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## House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

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

This House gathers once again to consider matters of great importance to America's citizens and many beyond our borders as well. We recall the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 by which we committed ourselves to advocate and act, where possible, on behalf of any who are persecuted worldwide for their adherence to religious faith. Bless the Members today in their resolve to act consistently with this policy, and empower them to faithfully protect people of faith in danger of persecution.

Bless, also, America's Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom within the Department of State, the Commission on International Religious Freedom, and the Special Adviser on International Religious Freedom within the National Security Council as they labor to secure religious freedoms at home and around the world.

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

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. WALORSKI 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

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

### NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of National Police Week and the courageous law enforcement personnel who serve Tennessee day in and day out.

Police Week occurs every year, but this year demands special attention because recently we have seen some corners of society offer a negative portrayal of our police. We have heard instances of strained relationships between communities and the police offi-

cers that patrol them, and we have seen activists and agitators who cast our police as villains when they should be lifted up every day as heroes.

So, Mr. Speaker, let us in Congress speak clearly on this issue today: We honor and respect the brave men and women of our police force. We pray for their safety and the safety of their families, and we reject the angry voices who seek to tarnish the most noble of professions.

Mr. Speaker, on National Police Week and throughout the year, let us remember—police lives matter.

### RECOGNIZING OFFICER CORAL WALKER OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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

Mr. ASHFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an Omaha police officer whose heroic actions, while putting his own life on the line, saved the lives of countless innocent bystanders.

I am honored to note that Officer Coral Walker is the recipient of the U.S. Justice Department's Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor.

On June 15, 2013, Officer Walker was on patrol when a 911 call alerted him that a gunman was randomly shooting people. Two died, and two others were critically wounded. When he pulled up on the scene, Officer Walker ordered the shooter to stop and drop his weapon, a .45 caliber handgun. Ignoring Officer Walker, the gunman opened fire on the brave patrolman. As several shots were fired at Officer Walker, two hitting his police car, he fired back, killing the man and protecting those nearby.

Officer Walker's selfless actions came as other innocent lives stood in the balance. The gunman, in the country illegally and carrying two additional loaded magazines, was walking toward a busy business area when Officer

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Walker stepped in. Only Officer Walker's exceptional courage, disregarding his own safety, brought this deadly shooting spree to an end.

The Omaha community, the State of Nebraska, and our Nation are grateful for the heroic actions of Officer Coral Walker.

#### REMEMBERING GLEN NELSON

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a Minnesota legend, Glen Nelson, who passed away last week.

Glen was a medical pioneer whose work has transformed the lives of many thousands and thousands of people. From performing surgeries to creating medical devices to leading several healthcare companies, Glen did it all. Health care was his career, and that is because he recognized the power of medicine and innovation and how it could be used to make a difference in the lives of his neighbors.

Glen put it best when he said: "As a surgeon, you save one life at a time, but with medical devices, you know you are saving so many more."

Glen did what he did not to make money or gain fame. Glen was a leading doctor, inventor, philanthropist, and great family man because he cared about people, and he valued giving back to others.

Mr. Speaker, the loss of Glen Nelson is something that all Minnesota is feeling. Our State, our country, and our medical community are better off because of the leadership and passionate spirit of Glen Nelson.

#### FLORIDA'S GUN LAWS

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, my home State of Florida has some of the absolute worst gun laws in the country.

Much like Congress, Florida's Legislature has done nothing to prevent violent criminals from getting guns. According to a report in the south Florida Sun-Sentinel, in just 1 year, Florida granted permits to 1,400 people who pled guilty or no contest to crimes including homicide, assaults, and child molestation.

There are Members of this Congress who want to burden the entire country with Florida's shamefully weak gun laws in a race to the bottom for gun permit standards. Even the current reciprocity agreements between States are strained by how easy Florida makes it to get a permit.

In 2010, the Philadelphia Daily News found that 2,500 Pennsylvanians applied for gun permits in Florida. Non-residents apply for Florida permits to take advantage of Florida's shocking

failure to protect its own residents from gun violence.

This Congress must reject legislation that would force States across the country to abide by Florida's or any other State's weak gun safety standards. Passing this reckless legislation would, unfortunately, make gun violence Florida's most shameful export.

#### NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service and sacrifice of the brave police officers who put their lives on the line each day to keep our communities safe.

This week is National Police Week, and communities all across America are showing their appreciation for the law enforcement officers who dedicate themselves to serving and protecting the public and bringing criminals to justice.

We also remember the heroes who gave their lives in the line of duty, and we think of the families they left behind. It is our duty to make sure that those who made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their communities will never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Americans to take the time this week to simply say "thank you" to a police officer in their city or town. We are grateful for their service, we are humbled by their courage, and we are indebted to them for their sacrifice.

#### NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE WEEK

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

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of National Infrastructure Week.

Our national infrastructure is in dire need of repair. The American Society of Civil Engineers' most recent report card gave American infrastructure a D-plus.

Many of us here are parents. If your child came home with a D-plus, you would work with them on their homework, find a tutor, or maybe punish them. Yet our response to a near failing infrastructure grade is neglect.

In the short term, investments in our national infrastructure create jobs. In the long term, they help communities grow and expand opportunity.

I recently met with Transportation Secretary Foxx to discuss the proposed South Suburban Airport. With the national spotlight on the long lines at O'Hare and Midway, it is clear that the Chicago region needs an investment in a new airport to expand the region's air traffic capacity.

Investing in infrastructure is a win in both the short term and the long term. So this week, I urge my col-

leagues to stand with me and work together to invest in our future by improving and strengthening our Nation's infrastructure.

#### CALIFORNIA HIGH-SPEED RAIL AUTHORITY

(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, yesterday the California High-Speed Rail Authority admitted that it needs an additional 4 years to build its first segment of track.

Despite claiming that the project was shovel ready back in 2010 in order to receive Federal funds, the Rail Authority has only recently started minor construction. Now the Obama administration has extended the lifeline 4 more years to use up the so-called stimulus dollars.

The project's costs are now more than double what the Rail Authority had claimed in the beginning. It has a funding gap of over \$55 billion, has changed its route repeatedly and still hasn't settled on a route, has failed to attract a single private investment, and fails to comply with State and Federal law on the prescription of its construction.

Mr. Speaker, the California High-Speed Rail Authority has broken every promise it has made to the people of California. It is time to pull the plug on a project that will not only never be completed, but is diverting billions of dollars from other infrastructure needs that people actually want, such as for our highways and needed water storage for California.

#### NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor our Nation's incredible law enforcement officers.

During National Police Week, we are reminded of the important work our local law enforcement officers do each and every day. They put their lives on the line to keep us safe. They are incredible.

I am especially grateful for the life and service of Tarpon Springs Police Officer Charlie K. Kondek who made the ultimate sacrifice on December 21, 2014, protecting the citizens of Tarpon Springs, Florida, and Hillsborough County Sheriff's Deputy John Kotfila, Jr., whom we tragically lost earlier this year.

Let us never forget the sacrifice of these local officers—they are terrific—and others who have fallen in the line of duty, and let us be thankful for those who keep our communities safe. They are true American heroes, Mr. Speaker.

I thank all who protect us. God bless them all. God bless the officers, and God bless America.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2017

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 4974, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 736 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4974.

Will the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) kindly resume the chair.

□ 0914

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4974) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of Georgia in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 71, line 6.

□ 0915

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF WASHINGTON

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Upon the acceptance by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of the newly constructed holes 10 through 18 at the golf course at American Lake Veterans Hospital on a portion of Joint Base Lewis-McChord, which were designed by Jack Nicklaus on a pro bono basis, the holes shall be designated as the "Nicklaus Nine".

Mr. HECK of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered read.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Wash-

ington and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I actually plan on withdrawing my amendment, but would like to make my colleagues aware of some amazing work being done in my district on behalf of veterans and wounded warriors.

Mr. Chairman, millions—millions—of people watched the U.S. Open at Chambers Bay in Washington's 10th Congressional District last June. It showcased, frankly, the irreplaceable beauty of golf in the Pacific Northwest. But just a 10-minute drive from Chambers Bay, you will also find yourself at beautiful American Lake.

At American Lake, that is where veterans recover and heal from injuries at the VA facility, which is located near Joint Base Lewis-McChord. A big part of that recuperation includes a bit of TLC from another golf course in addition to Chambers Bay.

Since 1955, 61 years, nine holes of golf at the American Lake Veterans Golf Course is where South Sound veterans could escape the stresses of their daily lives and engage in some healthy competition. And let's be honest, it is hard to look forward to a visit to the doctor, but looking forward to a round of golf with your buddies is something entirely different. It has become a great way for older vets to connect with younger vets for more recent conflicts.

Currently, American Lake Veterans Golf Course—it is important that you hear this—is the Nation's only golf course designed specifically for the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled veterans. Almost all of the dedicated volunteers there are veterans as well. Well, except one, and his name is Jack Nicklaus—yes, that Jack Nicklaus—the "Golden Bear," widely regarded, perhaps, as the greatest golfer of our time, who now spends his time actually designing golf courses. He is the one who helped design and expand the American Lake Veterans Golf Course to include a back nine. They went from nine holes to 18. The back nine is now in place, and the course is waiting for VA Secretary McDonald to sign the necessary paperwork to formally accept the course improvements.

The course exists because of the determination of hardworking volunteers—really angels among us. And now it is time to honor one of those committed volunteers for his commitment to our veterans and wounded warriors, and officially designate holes 10 through 18 as the Nicklaus Nine.

With the Nicklaus Nine, we will now have an 18-hole, 100 percent ADA accessible golf course to accommodate returning troops and our local combat veterans. With the Nicklaus Nine, we will have double the accessibility and green to offer our veterans who have given so much to all of us.

Now, I am going to tell you a story, and I guarantee it is going to stay with

you, I guarantee that you are going to remember this story. There is a program at American Lake Veterans Golf Course that teaches blind veterans how to play golf. One year, we had a local golfer—his name happens to be Ray Reed—who was sent to the National Blind Golf Tournament in Iowa. Ray Reed, blind, wounded warrior.

And do you know what he did at that national golf tournament? He scored a hole in one. Yes, blind veterans can golf, and they learn how to do that at American Lake. It is incredible. They are an inspiration to all of us.

Mr. Chairman, to avoid a point of order on my amendment, I would like to withdraw it at this time. But I hope that I can work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to find another vehicle, or a standalone bill, to get this done. I strongly believe it to be appropriate to honor and bestow on he who has changed the name of golf, the Golden Bear, this honor for changing the lives of wounded warriors. I hope this will encourage the design and development of more golf courses around the U.S. devoted to our veterans and our wounded warriors.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleagues.

Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available for this Act may be used by the Department of Veterans Affairs to preclude the territorial seas of the Republic of Vietnam from inclusion in the meaning of the Republic of Vietnam under the Agent Orange Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-4) and the amendments made by that Act.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, I am here this morning to bring forward an amendment that is for our sailors who fought in the Vietnam war. This is about ensuring they get the health care and the benefits that they have earned through their service in Vietnam.

But in a broader sense, this is really about justice. This is about veterans who went forward and fought that war, a deeply unpopular war that divided our Nation. They were never asked

about their political leanings or what their views were on the war. They simply did what they were ordered to do. They went forward and they gave their very best effort to serve us.

In the process of that war, we used Agent Orange to defoliate. In the case of these sailors, serving just offshore in Vietnam, we had ships that were involved in resupply operations at the ports and at the harbor, and they were vulnerable. They were vulnerable because there was vegetation near the ports and the harbors. As our countermeasure to that, we defoliated to give standoff for those ships to protect them.

But what we have learned over time, Mr. Chairman, is that that was poisoning our sailors, and anyone that was in close proximity. Now, and in fact in 1991, this body, along with the Senate and the President of the United States of America, enacted a law, the Agent Orange Act of 1991, that ensured that our veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange had access to the health care and the benefits that they had earned.

Regrettably, in 2002, executive overreach led to a rule that narrowed the interpretation of our law. Now it is so that you have to have served on the ground in Vietnam or in the Riverine Navy to get access to this law and to these benefits.

Mr. Chairman, the people's representatives never spoke on that. This is an issue we have dealt with time and again in this Chamber, both sides of the aisle, fighting back, fighting for our article I prerogatives. And this is very clear here. This body spoke. We said we had to try to make right what was wrong.

So now we have about 90,000 sailors that don't have access to health care. Mr. Chairman, be advised and be assured that Members of this body fight every day for these veterans in a case-by-case basis, and we do win some of these, but we don't win all of them. It is just flatly wrong.

Mr. Chairman, what this amendment does is really ensure that our article I prerogatives are secured. That we go back to the original language that we passed and the President signed.

I would ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order.

The CHAIR. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I make a point of order against this amendment. Although it is a very well-intended amendment, and I am very sympathetic to what he wants to do, I think there might be a way, if the gentleman withdraws and tries to perfect that amendment, that it might be made in order.

This amendment proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation

in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part: "An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The bill gives direction to that effect.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

Again, I would ask my colleague to consider withdrawing and see if he can perfect that amendment so that it would be made in order.

The CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say, I have the deepest respect for the chairman, a dear colleague and friend. But I have to say that I am astounded that we would talk about a point of order here when we are talking about our language. This is what we passed.

What we saw is that the executive branch, with fiat, changed what it is that we passed. So I don't know how it is that we are legislating to their executive overreach. This is merely an amendment that goes back to our language.

And it is not just me standing here today; 320 of our colleagues in the United States House of Representatives, on both sides of the aisle, believe that this needs to get done. And nearly half of the Senate, an exact companion, also believe that.

Now, because of our friendship and because of the way that we have worked together, I just want to enter into a colloquy and get clarification from the chairman.

What I think I heard him say moments ago is that, if I withdraw, he will work with us so that we can reassert our Article I powers and ensure that we have justice for these Vietnam veterans who deserve these benefits.

Can I get that clarification from the chairman?

The CHAIR. The Chair will hear each Member individually on the point of order.

A point of order is pending.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, on the point of order, the point I am trying to make is this: if the amendment is withdrawn, it can be reworked so that it would be in order. We believe that there is a way to do that even today. That is the offer I am making to you. If the amendment is withdrawn, there is a possibility that this amendment could be made in order, but it does have to be perfected.

I am a cosponsor of the actual underlying legislation, so I support it. But at the moment, in our view, it does constitute legislation in an appropriation bill, and, therefore, it violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

But I pledge to work to the best of our ability to try to make it in order, even today, if possible.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, given the pledge of my dear friend from Pennsylvania to work to make sure that we have justice and that we can move forward and help these veterans, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Veterans Experience Office.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer a simple amendment to prevent wasteful new administrative spending within the VA General Administration Account, and to ensure that scarce resources are not diverted away from the priorities that need them most.

My amendment will strengthen and support the position of this committee to ensure that none of the funds made available by this act may be used by the administration's proposed bureaucracy quagmire called the Veterans Experience Office. While the name may make this proposed new nationwide office sound like a good idea, this proposal would unleash a new cadre of Federal bureaucrats to stand between the veterans and their benefits, repeating those terrifying nine words, "I'm from the government and I'm here to help."

We all share the goal of improving each and every veteran's experience with the VA. However, it would be foolish to permit the creation of a new general administration program that would siphon off more than \$72 million away from the programs and offices prioritized by this committee as those most in need of support.

I commend the committee for identifying this wasteful proposal in their report, stating, "While the committee supports the Secretary's efforts to improve the ways VA interacts with veterans, it has doubts about the wisdom of establishing a large new office with regional staffing at this late date in the administration."

While the position of the committee is clear, my amendment is necessary to ensure that the administration is prohibited from transferring limited funds within the general administration account to fund this unwise and duplicitous proposal. This administration is notorious for ignoring the will

of Congress and seeking out loopholes to advance the executive branch's agenda. This track record of rogue behavior is why this amendment is so necessary in order to carry out the committee's recommendation and properly care for our veterans.

The VA doesn't need more money to hire more people pushers to create an even larger bureaucracy between the veterans and their benefits. Instead, let's ensure resources are allocated where they have the most effective and efficient benefit for those who have given their country so much.

I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment. I thank Chairman DENT and Ranking Member BISHOP for their time.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 0930

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I understand the gentleman's concerns about starting this large, new office at the VA. As you can see from our report, we cut the request for General Administration by \$81.3 million, largely because of our concerns about funding this large office; so I think we have already achieved what the gentleman is looking to accomplish. It is hard to imagine that the VA could find \$81 million in another account to backfill this office.

I will not oppose the gentleman's amendment. I will tell the gentleman, however, that this will inevitably become a conference issue because the Senate supports the creation of the office. I do not object to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, the bulk of the request of the increase for the General Administration was intended for the establishment of the Veterans Experience Office. Up until now, the Veterans Experience Office's activities have been funded through the Office of Enterprise Integration. However, the FY 2017 budget proposes to make the Veterans Experience Office a standalone office within the General Administration and requests \$72.6 million in funding and 204 full-time equivalents via direct budget authority.

While we all support the Secretary's efforts to improve the way the VA interacts with the veterans, we had doubts about the wisdom of establishing a large, new office with regional staffing at this late date in the administration. It was decided not to include this funding. However, there is nothing in the bill that prevents the Secretary from continuing to fund the office in the way that he did in the previous fiscal year.

Conversely, the amendment before us will prevent this office from being funded, period. I believe that the amendment is a bridge too far. While I don't support making the Veterans Experience Office a free-standing office, I also don't support taking the Secretary's flexibility away either. I believe that the bill is the right approach. I urge Members to oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rebut.

This President and his agencies have shown time and time again that they are eager to ignore the will of Congress and to implement his agenda wherever they can. This is a necessary reminder that the VA is hardly a vestibule of good behavior. I think we need to make them concentrate on doing their procedures right that they currently cannot do right. I urge Members to accept my amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to—

- (1) carry out the memorandum from the Veterans Benefit Administration known as Fast Letter 13-10, issued on May 20, 2013; or
- (2) create or maintain any patient recordkeeping system other than those currently approved by the Department of Veterans Affairs Central Office in Washington, D.C.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I offer an amendment. I have offered similar amendments in the last 2 years, and they have passed each time. I had hoped that it would not be necessary to offer this amendment again this year.

Unfortunately, an investigation from the Government Accountability Office that was released last month found that the VA schedulers are still manipulating appointment wait times and are underestimating how long veterans have to wait to get care at a VA facility. The GAO's most recent audit found that schedulers changed dates and shortened wait times for 15 to 20 percent of the cases reviewed. To make matters worse, USA Today recently claimed to have studied more than 70 investigative reports, and it found that these manipulations were being performed at the behest of the VA supervisors.

Last year, a different inspector general investigation uncovered an actual memo from the VA leadership that encouraged this type of behavior. The

memo I speak of is known as the Fast Letter 13-10, and it was handed down directly from the Office of the Director of the Veterans Benefits Administration to the Philadelphia VA Regional Benefit Office. I was appalled—but not totally surprised—to learn of this memo.

The need for my amendment first surfaced 2 years ago as a response to explosive allegations about the Phoenix VA's keeping secondary, unofficial records of claims and appointment requests. My commonsense amendment simply prohibits the VA from keeping unofficial recordkeeping systems and manipulating wait times.

I have said this before, but it is sad that we have to pass amendments to prevent this type of behavior. When government bureaucrats don't use good judgment or common sense, Congress must address these issues. We must have one consistent patient recordkeeping system within the VA in order to provide accountability, uniformity, and to prevent employee manipulation.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I thank Chairman DENT and Ranking Member BISHOP for their time.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, this amendment is familiar to us since the gentleman offered it last year. I am not sure it is necessary to repeat the language this year since we know the VA has rescinded the Fast Letter guidance. After all, with the IG investigation into the dual scheduling systems, it doesn't seem likely that the VA is maintaining recordkeeping systems that are not approved by headquarters; but I am not going to object to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chair, we want to reward good behavior, and until they illustrate good behavior, the amendment is going forward. I appreciate the chairman's support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. MICA

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. (a) For an additional amount for "Veterans Health Administration—Medical Services" for grants to States under subchapter III of chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, to expand, remodel, or alter existing buildings for furnishing nursing home

care to veterans in State homes that are former nursing home facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, as authorized by section 8133 of such subchapter, there is hereby appropriated, and the amount otherwise provided by this Act for "Departmental Administration—General Administration" is hereby reduced by, \$10,000,000.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the prioritization requirements in paragraphs (1)(C) or (2) through (5) of section 8135(c) of title 38, United States Code, with respect to the appropriation in subsection (a).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chair, this is a simple amendment.

I get to chair a subcommittee called Transportation and Public Assets. We get to oversee, in the public assets portion, all of the various properties around the United States that are public assets that are sitting idle. For example, in some States we have many VA properties that are medical—some hospitals, some nursing homes—that are sitting idle. Some of them are vacant, and some of them are closed.

In order to put them into productive use for our veterans, I have tried to craft an amendment that, of course, doesn't apply to all of the facilities. I would like to do that, but this is fairly limited. It says that we have a nursing home that has been vacated or a nursing home that is not being used, and some of them, for several years, have sat vacant. This allows the Secretary discretion, and it also sets aside a small number of funds to help bring that property into a condition so that it can be transferred to the State. You have these in Pennsylvania, Mr. Chair. You have these across the Rust Belt. We have them even in Florida. What we don't have is the authority for the VA to move forward with these properties in their transferring and get the properties into condition and make the little bits of changes in the properties to transfer them to the States.

This will apply to 49 States. There are 49 States that have State VAs. Many of them run nursing homes. In my State, for example, we run seven nursing homes now. We do it more cost-effectively. We can do it faster. We can take those idle assets and put them into use. In some places in the Rust Belt, you need to consolidate some of the facilities, and this will allow us to do that, too, and to run them cheaper and give better services to our veterans, not spread out the limited number of even staffers whom we have and administrators. Think of what you can save just on that.

This is an amendment to try to move that process forward. We are not trying to get ahead of anybody who is in line for any kind of a VA facility. What we are trying to do is, again, tell the VA Secretary that he can move forward

and put a little bit of money aside that will make a big, big difference with these facilities that are sitting vacant or half empty across the country, and it does apply to 49 States.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I understand there is a great demand throughout our Nation for State veterans' homes, and I wish we had the allocation to provide more for this program than we did.

I do want to raise a concern with the language that it might—I say "might." I am not saying "definitely"—favor some States rather than increase funding for the entire State HOME Program. I was pleased to hear the gentleman state that he is not trying to jump ahead of other States that may be in line, but this is an issue that we are going to have to discuss at the conference committee.

I am not going to object to the amendment.

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

Mr. MICA. I appreciate that.

Mr. Chair, I think if there are differences in language, we have tried to work with the parliamentarian and the committee, and I know you all are busy in trying to get a very important piece of legislation out, but this small amendment can make a big difference.

Again, this is in Rust Belt States, even in growing States like Florida, and there is no more cost to the Federal taxpayer in the operation. In fact, we will save money in the operation because the States take these over. And if the States take them over, it is one less burden on the VA. We have seen how difficult it is sometimes to get services from the VA, to have these facilities come on line.

To the nursing home folks, listen to this. This is to nursing homes: we have a tremendously expanding, aging veterans' population, and we can't keep up with it all, and the Federal Government sometimes does it the least efficiently. This allows us to take those empty or half empty or partially used facilities and get them to the States, to sometimes consolidate the operations and save money on administration, operation, and expedite and get that service to our veterans as soon as possible.

I urge the Members' support of this small amendment. I will be glad to work with the chairman, with the ranking member, and with others and craft this in any way that they feel comfortable, but the objective is very important at this stage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of sections 575.106 or 575.206 of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, in a 2015 report from the VA Office of the Inspector General, it was discovered and reported that two senior staff members used their positions of power to financially and personally benefit from unethical behavior.

Diana Rubens and Kimberly Graves not only coerced two VA managers to leave their positions against their will, they then manufactured circumstances that allowed for them to take the positions in question. To make matters worse, these women then took advantage of the VA's relocation expense program. Relocation bonuses may be given to current employees if an open position will be difficult to fill without such an incentive. In both of these instances, this clearly was not the case. In total, these women walked away with more than \$400,000 in taxpayer funds.

As if these actions weren't heinous enough, when the VA did attempt to hold Rubens and Graves accountable, the VA was subsequently overturned because they failed to discipline the other employees involved in this case. I am appalled—but ultimately, again, not surprised—to hear of this story. The VA has been riddled with scandal and plagued with lawlessness for years now.

Chairman MILLER said it best in the days that followed the reversal of the VA's decision, stating: "Every objective observer knows that the Federal civil service system coddles and protects misbehaving employees instead of facilitating fair and efficient discipline; and until VA and Obama administration leaders acknowledge this problem and work with Congress to solve it, it will never be fixed."

Mr. Chair, my amendment is a commonsense approach that simply reaffirms the requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations for employment incentives and relocation expenses.

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Had the VA followed these regulations, Diana Rubens and Kimberly Graves wouldn't have been able to force two managers to leave and then get reimbursed for moving across the country to take their spots.

