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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: God of all creation, thank You for giving us another day.

At the end of a very busy week, we ask Your blessing upon the Members of this people's House. As they prepare to return to their districts, may they be prepared to listen to the interests of their constituents.

We ask Your blessing as well upon all the American people. May they be inclined to be active participants in the governing of our Nation and responsibly engaged with our democratic processes.

May all that is done 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.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY 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.

RECOGNIZING KINGWOOD, NEW JERSEY, RESCUE SQUAD

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

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank the members of the Kingwood, New Jersey, Rescue Squad for helping a community in need recover from Hurricane Harvey.

After Harvey, many in the Houston area were without cell phone service, stranded by the rising waters, and lacking necessary means of communications to call authorities for help. One family in Kingwood, Texas, without cell reception but with a wireless internet connection made the savvy decision to see if they could contact rescue services by email. They used an internet search to locate the necessary authorities to coordinate their rescue.

Their internet search yielded the name Kingwood Rescue Squad—not their Kingwood, but Kingwood in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Fortunately, the members of the New Jersey Kingwood Rescue Squad acted quickly to contact their partners in Texas to ensure that rescue services would be able to find and rescue the Texas family. They are now safe due to the coordinated efforts between the Kingwood, New Jersey, Rescue Squad and their respective partners in Texas.

I wish to thank the members of the squad for their service and express my gratitude that there are such fine and capable first responders located in the district I serve.

CONTINUE FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

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

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, for more than 50 years, community health centers across the United States have

delivered affordable, accessible, and quality primary healthcare to patients regardless of their ability to pay. They care for the whole person, bringing together medical and behavioral health with pharmacy services.

In my district, I have seen the important work that goes on at community health centers in Massachusetts, in Lowell, Lawrence, Gardner, and Fitchburg. In 2016, these facilities and their staff cared for more than 100,000 people.

Unfortunately, community health centers are facing a funding cliff if the Community Health Center program is not reauthorized by the end of this year. A lack of funding means too many of my constituents would immediately lose access to care, putting the health of our communities at risk.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to work together and make sure this vital program is funded.

HONORING ALBERTO "BETO" GONZALES DURING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to commemorate Hispanic Heritage Month by honoring a dedicated community leader from our district, Alberto "Beto" Gonzales, whose work with the youth of our Hispanic community serves as a shining example for current and future generations.

Mr. Gonzales grew up in the Hispanic neighborhoods of South Omaha but, unfortunately, fell into drugs and alcohol and was part of a street gang by the age of 11. At the age of 23, Alberto met Sister Joyce Englert, who helped him learn about Christ and get off drugs permanently. As a result, Beto committed his life to helping youth.

Beto runs youth drug and alcohol treatment groups, outreach with schools, and served as a Boys Town crisis hotline counselor. Today, he serves

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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as an Omaha Police Department gang prevention and intervention specialist and a youth counselor for the South Omaha Boys and Girls Club. Through these efforts, Alberto Gonzales has touched and changed the lives of hundreds, if not thousands, of youths in the Hispanic community.

Alberto gives credit to God; his mother, who always prayed for him; Sister Joyce; and the many educators and professionals who encouraged him along the way.

REPEALING DACA IS WRONG AND UN-AMERICAN

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the 800,000 DREAMers and in strong opposition to the administration's decision to end DACA.

The President's decision neither reflects the values nor protects the interests of our Nation. Rather, termination of the DACA program will needlessly disrupt lives, separate families, harm communities, and hurt employers.

These fine people came to this country as children with their families from around the world, from Mexico, South America, South Korea, and India. They grew up in our neighborhoods, attended our schools, and, with their friends, drafted extraordinary dreams and aspirations for their future. This is the only country they know. Their faces are the face of America. Their dreams are the American Dream.

President Trump's decision to repeal DACA is wrong and un-American.

Mr. Speaker, these young men and women want nothing more than to make a positive contribution to our Nation's future, and they trusted our government to do right by them. It is now up to Congress to do just that.

It is long past time for this body to pass the DREAM Act and empower these DREAMers to live their lives and achieve their aspirations in confidence.

CONGRATULATING SHAWNEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Shawnee Community College, located in Ullin, Illinois, for its 50th anniversary.

For half a century, Shawnee College has provided opportunities for quality higher education, community education, training, and services that are accessible, affordable, and promote lifelong learning. The college is cutting edge and provides training programs that incorporate the most recent technologies to meet the ever-changing needs of students and the local economy.

I visited the community college last month and met with the faculty and

their directors, and their passion is clear.

Congratulations to Shawnee College President Dr. Peggy Bradford, faculty, staff, and students on 50 years of excellence. I know that more than 50 years from now they will still be working and providing for the students of southern Illinois.

WE STAND WITH THE DREAMERS

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

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, since the President's decision last week to end the DACA program, DREAMers across the country have lived each day in fear. I have heard that fear from my constituents in Illinois, which hosts the fourth largest DACA population in the country.

One of my constituents came to this country when he was 3. Now 23 years old, he is a university student, works at the local senior center, and he helps out in his father's small business on the weekends.

In his letter to me, he said: "It is during these trying times that each one of us demonstrates who we are and what we truly stand for." I couldn't agree more. That is why I urge Speaker RYAN and my colleagues on both sides to pass the Dream Act.

Passing the Dream Act will show our country's DREAMers that we stand with them and that we believe in their promise. It will also show who we are and what we truly stand for.

RECOGNIZING BUCKS COUNTY FARMER OF THE YEAR, BRIAN BAHNCK

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bucks County's Farmer of the Year, Brian Bahnck, of the Pennywell Dairy Farm in Ottsville, the winner of this year's Fred Groshens Memorial Conservation Farmer Award for his use of conservation-focused management on his 77-acre property. By using no-till crop rotation, Brian grew crops without disturbing the soil through tillage or plowing, a practice that can reduce soil erosion by 85 to 95 percent.

Brian, along with his two daughters, Anna and Ella, have dedicated long hours and hard work to make his conservation farm a success. I am proud of the efforts of Brian and his family for their commitment to protect the natural resources in Bucks County.

I also want to thank Gretchen Schatschneider and Rachel Onuska at the Bucks County Conservation District and our county commissioners for their longstanding support of our natural resources.

We have a proud tradition in Bucks County, and our farmers have contrib-

uted so much to our community, and they will always remain an indispensable part of Bucks County's future.

ENDING DACA IS CONTRARY TO AMERICAN VALUES

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

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, by ending DACA, President Trump made our immigration system less fair and just for our young people.

These DREAMers study in our schools and work on our Main Streets. They are Americans, and the United States is their home. It makes no sense to deport them simply because of the actions of their parents. This decision is so contrary to our American values that even business leaders and faith leaders called on the President not to do it.

My grandmother came to this country from Jamaica as a domestic worker and, for a period of time, was undocumented. She did this so that my father could become the first member of our family to go to college. He repaid his mother and this country by becoming a doctor and working in some of the poorest neighborhoods near where I grew up. My father pursued the American Dream and, in turn, contributed to the greatness that is America.

Kicking these DREAMers out won't create jobs or make our neighborhoods safer. That is why we must pass the Dream Act. It is the right thing to do for our economic competitiveness, military readiness, and public safety.

We have legitimate disagreements on how to fix our immigration system, but let's not hold our DREAMers hostage. It is time for Congress to pass the Dream Act now.

MEDIA BLACKOUT

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, here are recent examples of the liberal national media's ignoring inconvenient news:

The economy grew by 3 percent last quarter, the fastest pace in years, but you might not know this good news because of the media blackout of the story by broadcast networks.

The media blackout extended to a story by The New York Times on a current Senator's corruption trial, which failed to mention he was a Democrat in a 1,200-word story.

The media hyped the claim that climate change was responsible for Hurricanes Harvey and Irma, but the media blacked out the fact that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change said that hurricanes are not increasing in intensity or frequency.

This is what the liberal media do: they ignore the facts that contradict

the liberal view they want to promote with their readers and viewers.

LET'S TRY AND MAKE AMERICA
FAIRER

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

Mr. SUOZZI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the passage of the Dream Act, and I request my Democratic and Republican colleagues to stand together to try and address this very important issue in our country.

The issue of undocumented immigrants has been plaguing this country for almost 30 years now, going back to the 1980s, when people flowed over in the thousands from El Salvador during the death squads and the civil wars during that time.

As the mayor of the city of Glen Cove back in the 1990s, we dealt with this issue in my city, on one side people saying, "Get those people out of here," on the other side people saying, "They are just trying to live the American Dream like your father did." My father emigrated from Italy. I am a first-generation American. "They are just trying to live the American Dream like your family did, trying to work hard and live a better life here in this country."

When dealing with these difficult questions, we have to rely on the fundamental principles of this country, namely, that all men and women are created equal—not all men and women with a green card or all men and women with a passport, but all men and women are created equal and are entitled to be treated with human respect and dignity.

When looking at the DREAMers, we are talking about people who came to this country under 17 years of age, who have lived a productive life, who have either graduated from high school or received a GED and have now either gone to college or are serving in the military or have been working for the past 3 years and have no criminal background.

Let's try and make this country fairer. Let's try and make ourselves the model for the rest of the world to follow and lift up these people who are productive members of our community.

□ 0915

CRIMINAL ALIEN GANG MEMBER
REMOVAL ACT

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 513, I call up the bill (H.R. 3697) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to aliens associated with criminal gangs, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee). Pursuant to House Resolution 513, the amendment printed in House Report 115-307 is

adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3697

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 "Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act".

SEC. 2. GROUNDS OF INADMISSIBILITY AND DEPORTABILITY FOR ALIEN GANG MEMBERS.

(a) DEFINITION OF GANG MEMBER.—Section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(53) The term 'criminal gang' means an ongoing group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons that has as one of its primary purposes the commission of 1 or more of the following criminal offenses and the members of which engage, or have engaged within the past 5 years, in a continuing series of such offenses, or that has been designated as a criminal gang by the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, as meeting these criteria. The offenses described, whether in violation of Federal or State law or foreign law and regardless of whether the offenses occurred before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, are the following:

"(A) A 'felony drug offense' (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

"(B) An offense under section 274 (relating to bringing in and harboring certain aliens), section 277 (relating to aiding or assisting certain aliens to enter the United States), or section 278 (relating to importation of alien for immoral purpose).

"(C) A crime of violence (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code).

"(D) A crime involving obstruction of justice, tampering with or retaliating against a witness, victim, or informant, or burglary.

"(E) Any conduct punishable under sections 1028 and 1029 of title 18, United States Code (relating to fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents or access devices), sections 1581 through 1594 of such title (relating to peonage, slavery, and trafficking in persons), section 1951 of such title (relating to interference with commerce by threats or violence), section 1952 of such title (relating to interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering enterprises), section 1956 of such title (relating to the laundering of monetary instruments), section 1957 of such title (relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity), or sections 2312 through 2315 of such title (relating to interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles or stolen property).

"(F) A conspiracy to commit an offense described in subparagraphs (A) through (E)."

(b) INADMISSIBILITY.—Section 212(a)(2) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(J) ALIENS ASSOCIATED WITH CRIMINAL GANGS.—Any alien is inadmissible who a consular officer, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe—

"(i) to be or to have been a member of a criminal gang (as defined in section 101(a)(53)); or

"(ii) to have participated in the activities of a criminal gang (as defined in section 101(a)(53)), knowing or having reason to know that such activities will promote, further, aid, or support the illegal activity of the criminal gang."

(c) DEPORTABILITY.—Section 237(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(G) ALIENS ASSOCIATED WITH CRIMINAL GANGS.—Any alien is deportable who—

"(i) is or has been a member of a criminal gang (as defined in section 101(a)(53)); or

"(ii) has participated in the activities of a criminal gang (as so defined), knowing or having reason to know that such activities will promote, further, aid, or support the illegal activity of the criminal gang."

(d) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 2 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182) is amended by inserting after section 219 the following:

"DESIGNATION OF CRIMINAL GANG

"SEC. 220. (a) DESIGNATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, may designate a group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons as a criminal gang if the Secretary finds that their conduct is described in section 101(a)(53).

"(2) PROCEDURE.—

"(A) NOTIFICATION.—Seven days before making a designation under this subsection, the Secretary shall, by classified communication, notify the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore, Majority Leader, and Minority Leader of the Senate, and the members of the relevant committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, in writing, of the intent to designate a group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons under this subsection and the factual basis therefor.

"(B) PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER.—The Secretary shall publish the designation in the Federal Register seven days after providing the notification under subparagraph (A).

"(3) RECORD.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In making a designation under this subsection, the Secretary shall create an administrative record.

"(B) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Secretary may consider classified information in making a designation under this subsection. Classified information shall not be subject to disclosure for such time as it remains classified, except that such information may be disclosed to a court ex parte and in camera for purposes of judicial review under subsection (c).

"(4) PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A designation under this subsection shall be effective for all purposes until revoked under paragraph (5) or (6) or set aside pursuant to subsection (c).

"(B) REVIEW OF DESIGNATION UPON PETITION.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review the designation of a criminal gang under the procedures set forth in clauses (iii) and (iv) if the designated group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons files a petition for revocation within the petition period described in clause (ii).

"(ii) PETITION PERIOD.—For purposes of clause (i)—

"(I) if the designated group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons has not previously filed a petition for revocation under this subparagraph, the petition period begins 2 years after the date on which the designation was made; or

"(II) if the designated group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons has previously filed a petition for revocation under this subparagraph, the petition period begins 2 years after the date of the determination made under clause (iv) on that petition.

“(iii) PROCEDURES.—Any group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons that submits a petition for revocation under this subparagraph of its designation as a criminal gang must provide evidence in that petition that it is not described in section 101(a)(53).

“(iv) DETERMINATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a petition for revocation submitted under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall make a determination as to such revocation.

“(II) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Secretary may consider classified information in making a determination in response to a petition for revocation. Classified information shall not be subject to disclosure for such time as it remains classified, except that such information may be disclosed to a court *ex parte* and *in camera* for purposes of judicial review under subsection (c).

“(III) PUBLICATION OF DETERMINATION.—A determination made by the Secretary under this clause shall be published in the Federal Register.

“(IV) PROCEDURES.—Any revocation by the Secretary shall be made in accordance with paragraph (6).

“(C) OTHER REVIEW OF DESIGNATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If in a 5-year period no review has taken place under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall review the designation of the criminal gang in order to determine whether such designation should be revoked pursuant to paragraph (6).

“(ii) PROCEDURES.—If a review does not take place pursuant to subparagraph (B) in response to a petition for revocation that is filed in accordance with that subparagraph, then the review shall be conducted pursuant to procedures established by the Secretary. The results of such review and the applicable procedures shall not be reviewable in any court.

“(iii) PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF REVIEW.—The Secretary shall publish any determination made pursuant to this subparagraph in the Federal Register.

“(5) REVOCATION BY ACT OF CONGRESS.—The Congress, by an Act of Congress, may block or revoke a designation made under paragraph (1).

“(6) REVOCATION BASED ON CHANGE IN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may revoke a designation made under paragraph (1) at any time, and shall revoke a designation upon completion of a review conducted pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (4) if the Secretary finds that—

“(i) the group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons that has been designated as a criminal gang is no longer described in section 101(a)(53); or

“(ii) the national security or the law enforcement interests of the United States warrants a revocation.

“(B) PROCEDURE.—The procedural requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply to a revocation under this paragraph. Any revocation shall take effect on the date specified in the revocation or upon publication in the Federal Register if no effective date is specified.

“(7) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—The revocation of a designation under paragraph (5) or (6) shall not affect any action or proceeding based on conduct committed prior to the effective date of such revocation.

“(8) USE OF DESIGNATION IN TRIAL OR HEARING.—If a designation under this subsection has become effective under paragraph (2) an alien in a removal proceeding shall not be permitted to raise any question concerning the validity of the issuance of such designation as a defense or an objection.

“(b) AMENDMENTS TO A DESIGNATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may amend a designation under this subsection if the Secretary finds that the group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons has changed its name, adopted a new alias, dissolved and then reconstituted itself under a different name or names, or merged with another group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons.

“(2) PROCEDURE.—Amendments made to a designation in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register. Paragraphs (2), (4), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of subsection (a) shall also apply to an amended designation.

“(3) ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD.—The administrative record shall be corrected to include the amendments as well as any additional relevant information that supports those amendments.

“(4) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Secretary may consider classified information in amending a designation in accordance with this subsection. Classified information shall not be subject to disclosure for such time as it remains classified, except that such information may be disclosed to a court *ex parte* and *in camera* for purposes of judicial review under subsection (c) of this section.

“(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DESIGNATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register of a designation, an amended designation, or a determination in response to a petition for revocation, the designated group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons may seek judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

“(2) BASIS OF REVIEW.—Review under this subsection shall be based solely upon the administrative record, except that the Government may submit, for *ex parte* and *in camera* review, classified information used in making the designation, amended designation, or determination in response to a petition for revocation.

“(3) SCOPE OF REVIEW.—The Court shall hold unlawful and set aside a designation, amended designation, or determination in response to a petition for revocation the court finds to be—

“(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;

“(B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;

“(C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitation, or short of statutory right;

“(D) lacking substantial support in the administrative record taken as a whole or in classified information submitted to the court under paragraph (2); or

“(E) not in accord with the procedures required by law.

“(4) JUDICIAL REVIEW INVOKED.—The pendency of an action for judicial review of a designation, amended designation, or determination in response to a petition for revocation shall not affect the application of this section, unless the court issues a final order setting aside the designation, amended designation, or determination in response to a petition for revocation.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

“(1) the term ‘classified information’ has the meaning given that term in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.);

“(2) the term ‘national security’ means the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States;

“(3) the term ‘relevant committees’ means the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; and

“(4) the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 219 the following:

“Sec. 220. Designation.”.

(e) MANDATORY DETENTION OF CRIMINAL GANG MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 236(c)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226(c)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “or” at the end; and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

“(E) is inadmissible under section 212(a)(2)(J) or deportable under section 217(a)(2)(G).”.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 1 of each year (beginning 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act), the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate on the number of aliens detained under the amendments made by paragraph (1).

(f) ASYLUM CLAIMS BASED ON GANG AFFILIATION.—

(1) INAPPLICABILITY OF RESTRICTION ON REMOVAL TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.—Section 241(b)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1251(b)(3)(B)) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “who is described in section 212(a)(2)(J)(i) or section 237(a)(2)(G)(i) or who is” after “to an alien”.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR ASYLUM.—Section 208(b)(2)(A) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)(A)) (as amended by section 201 of this Act) is further amended—

(A) in clause (v), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) by redesignating clause (vi) as clause (vii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

“(vi) the alien is described in section 212(a)(2)(J)(i) or section 237(a)(2)(G)(i); or”.

(g) TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.—Section 244 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a) is amended—

(1) by striking “Attorney General” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security”;

(2) in subparagraph (c)(2)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following: “(iii) the alien is, or at any time has been, described in section 212(a)(2)(J) or section 237(a)(2)(G).”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking paragraph (3); and

(B) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following: “The Secretary of Homeland Security may detain an alien provided temporary protected status under this section whenever appropriate under any other provision of law.”.

(h) SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE VISAS.—Section 101(a)(27)(J)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)(iii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking “and”;

(2) in subclause (II), by adding “and” at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) no alien who is, or at any time has been, described in section 212(a)(2)(J) or section 237(a)(2)(G) shall be eligible for any immigration benefit under this subparagraph;”.

(i) PAROLE.—An alien described in section 212(a)(2)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as added by subsection (b), shall not be eligible for parole under section 212(d)(5)(A) of such Act unless—

(1) the alien is assisting or has assisted the United States Government in a law enforcement matter, including a criminal investigation; and

(2) the alien's presence in the United States is required by the Government with respect to such assistance.

