity to compete for Federal contracts.

A vibrant small business presence in Federal contracting increases competition, increases quality, and, most importantly, lowers prices for the American taxpayer. All of these things are good. This bipartisan legislation will make it easier for small firms to compete against larger firms.

Madam Speaker, this bipartisan legislation will increase our small businesses, and it will encourage them to grow successfully and competitively into the midsize marketplace.

We have heard too many stories of small businesses successfully providing significant value to the Federal Government and growing at a steady pace only to hit a wall once they grow out of their small size threshold. We need to ensure that there is a pathway for sustained development for our Nation's small manufacturers, and this bill takes us a step in the right direction.

I want to thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. KEVIN HERN), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY), who all worked together and showed great leadership on this issue and, again, did it in a bipartisan manner. So I thank all three of them.

Madam Speaker, I urge the bill's adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VEASEY), a valued member of the Small Business Committee and sponsor of the bill.

Mr. VEASEY. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 5130, the Capturing All Small Businesses Act, bipartisan legislation that I sponsored to protect our Nation's small businesses against being prematurely forced out of the small business category due to sudden growth.

This legislation lengthens from 12 to 24 months the time period used by the SBA to determine the average number of employees a business has. Alongside revenues, the calculation of the average number of employees is one of the size standards used by SBA to determine if a business is still small.

By extending SBA's calculation period for employee-based size standards, Congress recognizes that the current 12-month timeframe can have detrimental effects on small businesses that experience temporary spikes in employment. These additional 12 months recognize that many factors, including large contracts or seasonal contracts and seasonal employment, can cause a small business to take on extra employees but only take them on temporarily while, in fact, they are still a small business for the majority of year.

In my home State of Texas, which has a great economy, small businesses make up 99.8 percent of all businesses and employ 4.7 million Texans.

When I am back at home, one of things that I do is a program called

Marc Means Business, where I go and visit businesses to learn about what other people do in their jobs. It has been great for me to be able to do this. I have had this experience working alongside constituents and employers and employees in the area.

Small business is really the lifeblood of our economy, so anything that we can do to help them will be a benefit for the entire State of Texas and the economy.

I want to end my remarks by giving a special thanks to Congressman HERN from Oklahoma for being a colead of this legislation, and I want to give a special thanks to Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ for really taking small business seriously. As the chair of this committee, she came down to Dallas/Fort Worth and had an opportunity to talk in person with small businesses about some of the things that they need. I just really want to thank her and Ranking Member CHABOT for taking the time to really take small businesses in this country seriously.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield such as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. KEVIN HERN) and thank him for his leadership in working on this legislation.

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, it is not always that you work together, being from Oklahoma, with somebody from Texas, but it was really great to work with somebody on this particular bill.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5130, the Capturing All Small Businesses Act.

I would like to thank my colleague, Representative VEASEY from Texas, on his leadership on this important legislation which will help small business manufacturers gain a greater competitive edge in the open marketplace.

This bill provides parity with another important small business bill that the committee passed which was signed into law nearly a year ago. The previous bill extended the runway for revenue-based small businesses, allowing them to stay smaller for a longer period of time.

Rapid growth in small businesses can sometimes push them out of a small business status before they are prepared to tackle the challenges of a large corporation. While revenue-based and employee-based firms differ in many respects, one thing remains constant: Competing in the open marketplace when a firm is not ready to leave the small business arena can have disastrous effects on a small business's growth trajectory.

There is a reason why so many small businesses compare this transition to jumping off a cliff. Oftentimes, small firms cannot compete against the giants in their particular industries, eventually fail, stay small, or become acquired into a large company's supply chain.

None of these outcomes promote growth for small businesses, and none of these options are good for competi-

tion. Therefore, it is critical that we ensure our small manufacturers are capable of successfully and smoothly transitioning out of the small business space and into the open marketplace without falling off of this cliff. That is exactly what this bill does for small manufacturers.

By extending the measurement of a small manufacturing concern's size from a rolling 12-month average to a rolling 24-month average, we provide these small businesses with more time to build their competitive edge and infrastructure so they are better equipped to handle the more robust competition once they graduate out of the small business space.

In short, H.R. 5130 is a good, commonsense policy aimed at encouraging small business growth and competition at the highest levels.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) and thank him, also, for his leadership in working on this important legislation.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5130, the Capturing All Small Businesses Act of 2019.

As a member of the Small Business Committee, I have personally heard from many business leaders who tell me that the guidance and the resources provided by SBA can be instrumental for success in the open marketplace.

Often, these tools pave the way for rapid growth; yet, as these businesses experience success, hire more employees, and grow our economy, the owners can be hesitant to expand their operations beyond certain parameters, fearing that, if they become too successful too quickly, the resources provided by the SBA would be no longer available.

H.R. 5130 would address their concerns by allowing companies to maintain their designated status, encouraging them to continue growing and graduate into successful businesses.

I thank my colleague, Mr. HERN from Oklahoma, for this important legislation. I thank our chair, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and our ranking member, Mr. CHABOT, for their bipartisanship. This is important legislation, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support it.

□ 1530

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

Madam Speaker, in closing, this bipartisan bill allows small firms to have the additional time, as a small business, to solidify their competitiveness and infrastructure and achieve greater success when they eventually must compete against much larger companies.

After all, about 70 percent of the jobs created in America are created by

small businesses, so we need to help them in every way we can.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank all of the Members who spoke here this afternoon on the floor for their leadership in this important area. I would urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, supporting our small business community and ensuring that they are able to thrive is the top priority for me and the Small Business Committee that I chair.

H.R. 5130 supports the small business community by providing them with additional time to grow and mature.

By extending the lookback in the employee-based size standard, H.R. 5130 allows small firms an opportunity to gradually and successfully transition out of the small business category.

Most importantly, this bill ensures equal treatment of small business concerns by granting manufacturing firms the same benefits provided to concerns subject to the receipts-based formula.

I congratulate Mr. VEASEY and Mr. HERN for bringing forward a common-sense and bipartisan solution.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5130, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5130.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNLOCKING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES ACT OF 2019

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5146) to amend the Small Business Act to require contracting officers to take a small business concern's past performance as part of a joint venture into account when evaluating the small business concern, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5146

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 "Unlocking Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PAST PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF JOINT VENTURES FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

Section 15(e) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5) PAST PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF JOINT VENTURES FOR SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—With respect to evaluating an offer for a

prime contract made by a small business concern that previously participated in a joint venture with another business concern (whether or not such other business concern was itself a small business concern), the Administrator shall establish regulations—

"(A) requiring contracting officers to consider the record of past performance of the joint venture when evaluating the past performance of the small business concern; and

"(B) requiring the small business concern to inform the contracting officer what duties and responsibilities the small business concern carried out as part of the joint venture."

SEC. 3. PAST PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF FIRST-TIER SMALL BUSINESS SUB-CONTRACTORS.

Section 8(d)(17) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(17)) is amended to read as follows:

"(17) PAST PERFORMANCE RATINGS FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTORS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon request by a small business concern that performed as a first tier subcontractor on a covered contract (as defined in paragraph 13(A)) that is submitting an offer for a solicitation, the prime contractor for such covered contract shall submit to the contracting agency issuing the solicitation or to such small business concern a record of past performance for such small business concern with respect to such covered contract.

"(B) CONSIDERATION.—A contracting officer shall consider the record of past performance of a small business concern provided under subparagraph (A) when evaluating an offer for a prime contract made by such small business concern."

SEC. 4. RULEMAKING.

(a) SBA RULES.—Not later than the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall issue rules to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—Not later than the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date that rules are issued under subsection (a), the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to reflect such rules.

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5146, the Unlocking Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2019, which will eliminate barriers to entry for small businesses seeking to perform as prime contractors in the Federal marketplace.

As the largest buyer of goods and services in the world, the Federal Government needs contractors it can rely upon, and knowing how a business performed previously is a strong predictor of its ability to successfully perform in the future.

However, one of the challenges small businesses experience while offering their products and services to the Federal Government is showing that they have relevant past performance. Usually, the government relies on the past performance records it compiles. However, such information solely on the small business may not exist. Thus, small businesses cannot effectively compete for contracts.

Moreover, small businesses cannot develop the appropriate past performance without winning a prime contract first.

H.R. 5146 offers a solution to this dilemma by allowing small businesses to leverage other types of past performance information. Specifically, it requires contracting officers to consider a joint venture's past performance record when evaluating an offer of any of its members.

Similarly, it requires the acceptance of past performance information generated by a contractor on its subcontractor when reviewing an offer from the latter to serve as prime.

With this change, H.R. 5146 provides small businesses additional ways of showing they possess relevant past-performance experience. Moreover, by requiring acceptance of joint venture and subcontracting past-performance information, this bill advances uniformity government wide.

I urge Members to support this important piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5146, the Unlocking Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2019, as amended.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN), and the two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Dr. JOYCE and Mr. EVANS, for their leadership on this legislation and, again, working together in a bipartisan manner, which will reduce significant barriers to small contractors in the Federal marketplace.

As we have heard from our colleagues, obtaining relevant, past-performance information is critical for a small business to be competitive for a contractor award. Unfortunately, Federal agencies take a narrow view on what they might consider as relevant past performance for a prime contract opportunity.

This limits a small business' ability to compete for contracts that they would otherwise be a perfect fit for, which is detrimental both to the small business and to the government. In short, the important thing for a Federal agency to know is whether a business is capable of successfully completing the specific task being requested.

If the small business can show that it has successfully performed that type of work in the past, it should be able to use that as evidence that it can complete the task in the future. It is that simple.

This bill will not only unlock prime contracting opportunities for small businesses, but it will also have the additional positive impact of eventually growing the industrial base, increasing competition, and, again, most importantly, lowering costs to the taxpayer.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN), and I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this legislation.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman for his words, and I would first like to commend Chair VELÁZQUEZ and Ranking Member CHABOT for their leadership and their bipartisanship, demonstrating that a committee like ours can do very good work. I think our committee is an example for many others here in the House, so I thank them for that.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5146, the Unlocking Opportunities for Small Businesses Act, which is very important legislation. It was found through hearings and discussions with small businesses who wanted to be prime contractors with the government, the committee found that small businesses were having difficulties. Because of the criteria and so forth, the government wouldn't take into consideration, for instance, as Mr. CHABOT and the chair said, their experience as subcontractors.

So we wanted to do something about that. And I want to thank my friend, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, who helped me, and also coauthored the bill and collaborated with us on this bill, along with my friend from Pennsylvania, the good Dr. JOYCE. I thank the gentlemen for all of their work.

It is like the title of the bill says, we are going to unlock opportunities for small business contractors seeking prime contracting with the Federal Government. Unfortunately, small contractors are stuck in a catch-22.

In order to receive a prime contract, Federal agencies require evidence showing that the contractor is capable of doing the work, but they will generally only accept past performance

conducted as a Federal prime contractor as proof of this experience.

Therefore, companies can't obtain prime contracts if they lack a record of performance, but companies can't get the prior performance experienced without winning prime contracts. So it goes around in a circle.

For many small businesses throughout southern Minnesota and our Nation, winning prime contracts is the key to sustained growth. Making the leap from subcontracting or teaming with other companies to prime contracting, as we discussed, can be exceedingly challenging due to this dilemma.

This assessment of a contractor's capabilities, based only on their prior experience as a prime contractor, does a great disservice to many qualified companies who have performed vital work for the government.

The work small contractors have performed in those roles may have great relevance to the contract as it is bid, however, they are unable to showcase their capabilities due to the agencies' narrow focus on prime contracting experience.

These limitations not only prevent growth for small businesses but have a larger impact on the Federal Government's industrial base. More and more, small businesses are taking their considerable talents to the private sector rather than working with the Federal Government.

Past performance rules, such as this one, are way out of step with today's economy, and they undermine the Federal Government's ability to efficiently seek qualified and capable businesses willing and able to work with the Federal Government.

By removing this barrier to entry for small businesses, our bill gives them incentive to rejoin the Federal contracting community and even persuades new businesses to enter the Federal marketplace. The more small businesses we can attract, the more competition will increase and we will obtain better results and outcomes for the American taxpayer.

This bill opens up a world of prime contracting opportunities for small contractors, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 5146.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), the vice chair of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the chairperson of the Small Business Committee, Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ, for yielding. The gentlewoman has, in the 3 years that I have been here, led this committee in a very positive direction, and also as the ranking member before she became chair. Ranking Member CHABOT has also been a partner in this effort. I thank him too for his leadership of working together.

I thank Mr. HAGEDORN from the great State of Minnesota, which is one of my

favorite places—Sleepy Eye, Minnesota—the gentleman knows that I know about Sleepy Eye—as well as Mr. JOYCE, who is a colleague from Pennsylvania. I thank my colleagues for their leadership on this bill.

The well-being of our communities depend in part on what we do to create circumstances where small businesses can thrive. When small businesses thrive, Americans enjoy great economic security. In my home city of Philadelphia, minorities constitute about 65 percent of the population. Yet, they constitute 80 percent of those in poverty.

Coupled with the fact that the city has a poverty rate of nearly 25 percent, creating economic opportunity for minorities is critical to advance well-being: financially, physically, and socially.

We, as Members of Congress, have tools in our toolbox to address economic disparity. One of those is H.R. 5146. This bill will allow small businesses to compete more fairly with large businesses by permitting small businesses to create past performance records.

A past performance record is integral to winning federal contracts, but small businesses are prevented from establishing one.

Most of the work of minority-owned small businesses does not count towards past performance, such as work in joint ventures or as subcontractors to prime contractors.

This hurts small businesses' ability to bid, compete, and win contracts as primes. In turn, it impairs the business' ability to grow, create jobs, and contribute economically to the community.

□ 1545

With the passage of this bipartisan bill into law, we will create circumstances where all small businesses, including minority-owned small businesses, will be better equipped to compete and thrive.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chair again for her leadership and the staff, too, for working together collectively to make this happen. I invite all of my colleagues to support passage of this bill.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE). I thank him for his leadership and for working so hard on this legislation.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5130, the Capturing All Small Businesses Act. As a member of the Small Business Committee, I have personally heard how important this act is.

Additionally, I want to speak today in support of H.R. 5146, the Unlocking Opportunities for Small Businesses Act, introduced by my friend and colleague, Mr. HAGEDORN from Minnesota, and my fellow Pennsylvanian, Mr. EVANS.

Federal contracts provide many businesses across the Nation with the opportunity to receive stable funding through which they can develop a reliable workforce, supply chain, or line of production. These contracts can be a lifeline to small businesses looking to grow or expand. Unfortunately, as designed, the current system limits smaller companies' chances to acquire these contracts.

This legislation implements a much-needed change to allow small businesses to use their previous experience to demonstrate their merits and to strengthen their abilities to compete for Federal contracts.

This is an important step in leveling the playing field for small businesses looking to grow their footprint in the Federal market. I look forward to the positive impact that this legislation will have on countless small businesses that I represent in south central and southwestern Pennsylvania and across our great country.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN) and the two gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS and Dr. JOYCE, for their leadership on this important piece of legislation.

Increasing Federal contracting opportunities for small firms is a win-win situation. The taxpayers get better value from their tax dollars, and small firms grow and spur our economy forward.

This is really commonsense, bipartisan legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and again, I thank the gentlewoman from New York, the chairwoman of the committee, who, once again, has shown that she is working together in a collegial and bipartisan fashion. We really do appreciate that. That is one of the reasons that all four of the bills we have taken up this afternoon have had both Republicans and Democrats working together. That doesn't happen in every committee, but it does happen in the Small Business Committee, and I thank her for that.

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

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), and Dr. JOYCE from Pennsylvania for their work on H.R. 5146 to make it easier for small businesses to pursue Federal prime contract opportunities.