I have said this before, but it is sad that we have to pass amendments to

prevent this type of behavior. When government bureaucrats fail to serve the American people through the use of common sense, Congress must address these issues personally.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I thank the distinguished chair and ranking member for their help.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I claim the time to speak in opposition, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes. There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, no one shares the gentleman's concerns more than I do about the inappropriate relocation incentive payments the VA initially paid to two executives at the Philadelphia regional office. The VA has since reformed its policies, and I hope we will never ever hear again about such egregious staff misconduct and inappropriate reimbursements.

However, I do think that the relocation incentive can be an important tool in some circumstances. Although I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment, I think this may need to be refined a bit in conference to reflect the usefulness of the tool, when used appropriately.

As I said, there was egregious misconduct in Philadelphia, as the gentleman correctly points out. There is no question. In fact, many of us went and visited the Philadelphia regional office at about that time for a hearing, both Republicans and Democrats, authorizers and appropriators, to discuss the challenges at that particular office.

That said, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I have the deepest respect for the gentleman from Pennsylvania and for the gentleman who is offering the amendment, but I think that we may be just going a little bit too far here.

Mr. Chair, this amendment will restrict the ability of the VA and the departments and related agencies funded in this act to use incentives to get experienced, talented, and capable individuals to take on difficult-to-fill positions. In other departments, they call these hardship posts. These are the jobs no one wants to do but are vital to the function of government.

I think we can all agree that there are times when we need to provide incentives to those individuals whom we are asking to fill difficult jobs. At times, we need to take action to make a job more appealing, and sometimes we need to provide incentives to compete with the salaries that are typically paid outside of the Federal Government for some of the positions.

I am concerned that this amendment will decrease the availability and quality of candidates possessing the competencies that are required for filling

the hard-to-fill posts. We would not run a Fortune 500 company this way. Why are we limiting the ability of the U.S. Government to recruit and hire the best and the brightest?

I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, trust is a series of promises kept, and it is very notable that the VA has lost the trust of Congress and the American people and, more importantly, our veterans. So until we get this right, until they can actually earn the respect and do the due diligence that they are expected to do for our veterans, it is a requirement of us to make sure, like a dog on a bone, to hold them accountable.

I hope that everybody will vote for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the exception in clause (iii) of section 1.218(a)(8) of title 38, Code of Federal Regulations.

Mr. GOSAR (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, recently, a veteran receiving care from the VA contacted my office to express his concern about pro-union fliers being posted in VA facilities. The veteran sent me a picture of one of these fliers, shown here for your reference. Right here.

As you can see, this flier is an attempt to recruit union activists. Another flier, just above it, praises the agenda at the AFL-CIO. The veteran who contacted me was appalled that he was barraged by these pro-union advertisements during his visits to the VA. I couldn't agree more.

Our Nation's heroes should not be subjected to blatantly partisan advertisements while trying to receive medical care at VA facilities. My staff investigated this issue and found that, while solicitations like these are prohibited by law, union lobbyists were able to carve out a special exemption that allowed solicitation of labor organization

membership or dues in VA facilities. This is a blatant abuse of taxpayer-funded facilities for the purpose of pushing a pro-union agenda. Given the obvious political nature of these groups, they should not be allowed to advertise in the VA facilities.

Furthermore, the fact that VA employees are engaging in union activities while on the clock is unacceptable, given the current state of the VA. Any time these employees spend time doing union activities is time they cannot spend treating our veterans. With a massive backlog of cases and the fact that veterans have literally died waiting for care, this abuse of taxpayer money and our veterans must be put to an end.

For that reason, I introduced the amendment currently at the desk. My amendment will prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce the current union loophole. Defunding this exemption that allows unions to solicit members and dues at VA facilities would place unions under the same regulatory framework as other 501(c)'s.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. I thank the distinguished chair and ranking member.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, this is just another attack on organized labor and working people. The conduct that the gentleman wishes to prohibit is consistent with the National Labor Relations Act, and it is consistent with the traditions of this country. It is freedom of speech, and I think it ought to be allowed.

I certainly object to this. I think that the working people ought to have an opportunity to express themselves and utilize fully the First Amendment, even in our VA facilities. I couldn't imagine that people who support the Constitution would want to muzzle working people and limit their ability to seek associations with like-minded people.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, once again, my amendment is critical to ensuring that our veterans receive the care they deserve in a nonpoliticized environment. Again, this amendment idea came from a veteran who was outraged about the VA being littered with union recruitment fliers.

No veteran should be forced to endure blatantly partisan union advertisements in a taxpayer-funded building in order to receive the medical care they earned defending our country.

We should all agree that the VA employees should be spending their taxpayer-funded time treating veterans, not posting union fliers and negotiating for higher wages, especially given the VA claims and the backlog of appeals that exist.

I encourage adoption of the amendment.

I also want to make sure that people understand that this amendment would create that the unions be treated as any other 501(c).

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, well, once again, we want to make sure that everybody is treated fairly about this. As you can see, the blatant attempt here about recruitment to the unions within our VA is outright disgusting.

We want to make sure that everybody is treated fairly and has the opportunity for fair speech, but this gives a hand up to the unions. I ask all my colleagues to vote for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, again, this is another nasty rider. This is a rider that is totally unnecessary and inappropriate on this bill. It violates the Constitution. It certainly limits the rights of people in veterans facilities to be able to have freedom of speech and freedom of association. It is a bad proposition. I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, add the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce Executive Order 13502.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from Pennsylvania and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chair, in 2009, the President issued Executive Order 13502, which strongly encourages Federal agencies to require project labor agreements, or PLAs, on Federal construction projects exceeding \$25 million in cost. This amendment simply states, as already read, that none of the funds made available by this act may be used to implement or enforce this executive order.

Now, project labor agreements, Mr. Chair, discourage what is called a merit shop contractor from bidding on taxpayer-funded construction contracts. Let me be clear. That means, if you don't have a union, you can't even bid.

By the way, the vast majority of all work conducted in the United States,

private or government, is conducted by nonunion contractors. It is not meant to disparage unions. It is just saying that there should be open competition for everybody.

Because it is a limited competition, it actually drives up the cost that each of us pay for the construction, somewhere between 12 and 18 percent, needlessly. Even if it is only 12 percent, why pay it? It results in fewer infrastructure improvements simply because there is just not as much money because we are paying more for the ones that we are doing.

It is a project-specific collective bargaining agreement with multiple unions that is unique only to the construction industry. It is done nowhere else, only in the construction industry.

Now, the NLRA permits construction employees to execute a PLA, a project labor agreement, voluntarily. When the PLA is mandated by a government agency, construction contracts can be awarded only to contracts and subcontractors that agree to the terms and conditions of the PLA, essentially making them a union organization.

Typically, the contractors have to recognize the union as the representative of their employees. No longer is the private business the representative, but only the union is the representative, and they have to hire from the union hall.

Furthermore, if you ever pay prevailing wage or the Federal minimum wage for these kinds of projects, there is a thing called the fringe benefits, which includes your medical, your dental, your retirement. Those all will be put into union-managed benefits and pension programs. So even if you are a private employer that is not unionized, all that money, all those fringe benefits go to those programs.

You must obey the restrictive and sometimes inefficient rules of job classification. So, for instance, if you are an electrician, you might want to wire something up, but if you need some conduit, you can't go get it because you are not a laborer. You are an electrician, and you have to wait for the laborer to go get it. That doesn't happen in nonunion environments. It is just inefficient.

Furthermore, PLAs force employees to pay union dues, whether they are in the union or not, and then accept unwanted union representation. They also forfeit the benefits earned during the life of the project unless they join the union and become vested in union benefit plans. So they lose all that.

Quite honestly, it is just simply a union recruiting plan at taxpayer expense. I don't have problems with the union; I just don't think that we should be paying for them.

The PLA requirements and preferences on taxpayer-funded contracts expose procurement officials to intense political pressure because they are not negotiating normally. It is negotiated under the terms of the project labor agreement, not just a regular contract

where you agree to do so much work and we would agree to pay so much. You agree to do it at this time, and we agree to accept that timeframe. It disrupts local collective bargaining agreements already in place because it is contract specific for the project at the time. Obviously, because of that, it stifles competition.

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You stifle competition, it raises the cost. Who is paying the extra cost? The American taxpayer. It creates, or potentially creates, contracting and construction delays. We don't need any more delays at the VA. I think we have been through that plenty of times.

Now, we just want to get the best price. We want everybody involved. We want everybody able to bid and able to participate. Let the government, let the taxpayer get the best job for the best price.

Under this amendment, PLAs for military construction would not be forbidden. They are still not forbidden; they are just not mandated. Again, this amendment simply allows none of the funds made by the executive order to be used to implement or enforce Executive Order 13502.

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The DOD does a lot of construction projects—this bill is certainly a testament to that—and these are often complex projects. They build facilities that are used to repair ships or store munitions, and usually when we read about large, complex construction projects, it is often in the context of delays or cost overruns or concerns on the workforce front. Folks want to see local opportunities on local projects.

Now, a project labor agreement allows Federal agencies to negotiate exclusively with the building trades to ensure both union and open shop contractors are able to participate on the project. The agreement establishes quality worksite conditions and works to ensure construction is finished on time and under budget.

When executed properly, PLAs are flexible, and they encourage participation from a wide variety of prime and subcontractors. In fact, PLAs are used on big, private projects. Look at every significant hotel project, casino project, stadium project.

I worked professionally in economic development before I came here. These project labor agreements were vital to seeing projects happen. Why? Because they save money and because they keep projects on schedule and because they use local workers.

You have seen the first project labor agreement in Navy history in my district—just one, mind you. What is the

outcome? Well, the project is going to be completed at a cost of \$250 million below what was originally projected. With a contract that was worked out ahead of time, it meant that local workers were assigned on the front end. They brought in quality workers, local workers, and that strengthens our local communities. By partnering with local trades and using apprenticeship programs, this is helping to grow the next generation of tradespeople, giving opportunities to veterans and to women and minority communities. So it means that we are not just building a wharf in my district; it means we are building the next generation of workers. We are building the middle class.

When you compare this with similar large, complex projects, the project that we just had with a project labor agreement had fewer problems and will deliver more value for taxpayers. So I do not understand why we would take this valuable tool out of our toolbox. We should be encouraging these efforts.

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I just want to state I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment. The Department of Defense has awarded one construction contract, that is the explosives-handling wharf in Kitsap, Washington—I believe, in the gentleman's district—where the solicitation favored PLAs.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has not awarded any contracts that have used PLAs, and they currently have no solicitations that favor PLAs. That said, I am very sympathetic with the gentleman's amendment, and I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I am very disappointed that, instead of seeking to pass the most bipartisan bill possible, my colleagues would prefer to weigh down the bill that funds veterans and military construction with a divisive rider.

PLAs can be an essential tool to allow large projects to be completed on time and on budget. They are a benefit to both employers and employees. A project labor agreement provides a single collective bargaining unit, which allows for easier management of a project. They provide a reliable and uninterrupted supply of workers. They provide uniform wages, uniform benefits, overtime pay. A PLA sets the terms and conditions of employment for all workers onsite, including the work conditions and the rules. In addition, a PLA prohibits strikes and work stoppages.

It is insulting that some would seek to prevent the use of PLAs on this bill when it is one of the best tools available to guarantee that veterans are hired as skilled construction workers. The use of a PLA does not prevent non-union small businesses from participating. They have to agree to the terms and to sign on to the PLA. In addition, the PLA does not make the project union only.

Simply put, project labor agreements help both the government and the private sector increase the efficiency and the quality of its project by promoting a business model that employs a highly skilled workforce. Such a workforce ensures that construction projects are built correctly the first time, on time and, as a result, on budget.

I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

I would note that this House has repeatedly refused to adopt similar amendments on this bill.

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I just want to reiterate that this does not take this tool out of the toolbox. It just doesn't require it. With all due respect to those who say, well, it stops strikes from happening and it makes sure it is on time and on budget, a simple contract that millions of Americans sign every single day without a project labor agreement does that already.

If project labor agreements are necessary, why aren't we all doing it with the work on our homes or the work on our businesses? The fact is it is not done everywhere because it is not necessary. The fact is it discourages participation, because you can participate if you want to join the union, or at least de facto join the union because you are going to do everything by the union code, every single thing, all your employees, all your representation.

I urge adoption of the amendment.

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

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. NORCROSS).

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Chair, let's start out by talking about some of the facts, because I hear some talking points from those who are trying to disturb and remove all workers' rights.

There is nothing that currently is in place that mandates project labor agreements be used. If so, we would have thousands and thousands of them. It makes them permissible when a large and complex job would benefit from a precontract agreement, because

that is what we are talking about. We are not talking about building a house or renovating a bedroom. Large, complex projects, that is what we are talking about.

All it talks about is, before you sign a contract, make sure that you spell out very specifically the issues that could come up germane to that job.

I have negotiated in my past life over 100 of these. Why? Because employers understand that this is to their benefit. There is a better cost ratio balance when they do a project labor agreement. They are public jobs, they are private jobs where nobody is mandating everything or anything.

What we are saying here is that entering into a project labor agreement does one very important thing that nobody quite remembers here: Helmets to Hardhats, taking our veterans who served our country, giving them an opportunity to come home, put their uniform away, and go to work on a construction project. That alone is worth its weight in gold, and that is what Helmets to Hardhats does under a project labor agreement. It creates and allows that next generation of construction workers, those skilled craftsmen, to be part of that. Not one dime of that apprenticeship program comes from the government.

This works. Why does it work? Because it saves money. The employer likes it because there are less headaches on the job, and it is probably the most important tool that could be in that worker's toolbox, to make sure that they level the playing field for a quality job that comes in on time and under budget.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in contravention of subchapter III of chapter 20 of title 38, United States Code.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentlewoman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer the Jackson Lee amendment that clearly recognizes the importance of those who have served and

their lives after. My amendment says none of the funds made available by this act for the Department of Veterans Affairs may be used in contravention of subchapter III of chapter 20 of title 38 of the U.S. Code, which refers to the benefits for homeless veterans in training and outreach programs.

Texas and Florida and California happen to be some of the States that have the highest number of homeless veterans. These are individuals who put on the uniform unselfishly. Now they are homeless for a variety of reasons. I hope that this amendment will reinforce and reemphasize the importance of ensuring that the rate of homelessness among veterans in the United States does not increase.

As well, my amendment will remind us of our obligation to provide our veterans the assistance needed to avoid homelessness, which includes adequate funding for programs like the Veterans Administration Supportive Housing that provides case management services, adequate housing facilities, mental health support, and addresses other issues that contribute to veterans' homelessness.

I have, on my staff, a wounded warrior. We work a lot with homeless veterans. We visit their centers. We provide them with a sense that their commitment to this Nation will never be forgotten. Today in our country there are approximately 107,000 veterans, male and female, who are homeless on any given night, and perhaps twice as many, 200,000, experience homelessness at some point during the course of a year.

I remember dealing with one of my nonprofits that was renting a space just to help three or four or five veterans. Unfortunately, the landlord was not sensitive to the fact that he did not have all the moneys to pay his rent. He was ultimately evicted. But it wasn't just he who was evicted, who was trying to be the Good Samaritan, it was veterans who called that place home.

Many other veterans are considered near homeless or at risk because of their poverty and lack of support from their family. In my hometown of Houston, for example, we have had large numbers of homeless veterans, but we have begun to work on it.

I hope that this amendment will remind people of supportive service programs, residential rehabilitation programs, and HUD VA programs. I ask support of my amendment.

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

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, but I do not oppose the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has offered the amendment in previous years, and we have accepted it. I have no objection to it being included again in the bill this year.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the distinguished ranking member and a strong supporter of veterans and leadership on the MILCON bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I just want to let my voice be heard to congratulate the gentlewoman on her amendment. It has been adopted previously by this House. I think it is a great amendment. We support our homeless veterans. I congratulate the gentlewoman for offering the amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, let me thank Mr. DENT and Mr. BISHOP for their leadership, and certainly the appropriators, the full committee chairman and ranking member, on the tasks that they have before them.

We are not going to end homelessness for veterans if we do not invest in programs that will help them. My amendment is to ensure that we are reminded that these veterans can be rehabilitated and can be provided a new pathway in life. It is simply a continuing way to say thank you.

Whenever I speak before veterans, whenever I speak before the United States military, I remind them—though they do not need to be reminded—that they unselfishly put on the uniform without question. They put on the uniform without question, and they followed orders. They followed the orders of the Commander in Chief. So now I hope that we, as Members of Congress, will follow orders and increase investment in the HUD-VASH program allocated to communities with the highest numbers of homeless veterans, support all council agencies to promote and give incentives to local coordination or plans and have our local communities own these plans so that they will bring down the cost of homelessness or the size of homelessness to prevent or to provide, if you will, for the homeownership that is so very important that our veterans desire.

□ 1015

But the most important point is, why don't we stand and salute and stand at attention and say to our veterans: we hear you. Homelessness must not exist among our veterans.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment. It reminds us of funding for veterans who are homeless, as well as for programs for veterans who are homeless.

Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk. It is Jackson Lee Amendment No. 350.

Thank you for this opportunity to describe my amendment, which simply provides that:

“None of the funds made available by this Act for the Department of Veteran Affairs—Benefits for Homeless Veterans and Training and Outreach Programs may be used in contravention of the title 38, Part II, Chapter 20, Subchapter II and III of the U.S. Code

This amendment will help ensure that the rate of homelessness among veterans in the United States does not increase.

I thank Subcommittee Chairman DENT and Ranking Member BISHOP for their hard work in shepherding this important legislation to the floor.

I offer the Jackson Lee Amendment because I believe reducing and eliminating homelessness among veterans, those who risked their lives to protect our freedom, should also be one of the nation's highest priorities.

Homelessness among the American veteran population is on the rise in the United States and we must be proactive in giving back to those who have given so much to us.

My amendment will help remind us of our obligation to provide our veterans the assistance needed to avoid homelessness, which includes adequately funding for programs Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) that provide case-management services, adequate housing facilities, mental health support, and address other areas that contribute to veteran homelessness.

VASH is a jointly-administered permanent supportive housing program for disabled Veterans experiencing homelessness in which VA medical Centers provide referrals and case management while Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) administer the Section 8 housing vouchers.

Mr. Chair, our veterans deserve the best services available, and I believe that we could be doing much more for them.

Today, in our country, there are approximately 107,000 veterans (male and female) who are homeless on any given night.

And perhaps twice as many (200,000) experience homelessness at some point during the course of a year.

Many other veterans are considered near homeless or at risk because of their poverty, lack of support from family and friends, and dismal living conditions in cheap hotels or in overcrowded or substandard housing.

While significant progress has been made, ending homelessness among veterans remains a big challenge.

In my hometown of Houston for example, between the years 2010 and 2012, the number of homeless veterans increased from 771 to 1,162.

We must remain vigilant and continue to fight for those who put on the uniform and fought for us.

Providing a home for veterans to come home to every night is the very least we can do.

Mr. Chair, programs like VASH have succeeded in changing lives.

In 2012 alone, 35,905 veterans lived in the public housing provided by VASH.

I have seen the impact of such grants in my home state of Texas, and within my congressional district in Houston, and I am sure that this funding has positively impacted many communities across this country.

In Texas, there are committed groups in Houston, working to eradicate the issue of homelessness.

For example, the Michael E. DeBaKey VA Medical Center has been involved in changing veterans' lives in a mighty way by providing Veterans and their families with access to affordable housing and medical services that will help them get back on their feet.

Mr. Chair, we cannot let this issue of homelessness continue.

I urge my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee Amendment and commit ourselves to the hard but necessary work of ending veteran homelessness in America.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GIBSON

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enforce VA Adjudication Procedure Manual M21-1, Part IV, Subpart ii, Chapter 1, Section H, Topic 28.h related to Developing Claims Based on Service Aboard Ships Offshore the RVN.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Parliamentarian and the chairman and the ranking member. Earlier this morning, I offered this amendment and it needed to be perfected. I greatly appreciate the staff and the work of the team here so that we could get this in a form to where it certainly meets muster. This is a very important amendment.

Half a century ago, our Nation was embroiled in a war in Vietnam. It divided the Nation. But for our young men and women who went forward and fought on our behalf, their loyalties were never divided. They did everything that they could every day to serve our Nation in a very difficult circumstance.

What developed over that time were soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines who became sick. They were exposed to Agent Orange. This was part of that war. Our Nation had chosen to defoliate as a means of protecting troops with Agent Orange. But what we learned over time is that there was a direct link between exposure to Agent Orange and nine maladies, including cancer, diabetes and Parkinson's.

This body, in 1991, recognizing this, came together with the President of the United States and enacted the Agent Orange Act of 1991. Unfortunately, in 2002, there was an overreach on the part of the executive that narrowed that interpretation. And since that time, Members here on both sides of the aisle have been fighting to ensure that our sailors who served just

offshore in Vietnam got access to the health care that they desperately need.

Mr. Chairman, over half of these sailors who were exposed are already in Heaven. They are gone now. And for those that are left here, time is of the essence. It is an urgent matter that we get this passed. Three hundred twenty of my colleagues agree with this on both sides of the aisle, and about half the Senate.

So today, we offer this amendment to reassert our article I prerogatives to ensure that, for every serviceman and woman that goes forward, that they know that, regardless of the difficulty of the fight and the difficulty of the proposition and what it may mean for the politics here in America, we will never turn our back on our servicemen and -women.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. The Chair will remind Members to turn off cell phones when they enter the House Chamber.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition, but I am not opposed.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, we support the amendment. We appreciate the good work that my friend from New York (Mr. GIBSON) has done to advocate on behalf of all veterans, and particularly his commitment to helping those who suffered from Agent Orange exposure, as well as many other issues.

So I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Chair, I deeply appreciate the support of the chairman and ranking member, and I respectfully request the support of the House on this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GIBSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY OF NEW YORK

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of Executive Order No. 13672 of July 21, 2014 ("Further Amendments to Executive Order 11478, Equal Employment Opportunity in the Federal Government, and Executive Order 11246, Equal Employment Opportunity").

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 736, the gentleman from New York and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last night, this House adopted a provision as part of the defense bill that rolls back anti-discrimination provisions contained in executive orders issued by the President in recent years. This is one of the ugliest episodes I have experienced in my 3-plus years as a Member of this House.

The inclusion of such hate-based language in a defense bill designed to support our military sends exactly the wrong message at a time when we should all be unified in supporting the efforts of our servicemembers around the world.

My father was a veteran. He was nearly killed in the service of his country. I have never voted against a defense bill before. I never thought I would. Almost a quarter of the constituents I represent in the Hudson Valley of New York come from families where a member is serving in the military or has served in the military. I represent the United States Military Academy at West Point. We have helped 800 veterans, one at a time, out of my district office in my 3 years in Congress, and we have passed legislation directly aimed at making their lives better.

So, it is not with an easy heart that I come to the House floor and oppose the defense bill, but this legislation snuck into the bill—and was kept in the bill—despite a bipartisan effort to remove it, sends exactly the wrong signal and it says that we are so concerned about discriminating against a group of LGBT Americans that we are willing to destroy the bipartisan cooperation we should have on the defense bill.

So my amendment today gives us another chance. It gives us a chance to correct some of the damage done last night by some Members of this body.

What it would say is quite simple: we shall not do anything in this bill that contravenes the antidiscrimination executive orders of the President. It is pretty simple.

We should not be spending taxpayer dollars to promote hate, and we should not be justifying that by some religious exemption, when, in fact, the language in the defense bill simply rolls back the antidiscrimination provisions that the President put in an executive order to those contained in the original Civil Rights Act and the ADA.

It is specifically designed to exclude LGBT Americans. And in doing that, it aligns itself with the parallel efforts we see happening in States like North Carolina.

It is wrong and it doesn't have anything to do with our military; it doesn't have anything to do with fighting ISIS; it doesn't have anything to do with religious protections. It is about bigotry, plain and simple.

Today, we have another chance to do the right thing and to send the right message and to stick up for our military.

Mr. DENT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. I support the amendment, and I certainly oppose discrimination in any way, shape, or form, particularly as, in this case, it relates to Federal contracting. I do support the amendment.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Reclaiming my time, I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I want to acknowledge that it was the gentleman from Pennsylvania, together with Mr. HANNA from New York, who courageously led the effort to roll back the discrimination in a bipartisan way in the Rules Committee. And that effort was thwarted.

So I am very honored by the gentleman's support, and I am honored by the position you have taken in this House over the last couple of days.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I do respect the gentleman for his right to come and offer under an open rule, in a different bill, his objections to what occurred last night.

Last night, the House of Representatives passed the bill. And today, the gentleman is offering a limiting amendment that would turn back that agreement that we made.

Mr. Chairman, several days ago, the House Armed Services Committee handled this issue. It was not sneaking something in. It was a straight-up vote. It was a vote that was held in the Armed Services Committee, it passed. The final vote was 60-2.

Mr. Chairman, that is a bipartisan vote. That is a vote from people on the committee who viewed that they were not going to let one issue or another get in the way of supporting the men and women of our United States military. They very clearly—all of them on the committee—understood during this long markup exactly the implications, and they lived with the decision.