(j) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to acts that occur before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Idaho (Mr. LABRADOR) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3697.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 3697, the Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act. I introduced this bill with Chairman GOODLATTE and Representatives COMSTOCK and KING for a very simple reason: the United States is facing an ever-growing danger from transnational gangs, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, better known as ICE, needs more tools to deal with this danger.

The Federal Government's most important responsibility is the safety and security of the American people. However, we are not fulfilling that responsibility when we allow gangs to illegally enter our country with the express purpose of victimizing innocent Americans.

In communities across our country, transnational gangs are using violence and the threat of violence to create a climate of fear that allows them to operate with near impunity. They regularly target local business owners and law enforcement officials. Innocent bystanders, those unlucky enough to be in the wrong place at the wrong time, are also paying a price.

According to ICE, these gangs “have grown to become a serious threat in American communities across the Nation—not only in cities, but increasingly in suburban and even rural areas. Entire neighborhoods and sometimes whole communities are held hostage by and subjected to their violence.”

Furthermore, ICE has found that, “membership of these violent transnational gangs is comprised largely of foreign-born nationals.”

The most infamous transnational gang, of course, is MS-13, which entered the U.S. in the 1980s. Today, it has over 10,000 gang members operating inside the United States alone. At every level, our enforcement officials are working to curb this growing threat with large-scale enforcement actions. These include Operation New Dawn, which netted almost 1,100 arrests over a 6-week period.

However, we all know that prosecution of criminal gang members is notoriously difficult. This is because victims and witnesses of gang crime are often reluctant to testify because of the quite reasonable fear of retaliation against them or their families, thus many gang members are never convicted of the crimes they have committed.

The question is often asked: Why should law-abiding Americans have to wait until an alien gang member has committed a deportable offense? Why not deport the gang member before he has a chance to victimize more innocent people? The answer is that current immigration law contains dangerous loopholes that alien gang members are exploiting.

Currently, an alien may not be deported, even if he is known to be a member of a criminal gang or participating in gang activities. ICE must wait for the gang member to be first convicted of a deportable offense.

H.R. 3697 changes that. For the first time, ICE will be permitted to place alien gang members into removal proceedings on the grounds of being criminal gang members. Our bill sets out clear specifications for what crimes are considered to be gang related, relying on longstanding Federal criminal law to determine what a gang or group consists of.

In addition, our bill permits the Secretary of Homeland Security, using procedures already used by the Secretary of State, to designate a gang as a criminal gang. This would be done in a transparent way through notification to Congress and publication in the Federal Register and with meaningful judicial review.

The conclusive decision as to whether to place an alien in removal proceedings would rest with the Department of Homeland Security. When an alien is charged, the charge must be proven by evidence on the record in immigration court.

I have heard some uneasiness that ICE will use these provisions to charge any alien they encounter with gang activity. Our bill does not allow that. As a former immigration attorney, I know the importance of due process and know how important it is for illegal immigrants and for Americans and everyone within the jurisdictions of the immigration court to receive due process. I can tell you that our bill is consistent with due process.

Under H.R. 3697, ICE has the burden of proof when charging an alien with a deportable offense. While the alien has

the burden of proof when they are inadmissible, a denial of gang membership should be sufficient to shift the burden back to the government. The government must convince an immigration judge of its case. Of course, an alien ordered removed as a gang member has every right to appeal that order to the Board of Immigration Appeals and then to the Federal courts.

Ultimately, H.R. 3697 is about providing law enforcement with the necessary tools to combat gang activity in every community in our country. This is essential if we, as elected officials, are committed to our responsibility to keep the American people safe and secure. That is the purpose of H.R. 3697.

This is the third time this year the House is holding a floor vote on portions of the Davis-Oliver Act, which I introduced back in May, to make our country safer through stronger immigration enforcement.

I am proud that the House passed the first two bills that came from Davis-Oliver, Kate's Law and the No Sanctuary for Criminals Act, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for H.R. 3697 as well.

We must take action now or watch crime rates rise in our Nation. There is no place in our country for criminal alien gang members, and any legislation which makes it easier to deport them deserves the support of every Member of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3697. Gang members and serious criminals should not be granted admission to the United States. That is not a controversial position. I think almost every Member of Congress, Democrat or Republican, agrees with that. It is our highest priority to protect the safety of the American people. That is a duty I think we all take seriously, but this bill does something other than that.

The title of the bill is the Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act, and, as we have seen in the past, there are times when the name of a bill is not always reflected in the actual proposed language of the statute, and that is true in this case.

First, section 2(a) of the bill defines criminal gang as “an ongoing group, club, organization, or association of five or more persons that has as one of its primary purposes the commission of one or more” of a wide range of offenses. This may seem reasonable until you look at the offenses listed.

These offenses could sweep in many people that no reasonable person would think of as a gang member—for example, one of the offenses relates to the harboring of undocumented immigrants. This statute includes people who give shelter to, transport, or provide other kinds of aid to undocumented immigrants. That means that,

under this bill, a religious organization that aids undocumented immigrants could be a criminal gang.

This isn't just theoretical. During the 1980s, members of the faith community were repeatedly criminally prosecuted for providing transportation to undocumented immigrants. In one case, the FBI even infiltrated a Bible study group to learn about the group's plan to support undocumented immigrants. Under this bill, DHS would have expanded authority to go after all such groups as criminal gangs. In one fell swoop, it could turn nuns into gang members.

The bill also refers to felony drug offense, which would include the repeated possession of marijuana. In California, my State, along with several other States, voters decided to decriminalize marijuana—first, for medical uses, then later for broader uses. Under this bill, a group that regularly gets together to use marijuana that is legal under State law would still be committing a felony under Federal law and would be a criminal gang. That could include groups of people who are using marijuana for medicinal purposes to treat epilepsy or cancer who are taking marijuana consistent with State law.

Second, the bill authorizes DHS to deny admission or to deport any immigrant, including one who has no criminal history or gang affiliation whatsoever, so long as DHS merely believes the person is associated with such a group.

Sections 2(b) and 2(c) of the bill expressly authorize DHS officers and immigration judges to deport an immigrant on nothing more than a reason to believe that the individual has been a member of a gang or has participated in the activities of a gang as defined under these rather broad provisions. There is no need for conviction or even an arrest. All DHS needs is a belief that the individual has assisted any group of five or more people that DHS believes has committed one of these long list of offenses.

This belief could be as minimal as the color of a person's shirt, the neighborhood they live in, or the individuals in their family. This is not just unreasonable, it is probably unconstitutional. Chairman GOODLATTE had a self-actualizing amendment when the rule was adopted to change the evidentiary standard. I think it recognizes the problem with the bill.

The amendment really doesn't cure the problem with the breadth of the criminal gang definition, and it doesn't change the standard that applies to people seeking admission to the country, including those who are seeking to reunite with U.S. citizen spouses, parents, and children.

Just this week, I met with actual police officers who asked me to do what I could to defeat this unwise bill. They know, because they are out on the front lines, that gangs are a real problem, and they told me that bills like

this, which could turn religious individuals, nuns, cancer victims into targets, is just going to get in their way as police officers.

If we want to keep America safe and admit immigrants who do not have a felony record, I would suggest that we consider the bipartisan Dream Act, H.R. 3440. This bill would provide a path to legal permanent residence for 800,000 young people who were raised in America, who consider this to be their home, who represent the very best of our country.

Instead of debating whether we should allow ICE officers to target religious workers, we should focus on what really makes this country great.

I would like to note that there has been much discussion about the drafting of this bill, and at the Rules Committee just last night, Republicans defended the bill by asserting that the broad provisions would not be abused by ICE officers. Even if they could target the nuns, they wouldn't do that. Even if they could target the cancer victims or the teenagers smoking marijuana after school as gang members, they wouldn't do that.

□ 0930

Now, I am not suggesting that the teenagers smoking marijuana after school is a good thing. But it is not MS-13. And that is what we are trying to make a distinction here between, a gang abatement bill and garden-variety activity that we may not like.

One really very good and very thoughtful Member on the other side of the aisle suggested that, if there is a problem with the bill, we will just come back and fix it. Here is why that is a problem: We know that when we draft something in a poor manner, it often goes on to be enforced and we never get around to fixing it.

I will give an example. We passed years ago, and I objected at the time—Henry Hyde was chairman of the committee—a provision that barred people from gaining status if they provided material support to terrorists.

Well, that sounds like a good idea, but what does it mean?

It turns out that material support—which was never qualified to include support given under duress or given in the ordinary course of a commercial activity—has now been used to bar people who are not terrorists, who didn't give material support.

I will give you an example. A group of women called the Tortilla Terrorists are women who were threatened with their lives and made tortillas because they were threatened with death by guerrilla actors. Now, they were denied asylum because of the tortillas, hence the name the Tortilla Terrorists.

I think most of us would agree that is not terrorism. Yet, we drafted the bill in such a way that the Department felt that they had to enforce it in that way, and we have never gone back to it.

So to think that somehow if we write a law poorly, it is going to be fixed in

the administration, that is just wrong. We should step back from this. We should work together. This was just introduced last week.

Now, I know the SAFE Act had hearings years ago, but I think we would be better off if we sat down together, if we reasoned together, if we worked through the defects in this draft, and came up with a bill that really targeted MS-13 members, something that we could all support and that well-served our country.

I will just say that Sister Simone Campbell, one of the leading nuns in America, explained her opposition to this bill. She said:

The bill's harboring provisions under INA 274 are so sweeping that religious workers who provide shelter, transportation, or support to undocumented immigrants could be found liable of criminal activity. This statute has been used against religious workers in the past, and the bill tries to make it a weapon for the future.

Let's listen to the nuns like we did in school, and step back, redraft this bill, and oppose this poorly crafted measure today.

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

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. COMSTOCK), the lead sponsor of this bill.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Mr. Speaker, early this summer, on a Friday night, just about 30 miles from this Capital, I went on a ride-along in my district with our Northern Virginia Regional Gang Task Force.

A young boy standing on the sidewalk along Sterling Boulevard in Sterling, Virginia, caught the eye of a veteran member of our task force. The young man on the street looked about 15 or 16 years old, but he was actually a 22-year-old member of the transnational violent street gang known as MS-13. He was covered in MS-13 gang tattoos—on his chest, his back, his feet.

It turned out, he had been in jail in El Salvador for murder as a teenager, and he had already been deported from the U.S. twice for engaging in violent crimes here.

Three other of the estimated thousands of MS-13 gang members that are just here in our Capital region were also picked up that night. There have been cases in northern Virginia where a suspected member of the MS-13 gang has been deported five times, yet returned again to continue their gang activity.

At a town festival in Herndon this year, the gang task force identified—because they go to these events and they see these people—an estimated 200 to 300 suspected gang members milling about among the families who were getting cotton candy and hot dogs for their kids. They are right there looking to recruit in their own communities.

Mr. Speaker, since November 2016, at least eight murders have been committed and tied to MS-13 and other

gangs in our area, representing a 166 percent increase over the last year in the northern Virginia region.

An MS-13-linked vicious murder occurred in November 2015. Of course, I should acknowledge that they are all vicious when you are talking about MS-13. This happened on an Alexandria playground in the evening just about 8 miles from this Capital, and it resulted in the death of 24-year-old Jose Luis Ferman Perez. He was nearly decapitated in the machete attack. His body was left on the playground and was found by a woman walking her dog the next morning. It could have been one of the kids playing on the playground finding that.

The Washington Post has highlighted how the 2014 border surge has contributed to the MS-13 problem, saying: "The violent street gang is on the rise in the United States, fueled, in part, by the surge in unaccompanied minors."

A recent Washington Post article documented the case of gang members who videotaped the murder of a 15-year-old girl, Damaris Reyes Rivas, who was savagely beaten by multiple people, and repeatedly stabbed by all of these gang members. The video of this was intended to be sent to MS-13 gang leadership in El Salvador to confirm that this greenlit murder had been carried out.

Tragically, MS-13 targets and preys upon their own community, on young people who may not have much of a family structure around them. Sadly, these children and young people were actually fleeing MS-13 in their own countries of El Salvador, Honduras, or Guatemala, only to come here and be targeted.

There was one case that, fortunately, the Northern Virginia Regional Gang Task Force was able to intercept, where a brother was trying to enlist his own brother to join the MS-13 gang. And when he refused to, he put a hit out on him. Fortunately, the gang task force was able to stop that.

We cannot allow this to stand. Mr. Speaker, the Northern Virginia Regional Gang Task Force is battling this problem in our region, but they still need more resources. In our appropriations process, we have directed more resources for our regional task forces. I have personally talked to Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein, who is very familiar with this MS-13 problem, having been a U.S. attorney in the Maryland region.

Our regional task force is comprised of 13 local, State and Federal law enforcement agencies, and the task force has a three-pronged approach: education, intervention and prevention, and enforcement. We need to provide support on all three of these fronts.

I witnessed firsthand the exhausting work of the task force; the technology they utilize on the streets that was able to immediately identify just with fingerprints the background of this gang member that they were able to arrest; the detailed knowledge they

have of our communities and our neighborhoods; the positive relationships they have with the people in these communities, the very people that are being victimized; and the challenges they face with this problem that has returned to our area.

That is why I sponsored H.R. 3697, the Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act, with my colleagues, so it will provide additional tools to law enforcement. It will ensure that when ICE positively identifies a known alien gang member, they may act immediately. This legislation identifies gang membership and participation in gang activity as grounds for inadmissibility and removability. We don't have to wait until these brutal killers wield their machetes or leave another body on a children's playground.

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

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. This is a marked improvement over current law where ICE must wait for specific convictions before removal proceedings can commence. The bill preserves, as my colleague has already identified, all the due process and appellate rights afforded to any alien facing deportation.

An immigration judge must be convinced that the evidence in the record supports the finding. I encourage support of this legislation today, which will strengthen and enforce our laws against known violent gang members. I also will continue to work with my colleagues on other matters, such as the bill I introduced earlier this summer, to provide additional resources to our regional gang task forces for their education, intervention, and enforcement efforts.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), my colleague on the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said about this body that if you invent a nice enough title for a bill, it doesn't matter what you write in the bill because all people know is what the title is. This bill is a good example of that.

Who is in favor of criminal alien gangs?

No one. But this bill has received no committee consideration in which the questions could have been asked and the answers given to make sure that the bill would do what its sponsors say it does.

But this legislation wouldn't provide decent protections against gang violence. It would shred due process protections and would allow deportation of innocent immigrants based on the flimsiest of evidence.

It would establish a Star Chamber-like process for designating criminal gangs that would provide virtually no opportunity for them to contest such a designation. Once a group is designated

as a gang, an immigrant who is determined to be a member of that gang—determined under undefined procedures and standards—would be almost assured of being deported and would be subject to mandatory detention while awaiting removal.

The procedures under this bill would be laughable if they did not have such deadly consequences for so many innocent people. Suppose there are some people in my neighborhood that I think are up to no good. Maybe I have good evidence that they are committing crimes, or maybe I just don't like them. Either way, I submit a tip to Homeland Security that the group is engaged in activity that qualifies as a criminal gang under this bill.

Then, based on undefined and unknown procedures, the DHS can designate that group as a criminal gang. In doing so, it would amass some sort of administrative record, which is also completely undefined in the bill, but we know it can include secret evidence. No notice would be given to the group that is under review, and no opportunity would be given to present evidence contesting the designation; no exculpatory evidence.

After designation, there is a process for judicial review; but unless the group has the habit of scouring the Federal Register, it would have no idea that it has been labeled a gang and that it needs to go to court in 30 days. If, somehow, the group does learn of its designation, it has just 30 days to contest it, and only in a Federal Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C.

That review, however, would be based entirely on the administrative record amassed by the government. The group would have no opportunity to submit evidence to rebut the designation, which renders the entire review process meaningless. That is not due process under the Constitution. That is a sort of stacked process you would expect in a banana republic or in Russia.

It gets even worse. Under this bill, any alien is deportable if he or she is or has been a member of a designated gang or has participated in the gang's activities, knowing that would further its illegal activity.

But who determines that a person is a member of a gang? By what procedure? In what forum or what court? Using what standard?

The bill, given the Goodlatte amendment, does not say.

A person need not have been convicted or even charged with a crime to be deportable under this bill; and even when they are in removal proceedings, they would not be permitted to challenge the gang designation that landed them in those proceedings. Thus, we will have people deported on the basis of an unfair and secret process, with no notice and no meaningful opportunity to contest the basis for the deportation. That turns due process completely on its head.

Keeping out members of MS-13 and other deadly gangs is a worthy goal,

but this bill would not do that. It would have disastrous consequences for thousands of people each year who may or may not be members of a gang, who may or may not have any evidence against them, who will inevitably be caught up in its hash and overbroad provisions.

Mr. Speaker, just last week, President Trump upended the lives of 800,000 DREAMers who now face the possibility of being dragged away from the only country they know. Our highest priority should be providing these young, undocumented Americans the legal status they need to continue serving our Nation and being productive members of their communities.

I notice that the Speaker has said that, while he supports relief from the DREAMers, that the bill has to go through a committee.

Why didn't this bill have to go through a committee?

Instead, the Republican majority seeks to distract us from the plight of the DREAMers by returning to its mass deportation agenda based on the fear and dehumanization of immigrants.

This bill brings shame upon this House and this Nation's tradition of due process and fundamental fairness.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this unconstitutional and unconscionable legislation.

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I know we spent a lot of time in committee talking about a lot of different issues, but maybe the gentleman forgets that we had 3 whole days of hearings on the Davis-Oliver Act, which this bill was included in, and many arguments were made against the Davis-Oliver Act. Most of the arguments that are being made today were not made against this portion of the act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

□ 0945

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Idaho for yielding. I certainly commend Mrs. COMSTOCK for the outstanding job she has done on this.

I stand here in strong support of this bill. It is absolutely essential that this Congress does everything it can to eradicate and destroy MS-13. It would be shameful not to.

MS-13 has turned my district into killing fields. In the last year and a half, 17 innocent young people have been slaughtered with machetes and knives by MS-13. These are all young people, and these are children of legal and illegal immigrants documented and undocumented. It is the immigrant community that is being turned into a chamber of horrors by MS-13. Children are afraid to go to school; their parents are afraid to allow their kids to go out at night.

There have been 270 arrests in the last year alone. MS-13 is terrorizing communities in my district within 15 to 20 minutes of my home.

I am proud that this bill has been endorsed by the Sergeants Benevolent Association of the NYPD.

Also, when I talk about 17 murders, it is exactly 1 year ago this week that two young teenage girls, Nisa Mickens and Kayla Cuevas, both constituents of mine, were found slaughtered, their bodies desecrated, mutilated, and torn apart by MS-13 because they happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time—no gang connections, nothing whatsoever.

So this is something which has required extensive coordination between the Suffolk County Police Department, ICE, Homeland Security Investigations, Homeland Security, FBI task forces, and the U.S. Attorney's Office all working around the clock to try to eradicate this evil.

But more has to be done, and that is what this bill is about. We cannot allow gang members to be taking advantage of loopholes in the immigration laws. To me, nothing could be more shameful than for us not to do our job. Nothing would be more violative of our role under the Constitution to protect people from all enemies foreign and domestic than for us not to pass legislation such as this. This is absolutely essential. This isn't theoretical, and this is not hypothetical.

For those who are concerned about immigrants and those who are concerned about DACA—and I support DACA—and those who are supportive of the helpless in our society, how can you take any action which would prevent us from going after MS-13? MS-13 is a violent and vicious gang, and if we don't stand together as one, if we continue to make hypothetical arguments or a parade of horrors, we are subjecting and putting more young people—innocent young people—documented and undocumented, in the line of fire and putting them into the killing fields.