In the Small Business Committee, we recognize the crucial role small businesses play in providing goods and services to the Federal Government. That is why we are always searching for ways to simplify the contracting

process. H.R. 5146 achieves this by requiring contracting officers to accept relevant past performance information obtained by a small business while performing as a subcontractor or in a joint venture.

With this bill, we reiterate our steadfast commitment to the small business community. Moreover, it will encourage small businesses with relevant past performance experience to bid on prime contracts, which, in turn, will have the effect of promoting the growth of the industrial base, enhancing competition, and decreasing costs.

In closing, I thank Ranking Member CHABOT for his support for these four bills. When passed, they will bring the total number of small business bills approved by the House of Representatives to 27. That is not a small feat, and I appreciate the gentleman's support and that of the members of the committee who have rolled up their sleeves and worked together to help our Nation's 30 million small businesses succeed.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the Senate to follow our lead and move expeditiously to approve these bills. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELAZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5146, 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.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT STAKEHOLDERS IN 5G COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER AND ADHERE TO "THE PRAGUE PROPOSALS"

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 575) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all stakeholders in the deployment of 5G communications infrastructure should carefully consider and adhere to the recommendations of "The Prague Proposals", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 575

Whereas 5G, the next generation (5th generation) in wireless technology, promises the next evolution of communications and information technology services, applications, and capabilities across every sector of business, government, entertainment, and communications;

Whereas the United States, Europe, China, and others are racing toward 5G adoption and upgrading existing networks, which will drive subsequent advances in artificial intelligence, machine learning, smart homes,

smart cities, robotics, autonomous vehicles, and quantum computers;

Whereas 5G will make possible the automatization of everyday activities and the use of the full potential of the Internet of Things;

Whereas these developments, while evolutionary, could include risks to important public interests, including privacy, data security, public safety, and national security;

Whereas in a highly connected world, disruption of the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of communications or even the disruption of the communications service itself can seriously hamper everyday life, societal functions, the economy, and national security;

Whereas the security of 5G networks is crucial for national security, economic security, and other United States national interests and global stability;

Whereas operators of communications infrastructure depend on a complex supply chain of technology from a global market of suppliers and service providers;

Whereas government security officials and experts from 32 countries came together in Prague in May of 2019 to work out guidelines for the deployment and security of 5G networks;

Whereas representatives agreed that "[m]ajor security risks emanate from the cross-border complexities of an increasingly global supply chain which provides [information and communications technology] equipment. These risks should be considered as part of the risk assessment based on relevant information and should seek to prevent proliferation of compromised devices and the use of malicious code and functions."; and

Whereas the Prague 5G Security Conference adopted security recommendations, which have come to be known as "The Prague Proposals": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives—

(1) urges all stakeholders in the deployment of 5G communications infrastructure to carefully consider adherence to the recommendations of "The Prague Proposals" (as described in section 2) as they procure products and services across their supply chain; and

(2) encourages the President and Federal agencies to promote global trade and security policies that are consistent with "The Prague Proposals" and urge our allies to embrace the recommendations of "The Prague Proposals" for their 5G infrastructure.

SEC. 2. PRAGUE PROPOSALS.

The text of "The Prague Proposals" is as follows:

(1) "POLICY".—

(A) "Communication networks and services should be designed with resilience and security in mind. They should be built and maintained using international, open, consensus-based standards and risk-informed cybersecurity best practices. Clear globally interoperable cyber security guidance that would support cyber security products and services in increasing resilience of all stakeholders should be promoted."

(B) "Every country is free, in accordance with international law, to set its own national security and law enforcement requirements, which should respect privacy and adhere to laws protecting information from improper collection and misuse."

(C) "Laws and policies governing networks and connectivity services should be guided by the principles of transparency and equitability, taking into account the global economy and interoperable rules, with sufficient oversight and respect for the rule of law."

(D) "The overall risk of influence on a supplier by a third country should be taken into account, notably in relation to its model of governance, the absence of cooperation agreements on security, or similar arrangements, such as adequacy decisions, as regards data protection, or whether this country is a party to multilateral, international or bilateral agreements on cybersecurity, the fight against cybercrime, or data protection."

(2) "TECHNOLOGY"—

(A) "Stakeholders should regularly conduct vulnerability assessments and risk mitigation within all components and network systems, prior to product release and during system operation, and promote a culture of find/fix/patch to mitigate identified vulnerabilities and rapidly deploy fixes or patches."

(B) "Risk assessments of supplier's products should take into account all relevant factors, including applicable legal environment and other aspects of supplier's ecosystem, as these factors may be relevant to stakeholders' efforts to maintain the highest possible level of cyber security."

(C) "When building up resilience and security, it should be taken into consideration that malicious cyber activities do not always require the exploitation of a technical vulnerability, e.g. in the event of insider attack."

(D) "In order to increase the benefits of global communication, States should adopt policies to enable efficient and secure network data flows."

(E) "Stakeholders should take into consideration technological changes accompanying 5G networks roll out, e.g. use of edge computing and software defined network/network function virtualization, and its impact on overall security of communication channels."

(F) "Customer—whether the government, operator, or manufacturer—must be able to be informed about the origin and pedigree of components and software that affect the security level of the product or service, according to state of art and relevant commercial and technical practices, including transparency of maintenance, updates, and remediation of the products and services."

(3) "ECONOMY"—

(A) "A diverse and vibrant communications equipment market and supply chain are essential for security and economic resilience."

(B) "Robust investment in research and development benefits the global economy and technological advancement and is a way to potentially increase diversity of technological solutions with positive effects on security of communication networks."

(C) "Communication networks and network services should be financed openly and transparently using standard best practices in procurement, investment, and contracting."

(D) "State-sponsored incentives, subsidies, or financing of 5G communication networks and service providers should respect principles of fairness, be commercially reasonable, conducted openly and transparently, based on open market competitive principles, while taking into account trade obligations."

(E) "Effective oversight on key financial and investment instruments influencing telecommunication network development is critical."

(F) "Communication networks and network service providers should have transparent ownership, partnerships, and corporate governance structures."

(4) "SECURITY, PRIVACY, AND RESILIENCE"—

(A) "All stakeholders including industry should work together to promote security

and resilience of national critical infrastructure networks, systems, and connected devices."

(B) "Sharing experience and best practices, including assistance, as appropriate, with mitigation, investigation, response, and recovery from network attacks, compromises, or disruptions should be promoted."

(C) "Security and risk assessments of vendors and network technologies should take into account rule of law, security environment, vendor malfeasance, and compliance with open, interoperable, secure standards, and industry best practices to promote a vibrant and robust cyber security supply of products and services to deal with the rising challenges."

(D) "Risk management framework in a manner that respects data protection principles to ensure privacy of citizens using network equipment and services should be implemented."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 575.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 575. This bipartisan legislation was introduced by Mr. FLORES and Mr. SOTO, both of whom are members of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee, which I chair.

The bill before us expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that all stakeholders in the deployment of 5G communications infrastructure should carefully consider and adhere to the recommendations adopted at the Prague 5G Security Conference in May 2019 known as the Prague Proposals.

These proposals serve as a cybersecurity framework for the adoption and deployment of 5G networks and were agreed upon last year in Prague at a meeting of over 30 Western-allied nations, as well as technical experts and equipment manufacturers. This framework acknowledges the risks posed by untrusted 5G network equipment offered by Chinese telecom providers such as Huawei.

The Prague Proposals form the basis for a coordinated approach to shared security as we begin to transition to the next generation of wireless network technologies.

The Communications and Technology Subcommittee has done extensive work this Congress on security implications of 5G technologies. I thank Mr. FLORES and Mr. SOTO for the good work they have done in bringing this important

legislation to the floor. I also thank the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Chairman ENGEL for working with the Energy and Commerce Committee to advance this legislation.

Madam Speaker, this is a good bill. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, December 5, 2019.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, JR.,

Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H. Res. 575, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all stakeholders in the deployment of 5G communications infrastructure should carefully consider and adhere to the recommendations of "The Prague Proposals," the Committee on Foreign Affairs agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any issues within our jurisdiction. I ask you to support the appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Finally, thank you for agreeing to include a copy of our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H. Res. 575.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Energy and Commerce and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H. Res. 575, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all stakeholders in the deployment of 5G communications infrastructure should carefully consider and adhere to the recommendations of "The Prague Proposals," so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I agree that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your Committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will place our letters on H. Res. 575 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 575, a resolution to encourage all stakeholders involved in the deployment of 5G communications technology to adhere to the Prague Proposals.

The Prague Proposals resulted from the Prague 5G Security Conference earlier last year, where representatives from 32 countries met to discuss concerns about equipment supplied by certain vendors that pose a threat to national security. With 5G poised to support an array of critical functions and services over the next decade, it is imperative that we ensure the equipment used to build these networks is secure.

By encouraging all stakeholders at home and abroad to abide by these principles, we are sending a strong message that we are taking the security of our networks seriously.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), who is a valuable member of the Energy and Commerce Committee and who has done extensive work on this legislation.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman DOYLE and Ranking Member LATTA, as well as Representative FLORES, for all of their work and the work of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

It is essential that the United States be at the forefront of the deployment and development of 5G technologies. 5G is the infrastructure that will allow our country to be the leader in the 21st century economy.

There is fundamental importance of internet connectivity across the country for both metropolitan and rural areas, highlighting both cities and rural areas, and this is a need that telecom technology must be developed in a practical but secure way. In a district like mine, we have urban, suburban, and rural, so we look out for all of these different areas.

The equipment and services in U.S. communications networks provide critical infrastructure for 5G deployment, making them appealing targets for foreign adversaries. For these companies in particular, experts have noted that China has “the means, opportunity, and motive to use telecommunications companies for malicious purposes.”

We have seen this problem in Chinese telecom chips made by companies like Huawei and other supply chain security issues that have been making news as of late.

We started local efforts in Florida’s Ninth Congressional District, along with the University of Central Florida and others, to produce components that are tamper-resistant sensors developed at national foundries, like the BRIDG facility in central Florida. But we must do more.

For these reasons, I am proud to be the Democratic colead on H. Res. 575. This resolution provides a sense of the House of Representatives that developers of 5G technologies abide by wireless technology recommendations made at the Prague 5G Security Conference.

Some of these Prague Proposals include communications networks and services be designed with resilience and security in mind, and every country is free, in accordance with international law, to have security requirements.

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Florida an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. SOTO. Policies governing 5G deployment should be guided by principles of transparency and equitability. Stakeholders should conduct regular vulnerability assessments and risk mitigation of products. And customers must be able to be informed about the origin of components in software that affect the security level of the products they use.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman DOYLE, Mr. FLORES, Mr. LATTA, and others for their great work, and I urge everyone to support H. Res. 575.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES), and I applaud him on his hard work on this legislation.

Mr. FLORES. Madam Speaker, I thank GOP leader LATTA for yielding me time to support our bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of our resolution, H. Res. 575, which I introduced with my colleague DARREN SOTO from Florida, expressing strong support for the Prague Proposals, a set of 5G security recommendations agreed to by officials from the U.S. and 31 other countries during a conference in May 2019.

5G communication networks have the potential to transform the way we live. Collaboration with our international partners is paramount in the development of secure network architecture for the interconnected world of the future.

5G networks will have the capacity to support innovative technologies such as telemedicine, remote surgery, interconnected devices on the Internet of Things, and, importantly, bring high-speed broadband to the far reaches of rural communities to close the digital divide.

But if the underlying network that these services operate on is not properly secured, bad actors will be able to exploit vulnerabilities to disrupt critical infrastructure, harming public safety and jeopardizing national security. It is imperative that we secure our networks on the front end of deployment to avoid potentially catastrophic consequences down the road.

Recognizing these risks, the U.S. and those 31 other countries came together with representatives from the EU and

NATO to agree on a set of common-sense principles necessary to maintain a secure, resilient network for next-generation communication.

These proposals urge 5G stakeholders across the global supply technology chain to institute practical, proven solutions to mitigate risks and to protect against security threats. Among these proposals, the conference of 32 countries recognized the need for information sharing and encouraged regular risk assessment tests to mitigate vulnerabilities, while taking into consideration technological changes that will address the risks we may encounter in the future.

Our resolution expresses the House of Representatives’ support for these recommendations as an encouragement for stakeholders, government entities, and our international partners to work together to secure our 5G networks.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. SOTO for his work, and I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, from the comments that we have heard on the floor today, it is so important that we pass this piece of legislation. It is a good piece of bipartisan legislation, and I urge its support from this House.

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, in closing, I echo what my good friend, Mr. LATTA, says. This is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 575, as amended.

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

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: “Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all stakeholders in the deployment of 5G communications infrastructure should carefully consider adherence to the recommendations of ‘The Prague Proposals’.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECURE 5G AND BEYOND ACT OF 2020

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2881) to require the President to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in

maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2881

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 “Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. STRATEGY TO ENSURE SECURITY OF NEXT GENERATION WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this Act, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(b) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the Secretary of Commerce, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Defense, and consistent with the protection of national security information, shall develop and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a strategy—

(1) to ensure the security of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure within the United States;

(2) to assist mutual defense treaty allies of the United States, strategic partners of the United States, and other countries, when in the security and strategic interests of the United States, in maximizing the security of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure inside their countries; and

(3) to protect the competitiveness of United States companies, privacy of United States consumers, and integrity and impartiality of standards-setting bodies and processes related to 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(c) DESIGNATION.—The strategy developed under subsection (b) shall be known as the “National Strategy to Secure 5G and Next Generation Wireless Communications” (referred to in this Act as the “Strategy”).

(d) ELEMENTS.—The Strategy shall represent a whole-of-government approach and shall include the following:

(1) A description of efforts to facilitate domestic 5th and future generations wireless communications rollout.

(2) A description of efforts to assess the risks to and identify core security principles of 5th and future generations wireless communications infrastructure.

(3) A description of efforts to address risks to United States and national security during development and deployment of 5th and future generations wireless communications infrastructure worldwide.

(4) A description of efforts to promote responsible global development and deployment of 5th and future generations wireless communications, including through robust international engagement, leadership in the development of international standards, and incentivizing market competitiveness of secure 5th and future generation wireless communications infrastructure options.

(e) PUBLIC CONSULTATION.—In developing the Strategy, the President shall consult with relevant groups that represent consumers or the public interest, private sector communications providers, and communications infrastructure and systems equipment developers.

SEC. 3. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall develop an implementation plan for the Strategy (referred to in this Act as the “Strategy implementation plan”), which shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A description of United States national and economic security interests pertaining to the deployment of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(2) An identification and assessment of potential security threats and vulnerabilities to the infrastructure, equipment, systems, software, and virtualized networks that support 5th and future generations wireless communications systems, infrastructure, and enabling technologies. The assessment shall, as practicable, include a comprehensive evaluation of the full range of threats to, and unique security challenges posed by, 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure, as well as steps that public and private sector entities can take to mitigate those threats.

(3) An evaluation of available domestic suppliers of 5th and future generations wireless communications equipment and other suppliers in countries that are mutual defense allies or strategic partners of the United States and a strategy to assess their ability to produce and supply 5th generation and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(4) Identification of where security gaps exist in the United States domestic or mutual defense treaty allies and strategic partners communications equipment supply chain for 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(5) Identification of incentives and policy options to help close or narrow any security gaps identified under paragraph (4) in the United States domestic industrial base, including research and development in critical technologies and workforce development in 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure.

(6) Identification of incentives and policy options for leveraging the communications equipment suppliers from mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure that private industry in the United States has adequate sources for secure, effective, and reliable 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment.

(7) A plan for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share security risk information and findings pertaining to 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment and cooperation on mitigating those risks.

(8) A plan for engagement with private sector communications infrastructure and systems equipment developers and critical infrastructure owners and operators who have a critical dependency on communications in-

frastructure to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment standards to secure platforms.

(9) A plan for engagement with private sector communications infrastructure and systems equipment developers to encourage the maximum participation possible on standards-setting bodies related to such systems and infrastructure equipment standards by public and private sector entities from the United States.