I am here today to say that the gentleman is fully entitled to do as he is doing, but the vote was held last night. The overwhelming viewpoint was let's support the United States military and let's get this done, not the next day come on the floor with spilled milk on your face and say: I want to go back and I want to relitigate a decision that we made last night with every Member here on the floor.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SESSIONS. I yield to the gentleman. I admire the gentleman.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Well, I appreciate the admiration.

Let me ask my colleague: Is it necessary to discriminate against gays and lesbians to support our military?

Mr. SESSIONS. Reclaiming my time, that issue was handled—and the gentleman knows this—in committee.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. It was resolved last night. It was resolved last night in the affirmative. In other words, this House said that it would include in a defense bill a provision that would roll back basic employment questions for gays and lesbians.

My question to my colleague is simply, Mr. Chairman, if that is necessary for the promotion of national defense. Is it necessary to discriminate against gays and lesbians and transgender Americans to keep our country safe?

Mr. SESSIONS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the gentleman. I am not without an understanding that there are people who do have ideas which override other bigger ideas. I am simply saying to you, Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to what the gentleman is attempting to do here, the next day, in a separate bill, to limit what we did last night, when this body did understand that many people have a strong viewpoint that supports the gentleman, and more people have a viewpoint that is against that.

That is not my point. My point is, we need to transcend that as a body. And we did last night. We spoke very clearly. We need to support the men and women of the United States military. And we do not believe this is a stumbling block because we don't view what the gentleman is saying is the critical and key issue. That is why I stand in opposition to what the gentleman is doing.

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

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The CHAIR. Is there an objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. SESSIONS. Objection.

The CHAIR. Objection is heard.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY).

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chair, I would like to again express my thanks for my colleague's admiration. It is nice to have admiration. It is better to have rights and it is better to be treated equally and without condescension.

I would just note, Mr. Chairman, that the question remains unanswered of whether it is necessary to discriminate against gays and lesbians in Federal contracting to protect our country, to support our troops? Is it necessary to remove employment protections in employers covering 28 million Americans so that we can fight the war on ISIS? Is it necessary to protect ourselves in our

houses of worship by discriminating in Federal contracting in businesses that are in the business of commerce and in private contracting?

It is a tired and old and false choice to suggest that we need to discriminate to keep ourselves safe, to keep ourselves free. And people in earlier times have made those arguments, and they have, one after another, been reversed.

So the notion that because this House did it last night, it can't get it right today, is at odds with a lot of American history. This House got a lot of things wrong for a lot of people for a lot of years. And then finally, slowly, almost despite ourselves, we figured out that we can be safe and free and equal. And in fact, becoming more equal in some ways makes us safer because it is the promotion of our values through our actions and our ideas and our words, not just our weapons that promote our values around the world.

□ 1030

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his kindness.

I want to briefly join in the gentleman's recounting of our history, and I want to remind people of the eloquent statement of the Attorney General, Attorney General Lynch, who indicated that civil rights is a very large tent, and it embraces all Americans.

Whether it is religious freedom or religious rights, or whether it is civil rights issues dealing with the race and ethnicity of Americans, we have always overcome.

I believe that the men and women of the United States military deserve better than to have the kind of poisonous amendments that undermine the very reason that they put on the uniform, for us to be free, to speak freely, to associate, and to stand as who we are.

I am saddened because my history is a reminder that I did not stand equal in this Nation, either as a woman or an African American, or even as an immigrant, which my grandparents were.

So I join in pleading with this House to not, in any way, strip us of civil rights and tear up the Constitution, the 14th Amendment, the Fifth Amendment of due process. That would be shame on us.

I join the gentleman in his amendment, and I ask that we consider those who we like and who we dislike. They are Americans, and they deserve the right to be respected under the law.

I would ask that the gentleman's amendment be accepted, voted on, respected; and let us be the Americans that our Constitution dictates and our flag says we are.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment by Mr. MULVANEY of South Carolina.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment by Mr. FLEMING of Louisiana.

Amendment by Mr. HUFFMAN of California.

Amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment by Mr. PERRY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment by Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 52, noes 372, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 217]

AYES—52

Amash Grayson McGovern
Becerra Griffith Messer
Blum Grijalva Moore
Blumenauer Himes Mulvaney
Bonamici Honda Nadler
Brooks (AL) Huffman Pallone
Buck Jones Palmer
Burgess Jordan Perry
Capuano Labrador Polis
Cohen Lee Rice (SC)
DesJarlais Lieu, Ted Rokita
Duncan (TN) Lofgren Royce
Foster Lummis Sanford
Garrett Massie Schrader
Gosar McClintock Schweikert

Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Tonko
Waters, Maxine
Welch
Woodall

NOES—372

Abraham Doggett
Adams Dold
Aderholt Donovan
Aguilar Doyle, Michael
Allen F.
Amodei Duckworth
Ashford Duffy
Babin Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Graham
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins
Hill
Holding
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Katko
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline

Yoho
Knight
Kuster
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Long
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
Foxy (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McDermott
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Pompeo
Posey
Price (NC)
Price, Tom
Quigley
Rangel
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci

Ribble
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rooney (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell (AL)

Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Stutzman
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Torres
Trotter
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas

Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Fattah
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Salmon
Swalwell (CA)
Takai

□ 1056

Messrs. COLLINS of Georgia, HULTGREN, HARDY, ENGEL, FARR, and Ms. BASS changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. POLIS, WELCH, HONDA, MCGOVERN, JORDAN, GRIJALVA, and COHEN changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 51, noes 371, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 218]

AYES—51

Amash Grayson McGovern
Becerra Griffith Messer
Blum Himes Moore
Blumenauer Honda Mulvaney
Bonamici Huelskamp Nadler
Brooks (AL) Huffman Pallone
Buck Jones Palmer
Burgess Jordan Perry
Capuano Labrador Polis
Cohen Lee Rice (SC)
DesJarlais Lieu, Ted Rokita
Duncan (TN) Lofgren Royce
Foster Lummis Sanford
Garrett Massie Schrader
Gosar McClintock Schweikert

Sensenbrenner Serrano	Stutzman Welch	Woodall Yoho	Roe (TN) Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rohrabacher Rooney (FL) Ros-Lehtinen Roskam Ross Rothfus Rouzer Roybal-Allard Ruiz Ruppersberger Rush Russell Ryan (OH) Sánchez, Linda T. Sanchez, Loretta Sarbanes Scalise Schakowsky Schiff Scott (VA) Scott, Austin Scott, David Sessions Sewell (AL) Sherman Shimkus Shuster Simpson	Sinema Sires Slaughter Smith (MO) Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Smith (WA) Speier Stefanik Stewart Stivers Takano Thompson (CA) Thompson (MS) Thompson (PA) Thornberry Tiberi Tipton Titus Tonko Torres Trott Tsongas Turner Upton Valadao Van Hollen Vargas Veasey Vela Velázquez	Visclosky Wagner Walberg Walden Walker Walorski Walters, Mimi Walz Wasserman Schultz Waters, Maxine Watson Coleman Weber (TX) Webster (FL) Wenstrup Westerman Westmoreland Whitfield Williams Wilson (FL) Wilson (SC) Wittman Womack Yarmuth Yoder Young (AK) Young (IA) Young (IN) Zeldin Zinke	Abraham Adams Aderholt Aguilar Allen Amodei Ashford Babin Barletta Barr Barton Bass Beatty Benishek Bera Beyer Bilirakis Bishop (GA) Bishop (MI) Bishop (UT) Black Blackburn Bost Boustany Boyle, Brendan F. Brady (PA) Brady (TX) Brat Bridenstine Brooks (IN) Brown (FL) Brownley (CA) Buchanan Buchon Bustos Butterfield Byrne Calvert Capps Cárdenas Carney Carson (IN) Carter (GA) Carter (TX) Cartwright Castor (FL) Castro (TX) Chabot Chaffetz Chu, Judy Cicilline Clark (MA) Clarke (NY) Clawson (FL) Clay Cleaver Clyburn Coffman Cole Collins (GA) Collins (NY) Comstock Conaway Connolly Conyers Cook Cooper Costa Costello (PA) Courtney Cramer Crawford Crenshaw Crowley Cuellar Culberson Cummings Curbelo (FL) Davis (CA) Davis, Danny Davis, Rodney DeFazio DeGette Delaney DeLauro DelBene Denham Dent DeSantis DeSaulnier Deutch Diaz-Balart Dingell Doggett	NOES—371  Dold Donovan Doyle, Michael F. Duckworth Duffy Duncan (SC) Edwards Ellison Ellmer (NC) Emmer (MN) Engel Eshoo Esty Farenthold Farr Fincher Fitzpatrick Fleischmann Fleming Flores Forbes Fortenberry Fox Frankel (FL) Franks (AZ) Frelinghuysen Fudge Gabbard Gallego Garamendi Gibbs Gibson Gohmert Goodlatte Gowdy Graham Granger Graves (GA) Graves (LA) Graves (MO) Green, Al Green, Gene Grijalva Guinta Guthrie Gutiérrez Hahn Hanna Hardy Harper Harris Hartzler Hastings Heck (NV) Heck (WA) Hensarling Hice, Jody B. Higgins Hill Holding Hoyer Hudson Huizenga (MI) Hultgren Hunter Hurd (TX) Hurt (VA) Israel Issa Jackson Lee Jeffries Jenkins (KS) Jenkins (WV) Johnson (OH) Jolly Joyce Kaptur Katko Keating Kelly (IL) Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Kennedy Kildee Kilmer Kind King (IA) King (NY) Kinzinger (IL) Kirkpatrick Kline Knight Kuster King (IA) King (NY) Kinzinger (IL) Kirkpatrick Kline Knight Kuster LaHood	LaMalfa Lamborn Lance Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Latta Lawrence Levin Lewis Lipinski LoBiondo Loebsack Long Loudermilk Love Lowenthal Lowe Lucas Luetkemeyer Lujan Grisham (NM) Lujan, Ben Ray (NM) Lynch MacArthur Maloney Carolyn Maloney, Sean Marchant Marino Matsui McCarthy McCaul McCollum McDermott McHenry McKinley McMorris Rodgers McNerney McSally Meadows Meehan Meeks Meng Mica Miller (FL) Miller (MI) Moolenaar Mooney (WV) Moulton Mullin Murphy (FL) Murphy (PA) Napolitano Neal Neugebauer Newhouse Noem Nolan Norcross Nugent Nunes O'Rourke Olson Palazzo Pascrell Paulsen Payne Pearce Perlmutter Peters Peterson Pingree Pittenger Pitts Pocan Poe (TX) Poliquin Pompeo Posey Price (NC) Price, Tom Quigley Rangel Ratcliffe Reed Reichert Renacci Ribble Rice (NY) Richmond Rigell Roby	Fattah Grothman Herrera Beutler Hinojosa	Johnson (GA) Johnson, E. B. Johnson, Sam Pelosi	Salmon Swalwell (CA) Takai	NOES—363  Duffy Duncan (SC) Edwards Ellison Ellmers (NC) Emmer (MN) Engel Eshoo Esty Farenthold Farr Fincher Fitzpatrick Fleischmann Lujan Grisham (NM) Lujan, Ben Ray (NM) Fleming Flores Forbes Fortenberry Fox Frankel (FL) Franks (AZ) Frelinghuysen Fudge Gabbard Gallego Garamendi Gibbs Gibson Gohmert Goodlatte Gowdy Graham Graves (GA) Graves (LA) Graves (MO) Green, Al Green, Gene Grijalva Guinta Guthrie Gutiérrez Hahn Hanna Hardy Harper Harris Hartzler Hastings Heck (NV) Heck (WA) Hensarling Hice, Jody B. Higgins Hill Holding Hoyer Hudson Huizenga (MI) Hultgren Hunter Hurd (TX) Hurt (VA) Israel Issa Jackson Lee Jeffries Jenkins (KS) Jenkins (WV) Johnson (GA) Johnson (OH) Jolly Jordan Joyce Kaptur Katko Keating Kelly (IL) Kelly (MS) Kelly (PA) Kennedy Kildee Kilmer Kind King (IA) King (NY) Kinzinger (IL) Kirkpatrick Kline Knight Kuster LaMalfa Lamborn Lance Langevin Larsen (WA) Larson (CT) Latta Lawrence	Levin Lipinski LoBiondo Loebsack Long Loudermilk Love Lowenthal Lowe Lucas Luetkemeyer Lujan Grisham (NM) Lujan, Ben Ray (NM) Lynch MacArthur Maloney Carolyn Maloney, Sean Marchant Marino Matsui McCarthy McCaul McCollum McDermott McHenry McKinley McMorris Rodgers McNerney McSally Meadows Meehan Meeks Meng Mica Miller (FL) Miller (MI) Moolenaar Mooney (WV) Moulton Mullin Murphy (FL) Murphy (PA) Napolitano Neal Neugebauer Newhouse Noem Nolan Norcross Nugent Nunes O'Rourke Olson Palazzo Pascrell Paulsen Payne Pearce Perlmutter Peters Peterson Pingree Pittenger Pitts Pocan Poe (TX) Poliquin Pompeo Posey Price (NC) Price, Tom Quigley Rangel Ratcliffe Reed Reichert Renacci Ribble Rice (NY) Richmond Rigell Roby Roe (TN) Rogers (AL) Rogers (KY) Rooney (FL) Ros-Lehtinen Roskam Ross Rothfus Rouzer Roybal-Allard Ruiz Rush
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## NOT VOTING—11

The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1100

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 56, noes 363, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

## AYES—56

Amash Becerra Blum Blumenauer Bonamici Brooks (AL) Buck Burgess Capuano Clarke (NY) Cohen DesJarlais Duncan (TN) Foster Garrett Gosar Grayson Griffith Himes	Honda Huelskamp Huffman Jones Labrador LaHood Lee Lewis Lieu, Ted Lofgren Lummis Massie McClintock McGovern Messner Moore Mulvaney Nadler Pallone	Palmer Perry Polis Rice (SC) Rohrabacher Rokita Royce Ruppersberger Sanford Schradler Schweikert Sensenbrenner Serrano Stutzman Watson Coleman Welch Woodall Yoho
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Ryan (OH) Stefanik  
 Sánchez, Linda Stewart  
 T. Takano  
 Sanchez, Loretta Thompson (CA)  
 Sarbanes Thompson (MS)  
 Scalise Thompson (PA)  
 Schakowsky Thornberry  
 Schiff Tiberi  
 Scott (VA) Tipton  
 Scott, Austin Titus  
 Scott, David Tonko  
 Sessions Torres  
 Sewell (AL) Trott  
 Sherman Tsongas  
 Shimkus Turner  
 Shuster Upton  
 Simpson Valadao  
 Sinema Van Hollen  
 Sires Vargas  
 Slaughter Veasey  
 Smith (MO) Vela  
 Smith (NE) Velázquez  
 Smith (NJ) Visclosky  
 Smith (TX) Wagner  
 Smith (WA) Walberg  
 Speier Walden

NOT VOTING—14

Bass Hinojosa  
 Fattah Johnson, E. B.  
 Granger Johnson, Sam  
 Hensarling Pelosi  
 Herrera Beutler Russell

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1103

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MULVANEY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. MULVANEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 64, noes 360, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 220]

AYES—64

Amash Grayson  
 Becerra Griffith  
 Blum Grijalva  
 Blumenauer Harris  
 Bonamici Himes  
 Brooks (AL) Honda  
 Buck Huelskamp  
 Capuano Huffman  
 Castro (TX) Jones  
 Clarke (NY) Jordan  
 Cohen Labrador  
 DeFazio LaHood  
 DesJarlais Lee  
 Doyle, Michael Lewis  
 F. Lieu, Ted  
 Duncan (TN) Lofgren  
 Edwards Lummis  
 Ellison Massie  
 Engel McClintock  
 Foster McGovern  
 Garrett McNerney  
 Gosar Messer

NOES—360

Abraham Aderholt  
 Adams Aguilar

Walker Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Walz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters, Maxine  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Westmoreland  
 Whitfield  
 Williams  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Yarmuth  
 Yoder  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Young (IN)  
 Zeldin  
 Zinke

Salmon  
 Stivers  
 Swaiwell (CA)  
 Takai

Moore  
 Mulvaney  
 Nadler  
 Nolan  
 Pallone  
 Palmer  
 Perry  
 Pingree  
 Polis  
 Rice (SC)  
 Rokita  
 Roskam  
 Royce  
 Sanford  
 Schweikert  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Serrano  
 Watson Coleman  
 Welch  
 Woodall  
 Yoho

Allen  
 Amodei

Ashford  
 Babin  
 Barletta  
 Barr  
 Barton  
 Bass  
 Beatty  
 Benishek  
 Bera  
 Beyer  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Bishop (MI)  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Bost  
 Boustany  
 Boyle, Brendan  
 F.  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brady (TX)  
 Brat  
 Bridenstine  
 Brooks (IN)  
 Brown (FL)  
 Brownley (CA)  
 Buchanan  
 Bucshon  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Hanna  
 Byrne  
 Harper  
 Capps  
 Cárdenas  
 Carney  
 Carson (IN)  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (TX)  
 Cartwright  
 Castor (FL)  
 Chabot  
 Chaffetz  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clawson (FL)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Coffman  
 Cole  
 Collins (GA)  
 Collins (NY)  
 Comstock  
 Conaway  
 Connolly  
 Conyers  
 Cook  
 Cooper  
 Costa  
 Costello (PA)  
 Courtney  
 Cramer  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Crowley  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Cummings  
 Curbelo (FL)  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny  
 Davis, Rodney  
 DeGette  
 Delaney  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Denham  
 Dent  
 DeSantis  
 DeSaulnier  
 DeSaulnier  
 Latta  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dingell  
 Devin  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Donovan  
 Duckworth  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)  
 EIlmers (NC)  
 Emmer (MN)  
 Eshoo  
 Esty  
 Farenthold  
 Farr

Fleischmann  
 Flores  
 Fleming  
 Flores  
 Forbes  
 Fortenberry  
 Foy  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Franks (AZ)  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Gibbs  
 Gibson  
 Gohmert  
 Goodlatte  
 Gowdy  
 Graham  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green, Al  
 Green, Gene  
 Grothman  
 Guinta  
 Guthrie  
 Gutiérrez  
 Hahn  
 Hanna  
 Hardy  
 Harper  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings  
 Heck (NV)  
 Heck (WA)  
 Hensarling  
 Hice, Jody B.  
 Higgins  
 Hill  
 Holding  
 Hoyer  
 Hudson  
 Huizenga (MI)  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Hurd (TX)  
 Hurt (VA)  
 Israel  
 Issa  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jeffries  
 Jenkins (KS)  
 Jenkins (WV)  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Jolly  
 Joyce  
 Kaptur  
 Katko  
 Keating  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Kennedy  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kinzinger (IL)  
 Kirkpatrick  
 Kline  
 Knight  
 Kuster  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamborn  
 Lance  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latta  
 Lawrence  
 Levin  
 Lipinski  
 LoBiondo  
 Loeb  
 Long  
 Loudermill  
 Love  
 Lowenthal  
 Lowey  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lujan Grisham  
 (NM)  
 Luján, Ben Ray  
 (NM)

Lynch  
 MacArthur  
 Maloney,  
 Maloney,  
 Carolyn  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Marchant  
 Marino  
 Matsui  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McCollum  
 McDermott  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McMorris  
 Rodgers  
 McSally  
 Meadows  
 Meehan  
 Meeks  
 Meng  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Miller (MI)  
 Moolenaar  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Moulton  
 Mullin  
 Murphy (FL)  
 Murphy (PA)  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neugebauer  
 Newhouse  
 Noem  
 Norcross  
 Nugent  
 Nunes  
 O'Rourke  
 Olson  
 Palazzo  
 Pascarella  
 Paulsen  
 Payne  
 Pearce  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Pittenger  
 Pitts  
 Pocan  
 Poe (TX)  
 Poliquin  
 Pompeo  
 Posey  
 Price (NC)  
 Price, Tom  
 Quigley  
 Rangel  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Ribble  
 Rice (NY)  
 Richmond  
 Rigell  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rooney (FL)  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Russell  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sánchez, Linda  
 T.  
 Sanchez, Loretta  
 Sarbanes  
 Scalise  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schrader  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Scott, David  
 Sessions  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Sherman  
 Shimkus

Fincher  
 Fitzpatrick

Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Sinema  
 Sires  
 Slaughter  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Speier  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Stutzman  
 Takano  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tiberi  
 Tipton

Titus  
 Tonko  
 Torres  
 Trott  
 Tsongas  
 Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Van Hollen  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Wittman  
 Visclosky  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Walz

Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters, Maxine  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Westmoreland  
 Whitfield  
 Williams  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Yarmuth  
 Yoder  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Young (IN)  
 Zeldin  
 Zinke

NOT VOTING—9

Burgess  
 Fattah  
 Herrera Beutler

Hinojosa  
 Johnson, E. B.  
 Johnson, Sam

□ 1106

Mr. CASTRO of Texas changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR.

BLUMENAUER

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 233, noes 189, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]

AYES—233

Adams  
 Aguilar  
 Amash  
 Ashford  
 Barletta  
 Bass  
 Beatty  
 Becerra  
 Bera  
 Beyer  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blum  
 Blumenauer  
 Bonamici  
 Boyle, Brendan  
 F.  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brooks (AL)  
 Brown (FL)  
 Brownley (CA)  
 Buck  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Capps  
 Capuano  
 Cárdenas  
 Carney  
 Carson (IN)

Delaney  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Denham  
 DeSaulnier  
 Deutch  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Dold  
 Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Duckworth  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Edwards  
 Ellison  
 EIlmers (NC)  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Esty  
 Farenthold  
 Farr  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Garamendi  
 Garrett

Gibson	Lujan Grisham	Rogers (AL)	Reichert	Simpson	Walters, Mimi	Johnson (OH)	Mullin	Sensenbrenner
Graham	(NM)	Rohrabacher	Renacci	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)	Jones	Mulvaney	Sessions
Grayson	Luján, Ben Ray	Rooney (FL)	Roby	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)	Jordan	Murphy (PA)	Shimkus
Green, Al	(NM)	Ros-Lehtinen	Roe (TN)	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup	Joyce	Neugebauer	Shuster
Green, Gene	Lynch	Roybal-Allard	Rogers (KY)	Smith (TX)	Westerman	Katko	Newhouse	Simpson
Grothman	Maloney,	Ruiz	Rokita	Stefanik	Westmoreland	Kelly (MS)	Noem	Smith (MO)
Gutiérrez	Carolyn	Ruppersberger	Roskam	Stewart	Whitfield	Kelly (PA)	Nugent	Smith (NE)
Hahn	Maloney, Sean	Rush	Ross	Stutzman	Williams	King (IA)	Nunes	Smith (NJ)
Hanna	Massie	Ryan (OH)	Rothfus	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)	King (NY)	Olson	Smith (TX)
Hardy	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda	Rouzer	Thornberry	Wittman	Kline	Palazzo	Stefanik
Hastings	McClintock	T.	Royce	Tiberi	Womack	Knight	Palmer	Stewart
Heck (NV)	McCollum	Sanchez, Loretta	Russell	Tipton	Woodall	Labrador	Paulsen	Stutzman
Heck (WA)	McDermott	Sanford	Scalise	Trott	Yoder	LaHood	Pearce	Thompson (PA)
Higgins	McGovern	Sarbanes	Scott, Austin	Turner	Yoho	LaMalfa	Perry	Thornberry
Himes	McNerney	Schakowsky	Sensenbrenner	Valadao	Young (IA)	Lamborn	Pittenger	Tiberi
Honda	McSally	Schiff	Sessions	Wagner	Young (IN)	Lance	Pitts	Tipton
Hoyer	Meeks	Schrader	Sewell (AL)	Walberg	Zinke	Latta	Poe (TX)	Trott
Huffman	Meng	Schweikert	Shimkus	Walker		LoBiondo	Pompeo	Turner
Hunter	Miller (MI)	Scott (VA)	Shuster	Walorski		Long	Posey	Turner
Hurt (VA)	Mooney (WV)	Scott, David				Loudermilk	Price, Tom	Wagner
Israel	Moore	Serrano				Love	Ratcliffe	Walberg
Jackson Lee	Moulton	Sherman	Fattah	Hinojosa	Speier	Lucas	Reed	Walden
Jeffries	Mulvaney	Sinema	Granger	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)	Luetkemeyer	Renacci	Walker
Jenkins (KS)	Murphy (FL)	Sires	Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai	Lummis	Ribble	Walorski
Johnson (GA)	Nadler	Slaughter		Salmon		MacArthur	Rice (SC)	Walters, Mimi
Jones	Napolitano	Smith (WA)				Marchant	Weber (TX)	Webster (FL)
Joyce	Neal	Stivers				Marino	Roby	Wenstrup
Kaptur	Newhouse	Takano				Massie	Roe (TN)	Westerman
Katko	Nolan	Thompson (CA)				McCarthy	Rogers (AL)	Westmoreland
Kelly (IL)	Norcross	Thompson (MS)				McCaul	Rogers (KY)	Whitfield
Kildee	O'Rourke	Titus				McClintock	Rohrabacher	Williams
Kilmer	Pallone	Tonko				McHenry	Rokita	Wilson (SC)
Kind	Pascrell	Torres				McKinley	Rooney (FL)	Wittman
Kinzinger (IL)	Payne	Tsongas				McMorris	Roskam	Womack
Kirkpatrick	Pelosi	Upton				Rodgers	Ross	Woodall
Knight	Perlmutter	Van Hollen				McSally	Rothfus	Yoder
Kuster	Perry	Vargas				Meadows	Rouzer	Yoho
Labrador	Peters	Veasey				Messer	Royce	Young (AK)
Langevin	Peterson	Vela				Mica	Russell	Young (IA)
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Velázquez				Miller (FL)	Sanford	Young (IN)
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Visclosky				Miller (MI)	Scalise	Zeldin
Lawrence	Poliquin	Walden				Moolenaar	Schweikert	Zinke
Lee	Polis	Walz				Mooney (WV)	Scott, Austin	
Levin	Price (NC)	Wasserman						
Lewis	Quigley	Schultz						
Lieu, Ted	Rangel	Waters, Maxine						
LoBiondo	Reed	Watson Coleman						
Loeback	Ribble	Welch						
Lofgren	Rice (NY)	Wilson (FL)						
Love	Rice (SC)	Yarmuth						
Lowenthal	Richmond	Young (AK)						
Lowey	Rigell	Zeldin						