I applaud the President, I applaud the Attorney General, and I also support the Democratic leaders in Suffolk County, all of whom have come together in a bipartisan effort to stamp out MS-13. But we must do more. This bill is a major step in that direction. I am proud to support it. I am proud to stand with Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mrs. COMSTOCK in doing this.

This is reality. This isn't make-believe. This isn't something we can dream about, something that may go bad. This is going bad day after day after day in my district and districts throughout the country. These are animals. They need to be eradicated from our society, and this bill is a major step in that direction.

Mr. Speaker, I stand in strong support of the bill and urge its adoption.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would just note that this bill was indeed part of the Davis-Oliver Act which did go through the Judiciary Committee. But that bill was over 200 pages long. It had many problems. It was impossible to

address all the problems. We would be there for a month if we had gone through line by line. It was not a good process. If it had been perfect, I would note that Chairman GOODLATTE would not have had to have his amendment to remove the reason-to-believe standard that was in the bill that was part of the Davis-Oliver Act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who is my colleague on the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is as much a criminal injustice bill as it is immigration. Serving as the ranking member on the Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations Subcommittee, I am both a believer in the dangers of MS-13 as many of my colleagues are. I offer concern and recognition of their violence.

That is why this bill should be defeated because something as crucial as this does not need to be litigated in the courts. You make a bill with such insufferable frailties constitutionally without bipartisanship, without any hearings, and without the ability to set a legal standard of what is the definition or the understanding of a criminal gang.

This is done in consultation with the Attorney General, who is an opponent of any form of immigration, legal or undocumented, consulting with the Homeland Security Secretary of which I am a member of that committee, and the dominant factor will be the Attorney General talking to the Homeland Security Secretary about criminal elements. Who do you think will prevail? How many will be swept up in this expansive, nonorganized, nonorderly, and non-due process legislation?

The frailties of this bill are the very number, if you will, five. Five persons can be called a criminal gang. Mothers and fathers, listen: innocent behavior of young people tattooed or having friends could be called a criminal gang. Yes, individuals who have status could be deported, an ongoing group, club, organizations, or associations. They have expanded this, maybe high school kids who may gather to smoke marijuana. Maybe this would cover sanctuary sites like churches that aid undocumented immigrants.

All we are asking is let us work together to get a bill that fights MS-13, not fights innocent people. The bill defines criminal gang, a group that has been designated as a criminal gang, as I said, by the DHS Secretary in consultation with the Attorney General. It is unwise and irresponsible to not have the kind of organized framework.

That happens from not having committee hearings and markups. It happens when you don't engage police officers in a wide breadth from many different aspects.

I am disappointed that this bill did not have the opportunity to have the

Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations have input, and that would have been done if we had a full hearing or a hearing in the Immigration and Border Security Subcommittee, or a hearing in the Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations Subcommittee, or a hearing in the full committee as I mentioned.

It lacks a constitutional construct. It begins to criminalize for associations. We are heading down a terribly unsophisticated road. According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's recent report, nationally, 48,000 juvenile offenders were held in residential facilities. We don't need to add more, but here is the outcome: they are not just held, they are deported.

Again, I emphasize to my colleagues that the ages could be very young because there are no firewalls dealing with the ages that might be swept up in this wide sweep of those who deserve to be responded to in a way that is not this bill. This bill pretends to be wrapping up and rounding up bad actors that are undocumented immigrants. That is the big calling card. I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues vote against this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD "Fact check: Immigration doesn't bring crime into U.S.," by PBS NewsHour.

[From the PBS Newshour, Feb. 3, 2017]

FACT CHECK: IMMIGRATION DOESN'T BRING
CRIME INTO U.S. DATA SAY
(By The Conversation)

EDITOR'S NOTE: In his first week in office, President Donald Trump showed he intends to follow through on his immigration promises. A major focus of his campaign was on removing immigrants who, he said, were increasing crime in American communities.

In his acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention, Trump named victims who were reportedly killed by undocumented immigrants and said:

"They are being released by the tens of thousands into our communities with no regard for the impact on public safety or resources . . . We are going to build a great border wall to stop illegal immigration, to stop the gangs and the violence, and to stop the drugs from pouring into our communities."

Now as president, he has signed executive orders that restrict entry of immigrants from seven countries into the U.S. and authorize the construction of a wall along the U.S. border with Mexico. He also signed an order to prioritize the removal of "criminal aliens" and withhold federal funding from "sanctuary cities."

But, what does research say about how immigration impacts crime in U.S. communities? We turned to our experts for answers.

ACROSS 200 METROPOLITAN AREAS

(By Robert Adelman, University at Buffalo, and Lesley Reid, University of Alabama)

Research has shown virtually no support for the enduring assumption that increases in immigration are associated with increases in crime.

Immigration-crime research over the past 20 years has widely corroborated the conclusions of a number of early 20th-century presidential commissions that found no backing

for the immigration-crime connection. Although there are always individual exceptions, the literature demonstrates that immigrants commit fewer crimes, on average, than native-born Americans.

Also, large cities with substantial immigrant populations have lower crime rates, on average, than those with minimal immigrant populations.

In a paper published this year in the Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice, we, along with our colleagues Gail Markle, Saskia Weiss and Charles Jaret, investigated the immigration-crime relationship.

We analyzed census data spanning four decades from 1970 to 2010 for 200 randomly selected metropolitan areas, which include center cities and surrounding suburbs. Examining data over time allowed us to assess whether the relationship between immigration and crime changed with the broader U.S. economy and the origin and number of immigrants.

The most striking finding from our research is that for murder, robbery, burglary and larceny, as immigration increased, crime decreased, on average, in American metropolitan areas. The only crime that immigration had no impact on was aggravated assault. These associations are strong and stable evidence that immigration does not cause crime to increase in U.S. metropolitan areas, and may even help reduce it.

There are a number of ideas among scholars that explain why more immigration leads to less crime. The most common explanation is that immigration reduces levels of crime by revitalizing urban neighborhoods, creating vibrant communities and generating economic growth.

ACROSS 20 YEARS OF DATA

(By Charis E. Kubrin, University of California, Irvine, and Graham Ousey, College of William and Mary)

For the last decade, we have been studying how immigration to an area impacts crime.

Across our studies, one finding remains clear: Cities and neighborhoods with greater concentrations of immigrants have lower rates of crime and violence, all else being equal.

Our research also points to the importance of city context for understanding the immigration-crime relationship. In one study, for example, we found that cities with historically high immigration levels are especially likely to enjoy reduced crime rates as a result of their immigrant populations.

Findings from our most recent study, forthcoming in the inaugural issue of The Annual Review of Criminology, only strengthen these conclusions.

We conducted a meta-analysis, meaning we systematically evaluated available research on the immigration-crime relationship in neighborhoods, cities and metropolitan areas across the U.S. We examined findings from more than 50 studies published between 1994 and 2014, including studies conducted by our copanelists, Adelman and Reid.

Our analysis of the literature reveals that immigration has a weak crime-suppressing effect. In other words, more immigration equals less crime.

There were some individual studies that found that with an increase in immigration, there was an increase in crime. However, there were 2.5 times as many findings that showed immigration was actually correlated with less crime. And, the most common finding was that immigration had no impact on crime.

The upshot? We find no evidence to indicate that immigration leads to more crime and it may, in fact, suppress it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, opposing this, in particular, I would like

to add this letter from The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights and a letter from the American Immigration Lawyers Association.

THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS,
Washington, DC, September 13, 2017.

OPPOSE H.R. 3697, THE "CRIMINAL ALIEN GANG
REMOVAL ACT"

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, I am writing to express our opposition to H.R. 3697, which creates new, sweeping grounds for barring entry to or deporting immigrants based on the mere suspicion of gang affiliation. We oppose H.R. 3697 for the following reasons:

It would subject people who have never committed a crime to deportation, creating a new definition of "criminal gang" that is unworkably vague and could cover a wide range of organizations ranging from churches to fraternities to political groups. It shifts the burden to individuals to prove they did not know they were affiliated with a gang that committed qualifying offenses, even though proving such a negative is often impossible.

It would expand the use of mandatory, no-bond detention to people facing removal under the bill, even if they have not been convicted of any criminal offenses.

Deportations based on suspected gang membership or affiliation would likely rely on flawed gang databases, which are rife with inconsistent definitions, improper documentation procedures, and inadequate safeguards.

Creating a new ground of deportability for suspected gang members is also unnecessary, because the government already has enough tools and resources to deport such individuals. Most states and the federal government also have laws that punish or enhance sentences for individuals suspected of being gang members, recruiting gang members, or committing crimes while in a gang. In addition, DHS has long prioritized its resources to target suspected gang members for deportation.

H.R. 3697 will disproportionately harm younger immigrants—particularly unaccompanied minors, some of whom flee their home countries to escape gang violence, forced drug trafficking, and sexual violence, and who are at high risk of being coerced to participate in criminal activity. It will also indiscriminately bar these immigrants from asylum, withholding of removal, or other forms of humanitarian relief.

Only a week after the elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, we are deeply disappointed that Congress's first legislative response is to further erode due process protections for immigrants and put them at an even greater risk of deportation. We urge you to oppose H.R. 3697.

Sincerely,

VANITA GUPTA,
President & CEO.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION
LAWYERS ASSOCIATION.

AILA RECOMMENDS VOTE NO ON H.R. 3697—
REVISED TO INCLUDE GOODLATTE AMENDMENT,
9/13/2017—"CRIMINAL ALIEN GANG
MEMBER REMOVAL ACT"

As the national bar association of over 15,000 immigration lawyers and law professors, AILA recommends that Members of Congress oppose H.R. 3697, the "Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act." The bill is scheduled to come before the House Rules Committee on September 12th and to the floor in the days immediately thereafter.

While Judiciary Chairman GOODLATTE claims that H.R. 3697 is a “common sense bill to protect our communities,” in fact the bill will do just the opposite: undermine due process and enable the Trump Administration to deport massive numbers of foreign nationals who pose no threat to our communities or national security. The bill is overbroad and provides government officials with new, expansive powers to detain, deport, and block noncitizens from the United States regardless of whether that individual is suspected of, charged with, or convicted of any specific crime, or whether the individual poses any risk to public safety. The bill does not advance its purported public safety goals, and moreover will place the lives of asylum seekers and other vulnerable individuals at greater risk of harm.

At a time when our nation urgently needs Congress to reform our immigration laws, its leadership has chosen instead to scapegoat immigrants and grant far-reaching enforcement powers to the government that will result in abuse and overreach. More than four years have passed since the Senate passed a comprehensive reform bill. During that time, the House has refused, and still refuses, to address the needs of families and businesses waiting in lengthy backlogs for visas and green cards. The House has yet to bring to a vote a bill that provides a solution for Dreamers and other unauthorized persons. American families, businesses and communities need reform that will strengthen America. H.R. 3697 takes our country in the wrong direction and should be rejected.

Below is a list of the most harmful provisions in H.R. 3697.

H.R. 3697 creates a sweeping, overly-broad definition of “criminal gang” in immigration law (Section 2(a)). The bill defines “criminal gang” as a group, club or association of five or more people who, within the last five years, had or has as one of its primary purposes the commission of a wide range of conduct including any federally defined felony drug offense, harboring of immigrants (under INA §274), the use of expired identification documents, or obstruction of justice.

The bill’s over-inclusive definition imposes criminal liability on non-criminal associations, creating the illusion of a gang where none in fact exists. Under this bill, many groups could qualify as criminal gangs including a church group which elects to offer “sanctuary” to an undocumented immigrant or a fraternity whose members use expired identification documents to purchase liquor.

This definition of “criminal gang” is broader than the existing federal criminal law sentencing enhancement for “criminal street gang” in 18 U.S.C §521(a). The gang definition in H.R. 3697 is also far broader than most state law definitions of criminal gangs. Moreover, INA §101(53) permits the Secretary of DHS, in consultation with the Attorney General, to use the above criteria to designate a “criminal gang.”

H.R. 3697 adds inadmissibility and deportability grounds that violate due process (Sections 2(b) and 2(c)). H.R. 3697 enables an immigration official to deny admission to a noncitizen if the official has “reason to believe” the person is or has ever been a member of a “criminal gang” or participated in activities associated with such group. The “reason to believe” standard is a low evidentiary standard and does not require a conviction or even an arrest.

Under this low standard, the bill will heighten the risk that non-dangerous people will be incorrectly and unfairly classified as gang members. These provisions authorize government officials to target people for their mere association with groups considered to be dangerous rather than for the per-

son’s own specific conduct. Authorizing guilt by association has been shown to lead law enforcement to engage in discriminatory enforcement and to depend on unreliable factors as tattoos, style of dress, ethnic background, or neighborhood associations. Under this bill, an immigration official may wrongly label a minor as a gang member for doing nothing more than living in a neighborhood with a large number of immigrants and spending time with a suspected gang member or for displaying the flag of his home country.

Goodlatte amendment: The original version of H.R. 3697 submitted to Rules Committee would have allowed this low “reason to believe” standard to apply not only to admissions but also to deportations of any non-citizen, including lawful permanent residents. An amendment offered by Chairman GOODLATTE that is now included in the bill removes “the reason to believe” standard with respect to deportation. Even with this change, the bill would authorize immigration officials to deport lawful permanent residents that are associated with a group labeled a “criminal gang,” including a group that is wrongfully designated as a gang. As revised by the Goodlatte Amendment, the bill still applies the “reason to believe” standard to every individual who is seeking admission—which constitutes the vast majority of those who are targeted for enforcement.

H.R. 3697 imposes mandatory detention on anyone, including lawful permanent residents, that an immigration official deems a member of a criminal gang (Sections 2(e) and 2(i)). This provision requires ICE to detain a person regardless of whether that person actually poses a danger to the community. Moreover, H.R. 3697 provides no opportunity for the person to appear before a judge to request a custody determination—also known as a bond hearing. In this regard, the bill completely eliminates an immigration Judge’s review of the officer’s decision—a critical component of due process that prevents unfair government deprivation of liberty.

Any of the people who could be wrongfully labeled as criminal gang members, innocent youth on the street and church members, will be subject to automatic unreviewable detention under this bill. Ensuring that no one is wrongfully detained by the government is a hallmark of American values and the Constitution. This bill tramples upon those principles.

H.R. 3697 threatens protection for vulnerable populations (Sections 2(f), 2(g), 2(h)). H.R. 3697 not only gives broad power to immigration officials to designate harmless people as gang members, but it also renders people merely suspected of gang association ineligible for humanitarian protection such as asylum, Temporary Protected Status, and Special Immigrant Juvenile Status. This bill will prevent bona fide refugees from seeking legal protection in the United States, including children fleeing forced gang recruitment and other victims of abuse encountered by gang members in their home country. This bill could be used to deny these children protection and safe haven in the U.S., deporting them back to their persecutors in violation of U.S. and international legal protections.

America has always been a beacon of hope for those fleeing persecution and oppression. H.R. 3697 will extinguish that beacon by granting extensive powers to the government to detain and deport people who seek protection. AILA urges Congress not to pass legislation that undermines due process protections and would further advance mass deportations of immigrants and other foreign nationals.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. This clearly says this is not a bill against crime, it is a deportation bill.

Save our children, Mr. Speaker. Let’s do something different and defeat the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3697, the “Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act of 2017”.

This bill amends the INA to now include a definition for criminal street gangs as:

An ongoing group, club, organization, or association of 5 or more persons that has as one of its primary purposes the commission of certain listed offenses, including: a felony drug offense, including felony simple possession of marijuana (this would impact high school kids who may gather to smoke marijuana); bringing in and harboring certain aliens under INA 274 (this would cover sanctuary sites like churches that aid undocumented immigrants); identity fraud offenses (including knowingly possessing a false identity document); crimes involving obstruction of justice; and burglary.

This bill also defines “criminal gang”: a group that has been designated as a criminal gang by the DHS Secretary in consultation with the Attorney General.

I oppose this unwise and irresponsible legislation because the bill contains several constitutional and procedural defects, and is an unnecessary diversion and distraction from the real issues facing the American people.

As Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Crime Subcommittee, I am highly disappointed that this bill was rushed to the floor without any thorough and thoughtful consideration by the Judiciary Committee.

In particular, there was no markup or hearing on this legislation that has such wide ranging and profound effect on a mass scale.

This bill (1) is constitutionally unsound; (2) has a very low standard of proof; and (3) will result in a sweeping effect among many innocent individuals who have not committed any crime, and thus, raises due process and racial profile concerns.

First, this bill lacks a constitutional construct for how Homeland Security is to determine its designation of a “criminal street gang”.

I offered an amendment that would have required a uniform legal standard, which will govern the identification of Criminal Street gang members for purposes of ICE enforcement.

According to this bill, ‘any’ immigrant, including minors, such as a 13 or 14 year old juvenile, would be subject to the harsh penalties of detention and deportation.

If we begin to criminalize for associations then we are heading down a terribly dark road, particularly with youths. Statistics show that the brain does not fully develop until the age of 25. To punish them for mere association based on unsubstantiated evidence is bad legislation.

According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recent report, nationally, 48,043 juvenile offenders were held in residential placement facilities as of October 28, 2015.

Due to this bill’s vague nature, we would add to that alarming number, and further complicates mass incarceration.

Second, the government’s mere belief that someone is associated with a criminal gang is sufficient. Given the need for the Department of Homeland Security to come in and deport

any individual, the bar must be higher than mere suspicion and/or belief. There must be a clear and convincing standard under these circumstances.

This bill would capture individuals, even those with permanent residence status; so long as the government believes the individual is associated with a criminal street gang.

Even 13 or 14 year old juveniles that the government may believe are engaging in marijuana use, other drugs, or have association with criminal gangs would be subject to this bill's penalty.

Third, this bill have a sweeping effect given its vague definition and overbroad targets for those who may harbor certain aliens and/or associate with criminal gang members.

This bill has a discriminatory effect in targeting the immigrant community by criminalizing immigration, and thereby, raises due process and racial profiling concerns.

Criminal gangs are very complex and are not exclusive to the immigrant community.

The FBI reports some 33,000 violent street gangs, motorcycle gangs, and prison gangs with about 1.4 million members that are criminally active in the U.S. and Puerto Rico today.

Many are sophisticated and well organized; all use violence to control neighborhoods and boost their illegal moneymaking activities, which include robbery, drug and gun trafficking, prostitution and human trafficking, and fraud.

Strikingly, for this conversation, in these 33,000 street gangs, a significantly larger percentage was non illegal immigrants, unlike the message purported in this bill.

Some of those street gangs include: 211 Crew, American Front, Aryan Brotherhood of Texas, Aryan Circle, Aryan Nation, Aryan Republican Army, Born to Kill, Dead Man Incorporated, European Kindred, just to name a few here that are mainly white supremacist gang groups. We could go on, as gangs are found everywhere, in almost every ethnic group.

As legislators on the Judiciary Committee, we argue vigorously on behalf of the American people, as is the case in any other Committee; and in doing so, we will sometimes disagree.

So to suggest that we would not have been able to debate the merits of this bill, so instead bypass the regular process is disheartening.

Are we passionate about the issues that impact our legislative process, governance, and the American people? Yes we are! And we will continue to probe vigorously, as a legislative body having jurisdiction, notwithstanding the subject matter.

We will not stay quiet as to not offend a few when so many issues with catastrophic consequences may result if we don't speak up.

So Mr. Speaker, I make no apologies for doing my job and questioning where necessary on behalf of the American people.

We should be having vigorous debate on matters such as jobs, schools, health care, victims of Charlottesville, victims of climate change, building bridges, healing broken communities, and bringing this country together for "all" the American people, we are instead debating a damaged bill in order to advance the President's campaign promise on mass deportation, thus, distracting us from the people's business.