(10) A plan for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment standards to promote maximum interoperability, competitiveness, openness, and secure platforms.

(11) A plan for diplomatic engagement with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to share information and findings on 5th and future generations wireless communications infrastructure and systems equipment concerning the standards-setting bodies related to such systems and infrastructure equipment to promote maximum transparency, openness, impartiality, integrity, and neutrality.

(12) A plan for joint testing environments with mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to ensure a trusted marketplace for 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure equipment.

(13) A plan for research and development by the Federal Government, in close partnership with trusted supplier entities, mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries to reach and maintain United States leadership in 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure security, including the development of an ongoing capability to identify security vulnerabilities in 5th and future generations wireless communications systems.

(14) Options for identifying and helping to mitigate the security risks of 5th and future generations wireless communications systems and infrastructure that have security flaws or vulnerabilities, or are utilizing equipment sourced from countries of concern, and that have already been put in place within the systems and infrastructure of mutual defense treaty allies, strategic partners, and other countries, when in the security interests of the United States.

(15) A description of the roles and responsibilities of the appropriate executive branch agencies and interagency mechanisms to coordinate implementation of the Strategy, as provided in section 4(d).

(16) An identification of the key diplomatic, development, intelligence, military, and economic resources necessary to implement the Strategy, including specific budgetary requests.

(17) As necessary, a description of such legislative or administrative action needed to carry out the Strategy.

SEC. 4. LIMITATIONS AND BRIEFINGS.

(a) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Strategy and the Strategy implementation plan shall not include a recommendation or a proposal to nationalize 5th or future generations wireless communications systems or infrastructure.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the authority or ability of any executive branch agency.

(b) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall seek public comment regarding the development and implementation of the Strategy implementation plan.

(c) BRIEFING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 21 days after the date on which the Strategy implementation plan is completed, the President shall direct appropriate representatives from the executive branch agencies involved in the formulation of the Strategy and Strategy implementation plan to provide the appropriate committees of Congress a briefing on the implementation of the Strategy.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED SETTING.—The briefing under paragraph (1) shall be held in an unclassified setting to the maximum extent possible.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The National Telecommunications and Information Administration shall, in coordination with other relevant executive branch agencies—

(1) implement the Strategy;

(2) keep congressional committees apprised of progress on implementation; and

(3) not implement any proposal or recommendation involving spectrum licensed by the Commission unless the implementation of such proposal or recommendation is first approved by the Commission.

(e) FORM.—The Strategy and Strategy implementation plan shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2881.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2881, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act, which directs the President to develop the Secure Next Generation Mobile Communications Strategy in consultation with heads of the FCC, NTIA, and the Department of Homeland Security, as well as the DNI and the Secretary of Defense. The bill then requires the development of a strategy implementation plan to be carried out by NTIA.

This bipartisan legislation was introduced by Ms. SPANBERGER and five other House Members, including Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. O'HALLERAN, both members of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee, which I chair.

The Secure Next Generation Mobile Communications Strategy is intended to:

First, ensure the security of 5G and future generations of mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States;

Second, assist our mutual defense treaty allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of 5G net-

works and infrastructure and future generations of mobile telecommunications systems in their countries; and

Finally, protect the competitiveness of U.S. companies, the privacy of American consumers, and the integrity of standards-setting bodies against political influence.

As our Nation works to deploy 5G wireless technologies and develop next generation communications networks, we need a national strategy that brings together an all-of-the-above government approach to ensuring this critical infrastructure. We also need to work with our strategic allies and international partners to ensure the security of their communications networks as well.

Madam Speaker, this is an important piece of legislation. I applaud Ms. SPANBERGER for introducing it. I urge all my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2881, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2020.

In today's digital age, we rely on our communications networks for everything from grocery shopping to applying for jobs. In the past decade, we have upgraded from 2G to 4G and are now in the process of entering the fifth generation of communications networks to accommodate Americans' demand for access.

Making a simple transaction online is second nature for many Americans, and we expect the network on which the information is transmitted to be secure. The legislation before us is a step forward in enhancing network security.

It requires the President, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies, to develop a strategy to ensure the security of 5G and future generations of telecommunications systems and infrastructure.

The administration must also identify potential security threats or vulnerabilities and promote responsible international development in deployment of networks.

Lastly, the bill requires a strategy implementation plan and charges the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to carry it out.

It is essential that the administration continues to take steps to secure our networks, and this bill provides direction to do just that.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN), a valuable member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F.

DOYLE), and Mr. LATTA for the opportunity. I also thank Congresswoman SPANBERGER for her great work on this and the introduction of the bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Secure 5G and Beyond Act.

This spring, I joined a bipartisan group of lawmakers to cosponsor this important legislation to protect next generation telecommunications systems and mobile infrastructure in the United States.

According to a 2018 NATO report, Huawei, a Chinese multinational technology company and supplier of 5G technology, could be exploited by China to engage in espionage, monitor foreign corporations and governments, and support Chinese military operations. In fact, earlier this year, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph Dunford, called the potential risks of a Chinese-built 5G network a "critical national security issue" for the United States.

To combat these potential threats, our bill requires the administration to develop an unclassified national strategy to protect U.S. consumers and assist allies to maximize the security of their 5G telecommunications systems.

The next generation of telecommunications systems is going to revolutionize our economy, and it is important that every corner of our country has access to the latest technology, especially the area I represent, rural Arizona, and the rest of rural America. With the rapid expansion of new technology infrastructure, it is critical that these systems are secure and the privacy of all Americans is protected.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 2881.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS).

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2881, which is critical to protecting the security of our Nation and for the advancement of 5G.

H.R. 2881, or the Secure 5G and Beyond Act, tasks the Federal Government with developing strategies to protect against some of the vulnerabilities with cutting-edge fifth generation, or 5G, wireless communications systems.

The rapid development of 5G cellular technologies is another example of the resolve and innovative spirit unique to the United States economy.

Madam Speaker, 5G will pave the way for first-of-their-kind products and services and will more reliably give consumers quick and easy access to information necessary to live and work in the digital age; but the potential threats these advancements pose to our national security, to that of our allies, and to consumer privacy cannot be overstated, which is why I am urging my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to vote for this important legislation.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER).

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 2881, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act.

First, I thank my fellow members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for approving this legislation, and I thank the House Energy and Commerce Committee for passing my bill out of committee on a strongly bipartisan basis last year as well.

I also thank my colleagues, Representative BROOKS, Representative O'HALLERAN, Representative ROONEY, Representative SLOTKIN, and Representative STEFANIK, for joining my effort to protect the next generation of U.S. telecommunications systems. I am proud to have such a strong bipartisan coalition backing my bill.

I also thank my colleagues in the Senate, Senator CORNYN and his bipartisan colleagues, for their work in prioritizing this very important issue.

When you turn on the TV, you might hear a lot of commercials advertising 5G and the expansion of U.S. 5G networks. It is true: This technology holds incredible potential for future economic growth here in the United States, particularly in our rural communities, as they rely on these high-speed technologies to connect to the rest of the world.

However, the adoption of certain 5G wireless technologies present many serious national security challenges for our country and the American people. Chinese companies like ZTE and Huawei continue to grow their global 5G footprint around the world, and as their equipment becomes more integrated into the economies of the United States and our allies, China's leverage grows, as does the threat of Chinese exploitation.

It is difficult to overstate the long-term effects of the global transition to 5G. An article in *The Atlantic* earlier this week said: "The rollout of speedy, new cellular networks is a geopolitical turning point." And China is working hard to take advantage of this rare moment.

Unfortunately, China's long-term strategy and ambitions extend far beyond global commerce and communications. For example, a 2018 NATO report warned that Huawei's close ties to the Chinese Government could lead to Huawei's 5G technology being used to spy on adversaries, monitor foreign companies and governments, and support Chinese military operations, all of which could be targeted at the United States and the American people.

The adoption of Chinese 5G could invite a deluge of foreign influence, espionage, and interference into U.S. mobile networks and wireless systems.

But, simultaneously, China's innovation edge is also growing through companies like Huawei and ZTE. As of February 2019, Chinese tech companies owned 36 percent of all key 5G patents, while U.S.-based companies only owned 14 percent.

This makes clear to me that the United States needs a comprehensive

strategy, a strategy to respond to this growing level of economic competition and to protect against the security risks posed by ZTE, Huawei, and other 5G-focused companies.

From afar, we have seen how China disregards the privacy of its own people, and we should be very wary of China's growing 5G influence in the West. We need a game plan to defend our mobile networks.

The United States, the country responsible for so many of the remarkable developments of the digital age, needs to strengthen our resilience against potential cyber threats directed against American families, companies, and consumer data. That is why I am proud to lead the Secure 5G and Beyond Act.

Madam Speaker, my bill would require the administration to develop a public strategy to protect U.S. consumers, companies, and Federal agencies against potential threats posed by emerging 5G technologies. By developing a national interagency strategy, we can better identify where security gaps currently exist—and we can work to close them.

Additionally, my bill would help spur new 5G research and development here at home, something that is critical for central Virginia and the rest of the United States.

In the face of potential Chinese dominance in the 5G space, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act would put our country and its companies on a path toward achieving and maintaining greater security and a competitive edge.

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But in our interconnected world, we cannot do it alone. This bipartisan legislation would also encourage our allies to pursue similar strategies.

As we look ahead to future generations of wireless technology, we need to deploy a strong, evidence-based approach toward improving our cyber defenses.

Last year, then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Joseph Dunford called the rise of Chinese 5G networks a critical national security issue. This bill recognizes that fact and does something about it.

We can continue to achieve faster internet speeds and wider connectivity across America, but this bill makes sure that these exciting achievements are accompanied by a smart strategy, one that can successfully prevent foreign influence in our 5G networks and keep our citizens safe.

Today, I call on my colleagues to pass the Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2020.

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

Again, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), the chairman of the subcommittee, for making sure this bill came to the floor today, because we have to win this race for 5G as a Nation, because we have to make sure

that it helps every segment of our society.

The legislation is going to help us develop a strategy to ensure the security of 5G and future generations of telecommunication systems and infrastructure. And we also must identify potential security threats for vulnerabilities and promote responsible international development and deployment of networks. So I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

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

I want to recognize the good work the gentlewoman from Virginia has done on this bill. A former CIA agent, and someone that knows a lot of these issues inside and out, she has worked very hard, and brought us a very good piece of legislation.

It is a good bill. I urge all my colleagues to support it, 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. 2881, 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. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. 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.

PROMOTING UNITED STATES WIRELESS LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2019

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4500) to direct the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information to take certain actions to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in communications standards-setting bodies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4500

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 "Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES IN COMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5G networks and for future generations of wireless

communications networks, the Assistant Secretary shall, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology—

(1) equitably encourage participation by companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) in such standards-setting bodies; and

(2) equitably offer technical expertise to companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) to facilitate such participation.

(b) **STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.**—The standards-setting bodies referred to in subsection (a) include—

(1) the International Organization for Standardization;

(2) the voluntary standards-setting bodies that develop protocols for wireless devices and other equipment, such as the 3GPP and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; and

(3) any standards-setting body accredited by the American National Standards Institute or Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions.

(c) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall brief the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on a strategy to carry out subsection (a).

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **3GPP.**—The term “3GPP” means the 3rd Generation Partnership Project.

(2) **5G NETWORK.**—The term “5G network” means a fifth-generation mobile network as described by 3GPP Release 15 or higher.

(3) **ASSISTANT SECRETARY.**—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(4) **CLOUD COMPUTING.**—The term “cloud computing” has the meaning given the term in Special Publication 800-145 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, entitled “The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing”, published in September 2011, or any successor publication.

(5) **COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.**—The term “communications network” means any of the following:

(A) A system enabling the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user’s choosing.

(B) Cloud computing resources.

(C) A network or system used to access cloud computing resources.

(6) **NOT TRUSTED.**—The term “not trusted” means, with respect to a company or stakeholder, that the company or stakeholder is determined by the Assistant Secretary to pose a threat to the national security of the United States. In making such a determination, the Assistant Secretary shall rely solely on one or more of the following determinations:

(A) A specific determination made by any executive branch interagency body with appropriate national security expertise, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council established under section 1322(a) of title 41, United States Code.

(B) A specific determination made by the Department of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain).

(C) Whether a company or stakeholder produces or provides covered telecommunications equipment or services, as defined in section 889(f)(3) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat. 1918).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **MICHAEL F. DOYLE** of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4500.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation was introduced by Mr. **WALBERG**, Mrs. **DINGELL**, and Mrs. **BROOKS**.

The Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019 directs the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to encourage participation by American companies and other stakeholders in standards-setting bodies, such as the 3GPP and the IEEE, and to offer technical assistance to those stakeholders that elect to participate in the course of developing standards for 5G networks and future generations of communications networks.

Other governments around the world are engaging in the standards-setting process for 5G and other advanced telecommunications technologies. Countries such as China and Russia are doing so directly and through companies that are closely allied with their governments.

This engagement is, at least in part, intended to skew the standards for these next-generation technologies to favor their national interests and their companies.

This legislation will give the stakeholders the ability to better engage in policy choices that are being made today by these standard-setting bodies, and which will have far-reaching implications for the development of 5G and other advanced communications technologies in the future.

We want to ensure that the United States continues to lead the world in advanced communications technologies and deployments and ensuring that these standards meet the needs of the United States and our partners. This is critical to that end.

I want to thank Mr. **WALBERG**. I want to thank Mrs. **DINGELL** and Mrs. **BROOKS** for the good work they have done in bringing this important legislation to the floor.

I would also like to thank the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Chairman **ENGEL** for working with the Energy and Commerce Committee to advance this legislation.

This is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, January 3, 2020.

Hon. **FRANK PALLONE, Jr.**,

Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN **PALLONE**: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 4500, Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, the Committee on Foreign Affairs agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any issues within our jurisdiction. I ask you to support the appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Finally, thank you for agreeing to include a copy of our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4500.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,

Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,

Washington, DC, January 6, 2020.

Hon. **ELIOT ENGEL**,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN **ENGEL**: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Energy and Commerce and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I agree that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your Committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will place our letters on H.R. 4500 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,

Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

Our communications networks are critically important assets for facilitating domestic and international commerce.

For decades, the U.S. has led the development of wireless technology with like-minded nations. With the deployment of the next-generation wireless technology, 5G, expected to skyrocket in 2020, we must continue to focus on bolstering foundational elements to make sure the United States continues to lead on future advancements.

As these standards are set in global, industry-led standards bodies, we must enhance participation by U.S. companies and remain vigilant that bad actors don't game the system for their own economic and national security interests. To keep accountability and ensure proper transparency, we must encourage participation by trusted parties.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration plays a central role in these efforts as the executive branch agency with technical experience. They have decades of expertise working with industry and other stakeholders to develop these technical standards globally. I would like to thank the dedicated career staff who work tirelessly to advance U.S. global wireless leadership.

As we move into the next decade, it is vital that we continue to enhance participation in critical standards-setting bodies and preserve U.S. wireless leadership.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for all of his leadership.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting U.S. Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, which we are considering now.

This bill, on which my colleague and good friend from Michigan, Mr. WALBERG, has taken the lead, and my good friend from Indiana, Mrs. BROOKS, the three of us have worked closely and in a bipartisan fashion to direct the NTIA to encourage participation by trusted American companies and other stakeholders in international standards-setting bodies. This is about American competitiveness.

In short, it helps ensure that America's interests are protected, and that companies have a seat at the table, as the world is deciding what 5G is going to look like. The policy choices that are being made right now will have lasting implications for 5G technology development around the world. It is imperative that the United States have a strong voice in these decisions, so we can continue to lead in an increasingly competitive market. We cannot give up a competitive edge or give it to another country.

