

host of people, including members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Representatives WELCH and LOEBSACK. This bill has a basic goal: ensuring that all Americans' phone calls go through.

Several years ago, the Federal Communications Commission found that telephone customers were having significant problems with call completion in rural areas. Consumers were reporting false busy signals, calls not arriving, or long pauses after dialing the number. This matters not just for rural Americans, but also for people like my constituents in the Chicago area who want to reach loved ones across the country. We need reliable telephone service to keep us all connected.

Call completions are often related to intermediate providers, the middleman hired to route calls. H.R. 2566 requires intermediate providers to register with the FCC and comply with service quality standards. This is a very important step to make sure that we can stay connected to one another. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. YOUNG), the principal author of the bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak in support of the Improving Rural Call Quality and Reliability Act I introduced in a bipartisan manner with my colleague from Vermont, Representative PETER WELCH.

Each month as I meet with Iowans in each of the 16 counties making up the great Third District of Iowa, I hear how rural America is struggling. The recent economic downturn has led to people leaving rural areas to seek opportunities elsewhere.

In my home State of Iowa, rural communities are working to reverse these trends by attracting new businesses and amenities and opportunities for their residents. Now, communication is key to any business' success in reaching customers; yet in our rural communities across America, calls are not getting through or the connection and the quality are poor.

Telephone companies often rely on intermediate providers to route calls from large networks to local service providers, sometimes to mixed results. But dropped, looped, poor-quality calls do not just hurt small businesses and consumers; they also hurt our families in need of emergency assistance and public services.

Mr. Speaker, a family facing an emergency must be able to trust they will be able to reach assistance no matter where they live. Improving rural call completion rates and quality is essential to ensuring families in rural America have access to the services and amenities offered in large urban areas. These services are important to ensuring the survival of small towns

and granting Americans the choice to live and thrive in whatever community is best for them and their family—rural or urban.

H.R. 2566, the Improving Rural Call Quality and Reliability Act, would help fix this significant problem facing rural America from dropped, poor-quality calls. The bill requires providers to register with the FCC, the Federal Communications Commission, in order to meet quality standards that ensure reliable phone service in rural areas. It also prohibits providers from using intermediary routing services not registered with the Federal Communications Commission.

By addressing these problems, Congress can help provide Iowans and others and all Americans in rural communities with reliable phone service to conduct business, respond to emergencies, and live their lives.

I thank Chairman UPTON, Ranking Member PALLONE, and the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology Chairman WALDEN and Ranking Member ESHOO for their attention to this important matter. Again, I want to thank my colleague from Vermont, Representative PETER WELCH, for his bipartisan leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this bill to help our citizens living in rural America.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2566, the Improving Rural Call Quality and Reliability Act of 2016, because it addresses an issue I hear about frequently: call quality in rural areas.

□ 1530

As the Representative for the First District of Georgia, I know the challenges that people living in rural areas face when it comes to the quality of their phone calls.

With telecommunications infrastructure being focused in larger and more urban areas, people living in rural parts of the country are often forced to deal with spotty and inconsistent service. This bill makes great strides in shoring up the communications infrastructure in rural areas and encourages great stability with phone services to people living in those areas.

This bill will help those who are underserved and will have a positive ripple effect on everything from public services and public safety. Call completion in rural areas has been an issue for years, and with this legislation, the FCC is giving a clear message that we can and will do more for a large population of the United States.

I applaud Chairman UPTON, Chairman WALDEN, and the rest of the Energy and Commerce Committee for their continued dedication in shoring up America's telecommunications

needs in a positive and growth-oriented manner.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2566, and I commend my good friend, Congressman YOUNG, for his work on this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the authors of this bill for bringing it forward. It is an important concept and one that deserves our attention. I urge all Members to vote "aye" on the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2566, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANTI-SPOOFING ACT OF 2016

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2669) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand and clarify the prohibition on provision of inaccurate caller identification information, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2669

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Anti-Spoofing Act of 2016".*

#### SEC. 2. SPOOFING PREVENTION.

(a) EXPANDING AND CLARIFYING PROHIBITION ON MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.—

(1) COMMUNICATIONS FROM OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—Section 227(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(1)) is amended by striking "in connection with any telecommunications service or IP-enabled voice service" and inserting "or any person outside the United States if the recipient is within the United States, in connection with any voice service or text messaging service".