## NOES—189

Abraham	Emmer (MN)	Kline
Aderholt	Fincher	LaHood
Allen	Fitzpatrick	LaMalfa
Amodei	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Babin	Fleming	Lance
Barr	Flores	Latta
Barton	Forbes	Lipinski
Benishek	Fortenberry	Long
Bilirakis	Fox	Loudermilk
Bishop (MI)	Franks (AZ)	Lucas
Bishop (UT)	Frelinghuysen	Luetkemeyer
Black	Gibbs	Lummis
Blackburn	Gohmert	MacArthur
Bost	Goodlatte	Marchant
Boustany	Gosar	Marino
Brady (TX)	Gowdy	McCarthy
Brat	Graves (GA)	McCaul
Bridenstine	Graves (LA)	McHenry
Brooks (IN)	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Buchanan	Griffith	McMorris
Bucshon	Guinta	Rodgers
Burgess	Guthrie	Meadows
Byrne	Harper	Meehan
Calvert	Harris	Messer
Carter (GA)	Hartzler	Mica
Carter (TX)	Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Chabot	Hice, Jody B.	Moolenaar
Clawson (FL)	Hill	Mullin
Cole	Holding	Murphy (PA)
Collins (GA)	Hudson	Neugebauer
Comstock	Huelskamp	Noem
Conaway	Huizenga (MI)	Nugent
Cook	Hultgren	Nunes
Cramer	Hurd (TX)	Olson
Crawford	Issa	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Jenkins (WV)	Palmer
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Paulsen
Culberson	Jolly	Pearce
Dent	Jordan	Pittenger
DesSantis	Keating	Pitts
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Poe (TX)
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Pompeo
Donovan	Kennedy	Posey
Duffy	King (IA)	Price, Tom
Duncan (SC)	King (NY)	Ratcliffe

Rogers (AL)	Reichert	Simpson	Walters, Mimi
Rohrabacher	Renacci	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Rooney (FL)	Roby	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Ros-Lehtinen	Roe (TN)	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Roybal-Allard	Rogers (KY)	Smith (TX)	Westerman
Ruiz	Rokita	Stefanik	Westmoreland
Ruppersberger	Roskam	Stewart	Whitfield
Rush	Ross	Stutzman	Williams
Ryan (OH)	Rothfus	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Sánchez, Linda	Rouzer	Thornberry	Wittman
T.	Royce	Tiberi	Womack
Sanchez, Loretta	Russell	Tipton	Woodall
Sanford	Scalise	Trott	Yoder
Sarbanes	Scott, Austin	Turner	Yoho
Schakowsky	Sensenbrenner	Valadao	Young (IA)
Schiff	Sessions	Wagner	Young (IN)
Schrader	Sewell (AL)	Walberg	Zinke
Schweikert	Shimkus	Walker	
Scott (VA)	Shuster	Walorski	

## NOT VOTING—11

Fattah	Hinojosa	Speier
Granger	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Johnson, Sam	Salmon	Takai

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1109

Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina changed her vote from “no” to “aye.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLEMING

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 219, noes 202, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 222]

## AYES—219

Abraham	Calvert	Gibbs
Aderholt	Carter (GA)	Gibson
Allen	Carter (TX)	Gohmert
Amash	Chabot	Goodlatte
Amodei	Clawson (FL)	Gosar
Ashford	Cole	Gowdy
Babin	Collins (GA)	Granger
Barletta	Collins (NY)	Graves (GA)
Barr	Comstock	Graves (LA)
Barton	Conaway	Graves (MO)
Benishek	Cook	Griffith
Bilirakis	Cramer	Grothman
Bishop (MI)	Crawford	Guinta
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Guthrie
Black	DeSantis	Harper
Blackburn	DesJarlais	Harris
Blum	Donovan	Hartzler
Bost	Duncan (SC)	Heck (NV)
Boustany	Duncan (TN)	Hensarling
Boyle, Brendan	Ellmers (NC)	Hice, Jody B.
F.	Emmer (MN)	Hill
Brady (TX)	Farenthold	Holding
Brat	Fincher	Huelskamp
Bridenstine	Fleischmann	Huizenga (MI)
Brooks (AL)	Fleming	Hultgren
Brooks (IN)	Flores	Hunter
Buchanan	Forbes	Hurd (TX)
Buck	Fox	Hurt (VA)
Bucshon	Franks (AZ)	Issa
Burgess	Frelinghuysen	Jenkins (KS)
Byrne	Garrett	Jenkins (WV)

Johnson (OH)	Mullin	Sensenbrenner
Jones	Mulvaney	Sessions
Jordan	Murphy (PA)	Shimkus
Joyce	Neugebauer	Shuster
Katko	Newhouse	Simpson
Kelly (MS)	Noem	Smith (MO)
Kelly (PA)	Nugent	Smith (NE)
King (IA)	Nunes	Smith (NJ)
King (NY)	Olson	Smith (TX)
Kline	Palazzo	Stefanik
Knight	Palmer	Stewart
Labrador	Paulsen	Stutzman
LaHood	Pearce	Thompson (PA)
LaMalfa	Perry	Thornberry
Lamborn	Pittenger	Tiberi
Lance	Pitts	Tipton
Latta	Poe (TX)	Trott
LoBiondo	Pompeo	Turner
Long	Posey	Turner
Loudermilk	Price, Tom	Wagner
Love	Ratcliffe	Walberg
Lucas	Reed	Walden
Luetkemeyer	Renacci	Walker
Lummis	Ribble	Walorski
MacArthur	Rice (SC)	Walters, Mimi
Marchant	Rigell	Webster (FL)
Marino	Roby	Wenstrup
Massie	Roe (TN)	Westerman
McCarthy	Rogers (AL)	Westmoreland
McCaul	Rogers (KY)	Whitfield
McClintock	Rohrabacher	Williams
McHenry	Rokita	Wilson (SC)
McKinley	Rooney (FL)	Wittman
McMorris	Roskam	Womack
Rodgers	Ross	Woodall
McSally	Rothfus	Yoder
Meadows	Rouzer	Yoho
Messer	Royce	Young (AK)
Mica	Russell	Young (IA)
Miller (FL)	Sanford	Young (IN)
Miller (MI)	Scalise	Zeldin
Moolenaar	Schweikert	Zinke
Mooney (WV)	Scott, Austin	

## NOES—202

Adams	Deutch	Langevin
Aguilar	Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)
Bass	Dingell	Larson (CT)
Beatty	Doggett	Lawrence
Becerra	Dold	Lee
Bera	Doyle, Michael	Levin
Beyer	F.	Lewis
Bishop (GA)	Duckworth	Lieu, Ted
Blumenauer	Duffy	Lipinski
Bonamici	Edwards	Loeback
Brady (PA)	Ellison	Lofgren
Brown (FL)	Engel	Lowenthal
Brownley (CA)	Eshoo	Lowe
Bustos	Esty	Lujan Grisham
Butterfield	Farr	(NM)
Capps	Fitzpatrick	Luján, Ben Ray
Capuano	Fortenberry	(NM)
Cárdenas	Foster	Lynch
Carney	Frankel (FL)	Maloney,
Carson (IN)	Fudge	Carolyn
Cartwright	Gabbard	Maloney, Sean
Castor (FL)	Gallego	Matsui
Castro (TX)	Garamendi	McCollum
Chaffetz	Graham	McDermott
Chu, Judy	Grayson	McGovern
Ciilline	Green, Al	McNerney
Clark (MA)	Green, Gene	Meehan
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	Meeks
Clay	Gutiérrez	Meng
Cleaver	Hahn	Moore
Clyburn	Hanna	Moulton
Coffman	Hardy	Murphy (FL)
Cohen	Hastings	Nadler
Connolly	Heck (WA)	Napolitano
Conyers	Higgins	Neal
Cooper	Himes	Nolan
Costa	Honda	Norcross
Costello (PA)	Hoyer	O'Rourke
Courtney	Huffman	Pallone
Crowley	Israel	Pascrell
Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Payne
Cummings	Jeffries	Pelosi
Curbelo (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Davis (CA)	Jolly	Peters
Davis, Danny	Kaptur	Peterson
Davis, Rodney	Keating	Pingree
DeFazio	Kelly (IL)	Pocan
DeGette	Kennedy	Poliquin
Delaney	Kildee	Polis
DeLauro	Kilmer	Price (NC)
DelBene	Kind	Quigley
Denham	Kinzinger (IL)	Rangel
Dent	Kirkpatrick	Reichert
DeSaulnier	Kuster	Rice (NY)

Richmond Serrano  
 Ros-Lehtinen Sherman  
 Roybal-Allard Sinema  
 Ruiz Sires  
 Ruppertsberger Slaughter  
 Rush Smith (WA)  
 Ryan (OH) Speier  
 Sánchez, Linda Takano  
 T. Thompson (CA)  
 Sanchez, Loretta Thompson (MS)  
 Sarbanes Titus  
 Schakowsky Tonko  
 Schiff Torres  
 Schrader Wilson (FL)  
 Scott (VA) Tsongas  
 Scott, David Upton  
 Valadao

Van Hollen Huffman  
 Vargas Hultgren  
 Veasey Hurd (TX)  
 Vela Israel  
 Velázquez Issa  
 Visclosky Jackson Lee  
 Walz Jeffries  
 Wasserman Jenkins (KS)  
 Schultz Johnson (GA)  
 Waters, Maxine Jolly  
 Watson Coleman Joyce  
 Welch Kaptur  
 Wilson (FL) Katko  
 Yarmuth Keating  
 Kelly (IL) Kennedy  
 Kildee Newhouse  
 Kilmer Noem  
 Kind Nolan  
 King (NY) Norcross  
 Kinzinger (IL) Nunes  
 Kirkpatrick O'Rourke  
 Knight Pallone  
 Kuster Pascrell  
 LaHood Paulsen  
 Lance Payne  
 Langevin Pelosi  
 Larsen (WA) Perlmutter  
 Larson (CT) Peters  
 Lawrence Peterson  
 Lee Pingree  
 Levin Poliquin  
 Lewis Polis  
 Lieu, Ted Price (NC)  
 Lipinski Quigley  
 LoBiondo Rangel  
 Loeb sack Reed  
 Lofgren Reichert  
 Love Renacci  
 Lowenthal Ribble  
 Lowey Rice (NY)  
 Lujan Grisham Richmond  
 (NM) Rigell  
 Luján, Ben Ray Rohrabacher  
 (NM) Rooney (FL)  
 Lynch Ros-Lehtinen  
 MacArthur Roskam  
 Maloney Roybal-Allard  
 Carolyn Royce  
 Maloney, Sean Ruiz  
 Matsui Ruppertsberger  
 McCarthy Rush  
 McDermott Ryan (OH)  
 McGovern Sánchez, Linda  
 McMorris T.  
 Rodgers Sanchez, Loretta

McNerney Sarbanes  
 McSally Scalise  
 Meehan Schakowsky  
 Meeks Schiff  
 Meng Schrader  
 Messer Schweikert  
 Miller (MI) Scott (VA)  
 Mooleenaar Scott, David  
 Moore Serrano  
 Moulton Sewell (AL)  
 Murphy (FL) Sherman  
 Murphy (PA) Simpson  
 Nadler Sinema  
 Napolitano Sires  
 Neal Slaughter  
 Newhouse Smith (NJ)  
 Noem Smith (TX)  
 Nolan Smith (WA)  
 Norcross Speier  
 Nunes Stefaniak  
 O'Rourke Stewart  
 Pallone Takano  
 Pascrell Thompson (CA)  
 Paulsen Thompson (MS)  
 Payne Tiberi  
 Pelosi Titus  
 Perlmutter Tonko  
 Peters Torres  
 Peterson Tsongas  
 Pingree Turner  
 Pocan Upton  
 Poliquin Upton  
 Polis Valadao  
 Price (NC) Van Hollen  
 Quigley Vargas  
 Rangel Veasey  
 Reed Vela  
 Reichert Velázquez  
 Renacci Visclosky  
 Ribble Wagner  
 Rice (NY) Walden  
 Richmond Walorski  
 Rigell Walters, Mimi  
 Rohrabacher Walz  
 Rooney (FL) Wasserman  
 Ros-Lehtinen Schultz  
 Roskam Waters, Maxine  
 Roybal-Allard Watson Coleman  
 Royce Welch  
 Ruiz Wilson (FL)  
 Ruppertsberger Yarmuth  
 Rush Yoder  
 Ryan (OH) Young (IA)  
 Sánchez, Linda Young (IN)  
 T. Zeldin  
 Sanchez, Loretta

Rogers (KY) Smith (MO)  
 Rokita Smith (NE)  
 Ross Stivers  
 Rothfus Stutzman  
 Rouzer Thompson (PA)  
 Russell Thornberry  
 Sanford Tipton  
 Scott, Austin Trott  
 Sensenbrenner Walberg  
 Sessions Walker  
 Shimkus Weber (TX)  
 Shuster Webster (FL)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

McCollum

NOT VOTING—8

Fattah Johnson, E. B. Swalwell (CA)  
 Herrera Beutler Johnson, Sam Takai  
 Hinojosa Salmon

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1118

Messrs. HARDY and HULTGREN changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 200, noes 225, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 224]

AYES—200

Culberson Hudson  
 Fattah Johnson, E. B.  
 Herrera Beutler Johnson, Sam  
 Hinojosa Salmon

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1112

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 265, noes 159, answered "present" 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 223]

AYES—265

Adams Clay  
 Aguilar Cleaver  
 Ashford Clyburn  
 Bass Coffman  
 Beatty Cohen  
 Becerra Collins (NY)  
 Bera Comstock  
 Beyer Connolly  
 Bilirakis Conyers  
 Bishop (UT) Cook  
 Blumenauer Cooper  
 Bonamici Costa  
 Boyle, Brendan Costello (PA)  
 F. Courtney  
 Brady (PA) Crowley  
 Brooks (IN) Cuellar  
 Brown (FL) Fudge  
 Brownley (CA) Cummings  
 Buchanan Curbelo (FL)  
 Bustos Davis (CA)  
 Butterfield Davis, Danny  
 Calvert DeFazio  
 Capps DeGette  
 Capuano Delaney  
 Cárdenas DeLauro  
 Carney DelBene  
 Carson (IN) Denham  
 Cartwright Dent  
 Castor (FL) DeSantis  
 Castro (TX) DeSaulnier  
 Chaffetz Deutch  
 Chu, Judy Diaz-Balart  
 Cicilline Dingell  
 Clark (MA) Doggett  
 Clarke (NY) Dold  
 Clawson (FL) Donovan

Abraham Fincher  
 Aderholt Fleischmann  
 Allen Fleming  
 Amash Flores  
 Amodei Forbes  
 Babin Foxx  
 Barletta Franks (AZ)  
 Barr Garrett  
 Barton Gibbs  
 Benishek Gohmert  
 Bishop (GA) Goodlatte  
 Bishop (MI) Gosar  
 Black Gowdy  
 Blackburn Granger  
 Blum Graves (GA)  
 Bost Graves (LA)  
 Boustany Graves (MO)  
 Brady (TX) Griffith  
 Brat Grothman  
 Bridenstine Guinta  
 Brooks (AL) Guthrie  
 Buck Hanna  
 Bucshon Harper  
 Burgess Harris  
 Byrne Hartzler  
 Carter (GA) Hensarling  
 Carter (TX) Hice, Jody B.  
 Chabot Hill  
 Cole Holding  
 Collins (GA) Hudson  
 Conaway Huelskamp  
 Cramer Huizenga (MI)  
 Cuellar Hunter  
 Cummings Hahn  
 Curbelo (FL) Hardy  
 Davis (CA) Hastings  
 Davis, Danny Heck (NV)  
 DeFazio Heck (WA)  
 DeGette Higgins  
 Delaney Himes  
 DeLauro Honda  
 DelBene Grijalva  
 Denham Gutiérrez  
 Dent Hahn  
 DeSantis Hardy  
 DeSaulnier Hastings  
 Deutch Heck (NV)  
 Diaz-Balart Heck (WA)  
 Dingell Higgins  
 Doggett Himes  
 Dold Honda  
 Donovan Hoyer

NOES—159

Kline Labrador  
 LaMalfa LaMalfa  
 Lamborn Latta  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lummis  
 Marchant  
 Marino  
 Massie  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 Meadows  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Mullin  
 Mulvaney  
 Neugebauer  
 Nugent  
 Olson  
 Palazzo  
 Palmer  
 Pearce  
 Perry  
 Pittenger  
 Pitts  
 Poe (TX)  
 Pompeo  
 Posey  
 Price, Tom  
 Ratcliffe  
 Rice (SC)  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)

Comstock Harris  
 Conaway Hartzler  
 Cramer Heck (NV)  
 Crawford Hensarling  
 Crenshaw Hice, Jody B.  
 Culberson Hill  
 DeSantis Holding  
 DesJarlais Hudson  
 Duncan (SC) Huelskamp  
 Duncan (TN) Huizenga (MI)  
 Ellmers (NC) Hultgren  
 Farenthold Hunter  
 Fincher Hurd (TX)  
 Fleischmann Hurd (VA)  
 Fleming Issa  
 Flores Jenkins (KS)  
 Forbes Johnson (OH)  
 Foxx Jolly  
 Franks (AZ) Jones  
 Frelinghuysen Jordan  
 Gibbs Kelly (MS)  
 Buchanan Gohmert  
 Buck Goodlatte  
 Bucshon Gosar  
 Burgess Gowdy  
 Byrne Granger  
 Calvert Graves (GA)  
 Carter (GA) Graves (LA)  
 Carter (TX) Graves (MO)  
 Chabot Griffith  
 Chaffetz Grothman  
 Clawson (FL) Guinta  
 Coffman Guthrie  
 Collins (GA) Hardy  
 Collins (NY) Harper

Lummis	Pitts	Smith (NE)	Serrano	Thompson (MS)	Walz	Messer	Ribble	Thompson (PA)
Marchant	Poe (TX)	Smith (TX)	Sewell (AL)	Titus	Wasserman	Mica	Rice (SC)	Thornberry
Marino	Poliquin	Stewart	Sherman	Tomko	Schultz	Miller (FL)	Rigell	Tiberi
Massie	Pompeo	Stivers	Shuster	Torres	Waters, Maxine	Miller (MI)	Roby	Tipton
McCarthy	Posey	Stutzman	Sinema	Tsongas	Watson Coleman	Moolenaar	Roe (TN)	Trott
McCaul	Price, Tom	Thompson (PA)	Sires	Turner	Welch	Mooney (WV)	Rogers (AL)	Upton
McClintock	Ratcliffe	Thornberry	Slaughter	Valadao	Wilson (FL)	Mullin	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
McHenry	Ribble	Tiberi	Smith (NJ)	Van Hollen	Yarmuth	Mulvaney	Rohrabacher	Wagner
McMorris	Rice (SC)	Tipton	Smith (WA)	Vargas	Young (AK)	Neugebauer	Rokita	Walberg
Rodgers	Rigell	Trott	Speier	Veasey	Young (IA)	Newhouse	Rooney (FL)	Walden
McSally	Roby	Upton	Stefanik	Vela	Zeldin	Noem	Roskam	Walker
Meadows	Roe (TN)	Wagner	Takano	Velázquez		Nugent	Ross	Walorski
Messer	Rogers (AL)	Walberg	Thompson (CA)	Visclosky		Nunes	Rothfus	Walters, Mimi
Mica	Rogers (KY)	Walden				Olson	Rouzer	Weber (TX)
Miller (FL)	Rohrabacher	Walker				Palazzo	Royce	Webster (FL)
Miller (MI)	Rokita	Walorski	Fattah	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)	Palmer	Russell	Wenstrup
Moolenaar	Rooney (FL)	Walters, Mimi	Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai	Paulsen	Sanford	Westerman
Mooney (WV)	Roskam	Weber (TX)	Hinojosa	Salmon		Pearce	Scalise	Westmoreland
Mullin	Ross	Webster (FL)				Perry	Schweikert	Whitfield
Mulvaney	Rothfus	Wenstrup				Pittenger	Scott, Austin	Williams
Neugebauer	Rouzer	Westerman				Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
Newhouse	Royce	Westmoreland				Poe (TX)	Sessions	Wittman
Noem	Russell	Whitfield				Poliquin	Shuster	Womack
Nugent	Sanford	Williams				Pompeo	Smith (MO)	Woodall
Nunes	Scalise	Wilson (SC)				Posey	Smith (NE)	Yoder
Olson	Schweikert	Wittman				Price, Tom	Smith (TX)	Yoho
Palazzo	Scott, Austin	Womack				Ratcliffe	Stewart	Young (IA)
Palmer	Sensenbrenner	Woodall				Reed	Stivers	Young (IN)
Paulsen	Sessions	Yoder				Renacci	Stutzman	Zinke
Pearce	Shimkus	Yoho						
Perry	Simpson	Young (IN)						
Pittenger	Smith (MO)	Zinke						

## NOES—225

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Loebsack
Aguilar	F.	Lofgren
Ashford	Duckworth	Lowenthal
Bass	Duffy	Lowe
Beatty	Edwards	Lujan Grisham
Becerra	Ellison	(NM)
Bera	Emmer (MN)	Luján, Ben Ray
Beyer	Engel	(NM)
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Lynch
Blum	Esty	MacArthur
Blumenauer	Farr	Maloney,
Bonamici	Fitzpatrick	Carolyn
Bost	Fortenberry	Maloney, Sean
Boyle, Brendan	Foster	Matsui
F.	Frankel (FL)	McCullum
Brady (PA)	Fudge	McDermott
Brown (FL)	Gabbard	McGovern
Brownley (CA)	Gallego	McKinley
Bustos	Garamendi	McNerney
Butterfield	Garrett	Meehan
Capps	Gibson	Meeks
Capuano	Graham	Meng
Cárdenas	Grayson	Moore
Carney	Green, Al	Moulton
Carson (IN)	Green, Gene	Murphy (FL)
Cartwright	Grijalva	Murphy (PA)
Castor (FL)	Gutiérrez	Nadler
Castro (TX)	Hahn	Napolitano
Chu, Judy	Hanna	Neal
Ciilline	Hastings	Nolan
Clark (MA)	Heck (WA)	Norcross
Clarke (NY)	Higgins	O'Rourke
Clay	Himes	Pallone
Cleaver	Honda	Pascarell
Clyburn	Hoyer	Payne
Cohen	Huffman	Pelosi
Cole	Israel	Perlmutter
Connolly	Jackson Lee	Peters
Conyers	Jeffries	Peterson
Cook	Jenkins (WV)	Pingree
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
Costa	Joyce	Polis
Costello (PA)	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Courtney	Katko	Quigley
Crowley	Keating	Rangel
Cuellar	Kelly (IL)	Reed
Cummings	Kennedy	Reichert
Curbelo (FL)	Kildee	Renacci
Davis (CA)	Kilmer	Rice (NY)
Davis, Danny	Kind	Richmond
Davis, Rodney	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
DeFazio	Kinzinger (IL)	Roybal-Allard
DeGette	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz
Delaney	Kuster	Ruppersberger
DeLauro	Lance	Rush
DelBene	Langevin	Ryan (OH)
Denham	Larsen (WA)	Sánchez, Linda
Dent	Larson (CT)	T.
DeSaulnier	Lawrence	Sanchez, Loretta
Deutch	Lee	Sarbanes
Diaz-Balart	Levin	Schakowsky
Dingell	Lewis	Schiff
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Schrader
Dold	Lipinski	Scott (VA)
Donovan	LoBiondo	Scott, David