The Energy and Commerce Committee advanced this bill, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it today.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS) and I thank her very much for her work on this legislation.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the legislation we have been talking about today, not only H.R. 2881, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2020, but now, H.R. 4500, Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

I want to commend my colleagues, the chair of the subcommittee, Chairman DOYLE, Ranking Member LATTA, as well as my colleagues that I have been working with, Representative SPANBERGER from Virginia, and Representatives DINGELL and WALBERG from Michigan. We have come together because we know that these two bipartisan bills are critically important to secure our communications networks and protect our next-generation telecommunications systems and the mobile infrastructure in the U.S. from dangerous foreign actors.

As the cofounder and the co-chair with my colleague from Michigan of the 5G Caucus, we understand how important it is that our laws protect 5G innovation; but also how critically important it is to keep our citizens and country safe.

I also represent a portion of Indianapolis, Indiana, an original test site for 5G. Our city has seen the benefits of 5G firsthand and we are continuing to see those benefits grow as we progress. Indianapolis was the first city in the country where both Verizon and AT&T tested, developed, and have deployed 5G technology.

Purdue University has partnered with these companies to create a 5G acceleration zone that will serve as an incubator for research and development in exciting new technologies for 5G. And that is why the Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019 is so important, to protect the country from potential cyber threats, while ensuring innovation continues to move forward.

But we need the administration to develop a national strategy to maximize the security of those 5G systems.

With the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, it will make sure that we are at the forefront; that the U.S. remains at the forefront in the conversation by bringing appropriate industry and government experts to the standards-body table.

As our world becomes even more interconnected through new technologies and innovations than it already is today, it is important that we ensure our national security and our global competitiveness within these industries.

So I am proud to be an original co-sponsor of both of these bills. I urge our body to support securing the inno-

vation of 5G while protecting the competitiveness of U.S. companies and the privacy of U.S. citizens.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), and I thank him also for his hard work on this legislation.

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member and the chairman for moving this bill forward.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

I am pleased my colleague from Michigan, Representative DINGELL, worked with me on this important legislation to enhance United States leadership in the development of wireless standards.

Michigan's economy has become resurgent, in no small part, thanks to the renewed focus under past-Governor Snyder on STEM education and technical careers in the IT field.

As co-chair of the 5G Caucus, I understand the importance of bringing not only these technical jobs to Michigan, but also the jobs that will come as a result of leading the world on 5G deployment. As industry continues to send their best and brightest to these global technical standards-setting bodies, we must continue supporting them with necessary technical expertise and continue leading the world in wireless innovation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

Make no mistake; the United States is in a race to modernize and build out the next generation of wireless infrastructure. As with countless other industries, we have seen how American leadership can benefit not only Americans, but consumers around the globe.

This bill, sponsored by my good friend and colleague, Mr. WALBERG of Michigan, would ensure Federal and private coordination and cooperation when it comes to American participation in standards-setting bodies.

□ 1630

We all know by now the potential concerns associated with technology that we can't fully trust. By ensuring that we have representation on essential standards-making bodies, such as the International Organization for Standardization, we will have a seat at the table to help guide these policies in a helpful and secure direction.

As many of my colleagues in this body would agree, a forward-leaning effort in this space will have positive effects long down the line.

I thank my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee for their work on this, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the underlying legislation.

Mr. LATTI. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG).

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act.

American companies have time and again proven themselves as global leaders in developing and deploying new technology. To ensure we maintain our competitive edge and advance future wireless capabilities, the government must work with the private sector to position the U.S. as a global leader in the development of 5G standards.

H.R. 4500 fosters this relationship by encouraging companies and other stakeholders to participate in international standards-setting bodies while also offering technical assistance to participants.

With China seeking to erode our technical advantage at every turn, it is more important than ever to promote American leadership and innovation in our telecommunications networks.

I thank Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mrs. BROOKS for sponsoring this important legislation.

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

It is absolutely important that the United States develop these standards so that we can stay at the top of 5G deployment. As I mentioned in the earlier bill, we want to make sure that 5G is out there to support everyone across the United States. Because of that, we have to make sure that we have these standards in place.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is a good bill. I urge all of my colleagues to support it. 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. 4500, 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.

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 779;

Adoption of House Resolution 779, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2881.

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. 535, PFAS ACTION ACT OF 1919

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. 779) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 535) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 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 225, nays 193, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 2]

YEAS—225

Adams	Davis (CA)	Jeffries
Aguilar	Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)
Allred	Dean	Johnson (TX)
Axne	DeFazio	Kaptur
Barragán	DeGette	Keating
Bass	DeLauro	Kelly (IL)
Beatty	DeBene	Kennedy
Bera	Delgado	Khanna
Beyer	Demings	Kildee
Bishop (GA)	DeSaulnier	Kilmer
Blumenauer	Deutch	Kim
Blunt Rochester	Dingell	Kirkpatrick
Bonamici	Doggett	Krishnamoorthi
Boyle, Brendan F.	Doyle, Michael F.	Kuster (NH)
Brindisi	Engel	Lamb
Brown (MD)	Escobar	Langevin
Brownley (CA)	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Bustos	Españillat	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Evans	Lawrence
Carbajal	Finkenauer	Lawson (FL)
Cárdenas	Fletcher	Lee (CA)
Carson (IN)	Foster	Lee (NV)
Cartwright	Frankel	Levin (CA)
Case	Fudge	Levin (MI)
Casten (IL)	Galleo	Lieu, Ted
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	Lipinski
Castro (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Loeb
Chu, Judy	Garcia (TX)	Lofgren
Cicilline	Golden	Lowenthal
Cisneros	Gomez	Lowey
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez (TX)	Lujan
Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Luria
Clay	Green, Al (TX)	Lynch
Cleaver	Grijalva	Malinowski
Clyburn	Haaland	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Cohen	Harder (CA)	Maloney, Sean
Connolly	Hastings	Matsui
Cooper	Hayes	McAdams
Correa	Heck	McBath
Costa	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Courtney	Himes	McGovern
Cox (CA)	Horn, Kendra S.	McNerney
Craig	Horsford	Meeks
Crist	Houlahan	Meng
Crow	Hoyer	Moore
Cuellar	Huffman	Morelle
Cunningham	Jackson Lee	Moulton
Davids (KS)	Jayapal	Mucarsel-Powell

Murphy (FL)	Roybal-Allard	Swalwell (CA)
Napolitano	Ruiz	Takano
Neal	Ruppersberger	Thompson (CA)
Neguse	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Norcross	Ryan	Titus
O'Halleran	Sánchez	Tlaib
Ocasio-Cortez	Sarbanes	Tonko
Omar	Scanlon	Torres (CA)
Pallone	Schakowsky	Torres Small (NM)
Panetta	Schiff	Trahan
Pappas	Schneider	Trone
Pascarella	Schrader	Underwood
Payne	Schrier	Vargas
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Peters	Scott, David	Vela
Peterson	Sewell (AL)	Velázquez
Phillips	Shalala	Visclosky
Pingree	Sherman	Wasserman
Pocan	Sherrill	Schultz
Porter	Sires	Waters
Pressley	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Price (NC)	Smith (WA)	Welch
Quigley	Soto	Wexton
Raskin	Spanberger	Wild
Rice (NY)	Speier	Wilson (FL)
Richmond	Stanton	Yarmuth
Rose (NY)	Stevens	
Rouda	Suozzi	

NAYS—193

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

NOT VOTING—12

Buchanan	Gabbard	Hunter
Crawford	Granger	Kind

Lewis
LoudermilkMcEachin
NadlerSerrano
SimpsonTonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
UnderwoodVargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
SchultzWaters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

□ 1702

Messrs. MCKINLEY and RUTHERFORD 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.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam 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 217, nays 199, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—217

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

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

NAYS—199

NOT VOTING—14

Buchanan	Hunter	Nadler
Crawford	Kind	Newhouse
Ferguson	Lewis	Serrano
Gabbard	Loudermilk	Simpson
Granger	McEachin	

□ 1712

Mr. POSEY changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GOTTHEIMER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on roll call No. 3.

MOMENT OF SILENCE COMMEMORATING THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TUCSON, ARIZONA, SHOOTING

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, this is a very emotional day for me. This is the day, 9 years ago, that Gabby Giffords was shot and wounded in Tucson, and Federal Judge John Roll was killed.

Gabby had been my mentor in the State legislature. She was somebody I looked up to and admired. She had gone to Scripps College, and I was so happy when my daughter Ashley got accepted at Scripps, because that is where Gabby had gone. She is just outstanding in every single way and remains so, and thank heaven for that.

I was a law clerk for Judge John Roll, another outstanding man. I have to tell you, this is so personal for me. I grew up hunting in rural Arizona, and I was a very strong advocate for the Second Amendment—still am—but we have to do something about gun violence in this country.

I thank my colleagues for standing here with me: Speaker PELOSI, the Senators, and all of the Arizona delegation. We stand united today in wanting to honor Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords and Federal Judge John Roll.

I ask all to please rise for a moment of silence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will observe a moment of silence.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Madam Speaker, if I may, I want to mention the other people who were killed that morning and wounded, and I yield to my colleague RUBEN GALLEG0 to read the names.

Mr. GALLEG0. Madam Speaker, Christina-Taylor Green, a 9-year-old girl; Dorothy “Dot” Morris; Federal Chief Judge John Roll; Phyllis Schneck; Dorwan Stoddard; Gabriel “Gabe” Zimmerman, Gabby’s outreach director.

Also wounded: Bill Badger; Ron Barber, former district director and former Congressman; Ken Dorushka; James Fuller; Randy Gardner; Congresswoman Gabby Giffords; Suzi Hileman; George Morris; Mary Reed; Pam Simon, Gabby’s outreach coordinator; Mavy Stoddard; Jim Tucker; and Kenneth Veeder.

SECURE 5G AND BEYOND ACT OF 2020

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. 2881) to require the President

to develop a strategy to ensure the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure in the United States and to assist allies and strategic partners in maximizing the security of next generation mobile telecommunications systems, infrastructure, and software, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 3, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]
YEAS—413

Abraham	Cohen	Golden
Adams	Cole	Gomez
Aderholt	Collins (GA)	Gonzalez (OH)
Aguilar	Comer	Gonzalez (TX)
Allen	Conaway	Gooden
Allred	Connolly	Gosar
Amodel	Cook	Gottheimer
Armstrong	Cooper	Graves (GA)
Arrington	Correa	Graves (LA)
Axne	Costa	Graves (MO)
Babin	Courtney	Green (TN)
Baird	Cox (CA)	Green, Al (TX)
Balderson	Craig	Griffith
Banks	Crenshaw	Grijalva
Barr	Crist	Grothman
Barragán	Crow	Guest
Bass	Cuellar	Guthrie
Beatty	Cunningham	Haaland
Bera	Curtis	Hagedorn
Bergman	Dauids (KS)	Harder (CA)
Beyer	Davidson (OH)	Harris
Biggs	Davis (CA)	Hartzler
Bilirakis	Davis, Danny K.	Hastings
Bishop (GA)	Davis, Rodney	Hayes
Bishop (NC)	Dean	Heck
Bishop (UT)	DeFazio	Hern, Kevin
Blumenauer	DeGette	Herrera Beutler
Blunt Rochester	DeLauro	Hice (GA)
Bonamici	DelBene	Higgins (NY)
Bost	Delgado	Hill (AR)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Demings	Himes
Brady	DeSaulnier	Hollingsworth
Brindisi	DesJarlais	Horn, Kendra S.
Brooks (AL)	Deutch	Horsford
Brooks (IN)	Diaz-Balart	Houlahan
Brown (MD)	Dingell	Hoyer
Brownley (CA)	Doggett	Hudson
Buck	Doyle, Michael F.	Huffman
Bucshon	Duncan	Huizenga
Budd	Dunn	Hurd (TX)
Burchett	Emmer	Jackson Lee
Burgess	Engel	Jayapal
Bustos	Escobar	Jeffries
Butterfield	Eshoo	Johnson (GA)
Byrne	Espallat	Johnson (LA)
Calvert	Estes	Johnson (OH)
Carbajal	Evans	Johnson (SD)
Cárdenas	Ferguson	Johnson (TX)
Carson (IN)	Finkenauer	Jordan
Carter (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Joyce (OH)
Carter (TX)	Fleischmann	Joyce (PA)
Cartwright	Fletcher	Kaptur
Case	Flores	Katko
Casten (IL)	Fortenberry	Keating
Castor (FL)	Foster	Keller
Castro (TX)	Foxo (NC)	Kelly (IL)
Chabot	Frankel	Kelly (MS)
Cheney	Fudge	Kelly (PA)
Chu, Judy	Fulcher	Kennedy
Ciulline	Gaetz	Khanha
Cisneros	Gallagher	Kildee
Clark (MA)	Gallego	Kilmer
Clarke (NY)	Garamendi	Kim
Clay	Garcia (IL)	King (IA)
Cleaver	Garcia (TX)	King (NY)
Cline	Gianforte	Kinzinger
Cloud	Gibbs	Kirkpatrick
Clyburn	Gohmert	Krishnamoorthi
		Kuster (NH)

Kustoff (TN)	Omar	Smucker
LaHood	Palazzo	Soto
LaMalfa	Pallone	Spanberger
Lamb	Palmer	Spano
Lamborn	Panetta	Speier
Langevin	Pappas	Stanton
Larsen (WA)	Pascarell	Staubert
Larson (CT)	Payne	Stefanik
Latta	Pence	Steil
Lawrence	Perlmutter	Steube
Lawson (FL)	Perry	Stevens
Lee (CA)	Peters	Stewart
Lee (NV)	Peterson	Stivers
Lesko	Phillips	Suozzi
Levin (CA)	Pingree	Swalwell (CA)
Levin (MI)	Pocan	Takano
Lieu, Ted	Porter	Taylor
Lipinski	Posey	Thompson (CA)
Loeb	Pressley	Thompson (MS)
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Thompson (PA)
Long	Quigley	Thornberry
Lowenthal	Raskin	Timmons
Lowe	Ratcliffe	Tipton
Lucas	Reed	Titus
Luetkemeyer	Reschenthaler	Tlaib
Luján	Rice (NY)	Tonko
Luria	Rice (SC)	Torres (CA)
Lynch	Richmond	Torres Small
Malinowski	Riggleman	(NM)
Maloney,	Roby	Trahan
Carolyn B.	Rodgers (WA)	Trone
Maloney, Sean	Roe, David P.	Turner
Marchant	Rogers (AL)	Underwood
Marshall	Rogers (KY)	Upton
Mast	Rooney (FL)	Van Drew
Matsui	Rose (NY)	Vargas
McAdams	Rose, John W.	Veasey
McBath	Rouda	Vela
McCarthy	Rouzer	Velázquez
McCaul	Roy	Visclosky
McClintock	Roybal-Allard	Wagner
McCollum	Ruiz	Walberg
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Walden
McHenry	Rush	Walker
McKinley	Rutherford	Walorski
McNerney	Ryan	Waltz
Meadows	Sánchez	Wasserman
Meeks	Sarbanes	Schultz
Meng	Scalise	Waters
Meuser	Scanlon	Watkins
Miller	Schakowsky	Watson Coleman
Mitchell	Schiff	Weber (TX)
Moolenaar	Schneider	Webster (FL)
Mooney (WV)	Schrader	Welch
Moore	Schrier	Wenstrup
Morelle	Schweikert	Westerman
Moulton	Scott (VA)	Wexton
Mucarsel-Powell	Scott, Austin	Wild
Mullin	Scott, David	Williams
Murphy (FL)	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (FL)
Murphy (NC)	Sewell (AL)	Wilson (SC)
Napolitano	Shalala	Wittman
Neal	Sherman	Womack
Neguse	Sherrill	Woodall
Newhouse	Shinkus	Wright
Norcross	Sires	Yarmuth
Norman	Slotkin	Yoho
Nunes	Smith (MO)	Young
O'Halleran	Smith (NE)	Zeldin
Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (NJ)	
Olson	Smith (WA)	

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—14

□ 1724

Mr. REED changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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. Madam Speaker, for personal reasons, I was unable to vote today. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay”

on rollcall No. 2—Previous Question, “nay” on rollcall No. 3—H. Res. 779, and “yea” on rollcall No. 4—H.R. 2881.