(2) COVERAGE OF TEXT MESSAGES AND VOICE SERVICES.—Section 227(e)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(8)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "telecommunications service or IP-enabled voice service" and inserting "voice service or a text message sent using a text messaging service";

(B) in the first sentence of subparagraph (B), by striking "telecommunications service or IP-enabled voice service" and inserting "voice service or a text message sent using a text messaging service"; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

"(C) TEXT MESSAGE.—The term 'text message'—

"(i) means a message consisting of text, images, sounds, or other information that is transmitted to or from a device that is identified as

the receiving or transmitting device by means of a 10-digit telephone number or N11 service code;

“(ii) includes a short message service (commonly referred to as ‘SMS’) message and a multimedia message service (commonly referred to as ‘MMS’) message; and

“(iii) does not include—

“(I) a real-time, 2-way voice or video communication; or

“(II) a message sent over an IP-enabled messaging service to another user of the same messaging service, except a message described in clause (ii).

“(D) TEXT MESSAGING SERVICE.—The term ‘text messaging service’ means a service that enables the transmission or receipt of a text message, including a service provided as part of or in connection with a voice service.

“(E) VOICE SERVICE.—The term ‘voice service’—

“(i) means any service that is interconnected with the public switched telephone network and that furnishes voice communications to an end user using resources from the North American Numbering Plan or any successor to the North American Numbering Plan adopted by the Commission under section 251(e)(1); and

“(ii) includes transmissions from a telephone facsimile machine, computer, or other device to a telephone facsimile machine.”

(3) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 227(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)) is amended in the heading by inserting “MISLEADING OR” before “INACCURATE”.

(4) REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 227(e)(3)(A) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Truth in Caller ID Act of 2009, the Commission” and inserting “The Commission”.

(B) DEADLINE.—The Commission shall prescribe regulations to implement the amendments made by this subsection not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall take effect on the date that is 6 months after the date on which the Commission prescribes regulations under paragraph (4).

(b) CONSUMER EDUCATION MATERIALS ON HOW TO AVOID SCAMS THAT RELY UPON MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF MATERIALS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Federal Trade Commission, shall develop consumer education materials that provide information about—

(A) ways for consumers to identify scams and other fraudulent activity that rely upon the use of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information; and

(B) existing technologies, if any, that a consumer can use to protect against such scams and other fraudulent activity.

(2) CONTENTS.—In developing the consumer education materials under paragraph (1), the Commission shall—

(A) identify existing technologies, if any, that can help consumers guard themselves against scams and other fraudulent activity that rely upon the use of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, including—

(i) descriptions of how a consumer can use the technologies to protect against such scams and other fraudulent activity; and

(ii) details on how consumers can access and use the technologies; and

(B) provide other information that may help consumers identify and avoid scams and other fraudulent activity that rely upon the use of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information.

(3) UPDATES.—The Commission shall ensure that the consumer education materials required under paragraph (1) are updated on a regular basis.

(4) WEBSITE.—The Commission shall include the consumer education materials developed under paragraph (1) on its website.

(c) GAO REPORT ON COMBATING THE FRAUDULENT PROVISION OF MISLEADING OR INACCURATE CALLER IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the actions the Commission and the Federal Trade Commission have taken to combat the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, and the additional measures that could be taken to combat such activity.

(2) REQUIRED CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall examine—

(A) trends in the types of scams that rely on misleading or inaccurate caller identification information;

(B) previous and current enforcement actions by the Commission and the Federal Trade Commission to combat the practices prohibited by section 227(e)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(1));

(C) current efforts by industry groups and other entities to develop technical standards to deter or prevent the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, and how such standards may help combat the current and future provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information; and

(D) whether there are additional actions the Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and Congress should take to combat the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the findings of the study under paragraph (1), including any recommendations regarding combating the fraudulent provision of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, shall be construed to modify, limit, or otherwise affect any rule or order adopted by the Commission in connection with—

(1) the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-243; 105 Stat. 2394) or the amendments made by that Act; or

(2) the CAN-SPAM Act of 2003 (15 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.).