My amendments attempted to fix some of the glaring defects in this bill. In its current

form, it is bad for our country and does not keep our communities safe, but instead does the opposite.

For all the reasons stated above, I oppose this bill.

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I agree. We should save our children. We need to start deporting some criminal gang members.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), who is the chairman of the full committee.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Idaho and the chair of our subcommittee for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3697, the Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act.

Transnational criminal gangs have declared war on the United States. Their tactics of intimidation and unspeakable mutilation and killing have permeated most every part of our country, including multiple instances in my own district. Most recently in Bedford County, Virginia, a young man was killed by alien members of MS-13.

The Department of Homeland Security reports an ever-growing number of criminal aliens joining international gangs, such as MS-13, which alone has over 10,000 members within our borders. Whether these criminals came to this country illegally as unaccompanied minors, adults, or have valid visas or even green cards, it is time to send the message that this behavior will simply not be tolerated.

Yet current immigration law includes no provision allowing for the removal of criminal gang members based on their membership in dangerous gangs or participation in gang activities. The result is unconscionable. ICE must sit on the sidelines and wait for known gang members to be arrested and convicted of specific offenses before removal proceedings may commence. Of course, with many victims and witnesses too petrified of retaliation against them and their families to cooperate with police, many gang members are never convicted of their crimes.

This legislation provides a crucial tool so that ICE can seek to remove alien gang members before they are able to extort businesses and murder innocent Americans.

In addition, this bill allows the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate organizations as criminal gangs utilizing the same transparent procedures used by the Secretary of State to designate foreign terrorist organizations. Finally, the bill ensures that criminal alien gang members cannot receive asylum and be released back onto our streets able to resume their criminal activities while being eligible for a vast array of Federal benefits.

Eradicating the death grip that transnational criminal alien gangs hold over many of our communities, especially immigrant communities, is an important piece of immigration re-

form. I am pleased that this bill, which stems from legislation that the House has approved in the past and which has been approved by the Judiciary Committee in multiple Congresses, is being considered today.

Now, I want to address the allegation that this bill targets priests, nuns, and garage band members. It is preposterous. This bill deliberately includes the longstanding Federal criminal offenses for alien smuggling as predicates for criminal gang activity. Coyotes and other criminal gangs make billions of dollars and put countless lives at risk through their alien smuggling activities.

As former U.S. Attorney David Iglesias, who emigrated to the United States from Latin America as a child, stated: "Smuggling aliens across our borders is a dangerous business. All too often, people entrust their lives to smugglers, only to die in the broiling desert, or suffocate in the back of locked, airless trucks while the smugglers profit."

"These smuggling rings, which facilitate illegal entry into the United States and mercilessly exploit human beings for money, are a danger to immigrants and a threat to our national security. . . ."

The Democrats are engaging in a huge amount of obfuscation. In the past, House Democrats claimed the House passed legislation that would have strengthened Federal alien smuggling laws, would have had the effect of putting priests and nuns at risk of prosecution. The Democrats' clear implication was that these problems didn't exist under then-current law which remains current law.

Let me quote, Democrat members of the House Judiciary Committee, including JOHN CONYERS, JERRY NADLER, ZOE LOFGREN, and SHEILA JACKSON LEE, they stated that the bill then under consideration goes far beyond increasing penalties for alien smuggling and jeopardizes the well-being of millions of Americans, neighbors, family members, faith institutions, and others who live and work with undocumented immigrants.

Former Speaker PELOSI, the current minority leader, stated: "Under the guise of an expansive definition of smuggling,"—the bill—"it could make criminals out of Catholic priests and nuns, ministers, rabbis, and social service workers who provide assistance and acts of charity to those in need."

The Democrats can't have it both ways. They can't argue one day that we can't change current law because that would result in putting priests and nuns at risk and argue the next day that, without any evidence, current law already puts them at risk. To add to the hypocrisy, the House Democrats supported an amendment which passed by voice vote.

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

Mr. LABRADOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Virginia an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. GOODLATTE. So to add to the controversy, the House Democrats supported an amendment which passed by voice vote to add human smuggling to the list of predicate acts under the Federal money laundering statute.

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The Department of Justice and Immigration and Customs Enforcement simply do not target clergy and others who do not make distinctions based on immigration status when serving those in spiritual or material need.

The use of such laws against religious organizations and other humanitarian groups has been practically nonexistent. Of course, as in the sanctuary movement in the 1980s, when religious organizations engage in the smuggling of illegal aliens into the United States, they would be subject to prosecution, just as anyone else would be.

This bill is based upon the same precedent that has been passed through this House by voice vote dealing with human smuggling. It is time to apply the same standard to alien gang members who are perpetrating violence not just on people traveling to the United States, as in the case of human smuggling, but on the citizens of virtually every State in the Union.

The murders that have been outlined by Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. COMSTOCK of Virginia, Mr. LABRADOR of Idaho, and others are taking place all across the country because we simply are not removing from this country as expeditiously as possible members of gangs like MS-13. It is time to get about doing that, and this bill does that.

I want to commend Representative BARBARA COMSTOCK; Representative PETER KING; and the chairman of our Immigration and Border Security Subcommittee, Representative RAUL LABRADOR, for their work on this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3697.

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

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an analysis entitled: "Harboring: Overview of the Law," prepared by the Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc.

[From the Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc.]

HARBORING: OVERVIEW OF THE LAW

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) prohibits individuals from concealing, shielding, or harboring unauthorized individuals who come into and remain in the United States. Under the law it is a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment for any person who:

knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an alien has come to, entered, or remains in the United States in violation of law, conceals, harbors, or shields from detection, or attempts to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection, such alien in any place, including any building or any means of transportation. INA §274(a)(1)(A)(iii), 8 U.S.C. 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii) [hereinafter the "harboring provision" or "Section 1324 (a)"].

THE HARBORING PROHIBITION APPLIES TO EVERYONE

The harboring prohibition is not restricted to those individuals who are in the business of smuggling undocumented immigrants into the United States or who employ undocumented immigrants in sweatshop-like conditions. As interpreted by the courts, harboring can apply to any person who knowingly harbors an undocumented immigrant. See, e.g., *United States v. Shum*, 496 F.3d 390 (5th Cir. 2007); *United States v. Zheng*, 306 F.3d 1080, 1085 (11th Cir. 2002), *cert denied*, 538 U.S. 925 (2003); *United States v. Kim*, 193 F.3d 567, 573-74 (2d Cir. 1999); *United States v. Rubio-Gonzalez*, 674 F.2d 1067, 1073 (5th Cir. 1982); *United States v. Cantu*, 557 F.2d 1173, 1180 (5th Cir. 1977), *cert denied*, 434 U.S. 1063 (1978).

WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS OF HARBORING?

To establish a violation of the harboring provision, the government must prove the following in most jurisdictions "(1) the alien entered or remained in the United States in violation of the law, (2) the defendant concealed, harbored, or sheltered the alien in the United States, (3) the defendant knew or recklessly disregarded that the alien entered or remained in the United States in violation of the law, and (4) the defendant's conduct tended to substantially facilitate the alien remaining in the United States illegally." *Shum*, 496 F.3d at 391-392 (quoting *United States v. De Jesus-Batres*, 410 F.3d 154, 160 (5th Cir. 2005), *cert denied*, 546 U.S. 1097 (2006)). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has rejected the fourth element asserting that the phrase "conduct tending substantially to facilitate" is a judicial addition to the statute that is unnecessary for a conviction because the statute requires no specific degree of assistance. *United States v. Xiang Hui Ye*, 588 F.3d 411, 415-416 (7th Cir. 2009).

WHAT ACTIONS CONSTITUTE HARBORING?

Although Congress passed legislation to prohibit and punish the "harboring" of undocumented individuals, it never defined the term. The work of defining what constitutes "harboring" has been left to the courts. As shown below, the federal courts have not settled on one uniform definition, but rather many of the circuit courts have adopted their own definition of "harboring."

Harboring is conduct that substantially facilitates an immigrant's remaining in the U.S. illegally and that prevents the authorities from detecting the individual's unlawful presence (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit)

Harboring includes affirmative conduct such as providing shelter, transportation, direction about how to obtain false documentation, or warnings about impending investigations that facilitates a person's continuing illegal presence in the United States. (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit)

Harboring is conduct tending to substantially facilitate an immigrant's remaining in the U.S. illegally (U.S. Courts of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit)

Harboring is conduct that clandestinely shelters, succors, and protects improperly admitted immigrants. (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit)

Harboring is conduct that provides or offers a known undocumented individual a secure haven, a refuge, a place to stay in which authorities are unlikely to be seeking him. (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit)

Harboring is conduct that affords shelter to undocumented individuals. (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit)

EXPLANATION OF HARBORING THROUGH CASE LAW

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

In the influential case, *United States v. Lopez*, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sec-

ond Circuit went through the legislative history of the harboring provision and stated that the term harbor "was intended to encompass conduct tending substantially to facilitate an alien's 'remaining in the United States illegally,' provided that the person charged has knowledge of the immigrant's unlawful status." 521 F.2d 437, 441 (2d Cir. 1975), *cert. denied*, 423 U.S. 995 (1975).

In this case, Mr. Lopez owned at least six homes in Nassau County, New York, where he operated safe havens for undocumented individuals. Mr. Lopez knew that the people staying in his homes were undocumented. Each person paid Mr. Lopez \$15 per week to live in his houses. In many cases, people received the address for a particular house before they left their home countries, and, upon crossing the border illegally, they proceeded directly to the house. Mr. Lopez also helped these individuals obtain jobs by completing work applications and transporting them to and from work. He arranged sham marriages for many so that they could appear to be in the U.S. in lawful status. With a warrant, immigration authorities searched six of Lopez's homes and found twenty-seven undocumented individuals. He was charged with harboring illegal immigrants.

Mr. Lopez argued that the mere providing of shelter to undocumented immigrants does not constitute harboring. *Id.* at 439. He argued that to constitute harboring the conduct must be part of the process of smuggling immigrants into the U.S. or facilitating the immigrants' illegal entry into the U.S. *Id.* The circuit court noted that he essentially argued that to constitute harboring the sheltering would have to be provided either clandestinely or for the purposes of sheltering the immigrants from the authorities. *Id.*

The Second Circuit rejected these arguments. It held that the statute criminalizes conduct that tends substantially to facilitate an alien's remaining in the United States illegally. *Id.* at 441. The circuit court found that Mr. Lopez's conduct did just that. It pointed out that Mr. Lopez had a large number of undocumented immigrants living at his houses; they obtained the addresses and, upon entering the U.S., proceeded to those houses; Mr. Lopez provided transportation for them to and from work; and, he helped arrange sham marriages. *Id.* The Second Circuit did not require that Mr. Lopez provide the shelter clandestinely nor that he shield the illegal immigrants from detection by immigration authorities. *Id.*

The case of *United States v. Kim* also is instructive on the meaning of harboring. 193 F.3d 567 (2d Cu 1999). It states that harboring within the meaning of Section 1324(a) "encompasses conduct tending substantially to facilitate an alien's remaining in the U.S. illegally and to prevent government authorities from detecting [the immigrant's] unlawful presence." *Id.* at 574. In this case, Mr. Myung Ho Kim owned and operated a garment-manufacturing business called "Sewing Masters" in New York City. He employed a number of undocumented workers, including Nancy Fanfar. During the course of her employment, Mr. Kim instructed Ms. Fanfar to bring in new papers with a different name that would indicate that she had work authorization. He instructed Ms. Fanfar to change her name and remain in his employ a second time, even while he was being investigated by immigration authorities.

According to the circuit court, Mr. Kim's actions constituted harboring, for they were designed to help Ms. Fanfar remain in his employ and to prevent her continued presence from being detected by the authorities. Thus, his conduct substantially facilitated her ability to remain in the U.S. illegally in prohibition of the harboring provision. *Id.* at 574-575.

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

The Third Circuit also has considered what conduct constitutes “shielding,” “harboring,” and “concealing” within the meaning of Section 1324(a). Like the Second Circuit, it determined that these terms encompass conduct “tending to substantially facilitate an alien’s remaining in the U.S. illegally” and [that] prevent[s] government authorities from detecting the alien’s unlawful presence. “*U.S. v. Ozcelik*, 527 F.3d 88, 100 (3d Cir. 2008); see also *Delno-Mocci v. Connolly Props*, 672 F.3d 241, 246 (3d Cir. 2012), *U.S. v. Cuevas-Reyes*, 572 F.3d 119, 122 (3d Cir. 2009); *U.S. v. Silveus*, 542 F.3d 993, 1003 (3d Cir. 2008).

In *United States v. Ozcelik*, the defendant knew that the individual remained in the U.S. illegally and advised him to “lay low” and “stay away” from the address he had on file with the government. 527 F.3d at 100. However, Mr. Ozcelik did not actively attempt to intervene or delay an impending immigration investigation and the Third Circuit held that advising an individual without legal status to stay out of trouble and to keep a low profile does not tend substantially to facilitate their remaining in the country. *Id.* at 100–01. The circuit court reasserted that shielding or harboring a person without status ordinarily includes affirmative conduct such as providing shelter, transportation, direction about how to obtain false documentation, or warnings about impending investigations that facilitates a person’s continuing illegal presence in the United States. See *Id.* at 99.

In *United States v. Silveus*, the Third Circuit held that cohabitation, along with reasonable control of premises during an immigration agent’s inquiry regarding the whereabouts of the suspected undocumented individual, does not constitute harboring without sufficient evidence that a defendant’s conduct substantially facilitated the individual’s remaining in the U.S. illegally and prevented authorities from detecting his/her unlawful presence. 542 F.3d at 1002–04. In this case, the agent never saw the suspected undocumented individual, but only heard the apartment door slam, heard some bushes break, and as he approached, saw the defendant shut her front door. *Id.* at 1002. The defendant spoke to the agent through her window and when asked if anybody had run out of her apartment, she said “I don’t know.” *Id.* at 1003. The circuit court determined that the act of shutting a door as an agent rounded the corner and her subsequent reply to the agent’s question did not establish “harboring” under Section 1324(a) because it only led to speculation as to the suspect’s presence. *Id.* at 1004.

In *United States v. Cuevas-Reyes*, the Third Circuit reaffirmed that shielding an undocumented person includes affirmative conduct (such as providing shelter, transportation, direction about how to obtain false documents, or warnings about impending investigations) that facilitates the person’s continuing illegal presence in the U.S. 572 F.3d at 122. The circuit court held that the defendant’s actions (taking undocumented people from the U.S. to the Dominican Republic in his private plane) were undertaken for the purpose of removing them from the U.S., not helping them remain in the U.S. *Id.* It noted that the goal of Section 1324 is to prevent undocumented individuals from entering or remaining illegally in the U.S. by punishing those that shield or harbor. *Id.* It asserted that punishing a defendant for helping individuals without legal status leave the U.S. would be contrary to that goal. *Id.*

More recently, the Third Circuit reiterated that “harboring” requires some act that obstructs the government’s ability to discover the undocumented person and that it is high-

ly unlikely that landlords renting apartments to people lacking lawful status could, without more, satisfy the court’s definition of harboring. *Delrio-Mocci*, 672 F.3d at 246 (citing *Lozano v. City of Hazelton*, 620 F.3d 170, 223 (3d Cir. 2010)). The circuit court reiterated that “[r]enting an apartment in the normal course of business is not in and of itself conduct that prevents the government from detecting an alien’s presence.” *Id.*

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

The Fifth Circuit’s definition of harboring is broader than the Second and Third Circuits. It rejects the notion that to be convicted of harboring a defendant’s conduct must be part of a smuggling operation or involve actions that hide immigrants from law enforcement authorities. See *De Jesus-Batres*, 410 F.3d at 162 (specific intent is not an element of the offense of harboring). An early Fifth Circuit decision, *U.S. v. Cantu*, 557 F.2d 1173 (5th Cir. 1977), remains informative.

In *Cantu*, immigration agents visited the restaurant owned by Mr. Cantu because they received information that he was employing undocumented workers. The agents wanted to question the employees. Mr. Cantu refused admission to his restaurant until they could provide a warrant.

While the immigration authorities waited outside for the warrant, Mr. Cantu made arrangements with at least two of his patrons to drive some of his undocumented employees into town. Mr. Cantu also arranged for his employees to sit in the restaurant and then leave the restaurant like customers. As the employees left the restaurant, the immigration agents approached them and questioned them about their immigration status. The agents determined their illegal status and arrested them.

Mr. Cantu argued that, because he did not instruct his employees to “hide,” and because the employees left the restaurant in full view of the officers, he could not be charged with shielding immigrants from detection. He also argued that his actions were not connected to any smuggling activity. The Fifth Circuit, relying on the Second Circuit’s Lopez decision, rejected these arguments, and determined that Mr. Cantu’s actions—instructing the employees to act like customers so they could evade arrest—tended to facilitate the immigrants remaining in the U.S. illegally. *Id.* at 1180.

In another Fifth Circuit case, *United States v. Varkonyi*, 645 F.2d 453 (5th Cir. 1981), the court cited to Lopez to assert that the harboring statute prohibits “any conduct which tends to substantially facilitate an alien’s remaining in the U.S. illegally.” *Id.* at 459. Mr. Varkonyi provided a group of undocumented immigrants with steady employment at his scrap metal yard six days a week as well as lodging at his warehouse. On previous occasions, he had instructed and aided the men in avoiding detection and apprehension. On the day of their detention, Mr. Varkonyi interfered with Customs and Border Protection agents’ actions by forcibly denying them entry to his property through physical force.

Here, the circuit court found that Mr. Varkonyi’s conduct went well beyond mere employment and thus constituted harboring. *Id.* at 459. In this case, the court pointed out that Mr. Varkonyi knew of the immigrants’ undocumented status, he had instructed the immigrants on avoiding detection on a prior occasion; he was providing the immigrants with employment and lodging, he interfered with immigration agents to protect the immigrants from apprehension; and he was partly responsible for the escape of one of the immigrants from custody. *Id.* Given these facts, the circuit court found that Mr. Varkonyi’s conduct, both before and after

the detention of the immigrants, was calculated to facilitate the immigrants remaining in the U.S. unlawfully. *Id.* at 460.

In 2007, the Fifth Circuit ruled in another employment harboring case that “substantially facilitate” means to make an individual’s illegal presence in the United States substantially “easier or less difficult.” *United States v. Shum*, 496 F.3d 390, 392 (5th Cir. 2007) (citations and quotation marks omitted). The court noted that Section 1324(a) was enacted to deter employers from hiring unauthorized individuals and it refused to adopt a narrow definition of “substantially facilitate” that undermines Congress’s purpose. *Id.*

In this case, Mr. Shum was vice-president of an office-cleaning company and he employed janitors without legal status. According to witnesses, he provided false identifications to the workers to facilitate background checks so that the workers could clean government office buildings.

Ms. LOFGREN. In this legal analysis by the Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc., it does point out that religious persons have been prosecuted and convicted for providing sanctuary. Opinions may differ on whether that is a good idea or bad idea, but to say that that is an MS-13 activity, I think we would all agree that is just crazy. That is what this bill would do.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS), a freshman Member of the House whom we are so fortunate to have. Just last year, as the chief of police, she was on the front line in the fight against gangs.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I spent 27 years as a law enforcement officer. I had the honor of working my way up through the ranks to become the chief of police. I co-chaired an antigang task force for the State of Florida. As chief, I launched an all-out war against violent crime. Through the hard work of a lot of good men and women, we were able to reduce violent crime by 40 percent.

Do I take gang activity very seriously? You better believe I do. I have the record to prove that.