DON'T FORGET OUR VETERANS

(Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, with the escalation of conflict in Iran, we are currently living through uncertain times. Today and every day the safety of Americans is my priority, and I am grateful for the brave men and women in our armed services who put their lives on the line for our safety.

While we are all united in supporting our troops in service, we must always remember our veterans at home.

Throughout my district, I have heard so many stories from veterans and their loved ones who have told me just how difficult the transition back to civilian life can be.

Our veterans should not have to worry about putting a roof over their family's heads, having access to quality healthcare, and obstacles to pursuing further career opportunities.

Although we can never fully repay them for their service and sacrifice, we must all be committed to ensuring that veterans and their families have access to all of the benefits they have earned from their service.

Let's not forget our troops, our veterans, and all the brave women and men in uniform who sacrifice each day for our Nation.

□ 1730

RECOGNIZING WINNERS OF GIRL SCOUTS SILVER AWARD

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize three incredible young ladies from my district who recently received the Girl Scouts Silver Award.

Saylor Purks, Presley Lomel, and Amanda Whittlesey are freshmen at high schools in Hillsborough County. To earn their Girl Scouts Silver Award, these young ladies were tasked with creating a project that would make a change for the better in their school or neighborhood.

After witnessing their classmates engaging in vaping, the students chose to present an antivaping presentation about the growing issue and the dangers of tobacco use.

This message couldn't be more timely. Saylor, Presley, and Amanda shared their presentation during the 2019–2020 back-to-school orientation, and they hope their message can be shared at all middle schools and high schools nationwide.

I would like to personally thank these brilliant young leaders for taking the time and initiative to educate their peers. I am sure we will see more outstanding things from these very special young ladies in the future.

SUPPORT CANCER SCREENINGS

(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 thank my colleagues for passing my important cancer screening bill as part of the critical healthcare bill.

The Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act was added to the Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, H.R. 3, right before it passed on December 12.

My bill would allow Medicare to cover the costs when cancerous polyps are removed during colorectal cancer screenings. No longer will patients have to wake up to a surprise charge after their screening. These are charges that could cost from \$400 to \$20,000. It will improve the health and save the lives of millions of Americans.

My father, former Congressman Donald Payne, Sr., died from colorectal cancer. I introduced this bill so that more fathers, brothers, and sons can survive this deadly cancer.

RECOGNIZING TROUT UNLIMITED AWARD WINNER JAMES "BIG JIM" HIBBERT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Centre County veteran James "Big Jim" Hibbert, a retired Marine Corps staff sergeant.

Big Jim Hibbert honorably served in the United States Marine Corps and the Army for more than 19 years during six overseas deployments, including three combat deployments.

In 2019, during a meeting of the Spring Creek Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Jim met a young Army veteran in mental distress after his medications had been changed. The veteran had lost his job and was experiencing a mental health crisis.

Jim had been trained by mental health professionals in listening skills as a part of Trout Unlimited's Streamside Mentor program. He immediately took action, establishing a rapport and assisting the suicidal veteran.

Ultimately, Jim helped save his life that day. Because of this selfless act and for his commitment to his fellow veterans, Jim is being recognized by Trout Unlimited's Veteran Service Partnership program.

Big Jim Hibbert continues to serve and support his fellow veterans every day, and I thank Big Jim.

HONORING MAYOR RICHARD HATCHER

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a trailblazing

public servant and an iconic Hoosier, Mayor Richard Hatcher.

As one of the first African American mayors of a major American city, Mayor Hatcher was a constant source of inspiration not only across Indiana but throughout our Nation and around the world.

His history-making election in 1967 as Gary, Indiana's first Black mayor showed the power of the possible, that even in a State once controlled by the Ku Klux Klan, a person of color could rise above hatred and into the halls of power.

Mayor Hatcher's example of advocating for economic justice, civil rights, and equality for every American is why so many of my colleagues and I are elected public servants. His death is a sad loss for all Americans, but his legacy and his work will live on. We must all work together to continue his quest for greater representation and rights for all.

Mr. Speaker, I send my deepest condolences to Mayor Hatcher's loved ones, and I thank him for a life well lived.

RECOGNIZING TINY HOUSE PROJECT FOR HOMELESS VETERANS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Cindy Kelley and the Chatham Savannah Authority for the Homeless for their work in the Tiny House Project for Homeless Veterans.

In November 2019, phase one of the Tiny House Project was officially completed. In this part of the project, Chatham Savannah Authority for the Homeless provided 23 veterans, two spouses, and five pets with places to live. Phase two of the project began on December 1 and will house an additional 24 veterans.

Unfortunately, veteran homelessness is one of the most persistent issues facing those who risked their lives to serve our country.

I could not be more proud than to have a project like this one in the First Congressional District of Georgia with such an innovative solution to ensure our veterans are taken care of when they return home.

Along with Ms. Kelley and the Chatham Savannah Authority for the Homeless, I would like to thank the other members of our community that were integral in this project, including the Home Depot Foundation, Chatham Foundation, Nine Line Foundation, Dustcom Limited, Hansen Architects, Thomas & Hutton, Better Life Properties, Joe Marchese Construction, Wesley Monumental United Methodist Church, Sydney Rangeley, Tom Taylor, and Henry and Suzanne Croci.

TRUMP'S TRADE DEALS WILL NOT BRING BACK LOST JOBS

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, President Trump is scheduled to arrive in Toledo, Ohio, for his first campaign rally of 2020.

Does he know that Ohio has lost 286,332 manufacturing jobs since the first NAFTA went into effect and even more jobs during his Presidency? President Trump will not bring back those jobs.

And since his NAFTA 2 passed, called the USMCA, the U.S. automotive companies have announced plans to expand production in Mexico. GM is closing numerous U.S. plants, including in Ohio, while making popular models in Mexico. Ford is even making its new electric Mustang in Mexico, the first Mustang not to be made in the United States of America.

American manufacturing workers who find reemployment are typically taking pay cuts. What is more, the President has nothing to say or do about providing for pensions for over 60,000 Ohioans who are going to have them cut substantially because he does not support the Butch Lewis Act, which passed this Congress in this House and is waiting for passage over in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to end my comments by saying that maybe the President, when he lands, should announce that Toledo's F-16 Air Guard fighter wing should get a complement of F-35s, which that unit has duly earned.

HONORING COACH JOHN FURLOW

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, every time I come home from Washington, D.C., I am welcomed by the sight of Clements High School.

Clements High School has a marquee on the corner of Sweetwater and Elkins that tells information about their school. That marquee was heart-breaking for the Ranger Nation this past week. One of our icons, tennis coach John Furlow, "Mr. Clements," put on angel wings and flew to Heaven last Thursday.

Coach Furlow was our coach since 1983. He wasn't just content with winning titles. He wanted each of his players to win with class, dignity, and respect the Furlow way.

His players loved him. They loved the fact that coach always had warm Shipley Do-Nuts for that bus ride at 6 a.m. before dawn for a Saturday meet. When they were coming home, they had to stop at Whataburger.

Coach, thank you for the Shipleys, the Whataburger, and for your love. All of us are better off because of you. I

will close with your final statement: "Once a Ranger, always a Ranger."

INCLUDE SCHOOLS IN INFRASTRUCTURE PACKAGE

(Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, recently, I went on a tour of a public elementary school in my district, a school I attended.

As I describe what I saw, I want everyone in this body to imagine having to send your child to a school with these conditions: mold-covered ceilings, exposed wires and pipes, and lead paint chipping down the walls.

These issues are felt across my city of Philadelphia. Three schools in my district have had to close this school year because of asbestos.

Schools should foster an environment that stimulates intellectual curiosity. Instead, our students and teachers are surrounded by health hazards. That is why I urge this House, later this year, when we consider a comprehensive infrastructure package, to ensure that we include rehabbing and rebuilding America's schools.

We cannot leave our Nation's kids and educators behind.

RECOGNIZING ATLANTIC/CAPE CASA

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize the various CASA branches throughout our region that have dedicated themselves to vulnerable children in southern New Jersey.

CASA stands for a court-appointed special advocate. They are selfless volunteers who act as the child's voice during legal proceedings. These volunteers specialize in understanding the physical and emotional needs of the child and work tirelessly until finding them a permanent home, preferably with family members or with an adopted family.

Because of organizations like CASA, abused or neglected children have present, trustworthy adults in their lives who sympathize with their struggles, who understand them, and who fight on their behalf.

Therefore, I thank all the CASA branches in our district for protecting the youth of south Jersey and ensuring that every child has a caring home. I thank them for their good work, for their love, and for the difference that they make in people's lives.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO HUBERT LEROY REYNOLDS

(Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Brother Hubert Leroy Reynolds, an Air Force veteran who spent 35 years working for the Federal Aviation Administration after he got out of the military.

Hubert was a stellar member of our community, a mentor of young people, an active member of the Carey Tercentenary AME Church, and a proud member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Although I sometimes wore different colors, black and gold, I am still proud to call him my brother.

Brother Hubert, may you rest in peace.

TRUMP DAMAGED IRAN'S ABILITY TO SOW UNREST

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, the United States has adopted an aggressive, proactive approach of gathering intelligence on our enemies and removing those individuals who seek to cause us harm in order to save American lives.

President Trump did just that. On January 3, our military, acting under the direction of our Commander in Chief, killed Iranian General Soleimani to protect the lives of Americans and to end his reign of terror in the Middle East.

The actions of our President and our military have damaged Iran's ability to sow unrest in the Middle East, and we have no doubt saved countless lives by removing a terrorist who intended to harm our Nation.

We must continue to support our troops serving abroad, and we must remain vigilant in our fight against terror and our ongoing efforts to bring lasting peace to the Middle East.

COMMENDING PRESIDENT TRUMP ON IRAN

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to commend President Trump for his actions in dealing with Iran.

The White House has shown restraint up to this point, since Iran has been a bad actor going all the way back to 1979, one of the largest sponsors of terror the world has ever seen.

The President has been patient, and, finally, with the actions recently at the embassy, took that step to eliminate General Soleimani, which was needed in order to not only send a message but stop a lot of the carnage.

Moving forward, we hope for and wish for true freedom for the people of Iran so that they would be able to live more like they did pre-1979, with the freedom, especially for women, to associate as they please.

This is not about regime change, and it is not about wanting to start a war.

It is about, indeed, helping our neighbors and our colleagues in the Middle East to have stability from the state sponsor of terror.

□ 1745

THE MATH IS ALWAYS THE MATH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUNNINGHAM). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I will cover two or three different subjects today, a little different than we typically come and we walk through some of the economic data and the concept of I believe the greatest threat to our society is not telling the truth about the scale of the unfunded liabilities, the promises we have made and the fact of the matter that there is no mathematical way we keep those promises.

I have the blessing of being here in Congress. I have been here 9 years, and I have grown to just this intense frustration that we do math through a partisan lens.

We have a family saying: The math always wins; the math always eventually wins. So why is it so hard in this place to actually tell the truth, to own a calculator and say: Here is what is going to happen; here are our demographics, but here are also the good things that are working?

Another thing I actually got from my father years ago is: Figure out what works, and do more of that; figure out what doesn't work, and do less of that.

So think about this.

Over the Christmas break, I did lots and lots of reading and was absolutely just furious and frustrated with a number of columns that I came across talking about the 2-year anniversary of tax reform where we rewrote much of the tax code to grow the U.S. economy, and we had some of the, I will call them, the smartest—at least, the most well-known—economist commentators on the left side trashing the tax reform.

Except, you will notice, if any of you pull up those articles—if you are willing to go back and look at the fact they use almost no math in them. There are no numbers: We just didn't like this. We thought they should have done this.

Having the blessing of being on the Committee on Ways and Means, having the blessing of having worked on the tax reform, I do understand much of what the corporate portion of tax reform was based on: the Obama administration's recommendations and modeling to make us competitive in the world again.

But, once again, we work in a place where, if I walk into the room and I am a conservative and I say the sky is blue, instantly, there is this knee-jerk reaction from my brothers and sisters

on the other side—and, please, understand, we are sinners, too—who say, no, it is not.

The math is the math.

So just for the fun of it, I pulled up a number of the headlines from 2 years ago when we were working on tax reform, when we had just finished tax reform. Liberal columnist after liberal columnist basically spoke of Armageddon, spoke that the world is going to fall apart, said this is going to crush and hurt people.

Mr. Speaker, understand, the last 2 years have been some of the most remarkable progress in modern U.S. history for the working poor.

We come behind these microphones and we pretend we care about the poor, particularly the working poor. Do you understand what is happening in the math? Because the math will always win, and the math is the truth.

When we did tax reform a couple years ago, did you think we would live in a country with more jobs than workers, where the bottom 10 percent of workers, income-wise—what we refer to as the working poor—would have wages growing more than two times the mean and, in some quarters, almost four times the mean in wages?

I know the math gets a little confusing, but it is important. You can't walk around here and say you care about the poor, particularly the working poor, and then not have some little joy in your heart about what has gone on the last 2 years, particularly this last year.

Remember, last year, a woman with no partner in the house had a 7.6 percent growth in wages. We are seeing remarkable growth in wages for the very folks who have been most dispossessed over the previous decade. And, yes, I will have a chart that actually shows that.

Why is the truth off your calculator seen through partisan lenses? Why can't we just take a breath and say, hey, something really is working. Was it tax reform? Was it some of the things done regulatory-wise?

Because, remember, if you go back just a couple years ago—and I have sat on the Joint Economic Committee now for a few years—we were being told, with the headwinds of our demographics, we were in for stagnation. Do you remember 4 years ago? 5 years ago? 3 years ago? That was the new normal.

Do we get an apology from the folks who wrote these headlines that had been so dramatically wrong?

Let's just walk through some of the tax reform data so we are actually living in the reality of the math, and there is a simple point I want to make.

2017 fiscal year, so the end of the fiscal year, and then during that time we were working on tax reform, do you know what the growth and receipts were for this country? They were 1 percent. They were 1 percent—functionally, not even at inflation. We were falling behind. And this is under the old tax code that the writers of those headlines were functionally defending.

Do you know what tax receipts—we don't call it revenues; we call it receipts—were at the end of last fiscal year, the one we ended at the end of September? We grew slightly more than 4 percent in our receipts.

Now, we still have a spending problem around here. We have a tremendous demographics problem. That is one of the other things we never tell the truth about is the substantial portion of our spending is actually driven by our demographics, which isn't Republican or Democratic.

We are getting older very quickly as a society. But, once again, are we able to get up in front of our groups at home or fellow Members of Congress and not see the math through partisan lenses, because the math is the math.

Our birthrates have collapsed as a society. Remember, we had only 12 States last year, in really good economic times, that actually had growth in their birthrates, and some of those were just by a couple hundred.

We need to tell the truth about the math.

And I have been coming behind this microphone almost every week we are here saying there is a unified theory of, if you do the things that are necessary in tax reform, as we are talking about right now, and do the things necessary in immigration, do the things in labor force participation, encouragement, if you do the things in adoption of technology that crashes the price of healthcare, if you do these things and bring them all together, we can make the math work where we do not get crushed, as a nation, by our debt.

But we can't even do simple things by agreeing upon it. We can't even agree when the math actually says it worked. We still have to spin it through partisan lenses.

So the chart next to me is just very, very, very simple. It is '17, '18, '19 receipts—not revenues, receipts. Do you notice something?

Remember, the columnists before, the economists, my brothers and sisters on the left were telling us revenues are going to crash, it is the Armageddon, this is the Apocalypse—except for one small problem: We have had some of the fastest growing revenues we have had in modern times.

The math is the math.