Thompson (MS)	Walz	Messer	Ribble	Thompson (PA)
Titus	Wasserman	Mica	Rice (SC)	Thornberry
Tomko	Schultz	Miller (FL)	Rigell	Tiberi
Torres	Waters, Maxine	Miller (MI)	Roby	Tipton
Tsongas	Watson Coleman	Moolenaar	Roe (TN)	Trott
Turner	Welch	Mooney (WV)	Rogers (AL)	Upton
Valadao	Wilson (FL)	Mullin	Rogers (KY)	Valadao
Van Hollen	Yarmuth	Mulvaney	Rohrabacher	Wagner
Vargas	Young (AK)	Neugebauer	Rokita	Walberg
Veasey	Young (IA)	Newhouse	Rooney (FL)	Walden
Vela	Zeldin	Noem	Roskam	Walker
Velázquez		Nugent	Ross	Walorski
Visclosky		Nunes	Rothfus	Walters, Mimi
		Olson	Rouzer	Weber (TX)
		Palazzo	Royce	Webster (FL)
		Palmer	Russell	Wenstrup
		Paulsen	Sanford	Westerman
		Pearce	Scalise	Westmoreland
		Perry	Schweikert	Whitfield
		Pittenger	Scott, Austin	Williams
		Pitts	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
		Poe (TX)	Sessions	Wittman
		Poliquin	Shuster	Womack
		Pompeo	Smith (MO)	Woodall
		Posey	Smith (NE)	Yoder
		Price, Tom	Smith (TX)	Yoho
		Ratcliffe	Stewart	Young (IA)
		Reed	Stivers	Young (IN)
		Renacci	Stutzman	Zinke

## NOT VOTING—8

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR  
The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1121

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PERRY

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 216, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 225]

## AYES—209

Abraham	Crenshaw	Holding	Engel	Maloney, Sean
Aderholt	Cuberson	Hudson	Eshoo	Matsui
Allen	Denham	Huelskamp	Esty	McCollum
Amash	Dent	Huizenga (MI)	Farr	McDermott
Amodei	DeSantis	Hultgren	Fitzpatrick	McGovern
Babin	DesJarlais	Hunter	Foster	McKinley
Barletta	Duncan (SC)	Hurd (TX)	Frankel (FL)	McNerney
Barr	Duncan (TN)	Hurt (VA)	Fudge	Meehan
Barton	Ellmers (NC)	Issa	Gabbard	Meeks
Benishek	Farenthold	Jenkins (KS)	Gallego	Meng
Bilirakis	Fincher	Johnson (OH)	Garamendi	Moore
Bishop (MI)	Fleischmann	Jolly	Gibson	Moulton
Bishop (UT)	Fleming	Jones	Graham	Murphy (FL)
Black	Flores	Jordan	Graves (MO)	Murphy (PA)
Blackburn	Forbes	Kelly (MS)	Grayson	Nadler
Blum	Fortenberry	Kelly (PA)	Green, Al	Napolitano
Boustany	Fox	King (IA)	Green, Gene	Neal
Brady (TX)	Franks (AZ)	Kline	Grijalva	Nolan
Brat	Frelinghuysen	Knight	Gutiérrez	Norcross
Bridenstine	Garrett	Labrador	Hahn	O'Rourke
Brooks (AL)	Gibbs	LaHood	Hastings	Pallone
Brooks (IN)	Gohmert	LaMalfa	Heck (WA)	Pascarell
Buchanan	Goodlatte	Lamborn	Higgins	Payne
Buck	Gosar	Latta	Himes	Pelosi
Bucshon	Gowdy	Long	Honda	Perlmutter
Burgess	Granger	Loudermilk	Hoyer	Peters
Byrne	Graves (GA)	Love	Huffman	Peterson
Calvert	Graves (LA)	Lucas	Israel	Pingree
Carter (GA)	Griffith	Luetkemeyer	Jackson Lee	Pocan
Carter (TX)	Grothman	Lummis	Jeffries	Polis
Chabot	Guinta	Marchant	Jenkins (WV)	Price (NC)
Chaffetz	Guthrie	Marino	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
Hanna	Hanna	Massie	Joyce	Rangel
Coffman	Hardy	McCarthy	Kaptur	Reichert
Cole	Harper	McCaul	Katko	Rice (NY)
Collins (GA)	Harris	McClintock	Keating	Richmond
Collins (NY)	Hartzer	McHenry	Kelly (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Constock	Heck (NV)	McMorris	Kennedy	Roybal-Allard
Conaway	Hensarling	Rodgers	Kildee	Ruiz
Cramer	Hice, Jody B.	McSally	Kilmer	Ruppersberger
Crawford	Hill	Meadows	Kind	Rush
			King (NY)	Ryan (OH)
			Kinzinger (IL)	Sánchez, Linda
			Kirkpatrick	T.
			Kuster	Sanchez, Loretta
			Curbelo (FL)	Lance
			Davis (CA)	Langevin
			Davis, Danny	Larsen (WA)
			Davis, Rodney	Larson (CT)
			DeFazio	Lawrence
			DeGette	Lee
			Delaney	Levin
			DeLauro	Lewis
			DelBene	Lieu, Ted
			Dold	Lipinski
			Donovan	Lipinski
			Doyle, Michael	LoBiondo
			F.	Luján, Ben Ray
			Duckworth	(NM)
			Duffy	Lynch
			Edwards	MacArthur
			Ellison	Maloney, Sean
			Emmer (MN)	Carolyn

## NOES—216

Adams	Engel	Maloney, Sean
Aguilar	Eshoo	Matsui
Ashford	Esty	McCollum
Bass	Farr	McDermott
Beatty	Fitzpatrick	McGovern
Becerra	Foster	McKinley
Bera	Frankel (FL)	McNerney
Beyer	Fudge	Meehan
Bishop (GA)	Gabbard	Meeks
Blumenauer	Gallego	Meng
Bonamici	Garamendi	Moore
Bost	Gibson	Moulton
Boyle, Brendan	Graham	Murphy (FL)
F.	Graves (MO)	Murphy (PA)
Brady (PA)	Grayson	Nadler
Brown (FL)	Green, Al	Napolitano
Brownley (CA)	Green, Gene	Neal
Bustos	Grijalva	Nolan
Butterfield	Gutiérrez	Norcross
Capps	Hahn	O'Rourke
Capuano	Hastings	Pallone
Cárdenas	Heck (WA)	Pascarell
Carney	Higgins	Payne
Carson (IN)	Himes	Pelosi
Cartwright	Honda	Perlmutter
Castor (FL)	Hoyer	Peters
Castro (TX)	Huffman	Peterson
Chu, Judy	Israel	Pingree
Ciilline	Jackson Lee	Pocan
Clark (MA)	Jeffries	Polis
Clarke (NY)	Jenkins (WV)	Price (NC)
Clay	Johnson (GA)	Quigley
Cleaver	Joyce	Rangel
Clyburn	Kaptur	Reichert
Cohen	Katko	Rice (NY)
Cole	Keating	Richmond
Connolly	Kelly (IL)	Ros-Lehtinen
Conyers	Kennedy	Roybal-Allard
Cook	Kildee	Ruiz
Cooper	Kilmer	Ruppersberger
Costa	Kind	Rush
Costello (PA)	King (NY)	Ryan (OH)
Courtney	Kinzinger (IL)	Sánchez, Linda
Crowley	Kirkpatrick	T.
Cuellar	Kuster	Sanchez, Loretta
Cummings	Lance	Sarbanes
Curbelo (FL)	Langevin	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Davis, Danny	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Davis, Rodney	Lawrence	Scott (VA)
DeFazio	Lee	Scott, David
DeGette	Levin	Serrano
Delaney	Lewis	Sewell (AL)
DeLauro	Lieu, Ted	Sherman
DelBene	Lipinski	Shimkus
Denham	LoBiondo	Simpson
Dent	Loebach	Sinema
DeSaulnier	Lofgren	Sires
Deutch	Lowenthal	Slaughter
Diaz-Balart	Lowe	Smith (NJ)
Dingell	Lujan Grisham	Smith (WA)
Doggett	(NM)	Speier
Dold	Luján, Ben Ray	Stefanik
Donovan	(NM)	Takano
	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
	MacArthur	Thompson (MS)
	Maloney, Sean	Titus
	Carolyn	Tonko

Torres	Velázquez	Welch
Tsongas	Visclosky	Wilson (FL)
Turner	Walz	Yarmuth
Van Hollen	Wasserman	Young (AK)
Vargas	Schultz	Zeldin
Veasey	Waters, Maxine	
Vela	Watson Coleman	

McDermott	Price (NC)	Slaughter
McGovern	Quigley	Smith (WA)
McNerney	Rangel	Speier
McSally	Reed	Stefanik
Meehan	Reichert	Takano
Meeks	Rice (NY)	Thompson (CA)
Meng	Richmond	Thompson (MS)
Moore	Ros-Lehtinen	Titus
Moulton	Roybal-Allard	Tonko
Murphy (FL)	Ruiz	Torres
Nadler	Ruppersberger	Tsongas
Napolitano	Rush	Upton
Neal	Ryan (OH)	Van Hollen
Nolan	Sanchez, Linda	Vargas
Norcross	T.	Veasey
O'Rourke	Sanchez, Loretta	Vela
Pallone	Sarbanes	Velázquez
Pascarella	Schakowsky	Visclosky
Paulsen	Schiff	Walz
Payne	Schrader	Wasserman
Pelosi	Scott (VA)	Schultz
Perlmutter	Scott, David	Waters, Maxine
Peters	Serrano	Watson Coleman
Peterson	Sewell (AL)	Welch
Pingree	Sherman	Wilson (FL)
Pocan	Sinema	Yarmuth
Polis	Sires	Zeldin

Yoder	Young (AK)	Young (IN)
Yoho	Young (IA)	Zinke

NOT VOTING—8

Fattah	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai
Hinojosa	Salmon	

□ 1132

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the last three lines of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the "Military Construction and Veterans Affairs and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017".

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4974) making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes, directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Maryland, the minority whip, seek recognition?

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOYER. I want to raise a parliamentary inquiry, initially, with reference to the fact that Mr. RYAN, our Speaker, has told us that, if people were in the well, the vote would be held open.

I was standing in the well. No one came or no one had the courage to come into the well to change their vote. But notwithstanding that, the vote kept changing.

Mr. Speaker, from a parliamentary perspective, how is that possible?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may not yet have made a request for changes.

Mr. HOYER. I saw no one come to the desk to change their vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman have a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. HOYER. The parliamentary inquiry is: How can the vote change when

NOT VOTING—8

Fattah	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai
Hinojosa	Salmon	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1124

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY OF NEW YORK

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 212, noes 213, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 226]

AYES—212

Adams	Davis (CA)	Himes
Aguilar	Davis, Danny	Honda
Amash	DeFazio	Hoyer
Ashford	DeGette	Huffman
Bass	Delaney	Hurd (TX)
Beatty	DeLauro	Israel
Becerra	DelBene	Jackson Lee
Bera	Dent	Jeffries
Beyer	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Jolly
Blumenauer	Diaz-Balart	Kaptur
Bonamici	Dingell	Katko
Boyle, Brendan F.	Doggett	Keating
Brady (PA)	Dold	Kelly (IL)
Brown (FL)	Donovan	Kennedy
Brownley (CA)	Doyle, Michael F.	Kildee
Bustos	Duckworth	Kilmer
Butterfield	Edwards	Kind
Capps	Ellison	Kirkpatrick
Capuano	Emmer (MN)	Kuster
Cárdenas	Engel	Lance
Carney	Eshoo	Langevin
Carson (IN)	Esty	Larsen (WA)
Cartwright	Farr	Larson (CT)
Castor (FL)	Fitzpatrick	Lawrence
Castro (TX)	Foster	Lee
Chu, Judy	Frankel (FL)	Levin
Ciçilline	Frelinghuysen	Lewis
Clark (MA)	Fudge	Lieu, Ted
Clarke (NY)	Gabbard	Lipinski
Clay	Gallego	LoBiondo
Cleaver	Garamendi	Loebsack
Clyburn	Gibson	Lofgren
Coffman	Graham	Lowenthal
Cohen	Grayson	Lowe
Cornollos	Green, Al	Lujan Grisham
Conyers	Green, Gene	(NM)
Cooper	Grijalva	Luján, Ben Ray
Costa	Gutiérrez	(NM)
Costello (PA)	Hahn	Lynch
Courtney	Hanna	MacArthur
Crowley	Hastings	Maloney,
Cuellar	Heck (NV)	Carolyn
Cummings	Heck (WA)	Maloney, Sean
Curbelo (FL)	Higgins	Matsui
		McCollum

NOES—213

Abraham	Griffith	Palmer
Aderholt	Grothman	Pearce
Allen	Allen	Perry
Amodei	Guthrie	Pittenger
Babin	Hardy	Pitts
Barletta	Harper	Poe (TX)
Barr	Harris	Poliquin
Barton	Hartzler	Pompeo
Benishek	Hensarling	Posey
Bilirakis	Hice, Jody B.	Price, Tom
Bishop (MI)	Hill	Ratcliffe
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Renacci
Black	Hudson	Ribble
Blackburn	Huelskamp	Rice (SC)
Blum	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Bost	Hultgren	Roby
Boustany	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Brady (TX)	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Brat	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Bridenstine	Jenkins (KS)	Rohrabacher
Brooks (AL)	Jenkins (WV)	Rokita
Brooks (IN)	Johnson (OH)	Rooney (FL)
Buchanan	Jones	Roskam
Buck	Jordan	Ross
Bucshon	Joyce	Rothfus
Burgess	Kelly (MS)	Rouzer
Byrne	Kelly (PA)	Royce
Calvert	King (IA)	Russell
Carter (GA)	King (NY)	Sanford
Carter (TX)	Kinzinger (IL)	Scalise
Chabot	Kline	Schweikert
Chaffetz	Knight	Scott, Austin
Clawson (FL)	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Cole	LaHood	Sessions
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Collins (NY)	Lamborn	Shuster
Colmstock	Latta	Simpson
Conaway	Long	Smith (MO)
Cook	Loudermilk	Smith (NE)
Cramer	Love	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Lucas	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Culberson	Lummis	Stivers
Davis, Rodney	Marchant	Stutzman
Denham	Marino	Thompson (PA)
DeSantis	Massie	Thornberry
DesJarlais	McCarthy	Tiberi
Duffy	McCaul	Tipton
Duncan (SC)	McClintock	Trott
Duncan (TN)	McHenry	Turner
Ellmers (NC)	McKinley	Valadao
Farenthold	McMorris	Wagner
Fincher	Rodgers	Walberg
Fleischmann	Meadows	Walden
Fleming	Messer	Walker
Flores	Mica	Walorski
Forbes	Miller (FL)	Walters, Mimi
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Weber (TX)
Fox	Mooleenaar	Webster (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Mooney (WV)	Wenstrup
Garrett	Mullin	Westerman
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gohmert	Murphy (PA)	Whitfield
Goodlatte	Neugebauer	Williams
Gosar	Newhouse	Wilson (SC)
Gowdy	Noem	Wittman
Granger	Nugent	Womack
Graves (GA)	Nunes	Woodall
Graves (LA)	Olson	
Graves (MO)	Palazzo	

no one comes to the well to change their vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may not yet have made a request for changes.

Mr. HOYER. I didn't hear the Chair request change. But I do know that, from my own personal observation, not one of those Members who apparently changed their vote—because it kept changing on the board—came to this well and had the courage to change from green to red or red to green.

How is that possible, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear and, therefore, was not able to ask for a recorded vote on the motion to rise. The Speaker did not articulate that so the House could hear it, and I request a vote on the motion to rise.

Now, the Speaker may tell me we are past that point, but the fact of the matter is, nobody on this House floor heard the Speaker articulate the issue of whether the Committee ought to rise.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House is definitely past that point.

Is the gentleman seeking a recorded vote?

Mr. HOYER. On the motion to rise, yes, sir.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has put the question on the adoption of the amendments.

Mr. HOYER. I ask for a recorded vote on the adoption of the amendment.

Which amendment is the Speaker talking about?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has put the question on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOYER. Yes, I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A recorded vote is requested.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for a recorded vote.

It is my understanding that because the amendment was defeated, magically, without anybody coming to the well to change their vote, by giving to the majority the right to have the ability, without coming to the well and telling America that you were going to change a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is withdrawn.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 241, noes 183, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 227]

AYES—241

Abraham	Griffith	Paulsen
Aderholt	Grothman	Pearce
Allen	Guinta	Perry
Amash	Guthrie	Pittenger
Amodei	Hanna	Pitts
Babin	Hardy	Poe (TX)
Barletta	Harper	Poliquin
Barr	Harris	Pompeo
Barton	Hartzler	Posey
Benishek	Heck (NV)	Price, Tom
Bilirakis	Hensarling	Ratcliffe
Bishop (MI)	Hice, Jody B.	Reed
Bishop (UT)	Hill	Reichert
Black	Holding	Renacci
Blackburn	Hudson	Ribble
Blum	Huelskamp	Rice (SC)
Bost	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Boustany	Hultgren	Roby
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Brat	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (AL)
Bridenstine	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (AL)	Issa	Rohrabacher
Brooks (IN)	Jenkins (KS)	Rokita
Buck	Jenkins (WV)	Rooney (FL)
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Jolly	Roskam
Byrne	Jones	Ross
Calvert	Jordan	Rothfus
Carter (GA)	Joyce	Rouzer
Carter (TX)	Katko	Royce
Chabot	Kelly (MS)	Russell
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Sanford
Clawson (FL)	King (IA)	Scalise
Coffman	King (NY)	Schweikert
Cole	Kinzinger (IL)	Scott, Austin
Collins (GA)	Kline	Sensenbrenner
Collins (NY)	Knight	Sessions
Comstock	Labrador	Shimkus
Conaway	LaHood	Shuster
Cook	LaMalfa	Simpson
Costello (PA)	Lamborn	Smith (MO)
Cramer	Lance	Smith (NE)
Crawford	Latta	Smith (NJ)
Crenshaw	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Long	Stefanik
Carbello (FL)	Loudermilk	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Love	Stivers
Denham	Lucas	Stutzman
Dent	Luetkemeyer	Thompson (PA)
DeSantis	Lummis	Thornberry
DesJarlais	MacArthur	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Tipton
Dold	Marino	Trott
Donovan	Massie	Turner
Duffy	McCarthy	Upton
Duncan (SC)	McCaul	Valadao
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Wagner
Ellmers (NC)	McHenry	Walberg
Emmer (MN)	McKinley	Walden
Farenthold	McMorris	Walker
Fincher	Rodgers	Walorski
Fitzpatrick	McSally	Walters, Mimi
Fleischmann	Meadows	Weber (TX)
Fleming	Meehan	Webster (FL)
Flores	Messer	Wenstrup
Forbes	Mica	Westerman
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Fox	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Moolenaar	Williams
Frelinghuysen	Mooney (WV)	Wilson (SC)
Garrett	Mullin	Wittman
Gibbs	Mulvaney	Womack
Gibson	Murphy (PA)	Woodall
Gohmert	Neugebauer	Yoder
Goodlatte	Newhouse	Yoho
Gosar	Noem	Young (AK)
Gowdy	Nugent	Young (IA)
Granger	Nunes	Young (IN)
Graves (GA)	Olson	Zeldin
Graves (LA)	Palazzo	Zinke
Graves (MO)	Palmer	

NOES—183

Adams	Beatty	Bishop (GA)
Aguilar	Becerra	Blumenauer
Ashford	Bera	Bonamici
Bass	Beyer	

Boyle, Brendan F.	Green, Gene	O'Rourke
Brady (PA)	Grijalva	Pallone
Brown (FL)	Gutiérrez	Pascarell
Brownley (CA)	Hahn	Payne
Bustos	Hastings	Pelosi
Butterfield	Heck (WA)	Perlmutter
Capps	Higgins	Peters
Capuano	Himes	Peterson
Cárdenas	Honda	Pingree
Carney	Hoyer	Pocan
Carson (IN)	Huffman	Polis
Cartwright	Israel	Price (NC)
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Castro (TX)	Jeffries	Rangel
Chu, Judy	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Cicilline	Kaptur	Richmond
Clark (MA)	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Clarke (NY)	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Clay	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Kildee	Rush
Clyburn	Kilmer	Ryan (OH)
Cohen	Kind	Sánchez, Linda T.
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Sanchez, Loretta
Conyers	Kuster	Sarbano
Cooper	Langevin	Schakowsky
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Schiff
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Schrader
Crowley	Lawrence	Scott (VA)
Cuellar	Lee	Scott, David
Cummings	Levin	Serrano
Davis (CA)	Lewis	Sewell (AL)
Davis, Danny	Lieu, Ted	Sherman
DeFazio	Lipinski	Sinema
DeGette	Loeback	Sires
Delaney	Lofgren	Slaughter
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Smith (WA)
DeBene	Lowe	Speier
DeSaulnier	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Takano
Deutch	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Maloney,	Titus
Doyle, Michael F.	Carolyn	Tonko
Duckworth	Maloney, Sean	Torres
Edwards	Matsui	Tsongas
Ellison	McCollum	Van Hollen
Engel	McDermott	Vargas
Eshoo	McGovern	Veasey
Esty	McNerney	Vela
Farr	Meeks	Velázquez
Foster	Meng	Visclosky
Frankel (FL)	Moore	Walz
Fudge	Moulton	Wasserman
Gabbard	Murphy (FL)	Schultz
Gallego	Nadler	Waters, Maxine
Garamendi	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Graham	Neal	Welch
Grayson	Nolan	Wilson (FL)
Green, Al	Norcross	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Buchanan	Hinojosa	Salmon
Fattah	Johnson, E. B.	Swalwell (CA)
Herrera Beutler	Johnson, Sam	Takai

□ 1157

Mr. CUELLAR changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FOX). The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Members will record their votes by electronic device.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on passage will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 295, nays 129, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 228]

YEAS—295

Abraham	Gowdy	Murphy (FL)
Aderholt	Graham	Murphy (PA)
Aguilar	Granger	Neugebauer
Allen	Graves (GA)	Newhouse
Amash	Graves (LA)	Noem
Amodi	Graves (MO)	Nolan
Ashford	Green, Gene	Nugent
Babin	Griffith	Nunes
Barletta	Grothman	O'Rourke
Barr	Guinta	Olson
Barton	Guthrie	Palazzo
Benishek	Hanna	Palmer
Bera	Hardy	Paulsen
Bilirakis	Harper	Pearce
Bishop (GA)	Harris	Perry
Bishop (MI)	Hartzler	Peters
Bishop (UT)	Heck (NV)	Peterson
Black	Heck (WA)	Pingree
Blackburn	Hensarling	Pittenger
Blum	Hice, Jody B.	Pitts
Bost	Hill	Poe (TX)
Boustany	Holding	Poliquin
Brady (TX)	Hudson	Pompeo
Brat	Huelskamp	Posey
Bridenstine	Huizenga (MI)	Price, Tom
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Ratcliffe
Brownley (CA)	Hunter	Reed
Buchanan	Hurd (TX)	Reichert
Buck	Hurt (VA)	Renacci
Bucshon	Issa	Ribble
Burgess	Jenkins (KS)	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Jenkins (WV)	Rice (SC)
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Rigell
Calvert	Jolly	Roby
Capps	Jones	Roe (TN)
Carney	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Carter (GA)	Joyce	Rohrabacher
Carter (TX)	Katko	Rokita
Chabot	Kelly (MS)	Rooney (FL)
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clawson (FL)	Kilmer	Roskam
Coffman	Kind	Ross
Cole	King (IA)	Rothfus
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Rouzer
Collins (NY)	Kinzing (IL)	Royce
Comstock	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz
Conaway	Kline	Ruppersberger
Connolly	Knight	Rush
Cook	Kuster	Russell
Cooper	Labrador	Ryan (OH)
Costa	LaHood	Sanchez, Loretta
Costello (PA)	LaMalfa	Sanford
Cramer	Lamborn	Scalise
Crawford	Lance	Schrader
Crenshaw	Larsen (WA)	Schweikert
Cuellar	Latta	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Lipinski	Scott, David
Curbelo (FL)	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
Davis (CA)	Loeb sack	Sessions
Davis, Rodney	Long	Shimkus
DeFazio	Loudermilk	Shuster
Delaney	Love	Simpson
DelBene	Lucas	Sinema
Denham	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Dent	Lujan Grisham	Smith (NE)
DeSantis	(NM)	Smith (NJ)
DesJarlais	Luján, Ben Ray	Smith (TX)
Diaz-Balart	(NM)	Smith (WA)
Dold	Lummis	Stefanik
Donovan	MacArthur	Stewart
Duckworth	Maloney	Stivers
Duffy	Carolyn	Stutzman
Duncan (SC)	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Thompson (PA)
Ellmers (NC)	Marino	Thornberry
Emmer (MN)	Massie	Tiberi
Eshoo	McCarthy	Tipton
Farenthold	McCaul	Trott
Farr	McClintock	Turner
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Upton
Fleischmann	McKinley	Valadao
Fleming	McMorris	Vela
Flores	Rodgers	Visclosky
Forbes	McNerney	Wagner
Fortenberry	McSally	Walberg
Fox	Meadows	Walden
Franks (AZ)	Meehan	Walker
Frelinghuysen	Meng	Walorski
Gabbard	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Garamendi	Mica	Walz
Garrett	Miller (FL)	Weber (TX)
Gibbs	Miller (MI)	Webster (FL)
Gibson	Moolenaar	Wenstrup
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	Westerman
Goodlatte	Mullin	Whitfield
Gosar	Mulvaney	Williams

Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall

Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)

Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

NAYS—129

Adams  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Beyer  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brooks (AL)  
Brown (FL)  
Butterfield  
Capuano  
Cárdenas  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu, Judy  
Cicilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis, Danny  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Esty  
Fincher

Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gallego  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hastings  
Higgins  
Himes  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Langevin  
Larson (CT)  
Lawrence  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lynch  
Matsui  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
Meeks  
Moore  
Moulton  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal

Norcross  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Pocan  
Polis  
Price (NC)  
Rangel  
Richmond  
Rogers (AL)  
Roybal-Allard  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Sherman  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Speier  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Velázquez  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters, Maxine  
Watson Coleman  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

one to tell us the schedule for the week to come.