The spirit of H.R. 3697, with this broad, new definition of what constitutes a gang, has nothing, based on my experience on the ground, to do with curtailing gang activity.

As a former law enforcement officer who has been there on the front lines, there is no way I would vote for this law. This law targets a group of people based on their status and does not target criminal activity. That is what law enforcement officers do.

We all take gang activity seriously. I heard the question earlier: Who would favor gangs? Who really would favor gangs?

I invite my colleagues on the other side to join me in continuing our aggressive efforts to target criminal behavior, because that is really what we want to stop—criminal behavior—and not profile or target people. That is just not who we are.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I just want to make a couple of closing comments on this bill.

I think it is a given that every Member of this body wants to do something about gangs. I have gangs in my district. I think I heard Mr. KING speak so passionately about the problem in his district. It is a pervasive problem.

The concern is that this bill goes far beyond targeting those gangs. That is why we, with great reluctance, have to say we can't do this. We can't do this.

If we wanted to target just the gangs, we wouldn't have included language that would allow charging people who are not gang members as gang members. We wouldn't have included provisions that the victims of gangs would be denied asylum. Section 2(f) of the bill denies individuals who are suspected of alleged gang membership the opportunity to apply for asylum.

Here is the problem. In certain parts of Central America, you have rampant gang activity. Women and girls are terribly abused. They are beaten, turned into sex slaves, tattooed, and they escape. If that young girl who has been the victim of that violence from gangs comes with the tattoos, the brand that that gang put on her, and if she, as a consequence, is reasonably suspected of being a member of the gang, she can't get asylum. That is not what we want in the fight against MS-13.

The bill is not drafted adequately.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LABRADOR. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, in 2014, four MS-13 gang members brutally murdered a 14-year-old boy from Texas with a machete. Just this year, two MS-13 gang members laughed and waved at the cameras as they faced trial in a Houston courtroom for the kidnapping, rape, and murder of young girls. These are just two examples that reflect the horrific and gruesome reality of what gangs across this country are capable of.

There are as many as 100,000 gang members in my home State of Texas, several of whom are linked to Mexican cartels, who help them distribute drugs and traffic people and weapons. Nearly 60 percent of identified prison gang members in Texas are serving sentences for violent crimes, including homicide, robbery, and assault.

MS-13 is one of the most dangerous gangs in our State, with almost 500 members throughout Texas. They have been described by the Houston police chief as a "transnational terrorist organization," the "worst of the worst," and a "cancer." It is State and local law enforcement officers like him, as well gang task forces, who are on the front lines, putting their own lives in danger to deal with these heinous criminals.

Today, I rise in support of Mrs. COMSTOCK's bill, which will do what we should have been doing a long time

ago, and that is giving local entities the ability to expeditiously deport gang members who are here illegally and ensure they never are able to come back to the United States.

Our first job is to keep Americans safe. H.R. 3697 certainly improves the prospects of that.

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California). The gentlewoman from California has 6 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Idaho has 5½ minutes remaining.

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

It has been mentioned that there are terrible activities being undertaken by gang members. I don't think there is any dispute in this body about that. Our obligation is to craft bills that will allow for remedies for that problem in a specific, targeted, and effective way. I think this bill falls far short in that regard.

We had mentioned earlier the great concern that has been expressed to us by religious people across the United States about the provisions relative to harboring. Five nuns on a religious worker visa who help provide sanctuary for an undocumented person is a gang under this bill. They are not MS-13.

We could craft a measure that avoids that outcome while still going after MS-13. We didn't do that. For one thing, we didn't actually sit down, both sides of the aisle, to work together, to reason together, to make that happen.

I would like to note that the smuggling issue is a big problem. We have unanimous agreement on the smuggling issue. We have worked together, actually, with the Wilberforce Act and other acts in a bipartisan way to deal with that. But we didn't bifurcate smuggling from harboring in this bill. That is why the nuns and the Catholic bishops have contacted us asking us not to support this bill.

I would like to note, just finally, that the first obligation that we have is to keep America safe. We fail to do that if we craft language that really is just part of a broad deportation agenda under the guise of an antigang bill. There is great concern that is what has happened here.

One of the elements that is referenced as a predicate for gang activity—the five people who are working together—is that documents are false. A lot of people are highly agitated when undocumented people have false documents. Opinions differ. Almost every undocumented person in the United States who works has a fake ID; otherwise, they can't get a job.

You can agree with that, you can think it is terrible, you can think it is maybe not so terrible. I think most of us would agree it is not MS-13. Why would we craft this in such a way to treat that activity as an MS-13 activ-

ity and to blow up all the procedures we have in place to make sure that justice is done?

I hope that Members will vote against this bill. Despite the name, it goes far beyond attacking gangs. It would drift into allowing for the deportation of religious people and others who have done nothing related to gang activity.

I hope that, if this bill is defeated, we can sit down, as we often have on various items and worked collaboratively on patent reform and other issues, and do the same on this. I hope, if this bill is defeated, we will take the opportunity to do that.

I, for one, pledge my best efforts to come up with a measure that is targeted and effective. This bill, unfortunately, is not.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I keep hearing again and again and again that there is no dispute about ongoing violence or gang violence in the United States, but what has been clear from today's argument is that our friends on the other side just don't want to do anything about it. They are willing to talk about the gang violence, but they don't want to actually craft and pass legislation that does something about it.

□ 1015

I hope it is something that the American people are listening to, because as we have debates over the next few months about what we should be doing with regard to immigration, I hope everyone understands that every time we try to do something about enforcement of immigration laws, about stopping gang violation, about stopping illegal immigration into the United States, it is very difficult to get agreement on the other side.

Criminal alien gang members are wreaking havoc in this country. Without stronger tools to specifically target those aliens that terrorize our streets, gangs will continue to grow in numbers and in strength.

The time has come to take action and to provide a path to deportation to those that so unabashedly seek to destroy our society.

ICE has found that "membership of these violent transnational gangs is comprised largely of foreign-born nationals." Often bearing the brunt of these gangs' violence are these very immigrant communities that the other side claims that they want to protect.

The Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act takes a tough approach. I agree with that. Those gang members who have successfully evaded prosecution through witness intimidation, employing the tactics of fear and violence, will now be within ICE's reach. The new grounds of removability provided by H.R. 3697 will get criminal gang members off of our streets.

ICE's recent Operation New Dawn resulted in almost 1,100 arrests of gang

members. Had H.R. 3697 been enacted prior, that number would have almost certainly increased.

This bill is only starting the removal process, however. Make no mistake—and there was a lot of obfuscation today about this—immigration proceedings do not equate to deportation. The government must prove its case and provide evidence to convince an immigration judge that gang-related activity occurred.

As a former private immigration attorney, I have seen this process in action, and it does work. ICE will not use this new charge as pretext, as this ground will never be sustained by an immigration judge without sufficient evidence.

The time for this bill is long overdue, and we cannot afford to be distracted by extreme hypotheticals and issues not germane to what we are discussing today.

This bill was introduced to target criminal gangs, as that term is commonly understood, and that is what it will do once enacted. There is no place in our country for criminal alien gang members. By removing them from our streets, H.R. 3697 will help make our communities safer. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, H.R. 3697 is yet another exercise in false advertising by the Majority. Named the “Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act,” this legislation is so overbroad that it would lead to the deportation of immigrants with absolutely no criminal record and would apply to individuals with no connection to gangs.

In short, this blatantly anti-immigration legislation casts a wide and dangerous net in furtherance of President Trump’s mass deportation agenda. I say this for several reasons.

To begin with, H.R. 3967 authorizes the Trump Administration to brand a group of immigrants a “gang” without requiring a conviction or even an arrest.

In fact, it would allow individuals to be deported or denied admission based on a mere “belief”—however tenuous—of their connection to unlawful activity.

In addition, the bill’s definition of a “gang” is so broad that it would apply to individuals who clearly are not members of criminal gangs.

I doubt that my Republican colleagues really believe that 5 Christian ministers providing shelter to undocumented immigrants constitute a criminal gang.

But by voting for this measure, that’s precisely what lawmakers would turn them into. The bill instantly places such religious workers throughout America—from nuns to rabbis, imams to priests—into the same classification as MS–13.

Finally, we are rushing this deeply flawed legislation through the House today while nearly 800,000 young people—800,000 law abiding members of our communities—are facing deportation in as little as 6 months.

These are young people who are as American as any of us. They have grown up in our communities, attended our schools, and have become our neighbors, our teachers, first responders, doctors, and lawyers. But because

of action taken by President Trump last week, they now are living in fear and uncertainty.

There is a bipartisan bill with overwhelming support across the country that would allow these young people to remain in the United States the only home most have ever known—and continue contributing to our communities and our economy.

But that bill, the DREAM Act, has languished for years.

Nevertheless, instead of taking up the DREAM Act, we are rushing H.R. 3697 through just days after it was introduced and without any hearings, markups, or the opportunity for amendment.

This House should stop jamming through pieces of the Trump mass deportation plan and instead recommit itself to lifting up the young people of our communities by passing the DREAM act.

It is what’s right for our economy, our Nation and it is our moral responsibility.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 3697.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act.

Remarkably, under current law, membership in a criminal street gang does not in and of itself make a non-citizen inadmissible or deportable from the United States.

This common-sense bill corrects this dangerous loophole by requiring that criminal alien gang members be deported swiftly and never allowed back into the United States.

It provides law enforcement with another tool in their arsenal to combat dangerous and deadly criminal gangs—like MS–13. Criminal gangs benefit from loopholes in our immigration laws and today we are taking an important step to close the door to the United States for non-citizen criminal gang members.

Over the past 12 months, several thousand criminal aliens who were confirmed members of gangs were removed from the United States by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). This year ICE is continuing its focus on making our streets safer by removing criminal gang members with a particular focus on MS–13 members.

It is past time that we strengthen our immigration laws, deport criminal aliens and secure our borders. We have a duty to make America safe for its citizens and H.R. 3697 is an important step in that direction.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 513, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I am opposed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Beyer moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3697 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the

House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add, at the end of the bill, the following:
SEC. ____ PROTECTING INNOCENT RELIGIOUS WORKERS FROM DEPORTATION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act may be construed to authorize the deportation of an alien for action taken on behalf of a religious organization whose primary purpose is the provision of humanitarian assistance or aid.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

I offer this amendment to recommit to reveal the flaws in the bill. The sponsor of this bill, Mrs. COMSTOCK and I both represent northern Virginia, and she and I both want to eliminate gang violence. MS–13 is a menace to society, and I endorse the goal of destroying it through legal means, but this bill wouldn’t do that.

This bill will promote widespread racial profiling. It will violate First Amendment protections. It will expand mandatory detention of immigrants. It will raise serious constitutional questions on judicial review of government designation of certain groups. And it bars humanitarian relief for individuals in violation of international treaties.

I take gang violence and MS–13 very seriously. The young man Mrs. COMSTOCK referred to, found dead in a park in my city of Alexandria, was actually found by a dear family friend. But we can do this in a bill that doesn’t promote racial profiling or violate the Constitution.

So in this motion to recommit, we offer language to get at one of the most glaring flaws in this bill that it can go after humanitarian workers. The Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act creates an overly broad definition of a criminal gang by allowing DHS to essentially designate any individual as a gang member.

As written, it could cover a wide range of organizations ranging from churches to fraternities, to political groups. This will allow ICE to target people who may or may not appear to be in a gang and charge all those who seem in any way connected to individual members of a gang.

Religious workers who are engaged in immigrant ministry could be subject to prosecution. Immigrant ministry is not smuggling in airless trucks. In my district, we have a number of faith communities who provide for the unemployed, the homeless, those without language. Already, ICE swept up half a dozen men as they exited a church service. Under this bill, the pastor could be next.

If a nun, through her work, interacts with a potential gang member, she, by the context of this bill, could be a gang

member. It is not accidental that the Catholic bishops and the nuns have written to oppose this bill. The harboring provisions are so sweeping, the religious workers who provide shelter, transportation, or support to undocumented immigrants could be found liable of criminal activity. And this is not transportation across the U.S. border. This is transportation to work or to English lesson classes.

It is incredibly concerning that it would subject people who have never committed a crime, never been arrested, never been indicted, to deportation; and it would apply retroactively. Indeed, mere suspicion of involvement in harboring could classify individuals as gang members.

So it is very obvious here that humanitarian exemption is needed, but that is not the only concern with this bill language. The overly broad definition would empower immigrant authorities to conduct dragnet sweeps of Latino communities and other communities of color.

Media reports make it clear that law enforcement has recently relied on questionable and unreliable evidence to assert that Latino individuals are gang members, including wearing certain kinds of clothes or doodling in an area code from a Latin American country on a school notebook.

Officers have alleged gang membership sometimes based on merely being seen with people who are alleged gang members or living in neighborhoods known to suffer gang activity. This expansive language could and will sweep up people who have committed no criminal activity whatsoever.

As a representative of Virginia, a State with a long and troubled history with race, I think we need to be very careful before we implement policies that allow for structural racism. This bill has many more flaws, which general debate covered. But I want to be clear, before we pass this bill and start locking up nuns and priests and other religious workers, we should not continue this one-dimensional conversation on immigration policy.

We cannot focus only on enforcement and a mass deportation agenda. It doesn't fix our immigration system. We have got to work on comprehensive immigration reform, and we begin with the President's recent decision to eliminate DACA and put Congress on the clock. We should be acting today to protect our DREAMers. 800,000 young immigrants—not members of MS-13—lives depend on it. I urge my colleagues to vote for this motion to recommit.

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

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. COMSTOCK. Madam Speaker, in 2015, at an Alexandria playground in Mr. BEYER's district, 8 miles from this

Capitol, the body of a 24-year-old man was left nearly decapitated in a grisly murder by one of the thousands of MS-13 gang members in our country. I should also mention that that victim was also an MS-13 gang member.

This very Capital region has the second highest number of MS-13 gang members. Criminal alien gang members are growing in numbers in our region around the country and wrecking havoc in my district and in this very region. Without stronger tools to specifically target those specific aliens—this bill targets them—that terrorize our streets, gangs like MS-13 will then continue to grow in numbers and strength if we aren't targeting them. The time has come to take action and provide a path for deportation for violent criminal gang members.

ICE has found that membership of these violent transnational gangs is comprised largely of foreign-born nationals. Often bearing the brunt of these gangs' violence are the very immigrant communities in which they reside. They target their own communities. We have seen that in my region and in my district, and that is why this is so troubling.

The Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act will address this. Those gang members who have successfully evaded prosecution through witness intimidation, employing the tactics of fear and violence will now be within ICE's reach. The new grounds of removability provided by H.R. 3697 will help get criminal gang members off our streets.

ICE's recent Operation New Dawn has resulted in almost 1,100 arrests of gang members. Had this bill been enacted prior, that number could have increased. This bill is only starting the removal process, however.

Make no mistake, regular immigration proceedings will still apply. The government must prove its case and provide evidence to convince an immigration judge. This bill preserves all due process and appellate rights afforded to any alien facing deportation.

The time for this bill is long overdue. It was introduced to target criminal gangs, as that term is commonly understood, and that is what it will do once it is enacted.

I urge my colleagues to vote down this motion to recommit, to vote for the base bill, H.R. 3697, and to provide ICE with the tools it needs to keep dangerous criminal alien gang members off our streets, out of our communities, and out of our country.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 184, nays 220, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 516]

YEAS—184

Adams	Gonzalez (TX)	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gottheimer	O'Rourke
Barragan	Green, Al	Pallone
Bass	Green, Gene	Panetta
Beatty	Grijalva	Pascarella
Bera	Gutiérrez	Payne
Beyer	Hanabusa	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Hastings	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Heck	Peters
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Peterson
Bonamici	Himes	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan	Hoyer	Pocan
F.	Huffman	Polis
Brady (PA)	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Jeffries	Raskin
Bustos	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Richmond
Capuano	Kaptur	Rosen
Carbajal	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Cartwright	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kihuen	Ryan (OH)
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Sánchez
Cicilline	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Clay	Kuster (NH)	Schneider
Cohen	Langevin	Schrader
Connolly	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Conyers	Lawrence	Scott, David
Cooper	Lee	Serrano
Correa	Levin	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Shea-Porter
Crowley	Lieu, Ted	Sherman
Cuellar	Lipinski	Sires
Cummings	Loeb sack	Slaughter
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Soto
DeFazio	Lowe y	Speier
DeGette	Lujan Grisham,	Suozzi
Delaney	M.	Swalwell (CA)
DelBene	Luján, Ben Ray	Takano
Demings	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Carolyn B.	Titus
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
Doggett	Matsui	Torres
Doyle, Michael	McCollum	Tsongas
F.	McEachin	Vargas
Ellison	McGovern	Veasey
Engel	McNerney	Vela
Eshoo	Meeks	Velázquez
Espallat	Meng	Vislosky
Esty (CT)	Moore	Walz
Evans	Moulton	Wasserman
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Schultz
Fudge	Nadler	Waters, Maxine
Gabbard	Napolitano	Watson Coleman
Gallego	Neal	Welch
Garamendi	Nolan	Wilson (FL)
Gomez	Norcross	Yarmuth

NAYS—220

Abraham	Blum	Collins (NY)
Aderholt	Bost	Comer
Allen	Brady (TX)	Comstock
Amash	Brat	Conaway
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Cook
Arrington	Brooks (IN)	Costello (PA)
Babin	Buchanan	Cramer
Bacon	Buck	Crawford
Banks (IN)	Bucshon	Culberson
Barletta	Budd	Curbelo (FL)
Barr	Burgess	Davidson
Barton	Byrne	Davis, Rodney
Bergman	Calvert	Denham
Biggs	Carter (TX)	Dent
Bilirakis	Chabot	DeSantis
Bishop (MI)	Cheney	DesJarlais
Bishop (UT)	Coffman	Donovan
Black	Cole	Duncan (SC)
Blackburn	Collins (GA)	Duncan (TN)

Dunn Kinzinger
Emmer Knight
Estes (KS) Kustoff (TN)
Farenthold Labrador
Faso LaHood
Ferguson LaMalfa
Fitzpatrick Lamborn
Fleischmann Lance
Flores Latta
Fortenberry Lewis (MN)
Foxy LoBiondo
Franks (AZ) Long
Frelinghuysen Love
Gaetz Lucas
Gallagher Luetkemeyer
Gianforte MacArthur
Gibbs Marchant
Gohmert Marino
Goodlatte Marshall
Gowdy Massie
Granger Mast
Graves (GA) McCarthy
Graves (LA) McCaul
Grothman McClintock
Guthrie McHenry
Handel McKinley
Harper McMorris
Harris Rodgers
Hartzler McSally
Hensarling Meadows
Herrera Beutler Meehan
Hice, Jody B. Messer
Higgins (LA) Mitchell
Hill Moolenaar
Holding Mooney (WV)
Hollingsworth Mullin
Hudson Murphy (PA)
Huizenga Newhouse
Hultgren Noem
Hunter Norman
Hurd Nunes
Issa Palazzo
Jenkins (KS) Palmer
Jenkins (WV) Paulsen
Johnson (LA) Pearce
Johnson (OH) Perry
Johnson, Sam Pittenger
Jones Poe (TX)
Jordan Poliquin
Joyce (OH) Ratcliffe
Katko Reed
Kelly (MS) Reichert
Kelly (PA) Renacci
King (IA) Rice (SC)
King (NY) Roby

NOT VOTING—29

Bridenstine Frankel (FL)
Cárdenas Garrett
Carter (GA) Gosar
Cleaver Graves (MO)
Clyburn Griffith
Costa Larson (CT)
Crist Lawson (FL)
DeLauro Loudermilk
Diaz-Balart Olson
Duffy Posey

□ 1050

Messrs. FARENTHOLD, LEWIS of Minnesota, and COLLINS of New York changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mses. MCCOLLUM and SEWELL of Alabama, Messrs. KENNEDY, HOYER, GUTIERREZ, HIGGINS of New York, and MCNERNEY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Cuellar
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY
Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I am a member of the Judiciary Committee, and I have never seen this bill before. Under regular order, it should go to our committee for a hearing and for a markup. Has this bill had a hearing and a markup in any committee, or has it just sprung on this floor like something out of the ocean in Greek mythology?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is counting for the yeas and nays. The gentleman’s inquiry will not be entertained.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 175, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 517]

YEAS—233

Abraham Faso
Aderholt Ferguson
Allen Fitzpatrick
Amodei Fleischmann
Arrington Flores
Babin Fortenberry
Bacon Foxx
Banks (IN) Franks (AZ)
Barletta Frelinghuysen
Barr Marino
Barton Marshall
Bergman Massie
Biggs Mast
Bilirakis McCarthy
Bishop (MI) McCaul
Bishop (UT) McClintock
Black McHenry
Blackburn McKinley
Blum McMorris
Bost Rodgers
Brady (TX) McSally
Brat Meadows
Brooks (AL) Meehan
Brooks (IN) Messer
Buchanan Mitchell
Buck Moolenaar
Bucshon Mooney (WV)
Budd Mullin
Burgess Herrera Beutler
Byrne Hice, Jody B.
Calvert Higgins (LA)
Carbajal Hill
Carter (TX) Holding
Chabot Hollingsworth
Cheney Hudson
Coffman Huizenga
Cole Hultgren
Collins (GA) Hunter
Collins (NY) Hurd
Comer Issa
Comstock Jenkins (KS)
Conaway Jenkins (WV)
Cook Johnson (LA)
Costello (PA) Johnson (OH)
Cramer Johnson, Sam
Crawford Jones
Cuellar Jordan
Culberson Joyce (OH)
Curbelo (FL) Katko
Davidson Kelly (MS)
Davis, Rodney Kelly (PA)
Denham Kihuen
Dent King (IA)
DeSantis King (NY)
DesJarlais Kinzinger
Donovan Knight
Duffy Kustoff (TN)
Duncan (SC) Labrador
Duncan (TN) LaHood
Dunn LaMalfa
Emmer Lamborn
Estes (KS) Lance
Farenthold Latta

Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik

Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker

Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—175

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Espallat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard

Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

Nolan
Norcross
O’Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—25

Bridenstine
Carter (GA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Costa
Crist
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Frankel (FL)

Garrett
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Larson (CT)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Pelosi
Posey
Rooney, Francis

Rooney, Thomas
J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rutherford
Scalise
Tiberi
Yoho

□ 1059

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 504 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. 3354.

Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1101

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. 3354) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, with Ms. FOXX (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, September 13, 2017, amendment No. 187 printed in House Report 115–297 offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS) had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 115–297 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 192 by Mr. PALMER of Alabama.

Amendment No. 195 by Mr. GOHMERT of Texas.

Amendment No. 196 by Ms. NORTON of the District of Columbia.

Amendment No. 199 by Mr. ELLISON of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 200 by Mr. ELLISON of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 201 by Mr. ELLISON of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 204 by Mr. MITCHELL of Michigan.

Amendment No. 207 by Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

Amendment No. 223 by Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 192 OFFERED BY MR. PALMER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 194, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 518]

AYES—214

Abraham	Gowdy	Newhouse
Aderholt	Granger	Noem
Allen	Graves (GA)	Norman
Amash	Graves (LA)	Nunes
Amodei	Griffith	Olson
Arrington	Grothman	Palazzo
Babin	Guthrie	Palmer
Bacon	Handel	Paulsen
Banks (IN)	Harper	Pearce
Barletta	Harris	Perry
Barr	Hartzler	Peterson
Barton	Hensarling	Pittenger
Bergman	Herrera Beutler	Poe (TX)
Biggs	Hice, Jody B.	Ratcliffe
Bilirakis	Higgins (LA)	Reichert
Bishop (MI)	Hill	Renacci
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Rice (SC)
Black	Hollingsworth	Roby
Blackburn	Hudson	Roe (TN)
Blum	Huizenga	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Brat	Hurd	Rokita
Brooks (AL)	Issa	Roskam
Brooks (IN)	Jenkins (KS)	Rothfus
Buchanan	Jenkins (WV)	Rouzer
Buck	Johnson (LA)	Royce (CA)
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Russell
Budd	Johnson, Sam	Sanford
Burgess	Jones	Schweikert
Byrne	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Calvert	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Kelly (MS)	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Kelly (PA)	Sessions
Cheney	King (IA)	Shimkus
Cole	King (NY)	Shuster
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger	Simpson
Collins (NY)	Knight	Smith (MO)
Comer	Kustoff (TN)	Smith (NE)
Comstock	Labrador	Smith (NJ)
Conaway	LaHood	Smith (TX)
Cook	LaMalfa	Smucker
Cramer	Lamborn	Stewart
Crawford	Lance	Stivers
Culberson	Latta	Taylor
Davidson	Lewis (MN)	Tenney
Davis, Rodney	Lipinski	Thompson (PA)
Denham	LoBiondo	Thornberry
DeSantis	Long	Tipton
DesJarlais	Love	Trott
Donovan	Lucas	Turner
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Upton
Duncan (SC)	MacArthur	Valadao
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Wagner
Dunn	Marino	Walberg
Emmer	Marshall	Walden
Estes (KS)	Massie	Walker
Farenthold	Mast	Walorski
Faso	McCarthy	Walters, Mimi
Ferguson	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McClintock	Webster (FL)
Flores	McHenry	Wenstrup
Fortenberry	McKinley	Westerman
Fox	McMorris	Williams
Franks (AZ)	Rodgers	Wilson (SC)
Frelinghuysen	Meadows	Wittman
Gaetz	Messer	Womack
Gallagher	Mitchell	Woodall
Gianforte	Moolenaar	Yoder
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Young (AK)
Gohmert	Mullin	Young (IA)
Goodlatte	Murphy (PA)	Zeldin

NOES—194

Adams	Brownley (CA)	Coffman
Aguilar	Bustos	Cohen
Barragán	Butterfield	Connolly
Bass	Capuano	Conyers
Beatty	Carbajal	Cooper
Bera	Cárdenas	Correa
Beyer	Carson (IN)	Costello (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Cartwright	Courtney
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Crowley
Blunt Rochester	Castro (TX)	Cuellar
Bonamici	Chu, Judy	Cummings
Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline	Curbelo (FL)
F.	Clark (MA)	Davis (CA)
Brady (PA)	Clarke (NY)	Davis, Danny
Brown (MD)	Clay	DeFazio

DeGette	Krishnamoorthi	Reed
Delaney	Kuster (NH)	Rice (NY)
DelBene	Langevin	Richmond
Demings	Larsen (WA)	Rosen
Dent	Lawrence	Royal-Allard
DeSaulnier	Lee	Ruiz
Deutch	Levin	Ruppersberger
Dingell	Lewis (GA)	Rush
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Ryan (OH)
Doyle, Michael	Loeb sack	Sánchez
F.	Lofgren	Sarbanes
Ellison	Lowenthal	Schakowsky
Engel	Lowey	Schiff
Eshoo	Lujan Grisham,	Schneider
Espallat	M.	Schrader
Esty (CT)	Luján, Ben Ray	Scott (VA)
Evans	Lynch	Scott, David
Fitzpatrick	Maloney,	Serrano
Gabbard	Foster	Carolyn B.
Gallego	Maloney, Sean	Sewell (AL)
Garamendi	Matsui	Shea-Porter
Gomez	McCollum	Sherman
Gonzalez (TX)	McEachin	Sinema
Gottheimer	McGovern	Sires
Green, Al	McNerney	Slaughter
Green, Gene	McSally	Smith (WA)
Grijalva	Meehan	Soto
Gutiérrez	Meeks	Speier
Hanabusa	Meng	Stefanik
Hastings	Moore	Suozi
Heck	Moulton	Swaiwell (CA)
Higgins (NY)	Murphy (FL)	Takano
Himes	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
Hoyer	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
Huffman	Neal	Titus
Jackson Lee	Nolan	Tonko
Jayapal	Norcross	Torres
Jeffries	O'Halleran	Tsongas
Johnson (GA)	O'Rourke	Vargas
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Veasey
Kaptur	Panetta	Vela
Katko	Pascrell	Velázquez
Keating	Payne	Visclosky
Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter	Walz
Kennedy	Peters	Wasserman
Khanna	Pingree	Schultz
Kihuen	Pocan	Waters, Maxine
Kildee	Poliquin	Watson Coleman
Kilmer	Polis	Welch
Kind	Price (NC)	Wilson (FL)
	Quigley	Yarmuth
	Raskin	

NOT VOTING—25

Bridenstine	Garrett	Rooney, Thomas
Carter (GA)	Gosar	J.
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Ross
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford
Crist	Loudermilk	Scalise
DeLauro	Pelosi	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Posey	Yoho
Frankel (FL)	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1106

Mr. COFFMAN changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 195 OFFERED BY MR. GOHMERT

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 223, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 519]

AYES—186

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culbertson
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Franks (AZ)
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger

Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Long
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse

Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Robby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rothenfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thornberry
Tipton
Trotter
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOES—223

Adams
Aguilar
Amodei
Barletta
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)

Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cohen
Cole
Comstock
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene

Demings
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Español
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)

Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb
Loeb
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Lujan, Ben Ray
Lynch

MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Moolenaar
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pallone
Pascarella
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Rosen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz

Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Suzuki
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Viscosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—24

Bridenstine
Carter (GA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Costa
Crist
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Frankel (FL)

Garrett
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Larson (CT)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis

Rooney, Thomas
J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rutherford
Scalise
Tiberi
Yoho

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

□ 1109

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

AMENDMENT NO. 196 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from the District of Co-
lumbia (Ms. NORTON) 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 amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.
A recorded vote was ordered.
The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 186, noes 222,
not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 520]

AYES—186

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Español
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez

Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb
Loeb
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Lujan, Ben Ray
Lynch

O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascarella
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Rosen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz

NOES—222

Calvert
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Culbertson
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)

Farenthold
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.

Higgins (LA) McCaul
 Hill McClintock
 Holding McHenry
 Hollingsworth McKinley
 Hudson McMorris
 Huizenga Rodgers
 Hultgren McSally
 Hunter Meadows
 Hurd Meehan
 Issa Messer
 Jenkins (KS) Mitchell
 Jenkins (WV) Moolenaar
 Johnson (LA) Mooney (WV)
 Johnson (OH) Mullin
 Johnson, Sam Murphy (PA)
 Jones Newhouse
 Jordan Noem
 Joyce (OH) Norman
 Katko Nunes
 Kelly (MS) Olson
 Kelly (PA) Palazzo
 King (IA) Palmer
 King (NY) Paulsen
 Kinzinger Pearce
 Knight Perry
 Kustoff (TN) Pittenger
 Labrador Poe (TX)
 LaHood Poliquin
 LaMalfa Ratcliffe
 Lamborn Reed
 Lance Reichert
 Latta Renacci
 Lewis (MN) Rice (SC)
 LoBiondo Roby
 Long Roe (TN)
 Love Rogers (AL)
 Lucas Rogers (KY)
 Luetkemeyer Rohrabacher
 MacArthur Rokita
 Marchant Roskam
 Marino Rothfus
 Marshall Rouzer
 Massie Royce (CA)
 Mast Russell
 McCarthy Sanford

NOT VOTING—25

Brady (TX) Frankel (FL)
 Bridenstine Garrett
 Carter (GA) Gosar
 Cleaver Graves (MO)
 Clyburn Larson (CT)
 Costa Lawson (FL)
 Crist Loudermilk
 DeLauro Posey
 Diaz-Balart Rooney, Francis

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1113

Mr. WELCH changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”
 So the amendment was rejected.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. YOHO. Madam Chair, I am unable to vote as I am in Florida assisting Floridians in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma.

Had I been present, I would have voted: “Nay” on rollcall No. 516 (MTR).
 “Yea” on rollcall No. 517 (H.R. 3697).
 “Yea” on rollcall No. 518 (Palmer amendment No. 192).
 “Yea” on rollcall No. 519 (Gohmert on behalf of Posey amendment No. 195).
 “Nay” on rollcall No. 520 (Norton amendment No. 196).

AMENDMENT NO. 199 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE
 The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.
 A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.
 The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 183, noes 226, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 521]
 AYES—183

Adams Gottheimer
 Aguirre Pallone
 Arraón PASCARELL
 Bass Thompson (PA)
 Beatty Payne
 Bera Pelosi
 Beyer Hanabusa
 Bishop (GA) Heck
 Blumenauer Higgins (NY)
 Blunt Rochester Himes
 Bonamici Hoyer
 Boyle, Brendan Huffman
 F. Jackson Lee
 Brady (PA) Jayapal
 Brown (MD) Jeffries
 Brownley (CA) Johnson (GA)
 Bustos Johnson, E. B.
 Butterfield Jones
 Capano Kaptur
 Carbajal Keating
 Cárdenas Kelly (IL)
 Carson (IN) Kennedy
 Cartwright Khanna
 Castor (FL) Kihuen
 Castro (TX) Kilmer
 Chu, Judy Kind
 Cicilline Krishnamoorthi
 Clark (MA) Kuster (NH)
 Clarke (NY) Langevin
 Clay Larsen (WA)
 Cohen Lawrence
 Connolly Lee
 Conyers Levin
 Correa Lewis (GA)
 Courtney Lieu, Ted
 Crowley Lipinski
 Cummings Loeb sack
 Davis (CA) Lofgren
 Davis, Danny Lowenthal
 DeFazio Lowey
 DeGette Lujan Grisham,
 Delaney M.
 DelBene Swalwell (CA)
 Demings Lynch
 DeSaulnier Maloney
 Deutch Caroly n B.
 Dingell Maloney, Sean
 Doggett Matsui
 Doyle, Michael McCollum
 F. McEachin
 Ellison McGovern
 Engel McNe rney
 Eshoo Meeks
 Espallat Meng
 Esty (CT) Moore
 Evans Moulton
 Foster Nadler
 Fudge Napolitano
 Gabbard Neal
 Gallego Nolan
 Garamendi Norcross
 Gomez O'Halleran
 Gonzalez (TX) O'Rourke

NOES—226

Abraham Blum
 Aderholt Bost
 Allen Brady (TX)
 Amash Brat
 Amodei Brooks (AL)
 Arrington Brooks (IN)
 Babin Buchanan
 Bacon Buck
 Banks (IN) Bucshon
 Barletta Budd
 Barr Burgess
 Barton Byrne
 Bergman Calvert
 Biggs Carter (TX)
 Bilirakis Chabot
 Bishop (MI) Cheney
 Bishop (UT) Coffman
 Black Cole
 Blackburn Collins (GA)

Duffy King (IA)
 Duncan (SC) King (NY)
 Duncan (TN) Kinzinger
 Dunn Knight
 Emmer Kustoff (TN)
 Estes (KS) Labrador
 Flores Farenthold
 Faso LaHood
 Ferguson Lamborn
 Fitzpatrick Lance
 Fleischmann Latta
 Flores Lewis (MN)
 Fortenberry LoBiondo
 Foxx Long
 Franks (AZ) Love
 Frelinghuysen Lucas
 Gaetz Luetkemeyer
 Gallagher MacArthur
 Gianforte Marchant
 Gibbs Marino
 Gohmert Marshall
 Goodlatte Massie
 Gowdy Mast
 Granger McCarthy
 Graves (GA) McCaul
 Graves (LA) McClintock
 Griffith McHenry
 Grothman McKinley
 Guthrie McMorris
 Handel Rodgers
 Harper McSally
 Harris Meadows
 Hartzler Meehan
 Hastings Messer
 Hensarling Mitchell
 Herrera Beutler Moolenaar
 Hice, Jody B. Mooney (WV)
 Higgins (LA) Mullin
 Hill Murphy (FL)
 Holding Murphy (PA)
 Hollingsworth Newhouse
 Hudson Noem
 Huizenga Norman
 Hultgren Nunes
 Hunter Olson
 Hurd Palazzo
 Issa Palmer
 Jenkins (KS) Paulsen
 Jenkins (WV) Pearce
 Johnson (LA) Perry
 Johnson (OH) Peters
 Johnson, Sam Pittenger
 Jordan Poe (TX)
 Joyce (OH) Ratcliffe
 Katko Reed
 Kelly (MS) Reichert
 Kelly (PA) Renacci

NOT VOTING—24

Bridenstine Garrett
 Carter (GA) Gosar
 Cleaver Graves (MO)
 Clyburn Larson (CT)
 Costa Lawson (FL)
 Crist Loudermilk
 DeLauro Posey
 Diaz-Balart Rooney, Francis
 Frankel (FL) Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1117

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

Stated against:
 Mr. POLIQUIN. Madam Chair, I inadvertently voted “aye” when I intended to vote “no” on rollcall No. 521.