(e) COMMISSION DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) and the gentleman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2669, the Anti-Spoofing Act of 2016.

This bill prohibits the malicious use of misleading or inaccurate caller ID information for text messages, addressing the problem of consumers being tricked into providing sensitive information because they are led to believe that a text is being sent from someone it actually isn't. This is more than a nuisance. Consumers can be targeted with scams, and they can be targeted with malicious activity.

The bill seeks to extend the protections of the Truth in Caller ID Act to include text messages. This is the second time that this committee has looked at this legislation that will provide additional protection for consumers, and I am hopeful that this time we will see it successfully land on the President's desk.

As widespread use of text messaging becomes more prevalent, it is important that we ensure consumers do not fall victim to spoofing attacks where bad actors falsify phone numbers, often to trick the recipient into providing personal information.

Over the last two Congresses, we have spent a lot of time considering antispoofing legislation. This is, in part, because of the importance of this bill to consumers and the way it impacts them, but also because of the complexity of the issue that we are trying to address.

As technology is evolving, it becomes more and more challenging to precisely craft legislation that accurately reflects the way that the technology works. To that end, the committee has worked diligently to come up with language that strengthens this bill and protects consumers without any unintended consequences for messaging services.

One witness at the legislative hearing on this bill earlier this year perhaps explained this effort best by saying:

The bill addresses a clear, demonstrated problem with carefully drafted provisions that find the often elusive sweet spot between permitting innovation, avoiding undue burden on providers, respecting privacy concerns, and providing for vigorous consumer protection.

I want to thank the bill's sponsors, Representative JOE BARTON, Representative LEONARD LANCE, and Representative GRACE MENG for being the champion of consumers and staying the course through multiple Congresses to get this done.

I thank the minority for working so closely with us on this bill, and I am confident that we now have a bill that will ensure this legislation captures the state of technology while still protecting consumers from the harmful effects of text message spoofing.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2669, the Anti-Spoofing Act, introduced

by Representative MENG, along with Representative BARTON of Texas and Representative LANCE of New Jersey.

Consumers should have confidence that the caller ID information they see is accurate. However, fraudsters have long targeted consumers, falsifying caller ID numbers to trick consumers into divulging sensitive information.

Americans, from young people to senior citizens, are tricked into thinking they are being connected to a trusted institution because of what the caller ID shows. This practice, known as spoofing, contributes to the millions of identity theft cases in our country each year.

It is already illegal to use misleading caller ID information for regular voice calls. What this legislation does is expand the ban on deceptive caller ID information to text messages and communication originating overseas.

I urge my colleagues to stand up for consumers and strengthen spoofing protection. It is time to pass the Anti-Spoofing Act.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE), the vice chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade.

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, my thanks to Chairman BURGESS and Ranking Member SCHAKOWSKY for shepherding this bill through the subcommittee. This is an important bill to the consumers of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2669, the Anti-Spoofing Act, which I am proud to offer with my colleagues GRACE MENG, a Democratic Member from the great Borough of Queens in New York State, and JOE BARTON, Republican of Texas, the chairman emeritus of the full House Energy and Commerce Committee. This bill cracks down on the national problem of caller ID spoofing.

Caller ID spoofing occurs when a scammer calls and attempts to disguise his or her identity by manipulating the recipient caller's caller ID display. The scammer may be posing as an IRS agent, a police officer, or a representative from another governmental agency. After tricking people into picking up the line, the criminal then attempts to entice the other person into sharing personal information. To date, hundreds of thousands—might I suggest millions—have been defrauded, including veterans, immigrants, and senior citizens.

In Somerset County, New Jersey, a county in which I represent the majority of the residents, scammers cloned the phone number of the Somerset County Sheriff's Office and impersonated the sheriff's staff in an effort to steal residents' personal information. I pay tribute to Sheriff Provenzano of Somerset County, New Jersey. He has been one of the leading advocates across the Nation regarding this legislation.

The problem has gotten out of control. Millions of Americans continue to get ripped off by con artists and scammers who perpetrate this despicable crime. This disgraceful practice must end, and this consumer protection legislation goes a long way toward accomplishing that critical goal.