Pending someone telling me about the schedule for the week to come, let me observe, as someone who has served, Madam Speaker, in this House for a very extended period of time—some 36 years—I was here in the era not too long ago, but long ago—when, if we had done to the Republicans what was done to us, what was done to switch votes so that discrimination could prevail, there would be outrage expressed long into the night from our Republican colleagues who would accuse us of undermining democracy, undermining this House, and making the House less than it should be.

217 people stood up and said: We ought not discriminate. And then, very frankly, Mr. Speaker, the leadership on the Republican side started its activity. And I have been the majority leader, I have been the whip. I understand that process. And they reached out to people and said: No, let us be able to discriminate. Let contractors be able to discriminate.

Mr. Speaker, seven people who had voted not to allow discrimination decided perhaps that principle was not as important as they thought just a minute or so before. I have a list of those names here—a lamentable list of people who did the right thing, who stood up for nondiscrimination, and then were opportuned to change their vote. And the RECORD reflects, Mr. Speaker, sadly, that they changed their vote.

I won't characterize those votes, because that would not be in order on this floor. And they will have themselves to look at tonight in the mirror and explain to themselves whether their first vote was a principled vote, or whether they had a Damascus Road experience in the few minutes that transpired between their voting not to allow discrimination, until they later—just a few minutes later—at the opportuning of some of their leaders, voted to allow discrimination. A sad day, Mr. Speaker, in the history of the House.

□ 1215

I still see no leader, unless Mr. DENT, who I have great respect for, wants to tell us what the schedule is for next week. I would be glad to yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that the majority leader is not here. The majority leader has a very happy day today, and I congratulate him. His son is graduating from Georgetown, and he obviously needs to be there.

I was hoping someone else could tell us the schedule.

At this point in time, I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS), my friend, the chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to politely offer a viewpoint. I believe that we do not view that the issue was discrimination. We have the viewpoint that, earlier in the week, we

NOT VOTING—9

Fattah  
Herrera Beutler  
Hinojosa

Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Quigley

Salmon  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takai

□ 1209

Ms. PINGREE and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the schedule for the week to come.

Madam Speaker, I thought I saw the whip. I am prepared to yield to some-

brought forth a bill that passed 40–2 in the Committee on Armed Services, and that bill was brought forth to the Rules Committee, and we held hours and hours and hours and hours of hearing that Republicans and Democrats were not only welcome to attend, but did attend. The debate that we had on the issue was very full and was brought forth not only at the Rules Committee, but also on this floor. A decision therein was made. There was an opportunity for our Members to vote, and that is exactly what they did.

And I am sure the gentleman would want every single Member to vote and have time to think about that vote until the time that the vote closed, and that is exactly what happened.

So a characterization that this was discrimination would not be, in my opinion, fair or correct, from our perspective.

And I appreciate the gentleman allowing me a chance to amplify that every Member of this body is entitled to their vote, and every Member of this body, without questioning, in my opinion, that vote, should be afforded that opportunity.

So I stand on behalf of Republicans to say that we followed processes; we are following procedures; and we are following the opportunity for a Member of Congress to vote as they choose, and try not to impugn or to test that with applying the word “discrimination,” which I feel is not accurate under our intent.

I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments. And the gentleman will observe, I have neither mentioned the names, nor did I impugn their integrity or their motivation.

What I said and what I will repeat is, initially they voted for an amendment that said there shall not be discrimination by contractors who get government money. That is what the amendment said. And they voted against discrimination, and for that amendment.

But in a short period of time, they changed that vote, resulting in, not becoming law yet, but this House saying to the administration: You cannot require contractors not to discriminate. That was the effect of it. And characterizing the effect of a vote is what our debate is about, what our country's values are about, what our country's future is about, and the respect we have for every citizen in this country, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. And we ought not preclude those through discrimination.

That I can characterize without impugning motives. But the effect of the vote, we had 217 people for non-discrimination right up until the last moment. And by the way, the last moment was far beyond what Speaker RYAN has said ought to be the end of votes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. If I could just finish my sentence, I will certainly do that.

I talked to the Parliamentarians. Interestingly, the presiding officer did not ask: Does any Member want to change his vote? Because once that, as I understand it, is intoned, then the ability to change one's vote, except to come forward and be seen in changing your vote, was not stated, which I suggest to the chairman of the Rules Committee, who knows the rules very well, is unusual—perhaps not against the rules—but unusual.

And the vote was an extended vote. The Speaker, Speaker RYAN, has talked to us from the rostrum, saying that we want to keep votes to a limited period of time. Particularly, I would suggest, we all want to keep votes to a limited period of time when it is a so-called getaway day.

But in this instance, that did not occur. In this instance, to change from 217 to a lesser number that was a losing number—215–214, I believe, was the final vote—excuse me, 212–213, 212 “ayes.” So five votes were switched, net. However, one person voted late. Again, seven people changed their vote.

You are correct. They had a right to do that, but the consequences of that vote are subject to debate. And I raise for you, for this House, and for the American people, that the changing of those seven votes resulted in this House saying to the President of the United States: You cannot tell contractors that they cannot discriminate.

That, I think, was unfortunate.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. SESSIONS. Thank you very much.

First of all, let me state this: I am a Republican. We do not discriminate. We attempt to follow the law, and the gentleman knows that.

We make laws, and those laws can be subject to interpretations of what is and what is not, but we follow the law, and the gentleman knows that. And we follow the law, and my party follows the law.

Secondly, the decision had previously been made the night before. We were not trying to do that today. It was, once again, allowed under the rules because the gentleman accurately—whether it is appropriate or not, that is up to him—brought forth, under an open rule, a limiting amendment.

But we had decided this the night before. And when people recognized what had happened, that this was a vote that had happened the night before, off of a committee vote out of the Committee on Armed Services that was 40–2, there were people who then recognized what they were doing.

It is not unusual to have people vote and then change their vote. I have done that also. But the rules were followed despite, perhaps, different procedural ways in which a person is in the Chair.

So I will tell you, I respect the gentleman, and you know me well.

Mr. HOYER. I do.

Mr. SESSIONS. I would not stand up here if I were for fear of one second of not being able to understand you and you understand me. I understand you.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SESSIONS. And I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

But let me make an observation. I wish the gentleman would stay in the well because he might want to respond.

I did not accuse the Republican Party of discriminating. I will not, at this point in time, hazard an opinion on that fact.

However, I want to recall to the gentleman that, in the Armed Services Committee, after due consideration, the Armed Services Committee voted not to discriminate, not to discriminate against women, not to say to women: Yes, you can serve, but you don't have to sign up for the draft.

Many of us felt that if you are going to ask young men to sign up for the draft, young women ought to be treated equally. We felt not to do so was discrimination.

That amendment passed in the committee and came to the Rules Committee—my understanding is—without a vote, without discussion. The rule that was issued from the Rules Committee said that, upon adoption of that rule, the adopted amendment in the Armed Services Committee, without a singular vote on this floor of the House, would be defeated.

That, I say to the gentleman, was neither regular order, nor was it giving us an ability to make a decision on that issue. And I believe, I personally believe, that it results in continuing discrimination against young men and young women, one of which has to sign up, the other whom does not; but they both have to serve, or can serve voluntarily in the Armed Forces of the United States.

So we may have a difference of opinion on whether or not that was, in fact, discrimination. But I will tell the gentleman that I was not happy, and I am still not happy that we did not have a vote on the floor about what we perceive to be discrimination.

And I regret that the Rules Committee chose to hide in its rule the repeal of what the Armed Services Committee adopted.

If the gentleman wants to respond, I will yield to him.

Mr. SESSIONS. I will concur that I, in fact, did offer in the bill a self-executed portion. Not trying to take advantage of the gentleman, it had nothing to do with the draft. So I will agree that I did take a piece.

And to save this body, because a number of people who did vote for it in committee—which became a voice vote—did wish to change their opinion. But it had nothing to do with the draft, sir.

Mr. HOYER. Reclaiming my time, it seems what the gentleman is saying is that people vote not to discriminate, and then some time a little later on, they have an epiphany that perhaps discrimination is okay. Perhaps that is what the gentleman said.

Mr. SESSIONS. I would ask an indulgence. It had nothing to do with discrimination. It had to do with a new policy.

And it is true that I did rule and put a self-executing rule in that did answer the question about the desire of the committee to handle this issue, and I did it accordingly. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that no one is going to be able to tell me what the schedule is for the week to come. I will tell you that that is unfortunate.

I hope there is a schedule for the week to come because there is a lot to be done. We haven't finalized Zika. We passed a bill here which we think was inadequate.

We haven't dealt with Flint.

We need to pass Puerto Rico restructuring. I think they have made some progress on that. I congratulate the Speaker and the leader for facilitating that progress.

We don't have a voting rights bill scheduled. We need to do that.

There are a number of other serious pieces of legislation this House needs to consider. We are going to go out next week, and we will have no colloquy next week, Mr. Speaker. There will be no opportunity to discuss the schedule for, obviously, the break, and we will have no schedule for June or the weeks thereafter to do some of the serious business that confronts us and to help some of the people in this country who need help.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, it is clear that nobody on the other side is going to have any response.

I yield back the balance of my time.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2814. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Sevierville, Tennessee, the Dannie A. Carr Veterans Outpatient Clinic.

□ 1230

COMMENDING COMMUNITIES BATTILING THE OPIOID AND HEROIN EPIDEMIC

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend several communities in Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District that are taking a stand in the battle against our Nation's opioid abuse and heroin epidemic.

Last evening I chaired a hearing here on Capitol Hill on this epidemic, and just this morning I learned of two townhall meetings, one held last night in Titusville in Crawford County and

the other held Tuesday evening in Ridgway in Elk County.

These communities, like countless others across Pennsylvania and our Nation, have witnessed firsthand the tragic impact of this epidemic. Elk County is ranked ninth in Pennsylvania in overdose deaths per population of 100,000 people, while Crawford County has seen its overdose deaths double in the past 4 years.

I am proud to see these communities come together to see what can be done to help turn the tide against the scourge of prescription drug abuse and heroin use.

I am also proud of the package passed last week—18 bills—here in the House which will make grant funding available to State and local governments for the creation of opioid reduction programs, create a task force to review prescribing practices, and care for babies who are born opioid dependent.

In the future, I look forward to further partnerships with Federal, State, and local officials, along with these communities, in winning this battle.

VA MEDICAL MARIJUANA

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

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, today the House did do one good thing, and that was to take a major step forward with the historic passage of an amendment that removes the barriers for our Veterans Administration health professionals to discuss alternative treatments—specifically, medical marijuana—with their patients in States like Nevada, where it is legal.

This comes on the heels of action last week addressing the opioid epidemic that is plaguing our Nation, and it is especially heartbreaking in our veteran community where these drugs are being overprescribed for pain treatment and PTSD.

The amendment passed today, which I was pleased to offer and to support, will provide additional tools for our medical professionals in the treatment of our veterans so they won't have to resort to opioids.

I am proud that this amendment did have bipartisan support; but moving forward, we must continue to reform our outdated policies and laws and bring Congress into step with the State legislatures in over half of the States in the country that have moved forward on this issue.

RECOGNIZING GREG PARKER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Greg Parker, founder and president of Parker's Market and gas stations in coastal Georgia and South Carolina.

Mr. Parker found his way to an immensely successful business through

hard work and dedication. Mr. Parker's father ran a gas station in Midway, Georgia, allowing Mr. Parker to learn the business through pumping gas and cleaning customers' windshields.

After graduation from the University of Georgia, Mr. Parker began to work relentlessly in his father's gas station. He managed a convenience store, cooked food for customers, and also pumped gas and cleaned windshields.

Now Parker's has 45 stores up and down the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, with a total of 600 employees. Furthermore, Parker's Market plans to build 17 new stores in the next 13 months. The Savannah Morning News even named him the 2013 Entrepreneur of the Year.

Mr. Parker's service to the First Congressional District of Georgia does not end with his successful business, as he also generously donates each year to local schools and hospitals.

PROVISIONS HARMFUL TO IMMIGRANTS AND AMERICA

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

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Mr. Speaker, last night we voted on the National Defense Authorization Act, and today we voted on a military construction and Veterans Affairs bill. Both contain provisions that are harmful to immigrants and America.

I proposed two amendments to the NDAA, and I am disappointed that they were not given a chance to be voted on.

The NDAA bill that passed prohibits the use of unused military grounds to house unaccompanied immigrant children while their asylum case is being processed. My amendment would have allowed the Office of Refugee Resettlement to increase its shelter capacity by temporarily housing unaccompanied children in unused DOD facilities.

I also offered an amendment that would guarantee DACA recipients with in-demand skills to enlist in our military through the MAVNI program for as long as the program exists. To deny brave and dedicated men and women the opportunity to defend this great Nation is just un-American.

SUPPORTING OUR MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend my colleagues for supporting and passing the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

The NDAA reaffirms our commitment to supporting our men and women in uniform by enhancing pay and benefits for our servicemembers and their families, providing not only for the country as a whole, but also for back home in the 12th Congressional District of Georgia.

It authorizes full funding requested by the Army for construction projects at Fort Gordon—projects that bring state-of-the-art technology and training to our troops—and authorizes funding for the Savannah River Site so that it can continue leading the globe in nuclear waste management.

I am very pleased the committee adopted the Allen amendment expanding Army cyber ROTC programs to those universities already working with our Nation's service academies, like Augusta University in my district.

Simply put, the NDAA is a key piece to our national security, and I was proud to wholeheartedly support it. Our troops deserve it, and our national security depends on it.

#### RECOGNIZING THE GREAT LOSS OF EMILIO NAVAIRA

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the great loss of Grammy-winning Mexican American Tejano and country music star, Emilio Navaira.

Emilio was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1962 and found musical inspiration in not only traditional Tejano legends, but also American country greats such as Willie Nelson and George Strait.

His passion and love for music grew and grew; and when he graduated from McCollum High School in 1980, he attended Texas State University, where he received a music scholarship and majored in music. Although he planned to become a teacher, he ultimately followed his passion and became an award-winning singer, songwriter, and performer in both the U.S. and Mexico markets.

He started his career with Tejano band David Lee Garza y Los Musicales in the late 1980s, and was remembered for sharing the stage several times with another Tejano music legend, Selena.

Emilio, lovingly known as the Garth Brooks of Tejano, was widely credited with introducing Tejano music into the mainstream that we know and love today. Although we mourn the loss of this Mexican American music legend, his memory will live on forever.

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor, and I also rise to challenge.

My honoring is to acknowledge the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial and to honor those who have fallen in battle, and to acknowledge the fact that an officer is killed somewhere in the United States every 60 hours, and there are also 58,930 assaults and 15,404 injuries.

So I salute those who have fallen and offer my sympathy to their families, but I recognize that it is important to honor them, and we do honor them.

That is why I rise today with sadness on what we did on the floor of the House, where we actually said to the LGBT community that serve in the United States military or by contracting work serve the United States Government, that you are not equal. How sad that is. I am looking forward to this House, next week, overturning that dastardly provision that says that one American who comes under the Constitution is not equal.

Finally, let me say that we are suffering from the possibility of the Zika virus, and this House must fully fund for the Zika virus epidemic that is coming.

Mr. Speaker, this week the nation observes National Police Week, as we have since President John F. Kennedy first proclaimed National Peace Officers Memorial Day on May 15, 1962.

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial is the nation's monument to law enforcement officers who have died in the line of duty.

Dedicated on October 15, 1991, the Memorial honors federal, state and local law enforcement officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice for the safety and protection of our nation and its people.

Carved on its walls are the names of 20,789 officers who have been killed in the line of duty throughout U.S. history, dating back to the first known death in 1791.

Added to the Wall this year will be the names of the 123 police officers killed in the line of duty in 2015.

Mr. Speaker, enshrined on the Memorial Wall of Honor also are the names of 1,695 fallen peace officers from the state of Texas, the most of any state, including 114 members of the Houston Police Department who gave their lives to keep their city safe.

I include a list of these fallen heroes from Houston, Texas.

Mr. Speaker, today there are more than 900,000 law enforcement personnel serving the people of our country, the highest amount ever.

About 12 percent of them are female. These brave men and women risk their lives to keep the peace and keep us safe but they are too often taken by the violence they are working to prevent. Every year, a law enforcement officer is killed somewhere in the United States every 60 hours, and there are also 58,930 assaults against our law officers each year, resulting in 15,404 injuries.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Law Enforcement Caucus I am proud to represent the people of the 18th Congressional District of Texas in paying tribute to the 123 fallen heroes who will be joining the 20,789 gallant men and women who gave the last full measure of devotion to the communities they took an oath to protect and serve.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me pay tribute to one of the finest public servants America has produced, Lee Patrick Brown, who is perhaps best known to the law enforcement community as the "The Father of Community Policing."

Lee Brown was appointed in 1982 as the first African-American Chief of Police of the

Houston Police Department, where he pioneered techniques in community policing to reduce crime that still used throughout the country today.

Lee Brown enjoyed a long and distinguished career leading several of the nation's most important and largest police departments, including those of Atlanta, Georgia, and New York City, before becoming the first African American Mayor of Houston, Texas in 1997.

Following Lee Brown as Chief of the Houston Police Department were the following good and true public servants: Elizabeth Watson (1990–1992); Sam Nuchia (1992–1997); Clarence Bradford (1997–2004); Harold Hunt (2004–2009); and Charles McClelland (2010–2016).

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a moment of silence in memory of the officers whose names will be added to the National Peace Officers Memorial Wall of Honor.

#### HOUSTON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEMORIALIZED ON THE WALL OF HONOR

1. TIMOTHY SCOTT ABERNETHY, End of Watch: December 7, 2008, Houston, Texas, P.D.
2. CHARLES H BAKER, End of Watch: August 16, 1979, Houston, Texas, P.D.
3. JOHNNY TERRELL BAMSCH, End of Watch: January 30, 1975, Houston, Texas, P.D.
4. CLAUDE R BECK, End of Watch: December 10, 1971, Houston, Texas, P.D.
5. JACK B BEETS, End of Watch: March 30, 1955, Houston, Texas, P.D.
6. TROY A BLANDO, End of Watch: May 19, 1999, Houston, Texas, P.D.
7. JAMES CHARLES BOSWELL, End of Watch: December 9, 1989, Houston, Texas, P.D.
8. C E BRANON, End of Watch: March 20, 1959, Houston, Texas, P.D.
9. JOHN M CAIN, End of Watch: August 3, 1911, Houston, Texas, P.D.
10. RICHARD H CALHOUN, End of Watch: October 10, 1975, Houston Texas Police Department.
11. DIONICIO M CAMACHO, End of Watch: October 23, 2009, Harris County, Texas, S.O.
12. HENRY CANALES, End of Watch: June 23, 2009, Houston, Texas, P.D.
13. FRANK MANUEL CANTU JR, End of Watch: March 25, 2004, Houston, Texas, P.D.
14. E C CHAVEZ, End of Watch: September 17, 1925, Houston, Texas, P.D.
15. CHARLES ROY CLARK, End of Watch: April 3, 2003, Houston, Texas, P.D.
16. CHARLES ROBERT COATES II, End of Watch: February 23, 1983, Houston, Texas, P.D.
17. PETE CORRALES, End of Watch: January 25, 1925, Houston, Texas, P.D.
18. RUFUS E DANIELS, End of Watch: August 23, 1917, Houston, Texas, P.D.
19. JOHNNIE DAVIDSON, End of Watch: February 19, 1921, Houston, Texas, P.D.
20. WORTH DAVIS, End of Watch: June 17, 1928, Houston, Texas, P.D.
21. KEITH ALAN DEES, End of Watch: March 7, 2002, Houston, Texas, P.D.
22. REUBEN BECERRA DELEON, JR, End of Watch: October 26, 2005, Houston, Texas, P.D.
23. WILLIAM EDWIN DELEON, End of Watch: March 29, 1982, Houston, Texas, P.D.
24. FLOYD T DELOACH JR, End of Watch: June 30, 1965, Houston, Texas, P.D.
25. GEORGE D EDWARDS, End of Watch: June 30, 1939, Houston, Texas, P.D.
26. DAWN SUZANNE ERICKSON, End of Watch: December 24, 1995, Houston, Texas, P.D.
27. J C ETHERIDGE, End of Watch: August 23, 1924, Houston, Texas, P.D.
28. JAMES E FENN, End of Watch: March 14, 1891, Houston, Texas, P.D.