And, look, I have been there. I have been one of those who believe something. You get the data, and you have to swallow and say: I was wrong.

Except this place is incapable of stepping up and saying: Hey, something is working. Maybe we should figure out what is working and find a way to do more of it.

Because, once again, this has been some of the most remarkable wage growth for our brothers and sisters, particularly in the lower quartiles. I hate that terminology, but if you want to designate the working poor, we have had more movement.

And there are a couple modelers out there—I don't know if the numbers will

be real—looking at the 2019 fiscal year and saying that might be the first year where wage and equality actually stayed flat or didn't grow or maybe even shrank because those at the lower income spectrum have had the fastest growing wage movement. Why can't we take some joy in that and work on it?

The fact of the matter is the math is the math. So a simple point: 2017.

One more time, 2017, the fiscal year before tax reform, 1 percent growth in revenues, receipts; last fiscal year, over 4 percent growth under the new tax code.

How is that possible?

It turns out it is, and it was possible in a really joyous way because people were working.

If you take a step back and think of so many of the programs we have as the safety net to help our brothers and sisters when they are in hard times, there should have been dramatically less demand on those programs because so many people were working.

If you look at the BLS numbers, Bureau of Labor Statistics numbers, the numbers that have moved back into the labor force were now—what?—over 63 percent labor force participation. I can show you an economic paper from 3 or 4 years ago saying we were never going to get close to that again until we get through the baby boomers.

Something is working.

We are seeing numbers where hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people are coming back into the labor force who were not even looking. Why isn't this joyful?

Look, let me relay a simple experience.

The Phoenix area, we have a homeless campus. I have been, on and off, involved with it for many, many years. I believe we do something very, very well. We do a concentration of services with many churches and charities: Over here, dental work; over here, you get your ID; over here, there is like 24-hour-a-day AA meetings and here are some bunk beds for those; over here, St. Joseph the Worker that will help individuals get work, the Catholic charity. And they have a situation where they have a stack of job opportunities because there is such a labor shortage in the Phoenix market.

I am very pleased we just worked out a deal, or they worked out a deal, with Lyft to help deal with the transition barrier of getting these individuals to work.

But shouldn't there be joy in this body and our society that there is such a labor shortage that businesses and organizations are taking chances on the folks we used to just completely write off?

□ 1800

Remember, it was only a couple of years ago, we would give speeches around here; if you hadn't finished high school, if you hadn't developed certain skills you were going to be part of the permanent underclass. We were writing

you off. We were walking away from you as a society.

And guess what happened?

Something happened, whether it be the Tax Code or other things that we have done that there is such a demand for their labor, for their work, and their wages are going up faster than any other quartile.

You can't come behind these microphones and give speeches about how you care, and then not actually take a step back and say, something is working. How do we do more of it?

So let's actually take a look at the reality of the math of the last couple of decades. The red line are the high-income earners. The blue line are those in the 25 percent or lower quartile. So let's call it the bottom-25-percent quartile.

And I know this geeks out, but let's go to about 2010 and over. And you see through 2010, 2015, about 2016, higher-income earners were winning the battle. Huge separation. They were making money, while that lower population that we were walking away from, that didn't have the high school education, didn't have the higher skill set, their wages were crashing.

And then something happened over here. That's about the time of tax reform. Do you notice the separation?

It turns out their labor became valuable, became something in demand, became something that employers had to pay more for. Isn't that what we were trying to accomplish? It is in the math.

So it frustrates me that you will come across these articles that completely demagogue tax reform; refuse to actually use the math; and then not embrace the fact that it has been one of the most remarkable couple of years in modern history in the United States of the working poor starting to see their wages move forward, move up, their labor having value in our society again.

Look, for many of us, we truly believe economic growth is moral. It helps families; it helps individuals; it helps self-worth. It produces opportunity.

Yet, we seem to completely turn the discussion of the things that create that economic growth into a partisan battle, a partisan malaise. And it breaks my heart, because the chart I just put up, this is the greatest threat not only to my 4-year-old daughter, but I believe to every American.

Do you understand what is coming at us?

This is a 30-year chart. It is not inflation-adjusted. But the math is true and honest because it is done by an outside group that is nonpartisan.

If I strip Social Security and Medicare out of the 30-year number—we have \$23 trillion in the bank. If you pull Social Security and mostly, it is mostly Medicare, back in, the promise, these are earned promises that we have a moral obligation to keep, we are \$103 trillion in debt. This is over the next 30 years.

Isn't that an incredible moral obligation for this body to tell the truth on? Because these sorts of numbers, you can take every dime of the rich and you don't get anywhere near it. You can cut the benefits, and you still don't get—you cannot deal with these numbers and not crash the U.S. economy and crash the world economy by doing so.

Our office, and a handful of others, we have been trying to make the argument: tax reform, grow the economy. Incentives to be in the labor force, grow the economy. Legalize technology that can crash the price of healthcare because so much of this Medicare here, that is the massive driver of the debt.

We can have disruptions. Do you realize almost 30 percent of that Medicare spending is just going to be diabetes? So investment in diabetes research is a smart investment.

But also, so are other technologies. The thing you can blow into that instantly tells you you have the flu, and allowing it, that technology, to be part of how you keep yourself healthy.

But the reality here is, there is no magic bullet. You have got to grow the economy. And we have demonstrated the growth in these 24 months since we did tax reform it is working. One of the pillars is working. How do we build off of it? Because you don't try to make major policy changes in a time of economic stress. Do it in a time when you actually have economic stability and build off of it, because this is the greatest threat to our society. It is demographics. It is not Republican or Democrat.

It is baby boomers. There are 74 million of us who were born in an 18-year period. We earned our benefits. The problem is—what is it? For the Medicare spending, we will put in, what? \$150,000. We are going to take out close to \$500,000. Now multiply that difference by 74 million. These are the issues that should be driving every bit of policy.

The simple way is to give this a thought experiment: the next 5 years, just the growth—next 5 years, just the growth of Social Security, Medicare, and the other healthcare entitlements, just the growth, equals the entire Defense Department spending.

So if you start to do that math, you could functionally get rid of every portion of discretionary spending except defense, and you buy yourself 5 years.

I know this is uncomfortable. It is very hard to go home and talk to constituents that, on the Republican side, we can take care of waste and fraud. On the Democrat side, we can tax rich people more. That math is completely fraudulent.

Why is it so hard to pull out a calculator?

I accept we work substantially in a math-free zone, but when we do math, don't see it through the lenses of partisanship. It is math.

So, look, I wanted to do a little cheerleading for my home. I am blessed

to be from Arizona. We have worked really hard to be friendly to those who are willing to come to our state and open up new businesses. We have worked really hard to limit the bureaucracy. We have worked really hard to make it easy, as a State, for you to file paperwork online, to do these things efficiently, and our State has benefited.

We are functioning at the very top of economic growth, population growth. There have actually even been quarters in the last couple of years where we have also had the fastest wage growth.

But it is a demonstration that many, many Americans are making economic decisions, packing up their lives in a lot of parts of the country and moving to places like Arizona. I think we are number three in total growth. And when you consider we are only a State of about 7.25 million people, when you add, you know, when you do the per population growth, we are at the very top.

Arizona, we should be very, very proud. We have been very disciplined. We have built good infrastructure. We have managed our water supplies. Power, electrical power is abundant. And we have been friendly to those willing to bring businesses because they create jobs, they create opportunities. They create growth in wages.

Now, it looks like the rest of the country is starting to see the headlines. So a community I grew up around, Scottsdale, I believe, just got rated number one for being able to find a job. Much of the rest of the community, incredibly well.

But think of some of the—I am trying to build an argument here that if economic growth is moral, then you see headlines like this, where when we do surveys about food insecurity, food insecurity is the lowest in a decade because of that economic growth, because of those folks that we were writing off just a couple of years ago who now, their labor is in demand, their wages are up, and we start to see headlines like "Food Insecurity At a Decade Low in Arizona."

Why is it so hard to understand doing smart tax policy, doing so many other smart economic policies truly are the path to helping our brothers and sisters who have less?

We always start and end with this chart. If we care about what is actually going on, if Congress intends to keep the promises to Americans for their Social Security and Medicare, if we believe it is a moral obligation of our society to keep that promise, then you need to deal with the reality that the unfunded liabilities are monstrous.

There is a path, but it is not a path of paying off the debt. It is basically a path of, I believe, in our model in our office, staying about 95 percent debt to GDP, so we don't blow up and get through the demographic bubble that is those of us who are baby boomers. But we have to do everything. You have to have that and legalize technology that crashes the price of so

many things, makes the environment cleaner, makes healthcare much more affordable and available. Employment, we have to do everything for those who are older, to encourage them to participate in the labor force. Add some “spiffs,” add some benefits.

How do we get millennial men that are still dramatically underperforming in showing up in the labor force?

About a year ago, we had an amazing breakthrough, mathematically-wise, millennial females entering the workforce.

Every policy that moves through here we should test; does this benefit economic growth?

When we work on immigration policy, are we doing a talent-based immigration system, where we don't care about your religion, your gender, or who you cuddle with or anything like that? We care about the economic vitality you bring to our society.

How do we encourage family formation?

Think of that. This one article here talks about only 12 States actually had positive birth rates over the previous year.

I know we get caught up in today's shiny object; you know, whether it is the we hate the President side of this room, or we feel we are stuck defending. And we are completely missing what is going to end up driving all public policy in the next couple of years, and that is the fact that we are going to be crushed by our debt.

There is a path. My fear is this current Congress, are we actually capable of doing complex policy, lots of complex policy on every issue, and seeing it as a unified theory to maximize economic vitality so we actually have the receipts, so we keep the promises that we go home and tell our constituents we are working for? But, yet, then we come here and we deny basic math.

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

□ 1815

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF RICHARD GORDON HATCHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor and privilege to come before the House this evening to celebrate the memory of a major trailblazer in our Nation, one who was a fierce crusader for justice and equality, an American who was a quiet man, with a quiet demeanor, but a giant in terms of his accomplishments, his courage, and the things he did not only for his local constituency, the city of Gary, Indiana, but the African American community and America at large.

Mr. Speaker, I am speaking of the one and only, the first Black mayor of

Gary, Indiana, Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher.

Sadly, Mayor Hatcher passed away at the age of 86 on the 13th of December, 2019. Although he is no longer with us, his legacy lives on. His legacy, his work, his love, his sacrifices continue to be felt in these very Halls of Congress, throughout the city hall of Gary, Indiana, and indeed, throughout these State legislative halls, these halls of municipal governments in cities all across this Nation.

Mayor Hatcher was one who carved and made a way for African Americans who are elected officials even to this very day. When Mayor Hatcher was first elected mayor of Gary, Indiana, there were but few elected officials of African American descent in the Nation, but there now exists over 10,000 African American elected officials. In some supernatural sense, because of the hard work, the insight, the courage, and the commitment of Mayor Hatcher, his sterling example, we all stand on the shoulders of Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher.

Mayor Hatcher's surprise victory over the political machine in Gary, Indiana, in 1967 was indeed a watershed moment for Black political participation in this Nation. Along with the election of Mayor Carl Stokes, the first African American mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, Mayor Hatcher became the first Black mayor of a major U.S. city, the city of Gary, Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, in his two decades of service as Gary's mayor, Mayor Hatcher fought valiantly in his beloved Gary and throughout his beloved Nation for fair political representation for those whose voices had been previously dismissed, disregarded, and downright ignored for most of American history.

When Mayor Hatcher was elected to lead a deeply segregated Gary, Indiana, only two of the city's department heads were African Americans, in a city that was actually over 50 percent African American. Within 10 years of Mayor Hatcher's tenure as mayor, 25 of Gary's 40 department heads were African Americans.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, those who worked for Gary's government began to look more like Gary's citizens, those who were supposed to be working on behalf of the citizens of Gary, Indiana.

As mayor of Gary, Mayor Hatcher worked very closely with his congressional delegation and the Democratic administration in the White House. He secured millions of dollars in Federal funding for job training programs for Gary's citizens and subsidized housing for Gary's citizens, building up a vibrant economy in his beloved city of Gary, similarly and singlehandedly, in some instances, ensuring that those communities that were previously underserved received their fair share of city services, Federal funding, and Federal dollars.

Mayor Hatcher's herculean efforts to ensure fair representation extended far beyond Gary. As a young man, I was in-

spired and intrigued by the electoral and political processes and systems because of the tenure, political career, and outstanding accomplishments of Mayor Richard Hatcher.

Mayor Hatcher was a visionary, a man who not only talked the talk, but he walked the walk. On the streets of Gary, he was highly visible.

With all of that, his vision even surpassed and transcended Gary. In 1972, he organized the inaugural and historic National Black Political Convention in Gary. I was there. I attended. I saw it in action. This National Black Political Convention convened with two goals: establishing an independent Black political agenda and electing more Black officials to public office. Never before, not at any time, had this been done.

Over 8,000 individual American citizens attended this historic occasion, including some who are icons even today in our Nation, including Reverend Jesse Louis Jackson, Coretta Scott King, Betty Shabazz, Bobby Seale, and my colleague from Chicago, Congressman DANNY K. DAVIS. Many, many others were involved, inspired, educated, and learned the value of the vote and heard for the first time that a voteless people is a hopeless people, all because of the single vision of this one American giant, Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and humbled to speak in this well about this giant of a man, telling all who have a listening ear and a seeing eye about the work of Mayor Hatcher and that historic National Black Political Convention. It was not just fighting the windmills, Don Quixote-like. It produced results.

At the time of this convention, there were just 14 African American Members of Congress, just 14. Today, there are 56 African American Members of Congress, 56 living and breathing, hard-working Members of this Congress who are a result of the vision of Mayor Hatcher and who were inspired by his life and what he had accomplished.

He was our inspiration. He gave all of us an exceedingly high standard that we live by even today.

□ 1830

Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher spurred a wave of Black civic participation that reverberated all throughout America. In 1973, just 1 year, 365 days, after the Gary convention, Detroit elected its first African American mayor, Mayor Coleman Young, Atlanta elected its first African American mayor, Mayor Maynard Jackson, and Los Angeles elected its first African American mayor, Mayor Tom Bradley. All across this Nation, major cities all across this Nation saw a witness, and participated and celebrated the election of mayors in major cities all across this Nation.

The legacy, the inspiration, the example, the instruction just didn't stop in 1973. Even some 10 years later,

Mayor Harold Washington was elected mayor of the city of Chicago following the Gary model.

Congressman DAVIS and I were on the front lines in Mayor Washington's election. He challenged us to register 50,000 new voters, and we rose up to the challenge, a la just like being cognizant of what was going on in Gary, Indiana.

That voter registration, that election rocked the entrenched Chicago political establishment, political machine. The renowned Richard J. Daley's Democratic machine was overturned in 1993, inspired in no small respect by Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher in the city of Gary, Indiana.

It just didn't stop there, Mr. Speaker. The story didn't end there. It kept developing, it kept materializing. The civic awakening that was started in Gary, Indiana, with the election in 1967 of Mayor Hatcher, which ensued with the election of Mayor Harold Washington, inspired a young man who was living in Los Angeles to move to Chicago, Gary's neighbor. He wanted to be a part of what was going on in Chicago, in Gary, Indiana, in urban areas, and major cities throughout the Nation. It inspired him, a young law student named Barack Obama, to move to Chicago, to the south side of Chicago to start community organizing and ultimately to become a State senator from the State of Illinois, then to become the U.S. Senator from the State of Illinois, and then finally to become President of these United States.

So in no uncertain terms, the overwhelming outstanding achievements, the miraculously determined achievements of Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher led to the election of Barack Obama as President of the United States.

Mayor Hatcher was pivotal in Reverend Jesse Jackson's transcendent 1984 and 1988 Presidential campaigns.

In 1988, Mayor Hatcher served as his campaign vice chairman, and Reverend Jackson in that historic campaign earned over 6.7 million votes and Reverend Jackson, through the hard work and the inspiration of Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher, won 11 primary contests.