The audacity of these criminals is eclipsed only by their ability to adapt to changing technologies. Unfortunately, since Congress passed the Truth in Caller ID Act in 2009—of course, all of us supported that—new technologies have enabled these criminals to scam consumers with increased ease and efficiency. This legislation is one step forward to ensure that governmental policies keep up with new technologies and keep up with these criminals.

In the last 2 years since this legislation passed the House of Representatives unanimously, it appears that the problem has gone from one of a simple nuisance to a borderline epidemic. It is time to stop this disgraceful practice, and this legislation is aimed to do that. I believe it is a critical goal.

The committee on which we all serve, the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. Speaker, is the most productive in the House of Representatives. More legislation reaches the floor of this House from the Energy and Commerce Committee than any other committee in the House of Representatives, and more legislation reaches the President's desk from our committee than any other committee in either House of the Federal Congress.

We on the committee, and certainly on the subcommittee chaired by Dr. BURGESS, work in a bipartisan capacity. And I am so proud of this subcommittee and of the full committee. The American people want us to work together on the critical issues that confront the Nation, including the issue we are discussing now: ID spoofing. That is why I predict that this legislation will pass unanimously here and why I predict that this legislation will reach the President's desk 2.2 miles west down Pennsylvania Avenue.

I want to thank those in the administration who support this legislation. I want to thank all of the members of the subcommittee and all of the members of the full Energy and Commerce Committee. I am confident that this legislation is in the best interest of the consuming public of the United States.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend from the great State of New Jersey (Mr. LANCE) for his leadership on this important consumer protection legislation.

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2669,

the Anti-Spoofing Act of 2016, because it addresses the issue of call spoofing and the impact that these deceitful callers are having on Americans.

Every day, millions of Americans are hit with calls using a fraudulent caller ID profile and with impersonators on the other end of the line. These con artists disguise their real numbers in an effort to convince unsuspecting victims that they are a representative from a government agency, financial company, healthcare system, or other organizations that may request information or contact someone.

For example, a common call is someone saying they are calling from the IRS and are seeking personally identifiable information or money as a result of it. This has got to stop.

Representatives MENG, BARTON, and LANCE have introduced this legislation to improve the Truth in Caller ID Act and to prevent those criminals from further victimizing hardworking Americans. We have a real opportunity to combat this growing tactic and protect those in our communities who are the most vulnerable.

I applaud the Energy and Commerce Committee for their continued efforts to protect Americans from criminal behavior and in updating such important policy measures. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2669 because we have an opportunity to fix a growing problem in our country.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that we are considering this today, and I hope the Senate will quickly do that for this important consumer protection legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, you have heard the testimony from a number of Members testifying on this bill. It is important work. It is important that it get done. It is important that it get completed and down to the President's desk.

Mr. Speaker, we have done a number of bills this afternoon, and I do want to just thank the Energy and Commerce Committee both on the minority and majority side and all of the subcommittee staff that were involved in preparing these bills and getting them ready for this afternoon's consideration. It has indeed been an impressive body of work that has come through the Energy and Commerce Committee today.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill we have before us. I urge Members to vote "aye."

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

Ms. MENG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2669, the "Anti-Spoofing Act of 2015".

I am honored to have authored this bill with Congressman BARTON and Congressman LANCE, and thank Amy Murphy and Ryan

Farrell of their respective staffs for working so closely with mine—particularly my former Legislative Director, Michael Fleischman, who first brought this problem to my attention.

This legislation seeks to combat “spoofing”, which is when phone call recipients are tricked into answering the phone due to inaccurate caller ID information. Criminals have used this technique to scam thousands of Americans, and steal millions of dollars. Recent spoofing attempts have included scam artists pretending to be sheriff’s offices, hospitals, and even the IRS. The bill before us this evening expands spoofing protections to calls that originate outside of the country, as well as text messages.

It is often stated that a measure of a society is how it treats its most vulnerable. Almost every day, I receive new reports of spoofing that harm the most vulnerable in my district, including immigrants, seniors, veterans, and those in need of help from law enforcement. That is why this legislation is endorsed by senior citizen, law enforcement, and consumer protection groups.