29. E D FITZGERALD, End of Watch: September 30, 1930, Houston, Texas, P.D.
30. C EDWARD FOLLEY, End of Watch: March 10, 1860, Houston, Texas, P.D.
31. JOSEPH ROBERT FREE, End of Watch: October 18, 1912, Houston, Texas, P.D.
32. GUY P GADDIS, End of Watch: January 31, 1994, Houston, Texas, P.D.
33. JAMES T GAMBILL, End of Watch: December 1, 1936, Houston, Texas, P.D.
34. FLORENTINO M GARCIA JR, End of Watch: November 10, 1989, Houston, Texas, P.D.
35. BEN EDDIE GERHART, End of Watch: June 26, 1968, Houston, Texas, P.D.
36. G Q GONZALEZ, End of Watch: February 28, 1960, Houston, Texas, P.D.
37. CHARLES R GOUGENHEIM, End of Watch: April 30, 1955, Houston, Texas, P.D.
38. CARL GREENE, End of Watch: March 14, 1928, Houston, Texas, P.D.
39. LEON GRIGGS, End of Watch: January 31, 1970, Houston, Texas, P.D.
40. MARIA MICHELLE GROVES, End of Watch: April 10, 1987, Houston, Texas, P.D.
41. GARY ALLEN GRYDER, End of Watch: June 29, 2008, Houston, Texas, P.D.
42. ANTONIO GUZMAN JF, End of Watch: January 9, 1973, Houston, Texas, P.D.
43. HOWARD B HAMMOND, End of Watch: August 18, 1946, Houston, Texas, P.D.
44. JAMES DONALD HARRIS, End of Watch: July 13, 1982, Houston, Texas, P.D.
45. DAVID MICHAEL HEALY, End of Watch: November 12, 1994, Houston, Texas, P.D.
46. TIMOTHY AHEARN, End of Watch: June 8, 1978, Houston, Texas, P.D.
47. OSCAR HOPE, End of Watch: June 22, 1929, Houston, Texas, P.D.
48. ELSTON M HOWARD, End of Watch: July 20, 1988, Houston, Texas, P.D.
49. DAVID HUERTA, End of Watch: September 19, 1973, Houston, Texas, P.D.
50. JAMES BRUCE IRBY, End of Watch: June 27, 1990, Houston, Texas, P.D.
51. BOBBY L JAMES, End of Watch: June 26, 1968, Houston, Texas, P.D.
52. JOHN C JAMES, End of Watch: December 12, 1901, Houston, Texas, P.D.
53. RODNEY JOSEPH JOHNSON, End of Watch: September 21, 2006, Houston, Texas, P.D.
54. ED JONES, End of Watch: September 13, 1929, Houston, Texas, P.D.
55. P P JONES, End of Watch: January 30, 1927, Houston, Texas, P.D.
56. FRANK L KELLOGG, End of Watch: November 30, 1955, Houston, Texas, P.D.
57. S A BUSTER KENT, End of Watch: January 12, 1954, Houston, Texas, P.D.
58. JAMES F KILTY, End of Watch: April 8, 1976, Houston, Texas, P.D.
59. KENT DEAN KINCAID, End of Watch: May 23, 1998, Houston, Texas, P.D.
60. LOUIS R KUBA, End of Watch: May 17, 1967, Houston, Texas, P.D.
61. J D LANDRY, End of Watch: December 3, 1930, Houston, Texas, P.D.
62. ROBERT WAYNE LEE, End of Watch: January 31, 1971, Houston, Texas, P.D.
63. FRED MADDOX JR, End of Watch: February 24, 1954, Houston, Texas, P.D.
64. EYDEL MEN MANI, End of Watch: May 19, 2010, Houston, Texas, P.D.
65. A P MARSHALL, End of Watch: November 8, 1937, Houston, Texas, P.D.
66. CHARLES R MCDANIEL, End of Watch: August 4, 1963, Houston, Texas, P.D.
67. E G MEINKE, End of Watch: August 23, 1917, Houston, Texas, P.D.
68. HARRY MERENESS, End of Watch: October 18, 1933, Houston, Texas, P.D.
69. NOEL R MILLER, End of Watch: June 6, 1958, Houston, Texas, P.D.
70. KENNETH L MOODY, End of Watch: November 26, 1969, Houston, Texas, P.D.
71. HORACE MOODY, End of Watch: August 23, 1917, Houston, Texas, P.D.
72. WILLIAM MOSS, End of Watch: September 12, 1983, Houston Airport Police, Texas.
73. DAVE MURDOCK, End of Watch: June 27, 1921, Houston, Texas, P.D.
74. WILLIAM E MURPHY, End of Watch: April 1, 1910, Houston, Texas, P.D.
75. DAVID FRANKLIN NOEL, End of Watch: June 17, 1972, Houston, Texas, P.D.
76. M E PALMER, End of Watch: March 24, 1938, Houston, Texas, P.D.
77. ISAAC PARSON, End of Watch: May 24, 1914, Houston, Texas, P.D.
78. ROSS PATTON, End of Watch: August 23, 1917, Houston, Texas, P.D.
79. W B PHARES, End of Watch: September 30, 1930, Houston, Texas, P.D.
80. HERBERT N PLANER, End of Watch: February 18, 1965, Houston, Texas, P.D.
81. IRA RANEY, End of Watch: August 23, 1917, Houston, Texas, P.D.
82. WINSTON J RAWLINGS, End of Watch: March 29, 1982, Houston, Texas, P.D.
83. JERRY LAWRENCE RILEY, End of Watch: June 18, 1974, Houston, Texas, P.D.
84. JOHN CHARLES RISLEY, End of Watch: October 23, 2000, Harris County, Texas, S.O.
85. SANDRA ANN ROBBINS, End of Watch: March 17, 1991, South Houston, Texas, P.D.
86. GEORGE G ROJAS, End of Watch: January 28, 1976, Houston, Texas, P.D.
87. MICHAEL P ROMAN, End of Watch: January 6, 1994, Houston, Texas, P.D.
88. JOHN ANTHONY SALVAGGIO, End of Watch: November 25, 1990, Houston, Texas, P.D.
89. LOUIS L SANDER, End of Watch: January 21, 1967, Houston, Texas, P.D.
90. JEFFERY SCOTT SANFORD, End of Watch: September 14, 1991, Harris County, Texas, S.O.
91. KATHLEEN C SCHAEFER, End of Watch: August 18, 1982, Houston, Texas, P.D.
92. ROBERT SCHULTEA, End of Watch: August 25, 1956, Houston, Texas, P.D.
93. DARYL WAYNE SHIRLEY, End of Watch: April 28, 1982, Houston, Texas, P.D.
94. RICHARD SNOW, End of Watch: March 17, 1882, Houston, Texas, P.D.
95. BRUNO DAVID SOBOLESKI, End of Watch: April 12, 1991, Houston, Texas, P.D.
96. JERRY LEON SPRUILL, End of Watch: October 27, 1972, Houston, Texas, P.D.
97. R H SULLIVAN, End of Watch: March 9, 1935, Houston, Texas, P.D.
98. JOHN W SUTTLE, End of Watch: August 3, 1959, Houston, Texas, P.D.
99. CUONG HUY TRINH, End of Watch: April 6, 1997, Houston, Texas, P.D.
100. ALBERTO VASQUEZ, End of Watch: May 22, 2001, Houston, Texas, P.D.
101. JAMES T WALKER, End of Watch: March 8, 1963, Houston, Texas, P.D.
102. VICTOR R WELLS III, End of Watch: October 2, 1980, Houston, Texas, P.D.
103. R O WELLS, End of Watch: July 30, 1927, Houston, Texas, P.D.
104. ALBERT CHARLES WILKINS, End of Watch: January 6, 1978, Harris County, Texas, C.O.
105. KEVIN SCOTT WILL, End of Watch: May 29, 2011, Houston, Texas, P.D.
106. HENRY WILLIAMS, End of Watch: February 8, 1886, Houston, Texas, P.D.
107. WILLIAM C WILLIAMS JR, End of Watch: April 16, 1930, Harris County, Texas, S.O.
108. EDD WILLIAMS, End of Watch: January 12, 1974, Harris County, Texas, S.O.
109. JAMES FRANKLIN WILLIS, End of Watch: July 1, 1964, Houston, Texas, P.D.
110. MARVIN ALTON WINTER, End of Watch: December 4, 1937, Harris County, Texas, C.O., Pct. 4
111. ANDREW WINZER, End of Watch: February 18, 1988, Houston, Texas, P.D.
112. JETER YOUNG, End of Watch: June 19, 1921, Houston, Texas, P.D.
113. HERMAN YOUNGST, End of Watch: December 12, 1901, Houston, Texas, P.D.
114. JOE A ZAMARRON, 60-W: 2, End of Watch: April 18, 1981, Houston, Texas, P.D.

#### RECOGNIZING LAUREN MORRIS SCHULMAN

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to recognize the remarkable career of Lauren Morris Schulman. After more than 13 years, Ms. Schulman is retiring as the Florida political director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, AIPAC, the largest pro-Israel advocacy organization in the country.

Lauren began her political career 26 years ago and served in a variety of positions with the late Congressman Bill Lehman, E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Florida State Senator Gwen Margolis, and Miami-Dade County Commissioner Sally Heyman.

Lauren has adroitly mobilized and engaged Florida's pro-Israel community. She has led our citizen activists in building relationships with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, key to the success of the pro-Israel movement.

Lauren has helped all Floridians understand how, against all odds, Israel has become a prospering democracy whose groundbreaking contributions in technology, medicine, and environmental innovation have benefited the world.

Lauren's commitment to our community and the State of Israel is exemplary, and I am proud to call her my constituent and good friend. Our loss is her husband Cliff's and her family's gain. I wish a hearty mazel tov to Lauren and thank her for her invaluable work.

#### ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, MAY 19, 2016, TO MONDAY, MAY 23, 2016

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday, May 23, 2016, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KATKO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is amazing sometimes the way, in the heat of dispute, argument—sometimes

any of us can have it happen to us—people don't think clearly.

I have been here for nearly 11½ years in Congress. It is a tremendous honor to get to be the servant for the people of east Texas. But in that 11½ years, 4 of them the Democrats were in the majority, and my friend from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) was the majority leader during those 4 years, and the rules never changed with regard to how the electronic voting worked.

For the last 11½ years, it has always been the same. And that is, we could take our voting card—and it has a little computer chip in it. It doesn't matter which way we put our card in the box. If the blue light on the box is lit, it means that box is open for voting. Most every other row has a voting box on the back.

We take our card, and we put it in the slot whichever way. It recognizes the one-of-a-kind computer chip that belongs to that 1 of 435 Members, and then you can hit the green button for “yea,” the red button the “nay,” the yellow button for “present.” The blue light is on there. It is next in order on the box, but it can't be pushed. It just lets you know the box is open for voting.

Toward the end of a vote, particularly a 15-minute vote, the Speaker will not have gavelled the vote dead, but oftentimes the box goes dead right before the gavel comes down. Even to that point, you can still change your vote, but it is just when the blue light goes out, you can't do it at the box. You have to come down to the well.

What I have noticed every year for the last 11½ years that I have been here, if we are voting on a 15-minute vote—and all of us have probably done it at one time or another—if you need to change your vote, maybe you looked up and, for example, sometimes one person has multiple amendments, and you see their name and it is their amendment, and you say, “Oh, I was not going to vote for that,” and you vote “no” and you need to change your vote to “yes,” you can still change your vote at the box.

On a 15-minute vote, once you get past 5 minutes, you normally have to come down to the well and get a green card for “yea,” a red card for “nay,” or a yellow card for “present” or “abstaining” and change your vote that way. But on a 5-minute vote or a 2-minute vote, if you need to change your vote, you didn't understand the significance, it constantly happens that people change their vote.

□ 1245

But to change their vote, if you have your voting card, you have been able to change it at the box on a 5-minute vote or a 2-minute vote. Every now and then, before the gavel comes down, the blue light will go off on the box, so you can no longer change your vote or vote at that box. That is when you hear someone yelling, “One more, one more,” and they come rushing down

the aisle to get the vote in before the gavel comes down.

Now, in 11½ years, only one time has there been a massive and gross violation of the rules the way we have followed them in bringing a vote to a conclusion. I can understand my friend from Maryland being sensitive, because this happened on his watch as majority leader. But Republicans were in the minority, and yet there was a vote. I don't even remember if it was a bill or an amendment. I think it was an amendment. But the Republicans voting against the amendment had enough Democrats voting with us that we were bringing down a Democratic amendment or bill, and it was left open for enough time that anybody that wanted to change could have changed.

When the Democrat in the chair felt that enough time had passed, no other changes were being made, and the measure being voted on had failed, then the gavel came down. The rule has always been that when the gavel comes down, there can be no further changing of the vote.

Perhaps, the majority leader, at that time HOYER, had forgotten. But that was the time they violated their own rules. A subsequent investigation confirmed that. They violated the rules and allowed someone whose arm they were twisting to vote after the gavel came down to change the vote, change the outcome of the vote.

That didn't happen here today. And the vote wasn't held open very long at all after the end of the time running out. Sometimes, whether it is Democrats or Republicans in the majority, it runs to zero. But if, in the opinion of the Chair or the Speaker, there is somebody wanting to change their vote or somebody that is making a good faith effort to get here to vote, they will leave the vote open.

Sometimes, like when Speaker PELOSI was meeting with President Obama at the White House and wasn't getting back in time, or Majority Leader HOYER, and they weren't getting back in time, well, that vote would be held open to give them time well beyond the zero, zero, zero, so they could cast that vote. Nobody objected because we knew they were making a good faith effort to get here.

I understand sometimes we forget things that we have been doing for a number of years. And especially in the heat of debate and a verbal battle here on the floor, people can forget what they have been doing for many, many years. But that has been the way the voting and the rules on voting have worked and been interpreted for many years.

So I was greatly surprised to hear the former majority leader challenging on the basis that people didn't come into the well to change their vote on either a 5-minute or a 2-minute vote. Well, they have always been able to change their vote. The voting boxes were open.

Anyway, we all have those mental lapses where we forget things that we

have been doing for years. I mean, it just happens, and especially here on the floor. There is nothing to be taken from former Majority Leader HOYER forgetting how the rules were when he was majority leader and forgetting how they have been all these years since, so no hard feelings. He just had a mental lapse and forgot how the rules have been ever since he has been here the entire time.

There has been a great deal of to-do and a lot of wailing and gnashing of teeth about what I would term the “Iranian crisis” because it truly is a crisis that this administration has enabled Iran to go ahead and develop nuclear weapons to continue down that path. Even though they are supposed to be prohibited, they continued to develop missiles that eventually will be capable of delivering nuclear weapons onto the United States. They have got missiles to deliver them on to Israel right now.

But as Prime Minister Netanyahu so ably has pointed out from this very rostrum right up here, those missiles they are developing now are not for Israel. They can already reach Israel. Those are for the Great Satan.

So it was deeply troubling to hear the confessions and admissions of the White House adviser consultant mouthpiece, Ben Rhodes, reveal that the administration—and I am being careful not to use any specific names. I am addressing generally the administration—that the administration had to lie to the American people and had to lie to the House and Senate about how evil Iran really was and had to talk about how moderate they were when, actually, the fact is, apparently, under the so-called moderate President Rouhani, there have been more people put to death than even under the former President Ahmadinejad. This man is no moderate.

Though the American people were fed lies about the negotiations, they were having to negotiate, either directly or indirectly, with the Ayatollah Khamenei. They don't make big decisions like a nuclear weapons deal, unless the religious leader, the Ayatollah Khamenei, actually agreed, just like his predecessor, the Ayatollah Khomeini.

So just like with the revelations about ObamaCare, now that we have had someone working behind the scenes with the administration who revealed, yes, the reason ObamaCare passed was because people are such fools, they were able to fool them into voting for a bill that was really not anything like what was being represented. And yet along comes Ben Rhodes, and he admits they did the same thing on ObamaCare that they did on the Iranian treaty.

Now, I understand the administration has never called it a treaty, and there are people in the Senate who have not had the courage to call it a treaty, but it is a treaty. You can't change a nuclear proliferation treaty

with an executive agreement or an executive order. It can't be done. It has to be done with another treaty. So, clearly, there are a number of things that made clear that the Iranian deal was a treaty.

It should have been brought to the floor of the Senate. It still should be. It is time. You can do it any time this year. You could do it with 51 votes of the Senate setting aside cloture and saying, the Iranian treaty is a treaty, it is going to allow Iran to have nuclear weapons that will allow them to devastate both the Little Satan, in their opinion Israel, and the Great Satan, the United States, and it needs to be stopped.

So, hopefully, the courage will abound eventually in the Senate and we will get that vote. And therefore, people with standing could go to court and stop the flood of millions of dollars to Iran, which has already said that with the billions of dollars, \$100 billion to \$150 billion in the first year this administration is going to make available, they are going to commit so much more to terrorism than they ever had.

Then we get this story just a few days ago from the Washington Free Beacon entitled, *Iran Shows Off Third Underground Missile Site*. It says:

"Iran's military recently publicized a third underground missile facility and showed the launch of a new ballistic missile through the top of a mountain.

"It was the third time since October that Tehran showed off an extensive network of underground missile facilities. The new video, however, for the first time, shows a missile launch from one of the country's underground launch facilities.

"Disclosure of the new video comes as Iran this week conducted the third launch of a ballistic missile since January, when the nuclear deal aimed at curbing Iran's nuclear weapons development went into effect."

And I would submit, that part of the story is inaccurate. It is being considered to have gone into effect, but it is a treaty that was never ratified by the U.S. Senate, and it is an ineffective treaty. But the Obama administration is choosing to act as if the Iranian agreement really is an effective treaty. Iran has shown they have no intention of following that agreement. They have violated it a number of times.

And the only reason Iran would have the gall to go forward and say, Hey, look, we have got a third underground missile site, we are going to let you see a launch, we don't care that the world knows that we are violating this last agreement with Obama and Kerry and Wendy Sherman that helped give North Korea nuclear weapons in the Clinton administration, we don't care that they know because we have now seen that this administration will not stand up to us, they will let us push them around, they will even let us take their soldiers or their naval officers, their naval seamen captive, violate virtually

every treaty on the treatment of prisoners, humiliate the American sailors, force them to lie on camera, and after all that is said and done, we will get the Secretary of State to come back and thank us.

I mean, it is like from "Animal House," Kevin Bacon being beaten saying, Thank you, sir, may I have another? Iran has figured out they are the senior pledges, and this administration will take a beating and keep asking, Thank you, sir, may I have another? And Iran is all that willing to give them another and another.

The trouble is this isn't a comedy movie, this is real life. Christians and Jews are being targeted, persecuted, and killed in greater numbers than at any time in the history of the world. The Middle East is on fire, except Israel is a place of stability. But if this administration has its will, it will become a powder keg before long as well.

Libya had become more stable. And after the United States went into Iraq, because Saddam Hussein continued to refuse to abide by the orders of the U.N. that were passed by huge majorities, requiring them to disclose what they had, he wouldn't comply, most everybody was—including those who now say, I voted for it, I really wasn't for it—but, at the time, people thought, look, this guy must have something to hide because he is certainly not letting us get in to see what weapons he has. Other reports indicate that they had been taken from Iraq and were no longer present.

But either way, it scared Qadhafi enough that, as some of the Israeli leaders have told me, we were shocked when you provided the firepower, the planes, and the bombs that made it possible to eliminate Qadhafi because, yeah, he had blood on his hands before 2003, but after 2003, he helped you more in fighting terrorism than anybody but us, and you took him out, and look what happened as a result.

□ 1300

It turned Egypt upside down. There are problems in Albania, problems all over North Africa, problems for the Middle East and North Africa both, problems coming down now of radical Islamists in Nigeria and other, more central African countries. They have paid a heavy price for the improper leadership of this administration here in the United States. It is just tragic how many have lost their lives already.

Then we hear reports that in Nigeria—and I heard it when I was in Nigeria and was trying to help the Nigerian families whose daughters had been abducted—that this administration, behind the scenes, was saying: Look, we will help you with Boko Haram, with the terrorism—although they don't like to use that word—with the radical extremism that is occurring in Nigeria. If you will change your laws, violate your religious beliefs, allow same-sex marriage, and pay for abortion, then we will help you.

As one Nigerian Catholic bishop said: Our religious beliefs are not for sale, not to the U.S. President, not to anybody.

I have an article that goes on about the situation with Iran. This is also from May 12: "Kerry's Peculiar Message About Iran for European Banks."

It reads:

"U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry met Thursday in London with a group of European financial institutions for a discussion about 'Iranian banking matters.' The meeting, which followed repeated complaints by Iranian officials that they aren't getting the benefit of the bargain under the nuclear deal, was an effort by the State Department to persuade major non-U.S. banks that doing Iran-related business is not only permitted following the relaxation of Iran sanctions, but is actually encouraged.

"The irony will not be lost on these financial institutions. Most of them were similarly gathered almost 10 years ago by U.S. Treasury Henry Paulson to discuss Iranian banking matters, but that discussion focused on protecting the integrity of the global financial system against the risk posed by Iran.

"In the decade that followed, the George W. Bush and Obama administrations, as well as the U.K. and other governments, the European Union, and the United Nations, all imposed extensive sanctions targeting Iran's illicit and deceptive conduct. Banks were briefed extensively and repeatedly by the U.S. Treasury Department on the details of Iran's conduct. The Financial Action Task Force, the global standard-setting body for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, warned about the financial crime risks posed by Iran as a jurisdiction. The result: Iran became a financial pariah.

"No one has claimed that Iran has ceased to engage in much of the same conduct for which it was sanctioned, including actively supporting terrorism and building and testing ballistic missiles; but now Washington is pushing non-U.S. banks to do what is still illegal for American banks to do.

"This is a very odd position for the U.S. Government to be taking."

It is shocking that this administration continues to be complicit with the largest supporter of terrorism in the world.

How many lives will be lost because of this complicity?

There was a time when America would not tolerate the kind of treatment of Americans that occurred to our seamen when they were taken captive. Not only did we not come to their defense, we praised Iran and thanked them for being so gracious for the manner in which they abused our sailors.

This article goes on. It reads:

"On the one hand, Washington is continuing to prohibit American banks and companies from doing Iran-related business. In February, the FATF"—that is the Financial Action Task

Force—"reaffirmed its prior concerns about the 'serious threat' Iran poses to the international financial system, urging countries to apply effective countermeasures. The U.S. Treasury Department's designation of Iran, including its central bank and financial institutions, as a primary money laundering concern also still stands. As part of that designation, Treasury determined that 'the international financial system is increasingly vulnerable to the risk that otherwise responsible financial institutions will, unwittingly, participate in Iran's illicit activities.'

"On the other hand, Mr. Kerry wants non-U.S. banks to do business with Iran without a U.S. repudiation of its prior statements about the associated financial crime risks. There are no assurances as to how such activity would subsequently be viewed by U.S. regulatory and law enforcement authorities, which might seek to take enforcement action against banks that enter the Iranian market and run afoul of complicated U.S. restrictions. The State Department neither controls nor plays any meaningful role in the enforcement decisions of these authorities.

"Washington has warned repeatedly that the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps controls broad swaths of the Iranian economy. The IRGC remains sanctioned by both the United States and the European Union because of the central role it plays in Iran's illicit conduct. When the U.S., EU, and U.N. removed sanctions from several hundred Iranian banks and companies, there were no assurances that the conduct of those banks and companies had changed.

"This will present a challenge for European banks. HSBC is endeavoring to implement consistent and high standards across its global operations, designed to combat financial crime and prevent abuse by illicit actors. We have more work to do, but achieving that objective is one of our highest priorities. This approach is rightly expected by our regulators, including in the U.K. and the U.S.

"Our decisions will be driven by the financial crime risks and the underlying conduct. For these reasons, HSBC has no intention of doing any new business involving Iran. Governments can lift sanctions, but the private sector is still responsible for managing its own risk and, no doubt, will be held accountable if it falls short."

That was from May 12, and it appears to be somebody who certainly knows the banking business.

I would like to comment a bit about, again, our illegal immigration problems and our porous borders because the administration continues to act as if all is well—all is well—when it is not well.

An article from May 19: "Previously Deported Illegal Alien Allegedly Killed Prom Teen."

"The man that Houston police say was driving drunk and evading arrest

when he crashed into a car, killing a young woman on her way home from the prom, is listed by Federal officials as a previously deported illegal alien."

"Edin Palacios-Rodas, a 27-year-old previously deported illegal alien from Guatemala, has now had an immigration detainer placed on him after being processed into the Harris County Jail on one count of felony murder and one count of felony evading resulting in death and serious bodily injury."

It is still going on. With that going on, this administration continues to push for and has allies in Congress pushing for what they are calling sentencing reform when, actually, it won't be reform as much as it will be rather devastating. The pendulum on criminal justice swings back and forth. Most history shows that it has always been and probably will always be, whether a totalitarian government or a democratic republic such as ours.

My friend in the Senate, Senator JEFF SESSIONS, has an article, again, from May 19 that reads:

"Senator JEFF SESSIONS warns that Congress must be careful to ensure the sentencing reductions bills pending before Congress did not boost already rising crime rates and 'sign death warrants' for innocent victims."

"The Sentencing Reform and Correction Act, which the Alabama Republican opposes, hews to Obama's anti-law enforcement agenda and could cost an enormous human toll, Senator SESSIONS said. 'Frankly, this is Obama's policy and the Attorney General who he's appointed, Loretta Lynch's policy, and Eric Holder's before her, to basically cut people's sentences that have been lawfully imposed throughout this country, and it's impacting public safety and will continue to do so in the future.'

"The Senator also highlighted many high-profile cop killings as the Obama administration makes police work more difficult.

"He said, 'In the last year, we've lost 123 police officers, 35 in the first 4 months of 2016. Violent crimes and murders have increased across the country at alarming rates. Let me just share with my colleagues some of the things we're seeing in violent crime. Recently, the Major Cities Chiefs of Police Association, a long-established group, called an emergency meeting to deal with the numbers I'm going to share with you today.'

"The numbers I will quote represent the percentage increase in total murders in the first quarter of this year, 2016, over the first quarter . . . of 2015. Las Vegas: 82 percent increase."

This is the murder increase.

"Dallas, Texas: 73 percent increase. Chicago: 70 percent. Jacksonville, Florida: 67 percent. Newark, New Jersey: 60 percent increase. Miami-Dade: 38 percent. Los Angeles: 33 percent."

And on and on.

"These are substantial increases in crime. According to FBI statistics released just this year, the number of

violent crimes committed across the country was up in the first half of 2015 compared with the same period of 2014."

So, actually, we are going up and up, and the percentage increase in these cities of 82 percent, 73 percent, and a 70 percent increase is even more dramatic than that when you go back 2 years.

Sessions also quoted FBI Director James Comey's concerns about the rising tide of crime.

"I was very worried about it last fall, and I am, in many ways, more worried because the numbers are not only going up, they're continuing to go up in most of those cities faster than they were going up last year. Something is happening. I don't know what the answer is, but, holy cow, do we have a problem."

Yes, we do have a problem. One of the answers is mentioned in this article, again, from May 19, entitled: "Obama doesn't think rapists, armed robbers, drug dealers are criminals." I think I found the euphemism of the year.

"According to Team Obama, criminals should now be declared 'justice-involved individuals.'

"The neo-Orwellianism comes to us from the bizarre flurry of last-minute dictates, regulations, and bone-chilling threats, collectively known to fanboys as Obama's Gorgeous Good-bye.

"In another of those smiley faced but deeply sinister 'dear colleague' letters sent to universities and colleges this week, Obama's Education Secretary, John King, discouraged colleges from asking applicants whether they were convicted criminals."

□ 1315

It used to be a matter of common sense. Most Americans wanted to know.

Especially in dormitories that have now become co-ed, where you have men and women living in and with and around each other, it was considered valuable information to know if your daughter was going to be living in, around, or with a convicted rapist. That was thought to be good information, but apparently that is no longer considered by this administration as good information.

People all across America have shown an interest in knowing whether there are child molesters in their neighborhood where their children are growing up and children are playing around the area. They want to know if their child is at risk because they know there is a significant recidivism rate, particularly among child molesters.

Yet, this administration says it is time to stop calling criminals criminals. Again, that is in keeping with the unwillingness to call radical Islamist, as the Muslim leader of Egypt, our friend, President el-Sisi, calls it—I mean, it is radical Islamists. He has had the courage to tell imams themselves that we have to get control again of Islam and wrestle it back away from the radical Islamists.

As my friend, Carolyn Glick, pointed out in *The Jerusalem Post*, by this administration's refusal to call radical Islam radical Islam, it betrays our allies who are Muslim—like President el-Sisi in Egypt—who are wanting Muslims to stand up and say that these Islamists should not be allowed to represent our religion because they know that they do.