AMENDMENT NO. 200 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 163, noes 245, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 522]

AYES—163

Adams	Garamendi	Nadler
Barragán	Gomez	Napolitano
Bass	Gonzalez (TX)	Neal
Beatty	Green, Al	Nolan
Bera	Green, Gene	Norcross
Beyer	Grijalva	O'Rourke
Bishop (GA)	Gutiérrez	Pallone
Blumenauer	Hanabusa	Pascrell
Blunt Rochester	Hastings	Payne
Bonamici	Heck	Pelosi
Boyle, Brendan	Higgins (NY)	Peters
F.	Himes	Pingree
Brady (PA)	Hoyer	Pocan
Brown (MD)	Huffman	Polis
Brownley (CA)	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Bustos	Jayapal	Quigley
Butterfield	Jeffries	Raskin
Capuano	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Cárdenas	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Jones	Ruiz
Cartwright	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Keating	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Sánchez
Ciциlline	Khanna	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Kildee	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Schiff
Clay	Krishnamoorthi	Schrad
Cohen	Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Langevin	Serrano
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Shea-Porter
Courtney	Lawrence	Sires
Crowley	Lee	Slaughter
Cuellar	Levin	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Soto
Davis (CA)	Lieu, Ted	Speier
Davis, Danny	Lipinski	Swalwell (CA)
DeGette	Loeb sack	Takano
DelBene	Lofgren	Thompson (CA)
Demings	Lowenthal	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Lowe y	Titus
Deutch	Lujan Grisham,	Tonko
Dingell	M.	Torres
Doggett	Luján, Ben Ray	Tsongas
Doyle, Michael	Lynch	Vargas
F.	Maloney,	Veasey
Ellison	Carolyn B.	Velázquez
Engel	Maloney, Sean	Visclosky
Eshoo	Matsui	Walz
Espallat	McCullum	Wasserman
Esty (CT)	McEachin	Schultz
Evans	McGovern	Waters, Maxine
Foster	McNerney	Watson Coleman
Fudge	Meeks	Welch
Gabbard	Meng	Wilson (FL)
Gallego	Moore	Yarmuth

NOES—245

Abraham	Buchanan	Davidson
Aderholt	Buck	Davis, Rodney
Aguilar	Bucshon	DeFazio
Allen	Budd	Delaney
Amash	Burgess	Denham
Amodei	Byrne	Dent
Arrington	Calvert	DeSantis
Babin	Carbajal	DesJarlais
Bacon	Carter (TX)	Donovan
Banks (IN)	Chabot	Duffy
Barletta	Cheney	Duncan (SC)
Barr	Coffman	Duncan (TN)
Barton	Cole	Dunn
Bergman	Collins (GA)	Emmer
Biggs	Collins (NY)	Estes (KS)
Bilirakis	Comer	Farenthold
Bishop (MI)	Comstock	Faso
Bishop (UT)	Conaway	Ferguson
Black	Cook	Fitzpatrick
Blackburn	Cooper	Fleischmann
Blum	Correa	Flores
Bost	Costello (PA)	Fortenberry
Brady (TX)	Cramer	Foxx
Brat	Crawford	Franks (AZ)
Brooks (AL)	Culberson	Frelinghuysen
Brooks (IN)	Curbelo (FL)	Gaetz

Gallagher	Love	Rosen
Gianforte	Lucas	Roskam
Gibbs	Luetkemeyer	Rothfus
Gohmert	MacArthur	Rouzer
Goodlatte	Marchant	Royce (CA)
Gottheimer	Marino	Russell
Gowdy	Marshall	Sanford
Granger	Massie	Schneider
Graves (GA)	Mast	Schweikert
Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Scott, Austin
Griffith	McCaul	Scott, David
Grothman	McClintock	Sensenbrenner
Guthrie	McHenry	Sessions
Handel	McKinley	Sewell (AL)
Harper	McMorris	Sherman
Harris	Rodgers	Shimkus
Hartzler	McSally	Shuster
Hensarling	Meadows	Simpson
Herrera Beutler	Meehan	Sinema
Hice, Jody B.	Messer	Smith (MO)
Higgins (LA)	Mitchell	Smith (NE)
Hill	Moolenaar	Smith (NJ)
Holding	Mooney (WV)	Smith (TX)
Hollingsworth	Moulton	Smucker
Hudson	Mullin	Stefanik
Huizenga	Murphy (FL)	Stewart
Hultgren	Murphy (PA)	Stivers
Hunter	Newhouse	Suozzi
Hurd	Noem	Taylor
Issa	Norman	Tenney
Jenkins (KS)	Nunes	Thompson (PA)
Jenkins (WV)	O'Halleran	Thornberry
Johnson (LA)	Olson	Tipton
Johnson (OH)	Palazzo	Trott
Johnson, Sam	Palmer	Turner
Jordan	Panetta	Upton
Joyce (OH)	Paulsen	Valadao
Katko	Pearce	Wagner
Kelly (MS)	Perlmutter	Walberg
Kelly (PA)	Perry	Walden
Kihuen	Peterson	Walker
Kind	Pittenger	Walorski
King (IA)	Poe (TX)	Walters, Mimi
King (NY)	Poliquin	Weber (TX)
Kinzinger	Ratcliffe	Webster (FL)
Knight	Reed	Wenstrup
Kustoff (TN)	Reichert	Westerman
Labrador	Renacci	Williams
LaHood	Rice (NY)	Wilson (SC)
LaMalfa	Rice (SC)	Wittman
Lamborn	Roby	Womack
Lance	Roe (TN)	Woodall
Latta	Rogers (AL)	Yoder
Lewis (MN)	Rogers (KY)	Young (AK)
LoBiondo	Rohrabacher	Young (IA)
Long	Rokita	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—25

Bridenstine	Garrett	Rooney, Thomas
Carter (GA)	Gosar	J.
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Ross
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford
Crist	Loudermilk	Scalise
DeLauro	Tiberi	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Posey	Vela
Frankel (FL)	Rooney, Francis	Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1120

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

Stated against: Mr. PETERS. Madam Chair, on rolcall 522, I voted "aye" when I should have voted "no" on the Ellison amendment No. 200.

AMENDMENT NO. 201 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 221, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 523]

AYES—186

Adams	Gonzalez (TX)	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gottheimer	O'Rourke
Barragán	Green, Al	Pallone
Bass	Green, Gene	Panetta
Beatty	Grijalva	Pascrell
Bera	Grothman	Payne
Beyer	Gutiérrez	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Heck	Peters
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Pingree
Bonamici	Himes	Pocan
Boyle, Brendan	Hoyer	Poliquin
F.	Huffman	Polis
Brady (PA)	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Jeffries	Raskin
Bustos	Johnson (GA)	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Richmond
Capuano	Jones	Rosen
Carbajal	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Cárdenas	Keating	Ruiz
Carson (IN)	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger
Cartwright	Kennedy	Rush
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Ryan (OH)
Castro (TX)	Kihuen	Sánchez
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Sarbanes
Ciциlline	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schiff
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schneider
Clay	Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)
Coffman	Langevin	Scott, David
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Connolly	Lawrence	Sewell (AL)
Conyers	Lee	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Levin	Sherman
Correa	Lewis (GA)	Sinema
Courtney	Lieu, Ted	Sires
Crowley	Lipinski	Slaughter
Cummings	Loeb sack	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Soto
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Speier
DeFazio	Lowe y	Suozzi
DeGette	Lujan Grisham,	Swalwell (CA)
Delaney	M.	Takano
DelBene	Luján, Ben Ray	Thompson (CA)
Demings	Lynch	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Titus
Deutch	Carolyn B.	Tonko
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Torres
Doggett	Matsui	Tsongas
Doyle, Michael	McCullum	Vargas
F.	McEachin	Veasey
Ellison	McGovern	Vela
Engel	McNerney	Velázquez
Eshoo	Meeks	Visclosky
Espallat	Meng	Walz
Esty (CT)	Moore	Wasserman
Evans	Moulton	Schultz
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Waters, Maxine
Fudge	Nadler	Watson Coleman
Gabbard	Napolitano	Welch
Gallego	Neal	Wilson (FL)
Garamendi	Nolan	Yarmuth
Gomez	Norcross	

NOES—221

Abraham	Blum	Collins (NY)
Aderholt	Bost	Comer
Aguilar	Brady (TX)	Comstock
Allen	Brat	Conaway
Amash	Brooks (AL)	Cook
Amodei	Brooks (IN)	Costello (PA)
Arrington	Buchanan	Cramer
Babin	Buck	Crawford
Bacon	Bucshon	Cuellar
Banks (IN)	Budd	Culberson
Barletta	Burgess	Curbelo (FL)
Barr	Byrne	Davidson
Barton	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Bergman	Carter (TX)	Denham
Biggs	Chabot	Dent
Bilirakis	Cheney	DeSantis
Bishop (MI)	Cole	DesJarlais
Bishop (UT)	Collins (GA)	Donovan
Black		
Blackburn		

Duffy King (IA)
 Duncan (SC) King (NY)
 Duncan (TN) Kinzinger
 Dunn Knight
 Emmer Kustoff (TN)
 Estes (KS) Labrador
 Farenthold LaHood
 Faso LaMalfa
 Ferguson Lamborn
 Fitzpatrick Lance
 Fleischmann Latta
 Flores Lewis (MN)
 Fortenberry LoBiondo
 Fox Long
 Franks (AZ) Love
 Frelinghuysen Lucas
 Gaetz Luetkemeyer
 Gallagher MacArthur
 Gianforte Marchant
 Gibbs Marino
 Gohmert Marshall
 Goodlatte Massie
 Gowdy Mast
 Granger McCarthy
 Graves (GA) McCaul
 Graves (LA) McClintock
 Griffith McHenry
 Guthrie McKinley
 Handel McMorris
 Harper Rodgers
 Harris McSally
 Hartzler Meadows
 Hastings Meehan
 Hensarling Messer
 Herrera Beutler Mitchell
 Hice, Jody B. Moolenaar
 Higgins (LA) Mooney (WV)
 Hill Mullin
 Holding Murphy (PA)
 Hollingsworth Newhouse
 Hudson Neom
 Huizenga Norman
 Hultgren Nunes
 Hunter Olson
 Hurd Palazzo
 Issa Palmer
 Jenkins (KS) Paulsen
 Jenkins (WV) Pearce
 Johnson (LA) Perry
 Johnson (OH) Peterson
 Johnson, Sam Pittenger
 Jordan Poe (TX)
 Joyce (OH) Ratcliffe
 Katko Reed
 Kelly (MS) Reichert
 Kelly (PA) Renacci

NOT VOTING—26

Arrington
 Bridenstine
 Carter (GA)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Costa
 Crist
 DeLauro
 Diaz-Balart

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting 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 NO. 204 OFFERED BY MR. MITCHELL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCH-
 ELL) on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the ayes pre-
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 166, noes 241,
 not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 524]

AYES—166

Abraham
 Allen
 Amash
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Banks (IN)
 Barr
 Barton
 Bergman
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (MI)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Blum
 Brat
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Carter (TX)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Coffman
 Collins (GA)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Cook
 Crawford
 Culberson
 Davidson
 Davis, Rodney
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Estes (KS)
 Farenthold
 Ferguson
 Flores
 Franks (AZ)
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gianforte
 Gibbs
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gowdy

NOES—241

Adams
 Aderholt
 Aguilar
 Amodei
 Barletta
 Barragan
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brady (PA)
 Brady (TX)
 Brown (MD)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buchanan
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Capuano
 Carabajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline

Jackson Lee
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Joyce (OH)
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (PA)
 Kennedy
 Khanna
 Kihuen
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster (NH)
 Lance
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Lawrence
 Lee
 Levin
 Lewis (GA)
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan Grisham,
 M.
 Luján, Ben Ray
 Lynch
 MacArthur
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Massie
 Matsui
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern

NOT VOTING—26

Bridenstine
 Carter (GA)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Costa
 Crist
 DeLauro
 Diaz-Balart
 Frankel (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1128

Mr. PAULSEN changed his vote from
 “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 207 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Michigan (Mr.
 HUIZENGA) on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 211, noes 195,
 not voting 27, as follows:

McKinley
 McNeely
 McSally
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Meng
 Moolenaar
 Moore
 Moulton
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (PA)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Nolan
 Norcross
 Nunes
 O'Halleran
 O'Rourke
 Pallone
 Panetta
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Polis
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Reed
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Rice (NY)
 Richmond
 Roby
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rosen
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)

Noem
 Norman
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Paulsen
 Perry
 Pittenger
 Poe (TX)
 Poliquin
 Ratcliffe
 Rice (SC)
 Roe (TN)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Roskam
 Rothfus
 Rouzer
 Royce (CA)
 Russell
 Sanford
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (TX)
 Smucker
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Taylor
 Tenney
 Thornberry
 Tipton
 Upton
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walorski
 Walters, Mimi
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Young (AK)
 Young (IA)
 Zeldin

Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Esty (CT)
 Evans
 Faso
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foy
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutiérrez
 Hanabusa
 Harper
 Hastings
 Heck
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Hurd
 Issa

Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Simpson
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Soto
 Speier
 Stefanik
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres
 Trott
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Valadao
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walker
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters, Maxine
 Watson Coleman
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

[Roll No. 525]

AYES—211

Abraham	Gohmert	Newhouse
Aderholt	Goodlatte	Noem
Allen	Gowdy	Norman
Amash	Granger	Nunes
Amodei	Graves (GA)	Olson
Arrington	Graves (LA)	Palazzo
Babin	Griffith	Palmer
Bacon	Grothman	Paulsen
Banks (IN)	Guthrie	Pearce
Barletta	Handel	Perry
Barr	Harper	Pittenger
Barton	Harris	Poe (TX)
Bergman	Hartzler	Poliquin
Biggs	Hensarling	Ratcliffe
Bilirakis	Herrera Beutler	Reed
Bishop (MI)	Hice, Jody B.	Reichert
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)	Renacci
Black	Hill	Roby
Blackburn	Holding	Roe (TN)
Blum	Hollingsworth	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hudson	Rogers (KY)
Brady (TX)	Huizenga	Rohrabacher
Brat	Hultgren	Rokita
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Roskam
Brooks (IN)	Hurd	Rothfus
Buchanan	Issa	Rouzer
Buck	Jenkins (KS)	Russell
Bucshon	Jenkins (WV)	Sanford
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Burgess	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Byrne	Johnson, Sam	Sensenbrenner
Calvert	Jordan	Sessions
Carter (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Shimkus
Chabot	Katko	Shuster
Cheney	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Coffman	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Cole	King (IA)	Smith (NE)
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Smith (TX)
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger	Smucker
Comer	Knight	Stefanik
Comstock	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Conaway	Labrador	Stivers
Cook	LaHood	Taylor
Cramer	LaMalfa	Tenney
Crawford	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Culberson	Latta	Thornberry
Davidson	Lewis (MN)	Tipton
Davis, Rodney	Long	Trott
Denham	Love	Turner
Dent	Lucas	Upton
DeSantis	Luetkemeyer	Valadao
DesJarlais	Marchant	Wagner
Donovan	Marshall	Walberg
Duffy	Massie	Walden
Duncan (SC)	Mast	Walker
Duncan (TN)	McCarthy	Walorski
Dunn	McCaul	Walters, Mimi
Emmer	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Estes (KS)	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Farenthold	McKinley	Wenstrup
Faso	McMorris	Westerman
Ferguson	Rodgers	Williams
Fleischmann	McSally	Wilson (SC)
Flores	Meadows	Wittman
Fox	Meehan	Womack
Franks (AZ)	Messer	Woodall
Frelinghuysen	Mitchell	Yoder
Gaetz	Moolenaar	Young (AK)
Gallagher	Mooney (WV)	Young (IA)
Gianforte	Mullin	Zeldin
Gibbs	Murphy (PA)	

NOES—195

Adams	Castor (FL)	DelBene
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Demings
Barragan	Chu, Judy	DeSaulnier
Bass	Cicilline	Deutch
Beatty	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Bera	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Beyer	Clay	Doyle, Michael F.
Bishop (GA)	Cohen	Ellison
Blumenauer	Connolly	Engel
Blunt Rochester	Conyers	Eshoo
Bonamici	Cooper	Espallat
Boyle, Brendan F.	Correa	Esty (CT)
Brady (PA)	Costello (PA)	Evans
Brown (MD)	Courtney	Fitzpatrick
Brownley (CA)	Crowley	Fortenberry
Bustos	Cuellar	Foster
Butterfield	Cummings	Fudge
Capuano	Curbelo (FL)	Gabbard
Carbajal	Davis (CA)	Gallego
Cárdenas	Davis, Danny	Garamendi
Carson (IN)	DeFazio	Gomez
Cartwright	DeGette	Gonzalez (TX)
	Delaney	

Gottheimer	Lujan Grisham, M.	Ruiz
Green, Al	Luján, Ben Ray	Ruppersberger
Green, Gene	Lynch	Rush
Grijalva	MacArthur	Ryan (OH)
Gutiérrez	Maloney	Sánchez
Hanabusa	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Sarbanes
Hastings	Maloney, Sean	Schakowsky
Heck	Matsui	Schiff
Higgins (NY)	McCollum	Schneider
Himes	McEachin	Scott (VA)
Honahon	McGovern	Scott, David
Hoyer	McNerney	Serrano
Huffman	Meeks	Sewell (AL)
Jackson Lee	Meng	Shea-Porter
Jayapal	Moore	Sherman
Jeffries	Moulton	Sinema
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (FL)	Sires
Johnson, E. B.	Nadler	Slaughter
Jones	Napolitano	Smith (NJ)
Kaptur	Neal	Smith (WA)
Keating	Nolan	Soto
Kelly (IL)	Norcross	Speier
Kennedy	O'Halleran	Suozi
Khanna	O'Rourke	Swalwell (CA)
Kihuen	Pallone	Takano
Kildee	Panetta	Thompson (CA)
Kilmer	Pascrell	Thompson (MS)
Kind	Payne	Titus
Krishnamoorthi	Pelosi	Tonko
Kuster (NH)	Perlmutter	Torres
Lance	Peters	Tsongas
Langevin	Peterson	Vargas
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Veasey
Lawrence	Pocan	Vela
Lee	Polis	Velázquez
Levin	Price (NC)	Visclosky
Lewis (GA)	Quigley	Walz
Lieu, Ted	Raskin	Wasserman
Lipinski	Rice (NY)	Schultz
LoBiondo	Richmond	Waters, Maxine
Loeback	Rosen	Watson Coleman
Lofgren	Roybal-Allard	Welch
Lowenthal	Royce (CA)	Wilson (FL)
Lowey		Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—27

Bridenstine	Gosar	Rooney, Thomas J.
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Cleaver	Larson (CT)	Ross
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford
Costa	Loudermilk	Scalise
Crist	Marino	Schrader
DeLauro	Posey	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Rice (SC)	Yoho
Frankel (FL)	Rooney, Francis	
Garrett		

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1131

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. YOHO. Madam Chair, I am unable to vote as I am in Florida assisting Floridians in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma.

Had I been present, I would have voted: "Nay" on rollcall No. 521 (Ellison Amendment No. 199).

"Nay" on rollcall No. 522 (Ellison Amendment No. 200).

"Nay" on rollcall No. 523 (Ellison Amendment No. 201).

"Yea" on rollcall No. 524 (Mitchell Amendment No. 204).

"Yea" on rollcall No. 525 (Huizenga Amendment No. 207).

AMENDMENT NO. 223 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 265, noes 143, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 526]

AYES—265

Adams	Fudge	McMorris
Aguilar	Gabbard	Rodgers
Amash	Gaetz	McNerney
Amodei	Gallego	McSally
Arrington	Garamendi	Meehan
Bacon	Gianforte	Meeks
Barletta	Gomez	Meng
Barragan	Gonzalez (TX)	Messer
Barton	Gottheimer	Moolenaar
Bass	Green, Al	Mooney (WV)
Beatty	Green, Gene	Moore
Bera	Griffith	Moulton
Bergman	Grijalva	Murphy (FL)
Beyer	Gutiérrez	Murphy (PA)
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa	Nadler
Blum	Hastings	Napolitano
Blumenauer	Heck	Neal
Blunt Rochester	Herrera Beutler	Nolan
Bonamici	Higgins (LA)	Norcross
Boyle, Brendan F.	Higgins (NY)	Norman
Brady (PA)	Himes	O'Halleran
Brown (MD)	Hollingsworth	O'Rourke
Brownley (CA)	Huffman	Pallone
Buck	Hultgren	Panetta
Bucshon	Hunter	Pascrell
Burgess	Hurd	Paulsen
Bustos	Jackson Lee	Payne
Butterfield	Jayapal	Pelosi
Capuano	Jeffries	Perlmutter
Carbajal	Jenkins (WV)	Peters
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Peterson
Carson (IN)	Johnson (LA)	Pingree
Cartwright	Johnson (OH)	Pocan
Castor (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Poliquin
Chu, Judy	Jones	Polis
Cicilline	Joyce (OH)	Price (NC)
Clark (MA)	Kaptur	Quigley
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Raskin
Clay	Kelly (IL)	Reed
Cohen	Kelly (PA)	Rice (NY)
Connolly	Kennedy	Richmond
Conyers	Khanna	Rohrabacher
Cooper	Kihuen	Rokita
Correa	Kildee	Roskam
Courtney	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard
Crowley	Kind	Royce (CA)
Cuellar	King (IA)	Ruiz
Culberson	King (NY)	Ruppersberger
Cummings	Kinzinger	Rush
Davis (CA)	Krishnamoorthi	Ryan (OH)
Davis, Danny	Kuster (NH)	Sánchez
DeFazio	LaHood	Sanford
DeGette	Lamborn	Sarbanes
Delaney	Lance	Schakowsky
DelBene	Langevin	Schiff
Demings	Lawrence	Schneider
Dent	Lee	Schrader
DeSantis	Levin	Scott (VA)
DeSaulnier	Lewis (GA)	Scott, David
Deutch	Lieu, Ted	Sensenbrenner
Dingell	Lipinski	Serrano
Doggett	LoBiondo	Sewell (AL)
Donovan	Loeback	Shea-Porter
Doyle, Michael F.	Lofgren	Sherman
Duffy	Lowenthal	Shimkus
Duncan (TN)	Lowey	Shuster
Ellison	Lujan Grisham, M.	Simpson
Emmer	Luján, Ben Ray	Sires
Engel	Lynch	Slaughter
Eshoo	MacArthur	Smith (NE)
Espallat	Maloney	Smith (NJ)
Esty (CT)	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Smith (WA)
Evans	Maloney, Sean	Soto
Farenthold	Matsui	Speier
Faso	McCollum	Stefanik
Fitzpatrick	McEachin	Stewart
Fortenberry	Fleischmann	Suozi
Foster	McGovern	Swalwell (CA)
	McHenry	Takano
	McKinley	Tenney
		Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)	Veasey	Waters, Maxine
Thompson (PA)	Vela	Watson Coleman
Tipton	Velázquez	Welch
Titus	Viscolosky	Williams
Tonko	Walberg	Wilson (FL)
Torres	Walden	Yarmuth
Tsongas	Walz	Yoder
Upton	Wasserman	Young (IA)
Vargas	Schultz	