The “Anti-Spoofing Act of 2015” is a bipartisan bill. It passed the Energy and Commerce Committee by voice vote less than two months ago, and in the 113th Congress H.R. 3670, the “Anti-Spoofing Act of 2014” passed the House by voice vote under suspension of the rules. It is my hope that this bill will continue to be non-controversial, and that we will do everything in our power to combat telephone scams against our constituents.

In closing, I wish to thank Representatives BURGESS and SCHAKOWSKY for their support this afternoon, as well as Energy and Commerce Chairman UPTON and Ranking Member PALLONE. Without their support, as well as the support of Communications and Technology Subcommittee Chairman WALDEN and Ranking Member ESHOO, we would not be here today. I urge the Senate to quickly take up this legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues in this Chamber to support it once more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2669, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o’clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 6 o’clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 985, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2669, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

#### CONCRETE MASONRY PRODUCTS RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND PROMOTION ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 985) to enable concrete masonry products manufacturers to establish, finance, and carry out a coordinated program of research, education, and promotion to improve, maintain, and develop markets for concrete masonry products, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 355, nays 38, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 575]

YEAS—355

Abraham  
Adams  
Aderholt  
Aguilar  
Allen  
Amodei  
Ashford  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barton  
Bass  
Beatty  
Becerra  
Benishchek  
Bera  
Beyer  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (MI)  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Blum  
Bost  
Boustany  
Boyle, Brendan  
F.  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Byrne  
Capps  
Capuano

Cárdenas  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chabot  
Chu, Judy  
Ciilline  
Clark (MA)  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coffman  
Cohen  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Comstock  
Conaway  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cook  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello (PA)  
Courtney  
Cramer  
Crawford  
Crawshaw  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Curbelo (FL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
Davis, Rodney

DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delaney  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Dent  
DeSaulnier  
DesJarlais  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Dold  
Donovan  
Doyle, Michael  
F.  
Duckworth  
Duffy  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellmers (NC)  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Esty  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Gibbs

Gibson  
Goodlatte  
Gowdy  
Graham  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Guinta  
Guthrie  
Hahn  
Hanna  
Hardy  
Harper  
Hartzler  
Hastings  
Heck (NV)  
Heck (WA)  
Hensarling  
Hice, Jody B.  
Higgins  
Himes  
Holding  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huelskamp  
Huffman  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Hurt (VA)  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Jenkins (KS)  
Jenkins (WV)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Joyce  
Kaptur  
Katko  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
King (IA)  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kirkpatrick  
Kline  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latta  
Lawrence  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lieu, Ted  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Love  
Lowenthal  
Lowe

Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan Grisham  
(NM)  
Luján, Ben Ray  
(NM)  
Lummis  
Lynch  
MacArthur  
Maloney,  
Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Marino  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Meeks  
Meng  
Messer  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Moulton  
Mullin  
Murphy (FL)  
Murphy (PA)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neugebauer  
Nolan  
Norcross  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Perlmutter  
Perry  
Peters  
Pingree  
Pittenger  
Pitts  
Pocan  
Poliquin  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Price, Tom  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Reichert  
Renacci  
Ribble  
Rice (NY)  
Rice (SC)  
Richmond  
Rigell  
Roby  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rokita  
Rooney (FL)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothfus

NAYS—38

Fox  
Garrett  
Gohmert  
Gosar  
Grothman  
Harris  
Hill  
Jones  
Jordan  
Labrador  
Massie  
McClintock  
McSally

Rouzer  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Russell  
Ryan (OH)  
Salmon  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schweikert  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, Austin  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sowell (AL)  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Stefanik  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Titus  
Tonko  
Torres  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wagner  
Walberg  
Walden  
Walker  
Walorski  
Walters, Mimi  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson Coleman  
Webster (FL)  
Welch  
Westerman  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yarmuth  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (IA)  
Young (IN)  
Zeldin  
Zinke

Mulvaney  
Palmer  
Paulsen  
Polis  
Pompeo  
Ratcliffe  
Royce  
Sanford  
Sensenbrenner  
Stutzman  
Weber (TX)  
Wenstrup