When you have a man with multiple degrees in Islamic studies saying that, yes, radical Islam is the ultimate Islam and, on the other hand, you have a President who did go to school in Indonesia in Muslim schools and elementary school but does not have any degrees in Islamic studies, like the world expert in Islamic studies, al-Qaradawi, well, one is President of the United States with no degrees in Islamic studies, and he says it is not Islam. But a man who has studied Islam his whole life and has multiple degrees, including a Ph.D., says not only is it Islam, as the head of ISIS as he is, this is Islam the way it should be.

We should be giving assistance to our allies, giving them cover by not going on with this facade where this administration refuses to call radical Islam radical Islam. They call radical Islamic terrorism exactly what it is. They are not helping our friends around the world that are trying to stand up and do the right thing.

You could go back to Libya, the attack of Benghazi. We now know from what has been gathered from emails and information that Secretary Clinton basically told the President of Libya: We know that this Benghazi attack was not on a video, in essence, and that it was a planned attack. She told her daughter.

Yet, she went out, as did Susan Rice, representing this administration and told us all, oh, it was all about the video; telling victims families that we are going to get the guy who did the video. Victims families from Benghazi have told me personally, when Secretary Clinton said we are going to get the guys that did the videos, which she now says she didn't say—how tragic is that?

So basically calling these victims' families liars. But the families say, when she said we will get the guy that did the video, they were infuriated. They said: We didn't care about the guy that did some video. We wanted our government to get the guys that killed our loved one, and that was not the message.

You have to understand that there were a lot of things to do, there were promises to keep, and miles to go before they slept. But we don't know if they just went to bed and slept.

When they found out the personal ambassador of the Secretary of State was missing, Clinton and President Obama, did they just go to bed?

They won't tell us.

We know President Obama had a very important engagement the next day. He had to fly out early to Las Vegas for

a big campaign speech. We know. We understand. Hey, that was more pressing. We got that. We understand. To him, that was more pressing.

What do you do? Do you go to sleep when you get word that your personal ambassador is missing?

For the first time since 1979, an ambassador ends up being killed. He wasn't given adequate protection.

Now, we are hearing more and more reports from people that the assets were there to go help. They could have saved at least two, maybe more of the four, but they were not allowed to go and save the American heroes.

Well, there is an article from *Conservative Review* entitled "Busted: The 10 Most Dangerous Myths About Criminal Justice Reform" that is being pushed especially by this administration. And we do have some colleagues here in the House and Senate that are as well.

"Myth number one: The prison population keeps growing, even though crime is declining."

"Fact: The D.C. intelligentsia argues our criminal justice system is in dire need of reform. But ask anyone outside the beltway, and they'll give you a different definition of 'broken.' Many Americans would agree that current laws are too lenient on criminals and disregard the victim all too often. It was the tough reforms put into place during the Reagan years and in the '90s that produced the sharpest decline in violent crime on record. Those reforms, coupled with more aggressive policing, led to the only positive social trend in public policy in recent memory. That trend is now being reversed precisely as incarceration rates decline and Obama and his allies ratchet up the war against law enforcement. While correlation doesn't necessarily prove causation, the correlation is indeed striking and in conjunction with the defanging of local police departments, the release of tens of thousands of Federal prisoners can only result in exacerbating this negative trajectory."

From the information that the FBI provided to Senator SESSIONS, we know about maybe less than 1 percent of Federal inmates in Federal prison are there for possession of a controlled substance; that most are there for more. Ninety-nine percent or so are there for more than that.

But those that have been involved in the criminal justice system, both in the State side, as I was, and on the Federal side—I mean, we work with each other. And we know the Federal Government never had interest, that I ever saw, in simple possession cases.

Where the Federal Government had interest is if a real bad guy—maybe he had been involved in a shooting, a killing, a robbing, a possession—but they wanted him to turn on his boss so they could get the bigger fish. They had to offer something to get him to turn, and they would offer—I have seen it many times—okay, we can't have a plea agreement where we set a certain sen-

tence, as they do in State court, but what we can do is agree to drop all the charges, except this one possession.

So the sentence is not that great. Whatever the judge does won't be that great. It won't have the weapons charge in there, even though he used a weapon and engaged in violent activity, if he will help us get Mr. Big. That happens. I have seen it happened.

Back in the early '80s, when I was court appointed in Federal court, I had approaches like that with regard to my clients: What can you help us with, and here are the charges we are willing to drop, even though we know we can prove them.

Yet, this administration acts like that never happens and that, obviously, all these people in prison because of drug charges are really non-violent. That is garbage. That is why the crime rate keeps going up as this administration forces the release of more and more people.

This article points out another myth: "There are millions of people incarcerated in American prisons for no good reason."

"Fact: While there are approximately 1.5 million people incarcerated in American jails, prisons, and other institutions, only 195,900 are Federal inmates (a 10-year low). And only 159,000 in the Federal system are housed in actual prisons. The rest are in privately managed facilities, home confinement, short-term detention, long-term boarders, residential reentry centers, pre-trial/presentence holding, et cetera. At least 25 percent of the Federal prison population is comprised of illegal aliens and possibly more who are non-citizens. We should save money by releasing those criminals and deporting them."

What good does it do to deport somebody now when the border is so wide open?

"Myth number 3: Incarceration costs so much money and criminal justice reform will save billions."

Well, without reading through the whole article, I can tell you that is garbage as well.

Myth number 4: "This bill will only release low level, nonviolent drug offenders."

As I pointed out, that is simply not the case. It is a good article.

Myth number 5: "We have a big government culture of overcriminalization that threatens liberty."

Well, the biggest problem of overcriminalization is when Congress has passed a law that says you can go to prison for violating any of the regulations regarding this subject, and then bureaucrats in some cubicle somewhere put some regulations in place under this administration—sometimes 80,000 pages of new regulations a year—and people, as the Heritage Foundation has said before in one of their books, are probably all violating three or four Federal laws a day.

One other thing I wanted to touch on because it has been debated and a lot of

allegations made, people are trying to assert that Republicans somehow are supportive of the old ways of slavery.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to read from the Democratic Party Platform of 1856. This is a part of the platform. This is the belief of the Democratic Party, the national party:

“That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists”—that is those who wanted to end slavery—“or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery . . . are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts”—talking about the end of slavery—“have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.”

The Democratic Party Platform of 1856 also declares that “new States” to the Union should be admitted “with or without domestic slavery, as the State may elect.”

The Platform that year also says that “we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories . . . to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery.”

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The platform of 1860 of the national Democratic Party, in seeking to uphold the Fugitive Slave Act, states: “The enactments of the State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Act are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.”

The 14th Amendment, giving full citizenship to freed slaves, passed in 1868 with 94 percent Republican support and zero percent Democratic support in Congress. The 15th Amendment, giving freed slaves the right to vote, passed in 1870 with 100 percent Republican support and zero percent Democratic support in Congress.

The Constitution of 1902 in the State of Virginia disenfranchised about 90 percent of the Black men who still voted at the beginning of the 20th century and nearly half of the White men. The number of eligible African American voters fell from about 147,000 in 1901 to about 10,000 by 1905. The measure was supported almost entirely by Virginia State Democrats.

In 1924, the Democratic National Convention convened in New York at Madison Square Garden. The convention is commonly known as the Klanbake due to the overwhelming influence of the Ku Klux Klan in the party.

In 1964, the Democratic Party led a 75-day filibuster against the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Leading the Democrats in

their opposition to civil rights for African Americans was a member of the Democratic Party, Senator Robert Byrd from West Virginia, who was known to be a recruiter for the Ku Klux Klan. Senator Byrd spoke directly about the Civil Rights Act in a 14-hour filibuster, proclaiming: “Men are not equal today, and they were not created equal in 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was written. Men and races of men differ in appearance, ways, physical power, mental capacity, creativity, and vision.”

The Democratic Party identified itself as the “White man’s party” and demonized the Republican Party as being dominated by African Americans.

So it is interesting to hear these rewritten parts of our history. When you know the hearts and minds of the people on the Republican side of the aisle, you find out there is nobody who wants slavery. We wish that slavery that held this Nation back—because as DANIEL WEBSTER used to preach and John Quincy Adams used to preach, how was a good God going to keep blessing America when we were treating brothers and sisters in Christ this way, putting them in chains and bondage? America was harmed. It was devastating to African American lives to be placed in slavery—the degradation, the humiliation. I am grateful to be part of the party that stood up and made the change.

But more than the Republican Party, the Judeo-Christian beliefs, especially in the 1700s after the Great Awakening, the First Great Awakening in America, revival in America where people turned to God, became Christians, they understood travesties better by understanding the Bible. They stood up, and they demanded equal rights for people, and it led to a revolution.

In the 1800s, there was a lot of debauchery, but during the Second Great Awakening, churches were really the core behind the abolitionist movement. We should never be putting brothers and sisters in chains. That is an abomination. It held America back. It helped greatly prevent America from reaching the heights that it would once slavery was gone.

But then even after slavery was gone, as a result of the great Republican father of our party, Abraham Lincoln, as he is sometimes referred to, people were not treated equally. As I just read, even in Virginia, this great State of Virginia, Democrats were determined to prevent African Americans from voting, and they were successful in large degree.

Mr. Speaker, I think a good way to finish today is to go back to the final argument. We have the entire final argument from John Quincy Adams. He was elected President in 1824. He was defeated by Andrew Jackson in 1828. But in 1830 he did an incredible thing that no one has ever done since. After being President, he ran for Congress, for the House of Representatives. He didn’t even run for Senate. He ran for

the House of Representatives. He believed God was calling him. As William Wilberforce believed God had called him to bring an end to slavery in Great Britain, Adams believed God was calling him back into government after being defeated as President, that he would lower himself to run for the House of Representatives. He got elected in 1830.

Speech after speech was against slavery. How can we expect God to bless America when we are treating brothers and sisters with chains and bondage? Sermons were so powerful that those sermons given against slavery, as he filed bills to end slavery, to free specific slaves over and over, those sermons he preached on the floor of the House right down the hall had a powerful impact on a homely-looking guy with an unpleasant sounding voice named Abraham Lincoln. He overlapped briefly before the massive stroke that took John Quincy Adams out.

Adams knew when he died back in the Speaker’s suite that he had not done what he thought God had called him to do—end slavery. It was 1848. But we now know, and Lincoln knew and said as much, as Steve Mansfield was telling me. He wrote a great book on Lincoln’s struggle with God. He knew that those speeches on the House floor down the hall, they didn’t end slavery, but they materially changed the attitude and affected that man named Abraham Lincoln that, 13 years after Adams would die, he would see to slavery’s end.

At the end of his argument, he was afraid he had not prevailed on behalf of Africans who were taken as captives by another African tribe, sold into slavery, and taken to the African coast. They were put on a ship and taken to the Caribbean, where they were put on a smaller ship called the *Amistad*.

“*Amistad*” is a great movie. Longview, Texas, native Matthew McConaughey plays the trial lawyer representing the Africans. Their position was: We are not anybody’s property. When the Africans took over the ship, landed accidentally in America, the Spanish said: These people are our property, and this ship is ours. Let us go. The Africans’ version: Hey, we are not anybody’s property. We want to go home.

That case was argued downstairs in the old Supreme Court Chamber. Adams knew if he didn’t do an adequate job, those Africans would leave in chains, their children would wear chains; and he was scared to death that he would not have been up to the job, and, as a result, there would be more suffering.

We have his exact argument. He finished like this. This is after he had been President.

He said: “Little did I imagine that I should ever again be required to claim the right of appearing in the capacity of an officer of this Court; yet such has been the dictate of my destiny—and I

appear again to plead the cause of justice, and now of liberty and life, in behalf of many of my fellow men, before that same Court, which in a former age I had addressed in support of rights of property I stand again, I trust for the last time, before the same Court.”

He goes on to say: “I stand before the same Court, but not before the same judges—nor aided by the same associates—nor resisted by the same opponents. As I cast my eyes—“ he stood looking at the judges—“along those seats of honor and of public trust, now occupied by you, they seek in vain for one of those honored and honorable persons whose indulgence listened then to my voice. Marshall—Cushing—Chase—Washington—Johnson—Livingston—Todd—where are they? Where is that eloquent statesman and learned lawyer who was my associate counsel in the management of that cause, Robert Goodloe Harper? Where is that brilliant luminary, so long the pride of Maryland and of the American bar, then my opposing counsel, Luther Martin? Where is the excellent clerk of that day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa, as a monument of his abhorrence of the African slave-trade, Elias B. Caldwell? Where is the marshal—where are the criers of the Court? Alas. Where is one of the very judges of the Court, arbiters of life and death, before whom I commenced this anxious argument, even now prematurely closed? Where are they all? Gone. Gone. All gone—gone from the services which, in their day and generation, they faithfully rendered to their country. From the excellent characters which they sustained in life, so far as I have had the means of knowing, I humbly hope, and fondly trust, that they have gone to receive the rewards of blessedness on high. In taking, then, my final leave of this Bar, and of this honorable Court, I can only . . . “a fervent petition to Heaven, that every member of it may go to his final account with as little of earthly frailty to answer for as those illustrious dead, and that you may, every one”—talking to the judges—“after the close of a long and virtuous career in this world, be received at the portals of the next with the approving sentence—“Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.””

We should all hope as such.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1635. An act to authorize the Department of State for fiscal year 2016, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on May 18, 2016, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 4957. To designate the Federal building located at 99 New York Avenue, N.E., in the District of Columbia as the “Ariel Rios Federal Building”.

H.R. 4923. To establish a process for the submission and consideration of petitions for temporary duty suspensions and reductions, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 23, 2016, at noon for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5391. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Legal, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Registration of Securities Transfer Agents (RIN: 3064-AE41) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5392. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Regulations under the Americans With Disabilities Act (RIN: 3046-AB01) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5393. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Deeming Tobacco Products To Be Subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as Amended by the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act; Restrictions on the Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products and Required Warning Statements for Tobacco Products [Docket No.: FDA-2014-N-0189] (RIN: 0910-AG38) received May 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5394. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Exempt External Power Supplies Under the EPS Service Parts Act of 2014 [Docket No.: EERE-2015-BT-CRT-0013] (RIN: 1904-AD53) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5395. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-393, “Home Purchase Assistance

Program Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5396. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-391, “Marijuana Possession Decriminalization Clarification Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5397. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-390, “Notary Public Fee Enhancement Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5398. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-389, “Closing of a Public Alley in Square 697, S.O. 15-26230, Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5399. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-387, “Closing of a Public Alley in Square 342, S.O. 14-21629, Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5400. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-386, “Tree Canopy Protection Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5401. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-380, “Higher Education Licensure Commission Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5402. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-381, “Business Improvement Districts Sunset Repeal Temporary Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5403. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-382, “Civic Associations Public Space Permit Fee Waiver Temporary Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5404. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-383, “Tax Sale Resource Center Clarifying Temporary Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5405. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-384, “Revised Synthetics Abatement and Full Enforcement Drug Control Temporary Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5406. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-379, “DMPED Procurement Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5407. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-385, “Caregiver Advise, Record, and Enable Amendment Act of 2016”, pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87

Stat. 814) (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5408. A letter from the Acting Director, Planning and Policy Analysis, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program: Options B and C (RIN: 3206-AM96) received May 16, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5409. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska: Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 150916863-6211-02] (RIN: 0648-XE590) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5410. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's interim final rule — Enhanced Document Requirements and Captain Training Requirements To Support Use of the Dolphin Safe Label on Tuna Products [Docket No.: 160204080-6080-01] (RIN: 0648-BF73) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5411. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 150903814-5999-02] (RIN: 0648-XE564) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5412. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Adjustment of Georges Bank and Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Yellowtail Flounder Annual Catch Limits [Docket No.: 160202070-6070-01] (RIN: 0648-XE427) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5413. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area; American Fisheries Act; Amendment 111 [Docket No.: 150817730-6320-02] (RIN: 0648-BF29) received May 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5414. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. ACT 21-388, "Made in DC Program Establishment Act of 2016", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5415. 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-2015-3147; Directorate Identifier

2014-NM-094-AD; Amendment 39-18479; AD 2016-08-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5416. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2016-0068; Directorate Identifier 2015-CE-037-AD; Amendment 39-18484; AD 2016-08-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5417. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2015-4811; Directorate Identifier 2015-NM-104-AD; Amendment 39-18481; AD 2016-08-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5418. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters (formerly Eurocopter France) [Docket No.: FAA-2015-5914; Directorate Identifier 2014-SW-056-AD; Amendment 39-18472; AD 2016-07-27] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5419. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2015-4810; Directorate Identifier 2015-NM-090-AD; Amendment 39-18475; AD 2016-07-30] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5420. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2015-4204; Directorate Identifier 2015-NM-001-AD; Amendment 39-18482; AD 2016-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5421. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters (previously Eurocopter France) [Docket No.: FAA-2015-4112; Directorate Identifier 2014-SW-043-AD; Amendment 39-18471; AD 2016-07-26] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5422. 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-2016-5458; Directorate Identifier 2016-NM-027-AD; Amendment 39-18473; AD 2016-07-28] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5423. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aviation, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2016-5457; Directorate Identifier 2016-CE-008-AD; Amendment 39-18469; AD 2016-07-24] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5424. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Piper Aircraft, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2016-5432; Directorate Identifier 2016-CE-009-AD; Amendment 39-18466; AD 2016-07-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5425. 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-2015-5813; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-111-AD; Amendment 39-18460; AD 2016-07-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5426. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (Operations) Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2015-1279; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-049-AD; Amendment 39-18454; AD 2016-07-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5427. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters (Previously Eurocopter France) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0333; Directorate Identifier 2013-SW-025-AD; Amendment 39-18474; AD 2016-07-29] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5428. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Defense and Space S.A. (Formerly Known As Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2015-4809; Directorate Identifier 2015-NM-012-AD; Amendment 39-18463; AD 2016-07-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5429. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Aviation Training Device Credit for Pilot Certification [Docket No.: FAA-2015-1846; Amdt. Nos. 61-136, 141-18] (RIN: 2120-AK71) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5430. A letter from the Trial Attorney, FRA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Positive Train Control Systems [Docket No.: FRA-2016-0012, Notice No. 1] (RIN: 2130-AC56)

received May 17, 2016, 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.

5431. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace, South Bend, WA [Docket No.: FAA-2015-3771; Airspace Docket No.: 15-ANM-28] received May 17, 2016, 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.

5432. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2015-1426; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-200-AD; Amendment 39-18462; AD 2016-07-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5433. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0775; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-046-AD; Amendment 39-18467; AD 2016-07-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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.

5434. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2015-8136; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-189-AD; Amendment 39-18480; AD 2016-08-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2016, 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. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4894. A bill to repeal title II of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Rept. 114-574, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 496. A bill to establish the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area in the State of California, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-575). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4680. A bill to prepare the National Park Service for its Centennial in 2016 and for a second century of promoting and protecting the natural, historic, and cultural resources of our National Parks for the enjoyment of present and future generations, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-576, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 5293. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-577). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Agriculture and Education and the Workforce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4680 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Agriculture, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4894 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 5282. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to improve the consumer reporting system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. TROTT, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia):

H.R. 5283. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to reform certain forfeiture procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and 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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5284. A bill to eliminate the individual and employer health coverage mandates under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, to expand beyond that Act the choices in obtaining and financing affordable health insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, 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. MARINO (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 5285. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to require the annual human rights reports to include information on the institutionalization of children and the subjection of children to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, unnecessary detention, and denial of the right to life, liberty, and the security of persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 5286. A bill to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOSTER (for himself, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. KIND, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. QUIGLEY):

H.R. 5287. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with an option to provide medical assistance to individuals between the ages of 22 and 64 for inpatient services to treat substance use disorders at certain facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 5288. A bill to provide for the establishment of clean technology consortia to enhance the economic, environmental, and energy security of the United States by promoting domestic development, manufacture, and deployment of clean technologies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. STIVERS (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 5289. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the energy credit for certain high-efficiency linear generator property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 5290. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to qualify homeless youth and veterans who are full-time students for purposes of the low income housing tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 5291. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced consumer protection for air passengers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CURBELO of Florida (for himself and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 5292. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, relating to hiring of certain air traffic control specialists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 5294. A bill to invalidate the reinterpretation of title IX through guidance issued by the Department of Education and the Department of Justice on May 13, 2016; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada (for himself and Mr. NOLAN):

H.R. 5295. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide annual minimum and maximum cost-of-living increases for Social Security beneficiaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLDING (for himself, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. NUNES, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. TIBERI):

H.R. 5296. A bill to make Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation a distinct entity within the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEADOWS (for himself, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. SANFORD):

H.R. 5297. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require inclusion of the taxpayer's social security number to claim the refundable portion of the child tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 5298. A bill to establish requirements regarding quality dates and safety dates in food labeling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 5299. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the United States Army Dust Off crews of the Vietnam War, collectively, in recognition of their extraordinary heroism and life-saving actions in Vietnam; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5300. A bill to prohibit any appropriation of funds to the National Park Service for the of study how artificial light affects the movements and behavior of insects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. NEUGEBAUER):

H.R. 5301. A bill to exempt small seller financiers from certain licensing requirements and debt-to-income requirements for qualified mortgages; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 5302. A bill to authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue an order continuing a stay of a hydroelectric license for the Mahoney Lake hydroelectric project in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 741. A resolution recognizing the importance of nonprofit organizations to the economy of the United States and expressing support for designation of September as "Nonprofit Organization (NPO) Recognition Month"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 5282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 5283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Recognizing that numerous federal criminal law statutes (through which federal civil asset forfeiture is enacted) have tenuous constitutional justifications, this reform bill embeds and advances constitutional principles found in the Fourth, Fifth, Tenth Amendments. The bill also derives authority from Congress' Article I, Section 8, clause 9 authority to "constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court." This authority includes the rules and procedures used by inferior federal courts.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Consistent with Congress' power to tax, the authority to enact this legislation is found in Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution. Additionally, consistent with original understanding of the Commerce Clause, the authority to enact this legislation is found in Clause 3 of Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 5286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 5287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 5288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 5289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1—The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debt and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 5290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 5291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CURBELO of Florida:

H.R. 5292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which

states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 5294.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Amendment X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada:

H.R. 5295.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof.

By Mr. HOLDING:

H.R. 5296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 5297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 5298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 5299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I Section 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 5300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7—"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 5301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 ("To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes")

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 5302.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

"The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by

this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 194: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. EMMER of Minnesota, Mr. HARDY, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 448: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 816: Mr. FLORES and Mr. YOUNG of Iowa.

H.R. 969: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 1062: Mr. FLEISCHMANN and Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 1192: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 1197: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H.R. 1233: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1398: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1519: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 1600: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2035: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2274: Mr. HECK of Washington and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2278: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia and Mr. GROTHMAN.

H.R. 2350: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 2404: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 2513: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 2737: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. CAPUANO, and Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 2752: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 3007: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 3012: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 3514: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 3516: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 3684: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 3706: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 3871: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 3880: Mr. CULBERSON and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 3957: Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 3965: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 4223: Mr. HECK of Washington and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 4262: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 4298: Mr. LOUDERMILK.

H.R. 4301: Mr. LONG.

H.R. 4307: Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 4365: Mr. LANCE, Mr. ROSKAM, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 4460: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 4514: Mr. ISSA, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 4526: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 4534: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 4592: Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. Curbelo of Florida, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. BASS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. HAHN and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 4626: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. BOST, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 4715: Mr. BENISHEK and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 4730: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 4768: Mr. YODER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. GOWDY and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 4773: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 4775: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. BARLETTA, and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 4816: Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 4842: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 4847: Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 4848: Mr. MICA.

H.R. 4893: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 4907: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 4955: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 4956: Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 4994: Mrs. DINGELL.

H.R. 5006: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 5025: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 5044: Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. TITUS, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 5073: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 5076: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 5090: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 5143: Mrs. TIPTON.

H.R. 5147: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 5166: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WALKER, Mr. DUNCAN

of South Carolina, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. GRAMHAM, and Mr. STUTZMAN.

H.R. 5168: Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. MICA.

H.R. 5203: Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 5210: Mr. FORBES and Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 5213: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mrs. NOEM, and Mr. YOUNG of Iowa.

H.R. 5224: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. BRAT, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PITTS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona,

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. POMPEO.

H.R. 5230: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

H.R. 5237: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 5254: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 5275: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. HARPER and Mrs. WALORSKI.

H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. NOLAN.

H. Con. Res. 128: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ROSS, Mrs. BLACK and Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania.

H. Con. Res. 129: Mr. NADLER and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H. Res. 94: Ms. LEE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H. Res. 494: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. JONES, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H. Res. 686: Mr. BEYER, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. CAPPAS, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. ELLISON.

H. Res. 717: Mr. HECK of Washington.

H. Res. 729: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ISSA, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DONOVAN, and Mr. SIRES.

#### AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 4974

OFFERED BY: MR. PERRY

AMENDMENT No. 11: At the end of the bill, before the short title, add the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce Executive Order 13502.