You can't undervalue, underestimate how important that was. This happened before the election of Barack Obama.

We all stand indebted to Richard Gordon Hatcher and his life, the life that he lived and the life that he led.

Mayor Hatcher's victory was a clarification call to all of us who aspired and are inspired to serve as elected officials in our Nation.

If we work hard, harness the imagination, speak to the real need of our constituents, we could also raise our voices in the spirit of equity and fairness, justice; that we could all stand not only in the well of the Congress, but in the State houses, in the city halls of our Nation and of States and municipalities all over this country, even in the White House.

We miss Mayor Hatcher. We will miss his counsel.

Again, he was a man who was not a self-promoter. He was quiet, in some sense professorial, in some sense laid back, but a mighty, mighty, mighty, mighty warrior, a mighty man, a giant.

I am just grateful for all that he has done for this Nation, all that he has done for poor people all across this Nation, for the middle class all across this Nation, all that he has done for African Americans not only in Gary, and certainly in Gary, but in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, other places all across this Nation.

He inspired young people, young professionals to look at public service as being an honorable pursuit, an honorable career, profession, and get in there and do something not just for yourself, but do something for your Nation, for your community, and for people who need a voice, those who are voiceless.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my condolences to Mayor Hatcher's family, his wife, Ruthellyn, his daughters, and let them know that our prayers are with them, and their loss is great, our loss is great. We lost a friend, we lost a colleague, we lost a champion, but in some sense, we lost someone who was a steadfast, rock solid inspiration to us all.

We mourn the loss of this American giant, former Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY), a gentleman who represents the city of Gary right now, another man of unmatched wisdom and intellect, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, and my friend and colleague.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I deeply appreciate Mr. RUSH yielding time to me. I also thank him for organizing this Special Order. I thank my colleague from Chicago, Mr. DAVIS, for participating, and earlier today, ANDRÉ CARSON, a Member from Indianapolis, for also expressing deep regard for Mayor Hatcher.

Mr. Speaker, I also appreciate the gentleman's eloquence in describing the incredible contribution that Richard Gordon Hatcher made to our world and, in particular, those most in need. He is absolutely correct: it certainly transcended the city of Gary and his immediate responsibilities.

Everyone here knows the vast and immeasurable contributions that Mayor Hatcher has provided to advance the cause of civil rights and racial equality in all of our communities and throughout our Nation.

On a personal level, I would note that my father, John Visclosky, also was mayor of Gary. While the mayors may not have always agreed on every issue, Mayor Hatcher always treated my father with respect and grace, and for that, I will always be grateful.

Everyone he met and worked with was treated with similar dignity and respect.

Mayor Hatcher's value of respect is one we should all strive to emulate.

It was through this value that he became a trailblazer for the city of Gary and our Nation. It was also through his selfless leadership and desire to bring other people along that led to countless other trailblazers for civil rights.

One of those trailblazers who was inspired by Richard Gordon Hatcher, as Mr. RUSH pointed out so eloquently, was my predecessor from the First Congressional District of Indiana, Representative Katie Hall.

□ 1845

When Mrs. Hall was sworn into office as U.S. Congressperson from the First District, she became the first Black woman from Indiana to serve in the United States House of Representatives. Again, as Mr. RUSH pointed out, there are many more African Americans in this Chamber today.

Representative Hall was also the Member of Congress who sponsored the legislation that was signed into law that established Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday as a Federal holiday. As we take time honoring Dr. King this month, let us remember that that legislation's sponsor was mentored by Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher.

As a resident of Gary, I would conclude by saying that I knew Richard first and foremost as a dedicated husband and a proud and loving father and grandfather. In his three beloved daughters and six grandchildren, it is plainly evident that he has instilled his exemplary dedication to hard work, the value of education, and a commitment to public service.

Again, I appreciate that this time was organized. Let us never lose sight of the example that Mayor Hatcher provided for all of us to follow.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I certainly thank the gentleman from Indiana for his candid remarks, and he also stands in the wonderful splendor of Mayor Hatcher's legacy and of his work and his commitment to public service.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), who is my colleague, my true friend, my coconspirator.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, let me, first of all, thank Representative RUSH for his leadership, his vision, his diligence, and how well he has reminded us of those glory years during the 1960s and 1970s that we call movement years.

As I looked at the photograph of Mayor Hatcher, I couldn't help but smile thinking that, in 1967, that is the way we looked. We obviously had more hair. It was a different color.

And it is a great reminder of what it was like during that period of time. There was so much momentum in the air in terms of hope for change in America from what America had been to some to what America was to become.

I was thinking that, with just a little different twist, I might have ended up in Gary, Indiana, rather than in Chicago, Illinois; because, as we were leaving the South, coming to other places

to live and work, I didn't know that I had a bunch of relatives who lived in Gary who were also involved in politics: the Allen family who grew up, some of them, with Mayor Hatcher at the same time. My cousin Dozier Allen, and then his son, who is now on the county board, and his cousin, who was on the county board before that, Roosevelt Allen. If I had known that the Allens were there and were my cousins, I might have gone to Gary instead of coming to Chicago.

But I remember 1967. I remember 1972. I can remember those huge crowds of people who converged on Roosevelt High School where the National Black Political Convention was taking place and all of the eloquent speakers who were there: poets, Baraka, Ron Del-lums, and Charlie Diggs from Detroit. It was the most exciting thing I had ever done, I mean, just to be in the presence of all this action.

It seemed as though each speaker would be more eloquent and more compelling than whoever spoke before them. And, of course, Mayor Hatcher, as the host and the person who had brought everybody together, was just off the charts.

You have pointed out how much his presence, not only on an individual basis, means as a motivator, stimulator, and activator for so many others throughout the country who decided they wanted to do this. They could do this because Richard Hatcher had shown the way.

And the individual cities that looked at Gary.

Of course, Gary was a different Gary: steel mills, steel jobs, opportunities, people were flocking. So a lot of folks who don't look at history in terms of understanding and knowing how things became and have become the way that they were, I mean, it is good to see Gary on the way back.

It has been good to work with Mayor Rudy Clay, with Mayor Karen Wilson, and with others who are using what Mayor Hatcher did.

It is good to know his daughter. It is good to have come in contact with the individuals who are there who have refused to give up.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. VISCLOSKY for being a real part of the rebirth and redevelopment and reconstitution and reinstitution of Gary, Indiana, to become one of our cities that we knew in the past and so we can think of what is yet to come.

I thank Congressman RUSH again for his vision. I thank him for his foresight, for his insight, and for giving us to share, along with Representative CARSON and Representative VISCLOSKY and himself, so that people who really didn't know the history of Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher might have a better understanding of what his presence has meant, not just to Gary, but to America.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, as I close this significant moment in the annals of this Congress, let me just say to the

family of Mayor Hatcher once again, as I reflect on my public career, as I reflect on all of us who are public officials who represent African American communities, as I reflect on all public officials, but particularly those of us who have historically been denied the opportunity to serve, I want to thank this wonderful man for giving me and others the audacity: the audacity to act, to believe, to run, to get elected, to lead.

Mr. Speaker, I give thanks to Mayor Hatcher for showing us the way to contribute, to add our voices to the plight of those who are seeking the American Dream, and for giving us the audacity, the audacity to act.

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

PUT MANUFACTURING ECONOMY AT THE FOREFRONT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) for 30 minutes.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to recognize a new year and a new decade in which we find ourselves, the second half of this session of the 116th Congress, an incredible delegation of individuals who have come together on behalf of the American people, for the American people, to usher in an agenda of renewal, of standing up for everyday hardworking Americans: to protect their healthcare; to advocate for infrastructure and good, sound infrastructure spending; as well as to stand up for hardworking Americans who have always played by the rules and have worked for their retirement savings, my pensioners back home in Michigan.

It was a delight to close out the end of the decade back home in my district with so many of my beloved constituents and the community members who make us so strong.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fact that on January 3, 2020, this new year, this new decade, 1 year from when this Congress was sworn in, this session of Congress was sworn in, the headline became pronounced that industrial activity has come down to its lowest point since 2009, since the heart of the recession, with production, inventories, and new orders falling.

These are real headlines. These are headlines that affect the heart of America. And while so much hums in our national media and in our national news, this is a reality for so many. This is a reality for Michigan's 11th District.

We were delighted, we were pleased to see us pass the USMCA overwhelmingly bipartisan for the manufacturers, for the manufacturing economy, for the hardworking union members who will get a better deal because we are advocating for buy American content.

We know the road to implementation will be long, but it is an implementa-

tion that the suppliers in my district, from Auburn Hills down to Plymouth, an implementation they are planning for. Yet the reality is such that a manufacturing recession hangs before us, a manufacturing recession as marked by low levels of productivity.

□ 1900

Over the last 6 months of 2019, manufacturers lost a net of 23,000 jobs and average hours worked fell to its lowest levels in 8 years. Who is talking about this? Your Congresswoman from Michigan's 11th District is talking about this here tonight.

The reality of tariffs has cost us. Tariffs imposed have cost U.S. corporations \$34 billion as of October 2019, as marked by that day since they were implemented.

Also, as October 2019 has marked, manufacturing taxpayers have paid \$1.8 billion in 2019 in additional tariffs, in additional money. I talk to these employers. I talk to these small businesses. I talk to the lifeblood of the American economy, and they are paying more. They are squeezed. Their margins are tight. Can this continue? No, it cannot.

So that agenda that we are ushering in here the first month of 2020, is that we do not forget that we need to address the problem of tariffs for our manufacturers. We have given certainty with USMCA. We knew we needed to give that certainty, in part, because the jobs were going to go elsewhere. The investment was going to be made elsewhere. It wasn't going to be made in the American workforce.

We are in a global race to compete. We have got to compete as Americans. We have got to compete as manufacturers in small communities, in suburban communities like the ones that I have the privilege and honor of representing. Comprised within that are the people who are going to work every single day: in snowstorms, in rainstorms, on sunny days, in the middle of summer, putting food on the table.

We look at wages and we ask ourselves as we are now in this third decade of this millennium of this century: What has transpired with wages? The alarming headline as we were closing out 2019 was that the richest, the wealthiest 500 individuals increased their wealth in 2019 by \$1 trillion, by over \$1 trillion, when wages for our middle class have remained stagnant; where wages for the lowest earners in our economy—we are still advocating to raise the minimum wage from \$7, just about. It is the year 2020.

Who is working those jobs, by the way? Single mothers; people who have played by the rules and who have children, who aren't just working temporary jobs. This is the promise of America. This is the dream of America, Mr. Speaker, that we are representing, and that I am fighting for all of you, where my sleeves are rolled up. The things that I am eyeing here.

Because if we don't start addressing this, we stop winning. We stop having

an American-first agenda. So we have got to put the manufacturing economy at the forefront. We have got to look at the plight of exports. We saw that with the USMCA, the passage of the USMCA.

Over 95 percent of the world's consumers are outside of American borders. We want to sell the best-in-class, American-made product from Michigan by the best-in-class Michigan workforce to the world. We want to get it into these markets.

So we look at how we can be smart. We can look at the things that we did during the big recession, right, the big recession of 2008–2009, and what got us out of that, the strategies and the policies that we put forward in export agenda, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker knows this from where the gentleman sits. I acknowledge my friend from South Carolina who is in a port destination.

We got smart about how we sold American product. We invested in small business, awards—the States Small Business Act is what I am talking about. It awarded money through the Small Business Administration to States like Michigan. We qualify for these dollars. This was \$200,000 that the State of Michigan got and made awards to companies who applied, who met the qualifications, the small businesses, and gave them seed money that they matched with their own money to go sell their products in Europe and overseas and to different consumers. The results were exponential. That money paid for itself.

Then the political tides changed and we got rid of it, and we are still here 10 years later trying to figure out how we are going to make those investments.

Well, let's go back and look at the States Small Business Jobs Act of 2010. Let's figure out how we can get in front of a manufacturing recession. It is technical. Look at auto sales. They are down. They are down in 2019. Not as dramatic as it was in 2008 when we had the largest drop in automotive sales in the history the automobile.

Auto sales are down because hard-working men and women put things on the line. They went on strike. They asked for better healthcare. They asked for fair wages. They asked for retirement packages. When we talk about middle-class job growth, when we talk about growing our middle class, what are we talking about? We are talking about lifting people out of poverty.

The facts are clear: productivity is not at its highest level. Productivity is at some of its lowest level, and inequality is at some of its highest level; inequality matched by wage disparity, Mr. Speaker.

Then we have this interesting reality with our skills gap in this country, and this is something I hear all over my district. Every time I am talking to a manufacturer, or an educator, or a champion in my community, it is: Where are we going to find the workers?

Just today, I was talking with folks from the coding organization, Hour of Code, and they gave me a few minutes. And I had the opportunity to be reminded that we have tens of thousands of open computer science jobs in this country, and we are not graduating the level of computer scientists that we need to graduate to fill those jobs.

We have got to invest in our own. This is something in Michigan we know very well. We have got great universities. Our students stick around. We want them to stick around. That is part of my charge here. It is what I am trying to represent as your Member of Congress, the attraction agenda, the boomerangs, those who maybe took a job or an educational opportunity elsewhere but have come back to invest in our community. We see that all over. We see that in the rich innovation transpiring throughout the district: two-to-one patents in autonomous vehicle technology; 75 percent of the R&D taking place here.

And then we remind ourselves, in the previous Congress, in the 115th Congress, there was a big tax bill that got passed into law. It was so partisan in certain respects. And now, the effects of this tax bill are playing out. Who has benefited and who hasn't? The wealthiest individuals, Americans, have seen their wealth increase by over \$1 trillion. Our middle class is still paying. They are not seeing the growth that they have expected to see.

Many large, multinational corporations are paying nothing in taxes, while we all pay, and, yet, our deficit has ballooned yet again. In this case, it ballooned astronomically, Mr. Speaker. It ballooned by \$1.5 trillion as projected from this tax scam.

When are we going to start investing in the middle class? That is what we are up to here. That is what the second part of this session of Congress is about, the infrastructure guarantee. When we say, guess what? Every single American has got the right to clean and safe drinking water, to fresh air to breathe, to safe and maintained roadways and bridges so we can continue to create jobs.

This is why I created the Congressional Plastic Solutions Task Force in partnership with our Congressional Recycling Caucus. We have a plastics problem globally and in this country. Why? Because of a fallacious trade war, tariff war, that has been started.

China stopped taking our recycled goods. They stopped taking our plastics. So you talk to your municipalities, and who is paying? They are. Who is paying? You are; our taxpayers, yet again; our communities, yet again. If you didn't know that, your municipality of residence pays to do the recycling.

Now, let's think about this really clearly, because I believe we have the greatest opportunity to create and awaken an incredible supply chain in recycling technology in this country.

As the chair of the Research and Technology Subcommittee of the Com-

mittee on Science, Space, and Technology, I had a hearing about this. It was absolutely brilliant: industry, research, academia, and my municipality—Paul Sincock, the Plymouth City manager—all saying the same thing: Give us standards. Mark the goods. Tell us what to do with them. And then let's think about how we can invest, and pilot, and inspire; more so, get strategic about how we actually want to do recycling in this country to create jobs.

Because if we think about the sorting and the materials and what goes into it, the onus is on all of us. It is on us as a Federal Government and as a partner with local government, State government, and individual consumers, and the companies who want to see the reuse of these materials.

So we are quite enthusiastic about these opportunities, but it begins with investing in R&D, research and development. And this is what kind of gets my goat with the tax bill that was passed before I got here. Because according to the International Monetary Fund, only one-fifth of the tax gains to businesses were directed toward capital and R&D expenditures, so we are not seeing that investment going to the new technologies that will create the new jobs, that will employ more people.

We know it is exciting. We know it is there. We know if we gave every municipality in this country the opportunity to recycle to their full potential, to reduce, reuse, reuse those materials, we would not only gain back those materials that we have sourced, but we would have new jobs as a result of that.

Mr. Speaker, as we talk about the jobs and as we look at the skills that our employers are looking for, that we are training for in this year 2020, in this new decade, some reference that we are in this fourth industrial revolution of which I am a champion.

This is where I came out of before I was in this body. I was working in the industrial Internet of Things space, collaborating with nonprofits and universities and community colleges and local school districts, like my good friends in Novi Community School District.

We had a lot of fun and we are identifying those skills. We have identified them. We codified the job roles: technology and computer skills; digital skills; an understanding of the ones and zeros; programming skills for robots and automation.

□ 1915

These are things that have great meaning to those of us in Michigan's 11th District because I am home to the company that has the largest robot, with FANUC in the world in Rochester Hills/Auburn Hills.

It is really quite exciting, working with tools and different techniques, different technical skills and critical thinking.

These are things that don't know partisan lines, by the way. These are things that make you stand up and say: I am going to be a champion for this, addressing the root pain that is seeping into our economy.

These are realities. Last year, Michigan lost 6,200 factory jobs, yet we are creating and innovating at exponential rates. We decided to go it alone with tariffs, and we are paying the price. We are being squeezed.

I believe we can all work together to solve this. I am not being a naysayer because we all know we need to hold China accountable. This is something that has been a project of mine throughout my career, which is how to take on the bad actors with the illegal dumping, the currency manipulation, the stealing of our patents, and the unfair playing field that affects our workforce.

We still know that we value American work and that we value the craftsmanship and what goes into making a regional economy like mine hum in really exciting and exponential ways. We understand that, and we recognize that we can come together in meaningful ways.

We also continue to call on the Senate to pass the bills that we have sent forward, the many bipartisan bills, the very bipartisan Butch Lewis Act, to protect the pensions of our hardworking Americans, those who did everything right and are still waiting.

I have not forgotten in 2020 that we are still working to get that deal done. We are still working to increase the wage. This is something in Michigan that we voted on, to increase the minimum wage, to raise the wage. One job should be enough. Your valued work should be enough.

We are not seeking to overregulate and get rid of good deals, but what we are looking to do, Mr. Speaker, is to stand up for individual, hardworking Americans, those who are counting on us. It is incumbent upon us.

We sit in this body of 435 individuals. They increased that number the last

time in 1913. Many, many years later, the population has grown.

History is important, my friends. I encourage you to read your history. I encourage you to learn the facts and figures of our past and embrace how that has changed our future. We are in some trying times.

We closed out 2019 in this session of Congress with some things that I was very proud of. I got my first bill signed into law, the Building Blocks of STEM Act—bipartisan and bicameral—signed by the President on December 24, I believe it was, a bill that will support investments in early childhood education. I want all of my Michiganders lining up for this. It is the National Science Foundation. We get a lot of NSF dollars, millions, in Michigan.

The investment in early childhood education, Mr. Speaker, is priceless. That continuity for those jobs in the future is how we get in front of the skills gap. That is how we start addressing some of the rumblings in our regional economy.

We also, though, recognize that the headlines that we have embraced in this new year and in this new session of Congress have many Americans concerned. Many individuals are asking: What is going to happen? What is taking place in the Middle East? What does this mean for my family?

Constituents say to me: "I have teenage sons. Are they going to be drafted?" We take that responsibility that the Congress is charged with very seriously.

Mr. Speaker, I look to this, which is that President Barack Obama gave us the words that change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time. He said: "We are the ones we have been waiting for. We are the change we seek."

That is what our House majority is about. That is what our For the People agenda is representing. That is what we are taking up this week when we say no to war, Mr. Speaker.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2040

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PERLMUTTER) at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 83, IRAN WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. MORELLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-371) on the resolution (H. Res. 781) providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to terminate the use of United States Armed Forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran, 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. LEWIS (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for January 7 and today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 9, 2020, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, KRISTINA JETER, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 19 AND NOV. 22, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kristina Jeter	11/20	11/21	Luxembourg		542.69		n/a				542.69
	11/21	11/22	Belgium		369.10		2,984.93		n/a		3,354.03
Committee total					911.79		2,984.93		0		3,896.72

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SPAIN, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 30 AND DEC. 3, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Frank Pallone	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Eddie Bernice Johnson	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Raúl Grijalva	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Kathy Castor	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Betty McCollum	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Suzanne Bonamici	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Julia Brownley	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Jared Huffman	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Scott Peters	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Debbie Dingell	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Mike Levin	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Sean Casten	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Hon. Joe Neguse	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
RADM Brian Monahan	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Ms. Wyndee Parker	11/30	12/3	Spain		1,219.62		533.20(3)				1,752.82
Ms. Kate Knudson Wolters	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Mr. Drew Hammill	11/30	12/3	Spain		1,219.62		533.20(3)				1,752.82
Mr. Kenneth DeGraff	12/1	12/4	Spain		1,219.62		(3)/706.05				1,925.67
Ms. Emily Berret	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Mr. Julio Obscura	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Ms. Ana Unruh Cohen	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Mr. Richard Obermann	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Mr. Rick Kessler	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Ms. Lora Snyder	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		686.05(3)				1,499.13
Ms. Alison Cassidy	12/1	12/4	Spain		1,219.62		1,355.05				2,574.67
Mr. Paul Irving	12/1	12/3	Spain		813.08		(3)				813.08
Committee total					23,579.32		3,813.55				27,392.87

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 20, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, Dec. 17, 2019.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 5146, Unlocking Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2019, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3423. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a report titled "Current Challenges in Recruiting and Retaining Mental Health Professionals", pursuant to Senate Report 115-290, page 211; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3424. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a Periodic Report on the National Emergency Caused by the Lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979 for February 26, 2019 — August 25, 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627) and 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c);

(90 Stat. 1257); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3425. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 19-067, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3426. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer, Department of Defense, Armed Forces Retirement Home, transmitting the Performance and Accountability Report and Senior Medial Advisor Report for fiscal year 2019, pursuant to 24 U.S.C. 411(h); Public Law 101-510, Sec. 1511 (as added by Public Law 107-107, Sec. 1403); (115 Stat. 1259); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3427. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-189, "Medical Marijuana Plant Count Elimination Temporary Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3428. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-184, "Alcoholic Beverage Enforcement Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3429. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-185, "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board License Categories, Endorsements, and Hourly and Percentage Rate Amendment

Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3430. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-186, "Alcoholic Beverage Procedural and Technical Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3431. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-187, "Charter School Property Tax Clarification Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3432. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 23-188, "Manufacturer and Pub Permit Parity Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3433. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Office of Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification of a federal vacancy, designation of acting officer, and change in previously submitted reported information, 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.

3434. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period October 1, 2019, to December 31, 2019, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a (H. Doc. No. 116—93); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

3435. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River System Reservoirs for 2020, pursuant to the Colorado River Basin Project Act of September 30, 1968; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3436. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a compilation and summary of reports received from chief district judges detailing each public event conducted in accordance with the law's requirements during the previous fiscal year, pursuant to Public Law 115-237, Sec. 4(b)(1); (132 Stat. 2449); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3437. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Office of Chief Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Training, Qualification, and Oversight for Safety-Related Railroad Employees [Docket No.: FRA-2019-0095, Notice No.: 2] (RIN: 2130-AC86) received December 30, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3438. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Grove City, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0590; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AEA-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3439. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Pittsfield, MA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0563; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ANE-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3440. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace, St. Simons, GA, and Brunswick, GA; Revocation of Class E Airspace, Brunswick, GA; and, Amendment of Class E Airspace, Brunswick, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0591; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3441. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation and Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Lafayette, LA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0613; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASW-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3442. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31287; Amdt. No.: 3883] received January 2, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3443. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31288; Amdt. No.: 3884] received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3444. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0992; Product Identifier 2019-NM-197-AD; Amendment 39-21016; AD 2019-25-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3445. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0813; Product Identifier 2019-SW-006-AD; Amendment 39-19787; AD 2019-22-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3446. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0704; Product Identifier 2019-NM-132-AD; Amendment 39-19813; AD 2019-24-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3447. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0698; Product Identifier 2019-NM-109-AD; Amendment 39-19814; AD 2019-24-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3448. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0406; Product Identifier 2019-NM-059-AD; Amendment 39-21006; AD 2019-24-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3449. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0326; Product Identifier 2018-NM-166-AD; Amendment 39-19808; AD 2019-23-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3450. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0604; Product Identifier 2019-NM-072-AD; Amendment 39-19812; AD 2019-23-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3451. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0960; Product Identifier 2019-CE-049-AD; Amendment 39-19805; AD 2019-23-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3452. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0980; Product Identifier 2019-NM-180-AD; Amendment 39-21004; AD 2019-24-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3453. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0487; Product Identifier 2019-NM-044-AD; Amendment 39-19810; AD 2019-23-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3454. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0252; Product Identifier 2019-NM-048-AD; Amendment 39-21007; AD 2019-24-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 2, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 2932. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-370, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCGOVERN: House Resolution 781. Resolution providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to terminate the use of United States Armed Forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran (Rept. 116-371). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2932 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

[Omitted from the Record of January 7, 2020]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4500 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CASE, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. ROONEY of Florida):

H.R. 5552. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to affirm that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act's prohibition on the unauthorized take or killing of migratory birds includes incidental take by commercial activities, and to direct the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to regulate such incidental take, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 5553. A bill to prohibit transportation by rail of crude oil with a Ried vapor pressure of more than 9.5 pounds per square inch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 5554. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to ensure that vehicles in Federal fleets comply with certain low greenhouse gas emission standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 5555. A bill to make certain improvements in the provision of medical care by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 5556. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct an analysis of the need for women-specific programs that treat and rehabilitate women veterans with drug and alcohol dependency and to carry out a pilot program regarding such programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GIANFORTE, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia):

H.R. 5557. A bill to codify a final rule of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 5558. A bill to promote American leadership in vehicle manufacturing, job creation, improved air quality, and climate protection through domestic manufacturing of low- and zero-emission vehicles and development of electric vehicle charging networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK (for herself,

Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. STANTON, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 5559. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the January 8th National Memorial in Tucson, Arizona, as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H.R. 5560. A bill to amend chapter 77 of title 5, United States Code, to clarify certain due process rights of Federal employees serving in sensitive positions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 5561. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to require one-stop delivery systems under such Act to offer services through internet websites and to direct the Secretary of Labor to develop standards and best practices for such websites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VEASEY (for himself, Ms.

GRANGER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BRADY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. FLORES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. VELA, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 5562. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4650 East Rosedale Street in Fort Worth, Texas, as the "Dionne Phillips Bagsby Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. SLOTKIN (for herself, Mr.

GREEN of Texas, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. BERA, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COX of California, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SIREs, Ms. WILD, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HAALAND, Mr. CROW, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. BEYER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. SOTO, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MALINOWSKI,

Ms. WEXTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. COOPER, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. WELCH, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. RYAN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KIND, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CASE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. CORREA, Mr. NEAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. MENG, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. STANTON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DEFazio, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H. Con. Res. 83. Concurrent resolution directing the President pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution to terminate the use of United States Armed Forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MEADOWS (for himself, Mr.

BIGGS, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CLINE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WALKER, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SPANO, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. RIGGLEMAN):

H. Res. 780. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that upon adoption by the House the Speaker of the House is required to transmit without delay articles of impeachment to the Senate and must do so immediately; to the Committee on Ethics, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

152. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Resolution No. 163, urging the President and Congress of the United States to enact legislation establishing a safe daily level of cannabidiol consumption; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

153. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 244, urging the President and Congress of the United States to enact a law prohibiting an airline from

counting breast milk or breast pumps against the airline's carry-on limit or restricting passengers from carrying breast milk onto the aircraft; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

154. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, relative to Amended House Concurrent Resolution No. 10, urging the federal government to designate certain drug cartels operating as foreign terrorist organizations; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Foreign Affairs.

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. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 5552.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state."

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 5553.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 5554.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 5555.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 5556.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 5557.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 5558.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:

H.R. 5559.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5560.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 5561.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 5562.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 : The Congress shall have Power "To establish Post Offices and post Roads"

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 303: Mr. HAGEDORN.
H.R. 490: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 587: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 589: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 616: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.
H.R. 628: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 651: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 662: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 707: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 816: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 838: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 874: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 877: Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 906: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 1011: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 1133: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 1156: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
H.R. 1171: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 1179: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 1195: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 1196: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 1230: Mr. POCAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 1266: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 1321: Mr. SIREs.
H.R. 1329: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 1355: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 1400: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 1434: Mr. JORDAN and Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 1444: Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 1754: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 1857: Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 1864: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 1873: Mr. LATTA and Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 1886: Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 1903: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 1923: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 1948: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.
H.R. 1975: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 1978: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 2070: Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 2071: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 2074: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2167: Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2178: Mr. ALLRED, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 2182: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2208: Mr. VARGAS and Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 2354: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 2435: Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 2441: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 2456: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY,

Mr. POCAN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 2468: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2482: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2529: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2571: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 2616: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2637: Ms. NORTON and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 2651: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 2662: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 2693: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.

H.R. 2694: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BERA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SABLÁN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 2708: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 2775: Mrs. DEMINGS and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 2825: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 2829: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 2850: Mr. NADLER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DEAN, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 2868: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 2895: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 2931: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 2977: Mr. HOYER and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2986: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3061: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 3079: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 3114: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 3121: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 3165: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 3235: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

H.R. 3241: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 3250: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 3312: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 3414: Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 3446: Ms. LOFGREN, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 3524: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 3536: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 3582: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3593: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 3636: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 3708: Mr. SMUCKER.

H.R. 3735: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3762: Mr. SIREs, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 3799: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 3879: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 3884: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 3957: Mr. McEACHIN.

H.R. 3971: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 3979: Mr. ROY and Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 4022: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

H.R. 4092: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 4101: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 4153: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 4194: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 4220: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 4228: Mr. LEWIS and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4230: Ms. WEXTON.

H.R. 4321: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4346: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 4393: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 4426: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 4564: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 4589: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 4681: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 4705: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 4723: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 4768: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4801: Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. TRONE, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 4820: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 4890: Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 4894: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 4945: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4964: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 4978: Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 5151: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 5191: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. TRONE, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 5199: Ms. GABBARD and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 5200: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 5231: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 5234: Ms. BROWNLEY of California and Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 5243: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 5244: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 5255: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 5297: Mr. COLE, Mr. BOST, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 5298: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 5311: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 5350: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 5383: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 5394: Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 5396: Mr. MULLIN and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 5424: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 5434: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 5447: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 5450: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 5453: Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. GALLEG0, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5483: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 5517: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 5543: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. PORTER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. COOPER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. PASCARELL, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. HOYER, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.J. Res. 48: Ms. ESHOO.

H.J. Res. 66: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BEYER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. COHEN.

H.J. Res. 76: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CRIST, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. SPIER, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H. Res. 374: Mr. WALBERG.

H. Res. 452: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. SARBANES.

H. Res. 694: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H. Res. 714: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H. Res. 745: Mr. COHEN and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 or rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative ROB WOODALL (GA-7), or a designee, to H.R. 535, the "PFAS Action Act of 2019," does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in Clause 9 of Rule XXI.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

75. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to requesting that Congress propose, pursuant to Article V, a constitutional amendment establishing English as the official language of the United States in which all Federal Government business is to be conducted; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

76. Also, a petition of Council of the District of Columbia, relative to Resolution 23-278, calling upon Congress to enact legislation granting security and permanent legal status to residents living under the Temporary Protected Status program and the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, including parents of United States citizens and recipients of these programs, to expand family-based legal immigration and to ensure the prevention of separation of families as a result of immigration status; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

77. Also, a petition of the Board of County Commissioners of Broward County, FL, relative to Resolution No. 2019-689, urging the United States Congress to enact the Holocaust Insurance Accountability Act of 2019; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.