NOES—143

Abraham	Gallagher	Noem
Aderholt	Gibbs	Nunes
Allen	Gohmert	Olson
Babin	Goodlatte	Palazzo
Banks (IN)	Gowdy	Palmer
Barr	Granger	Pearce
Biggs	Graves (GA)	Perry
Bilirakis	Graves (LA)	Pittenger
Bishop (MI)	Grothman	Poe (TX)
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Ratcliffe
Black	Handel	Reichert
Blackburn	Harper	Renacci
Bost	Harris	Rice (SC)
Brady (TX)	Hartzler	Roby
Brat	Hensarling	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hice, Jody B.	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hill	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Holding	Rothfus
Budd	Hoyer	Rouzer
Byrne	Hudson	Russell
Calvert	Huizenga	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Issa	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Jenkins (KS)	Sessions
Cheney	Johnson, Sam	Sinema
Coffman	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Cole	Katko	Smith (TX)
Collins (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Smucker
Collins (NY)	Knight	Stivers
Comer	Kustoff (TN)	Taylor
Comstock	Labrador	Thornberry
Conaway	LaMalfa	Trott
Cook	Larsen (WA)	Turner
Costello (PA)	Latta	Valadao
Cramer	Lewis (MN)	Wagner
Crawford	Long	Walker
Curbelo (FL)	Love	Walorski
Davidson	Lucas	Walters, Mimi
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Denham	Marchant	Webster (FL)
DesJarlais	Marshall	Wenstrup
Duncan (SC)	Massie	Westerman
Dunn	Mast	Wilson (SC)
Estes (KS)	McCarthy	Wittman
Ferguson	McCaul	Womack
Flores	Meadows	Woodall
Foxx	Mitchell	Young (AK)
Franks (AZ)	Mullin	Zeldin
Frelinghuysen	Newhouse	

NOT VOTING—25

Bridenstine	Garrett	Rooney, Thomas
Carter (GA)	Gosar	J.
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Ross
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford
Crist	Loudermilk	Scalise
DeLauro	Marino	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Posey	Yoho
Frankel (FL)	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1135

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. FOXX) having assumed the chair, Mr. HULTGREN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3354) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30,

2018, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 504, he reported the bill, as amended by House Resolution 500, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I am opposed to the bill in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Jackson Lee moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3354 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 643, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$849,500,000)".

Page 643, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$849,500,000)".

Page 659, line 7, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$2,420,739,000)".

Page 661, line 3, after the dollar amount insert "(increased by \$2,420,739,000)".

Page 335, line 24 of Rules Committee Print 115-32, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$1,571,239,000)".

Page 336, line 1 of Rules Committee Print 115-32, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$784,000,000)".

Page 336, line 3 of Rules Committee Print 115-32, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$498,000,000)".

Page 336, line 5 of Rules Committee Print 115-32, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$251,000,000)".

Page 336, line 7 of Rules Committee Print 115-32, after the dollar amount insert "(reduced by \$38,239,000)".

Ms. JACKSON LEE (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the motion.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this is a final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

While this amendment will not kill the bill, it will save lives. It does this by transferring \$2.4 billion to the

FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation account, offset by eliminating the funding for the President's border wall and new funds for ICE to be used for an additional 10,000 detention beds.

Mitigation is preplanning. Mitigation is helping to mitigate the power outages all over the hurricane region. Mitigation is to minimize losses.

When we listen to the better angels of our nature, we know in our hearts that this is the right and just and American thing to do.

I along with my colleagues were eyewitnesses to the devastation inflicted on southeast Texas and Louisiana when struck on August 25, 2017, by Hurricane Harvey.

Our colleagues from Florida and the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico and those neighbors in the Caribbean are bearing similar witness to the terrible destruction caused earlier this week by Hurricane Irma.

Irma has taken the lives of at least 75 persons, to date, including 32 in Florida; 5 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and may be counting upwards; 37 in the Caribbean; and, as well, 8 seniors who died, and the numbers may be going up because of those who are critical; and a family of 6 in the State of Texas. 200,000 Floridians were housed in shelters as of Monday, and 7.2 million homes and businesses are still without power.

Our hearts and prayers are with the victims of Hurricane Irma, and all Americans stand in solidarity with them and pledge to assist them in the long and hard work of recovery and reconstruction.

Hurricane Harvey is a heartbreaking but, also, a heartwarming story of horror and heroism. The epic storm dropped 21 trillion gallons of rainfall on Texas and Louisiana, most of it on the Houston metroplex. To put this in perspective, that is enough water to fill more than 24,000 Astrodomes or supply water to the power of the raging Niagara Falls for 15 days.

More than 49,000 homes suffered flood damage. More than 1,000 homes were completely destroyed in the storm.

But in the response to Hurricane Harvey, the world also saw the large and small acts of courage and kindness that Americans are known for, by our volunteers, our military, our Texas National Guard, and many others.

More than 13,000 people were rescued in the Houston area by the U.S. Coast Guard and the local first responders, police, fire, and civilian volunteers risking danger to help their friends and neighbors and persons they did not even know.

One of those who gave his life in service to others was Sergeant Steve Perez, who was funeralized yesterday, a 34-year veteran of the Houston Police Department. He left his home that morning and said: I have got to go to work. There are things that have to be done.

And then there was the DREAMer, Alonso Guillen, who came to Texas from Mexico as a teenager, who died

when his boat capsized while he was rescuing survivors of the flooding. He was funeralized just a few days ago.

That is who Texans are, and this is what Americans do.

To date, Harvey has claimed the lives of more than 60 persons, including, as I said, 6 members of the Saldivar family, who perished in Greens Bayou while trying to evacuate their flooded home and community.

Madam Speaker, Hurricane Harvey was one of the worst, but not the first, of natural disasters to befall our country; and, as Hurricane Irma demonstrated, it is not the last. That is why we need to pass this amendment, so that FEMA has the resources to assist States ahead of time, U.S. territories, federally recognized Tribes, and local communities in implementing sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation programs.

Pre-disaster mitigation funds help reduce overall risk to people and structures from future disasters, raise public awareness, and reduce future losses before disaster strikes. I might also mention, it may deal with the issue of power loss ahead of time.

Mitigation planning is key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage reconstruction and repeated damage. We needed it. We need more of it.

Madam Speaker, we do not need another 10,000 beds in ICE detention centers, but we do need more than 10,000 beds in evacuation shelters.

We do not need to spend millions detaining law-abiding families. We do need to invest in sheltering disaster victims.

This amendment will ensure we spend less on raids and roundups and more on rescues.

Madam Speaker, we certainly do not need to spend \$1.6 billion on a wall to stem the hoard of bad hombres streaming across our southern border that exists only in the imagination or paranoia. Those numbers are down. Know the real immediate threat to the security of our homeland.

Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee.

If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage as amended.

While this amendment will not kill the bill, it will save lives.

It does this by transferring \$2.4 billion to the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation account, offset by eliminating the funding for the President's border wall and new funds for ICE to be used for an additional 10,000 detention beds.

When we listen to the better angels of our nature, we know in our hearts this is the right and just—and the American—thing to do.

I was an eyewitness to the devastation inflicted on Southeast Texas and Louisiana when struck on August 25, 2017 by Hurricane Harvey.

Our colleagues from the great State of Florida and the U.S. Virgin Islands are bearing similar witness to the terrible destruction caused earlier this week by Hurricane Irma.

Hurricane Irma has taken the lives of at least 75 persons to date, including 32 in Flor-

ida, 5 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 37 in the Caribbean island nations of Barbuda, St. Maarten, Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis.

200,000 Floridians were housed in shelters as of Monday and 7.2 million homes and businesses are still without power.

Our hearts and prayers are with the victims of Hurricane Irma and all Americans stand in solidarity with them and pledge to assist them in the long and hard work of recovery and reconstruction.

Hurricane Harvey is a heart-breaking but also heartwarming story of horror and heroism.

This epic storm dropped 21 trillion gallons of rainfall on Texas and Louisiana, most of it on the Houston Metroplex.

To put this in perspective, that is enough water to fill more than 24,000 Astrodomes or supply water to power the raging Niagara Falls for 15 days.

More than 49,000 homes suffered flood damage and more than 1,000 homes were completely destroyed in the storm.

But in the response to Hurricane Harvey the world also saw the large and small acts of courage and kindness that Americans are known for.

More than 13,000 people were rescued in the Houston area by the U.S. Coast Guard, state and local first responders, and civilian volunteers risking danger to help their friends, neighbors, and persons they did not even know.

One of those heroes was a Dreamer, Alonso Guillen, who came to Texas from Mexico as a teenager, and who died when his boat capsized while he was rescuing survivors of the flooding.

Another who gave his life in service to others was Sergeant Steve Perez, a 34-year veteran of the Houston Police Department, who insisted on reporting for duty early despite his beloved wife's pleas that he stay home given the dangerous conditions outside.

That is who Texans are and this is what Americans do.

To date Hurricane Harvey has claimed the lives of more than 60 persons, including six members of the Saldivar family who perished in Greens Bayou while trying to evacuate their flooded home and community.

Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Harvey was one of the worst, but not the first, natural disasters to befall our country, and as Hurricane Irma demonstrates, it is not the last.

And that is why we need to pass this amendment so that FEMA has the resources needed to assist States, U.S. Territories, Federally-recognized tribes, and local communities in implementing sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation programs.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation funds help reduce overall risk to people and structures from future disasters and raise public awareness about reducing future losses before disaster strikes.

Mitigation planning is key to breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

Mr. Speaker, we do not need another 10,000 beds in ICE detention centers; but we do need more than 10,000 beds in evacuation shelters.

We do not need to spend millions detaining law-abiding families; we do need to invest in sheltering disaster victims.

This amendment will ensure we spend less on raids and roundups and more on rescues.

And Mr. Speaker, we certainly do not need to spend \$1.6 billion on a wall to stem the horde of bad hombres streaming across our southern border that exists only in imagination or paranoia.

No, the real and immediate threat to the security of our homeland is the destructive power of the apocalyptic invading armies of wind and water, appearing in the form of hurricanes and floods.

We do not need to waste money building a wall to prevent river crossings on the southern border.

We do need more pre-Disaster funding to help people get across the rivers running through the streets of our cities and towns when hurricanes strike unleashing floods.

Mr. Speaker, the choice now before the House is whether we should have more beds in detention centers or more beds in evacuation shelters.

Instead of the closed and angry fist of walls, roundups, and detention, we should choose instead to extend an open and loving hand to help the hopeless, homeless, and helpless.

In doing so, we reveal the true character of our nation and earn the blessings of our Creator.

I urge all Members to support this motion to recommit.

I ask for support of the Jackson Lee amendment to provide for the safety and security of the American people.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, the appropriations package before us this morning puts the House on the right path to completing its annual appropriations work for the entire Federal Government—on time and on budget.

□ 1145

Our legislation fulfills our constitutional duty to fund the government responsibly, to ensure that vital needs are met, to protect our Nation from harm within and outside our borders, and to govern in a way that will not only get things accomplished in Washington but that truly represents the people we serve. Our package is fiscally responsible.

We brought all 12 appropriations bills through the committee process in record time and gave every Member the opportunity to make their mark on the bills in the earliest stages. Over the past week, we have debated and voted on hundreds of amendments in a very open process that, again, allowed every Member's voice to be heard.

The results are bills that represent our shared values and priorities. I am proud we have brought forth an appropriations package that makes sure Americans have access to Federal services they rely on, encourages our economy to grow and thrive, and keeps our country safe.

I would like to take a moment to thank the incredible 12 chairs; the 12 ranking members; all members of the Appropriations Committee, the front office staff, both minority and majority, and particularly thank the clerks and the appropriations staff on both sides of the aisle for their hard work and dedication.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject the motion to recommit and vote "yes" on the Make America Secure and Prosperous Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill; and suspending the rules and passing H.R. 3284.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 223, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 527]

AYES—186

Adams	Doggett	Lewis (GA)
Aguilar	Doyle, Michael	Lieu, Ted
Barragan	F.	Lipinski
Bass	Ellison	Loeb
Beatty	Engel	Loftis
Bera	Eshoo	Lowenthal
Beyer	Espallat	Lowey
Bishop (GA)	Esty (CT)	Lujan Grisham,
Blumenauer	Evans	M.
Blunt	Foster	Lujan, Ben Ray
Bonamici	Fudge	Lynch
Boyle, Brendan	Gabbard	Maloney,
F.	Gallego	Carolyn B.
Brady (PA)	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean
Brown (MD)	Gomez	Matsui
Brownley (CA)	Gonzalez (TX)	McCollum
Bustos	Gottheimer	McEachin
Butterfield	Green, Al	McGovern
Capuano	Green, Gene	McNerney
Carbajal	Grijalva	Meeks
Cárdenas	Gutiérrez	Meng
Carson (IN)	Hanabusa	Moore
Cartwright	Hastings	Moulton
Castor (FL)	Heck	Murphy (FL)
Castro (TX)	Higgins (NY)	Nadler
Chu, Judy	Himes	Napolitano
Cicilline	Hoyer	Neal
Clark (MA)	Huffman	Nolan
Clarke (NY)	Jackson Lee	Norcross
Clay	Jayapal	O'Halleran
Cohen	Jeffries	O'Rourke
Connolly	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Conyers	Johnson, E. B.	Panetta
Cooper	Kaptur	Pascarella
Correa	Keating	Payne
Courtney	Kelly (IL)	Pelosi
Crowley	Kennedy	Perlmutter
Cuellar	Khanna	Peters
Cummings	Kihuen	Peterson
Davis (CA)	Kildee	Pingree
Davis, Danny	Kilmer	Pocan
DeFazio	Kind	Polis
DeGette	Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)
Delaney	Kuster (NH)	Quigley
DelBene	Langevin	Raskin
Demings	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)
DeSaulnier	Lawrence	Richmond
Deutch	Lee	Rosen
Dingell	Levin	Roybal-Allard

Ruiz	Sherman
Ruppersberger	Sinema
Rush	Sires
Ryan (OH)	Slaughter
Sánchez	Smith (WA)
Sarbanes	Soto
Schakowsky	Speier
Schiff	Suozzi
Schneider	Swalwell (CA)
Schrader	Takano
Scott (VA)	Thompson (CA)
Scott, David	Thompson (MS)
Serrano	Titus
Sewell (AL)	Tonko
Shea-Porter	Torres

NOES—223

Abraham	Gohmert
Aderholt	Goodlatte
Allen	Gowdy
Amash	Granger
Amodei	Graves (GA)
Arrington	Graves (LA)
Babin	Griffith
Bacon	Grothman
Banks (IN)	Guthrie
Barletta	Handel
Barr	Harper
Barton	Harris
Bergman	Hartzler
Biggs	Hensarling
Bilirakis	Herrera Beutler
Bishop (MI)	Hice, Jody B.
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)
Black	Hill
Blackburn	Holding
Blum	Hollingsworth
Bost	Hudson
Brady (TX)	Huizenga
Brat	Hultgren
Brooks (AL)	Hunter
Brooks (IN)	Hurd
Buchanan	Issa
Buck	Jenkins (KS)
Bucshon	Jenkins (WV)
Budd	Johnson (LA)
Burgess	Johnson (OH)
Byrne	Johnson, Sam
Calvert	Jones
Carter (TX)	Jordan
Chabot	Joyce (OH)
Cheney	Katko
Coffman	Kelly (MS)
Cole	Kelly (PA)
Coleman	King (IA)
Collins (GA)	King (NY)
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger
Comer	Knight
Comstock	Kustoff (TN)
Conaway	Labrador
Cook	LaHood
Costello (PA)	LaMalfa
Cramer	Lamborn
Crawford	Lance
Curberson	Latta
Curbelo (FL)	Lewis (MN)
Davidson	LoBiondo
Davis, Rodney	Looney
Denham	Love
Dent	Lucas
DeSantis	Luetkemeyer
DesJarlais	MacArthur
Donovan	Marchant
Duffy	Marino
Duncan (SC)	Marshall
Duncan (TN)	Massie
Dunn	Mast
Emmer	McCarthy
Estes (KS)	McCaul
Farenthold	McClintock
Faso	McHenry
Ferguson	McKinley
Fitzpatrick	McMorris
Fleischmann	Rodgers
Flores	McSally
Fortenberry	Meadows
Fox	Meehan
Franks (AZ)	Messer
Frelinghuysen	Mitchell
Gaetz	Moolenaar
Gallagher	Mooney (WV)
Gianforte	Mullin
Gibbs	

NOT VOTING—24

Crist
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Frankel (FL)
Garrett

Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Byrne
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Witman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

Posey
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas
J.

Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rutherford
Scalise

Tiberi
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1152

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

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 198, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 528]

YEAS—211

Abraham	Franks (AZ)	McCaul
Aderholt	Frelinghuysen	McClintock
Allen	Gaetz	McHenry
Amodei	Gallagher	McKinley
Arrington	Gianforte	McMorris
Babin	Gibbs	Rodgers
Bacon	Gohmert	McSally
Banks (IN)	Goodlatte	Meadows
Barletta	Gowdy	Meehan
Barr	Granger	Mitchell
Barton	Graves (GA)	Moolenaar
Bergman	Graves (LA)	Mooney (WV)
Bilirakis	Griffith	Mullin
Bishop (MI)	Grothman	Murphy (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Guthrie	Newhouse
Black	Handel	Noem
Blackburn	Harper	Norman
Blum	Harris	Nunes
Bost	Hartzler	Olson
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Palazzo
Brat	Herrera Beutler	Palmer
Brooks (IN)	Hice, Jody B.	Paulsen
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Pearce
Bucshon	Hill	Perry
Budd	Holding	Peterson
Burgess	Hollingsworth	Pittenger
Byrne	Hudson	Poe (TX)
Calvert	Huizenga	Poliquin
Carter (TX)	Hultgren	Ratcliffe
Chabot	Hunter	Reed
Cheney	Hurd	Reichert
Coffman	Issa	Renacci
Cole	Jenkins (KS)	Rice (SC)
Collins (GA)	Jenkins (WV)	Roby
Collins (NY)	Johnson (LA)	Roe (TN)
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Comstock	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (KY)
Conaway	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Cook	Joyce (OH)	Roskam
Costello (PA)	Kelly (MS)	Rothfus
Cramer	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Crawford	King (IA)	Royce (CA)
Curberson	King (NY)	Russell
Curbelo (FL)	Kinzinger	Ryan (WI)
Davidson	Knight	Schweikert
Davis, Rodney	Kustoff (TN)	Scott, Austin
Denham	Labrador	Sessions
Dent	LaHood	Shimkus
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Shuster
Donovan	Lamborn	Simpson
Duffy	Lance	Smith (MO)
Duncan (SC)	Latta	Smith (NE)
Dunn	Lewis (MN)	Smith (NJ)
Emmer	Long	Smith (TX)
Estes (KS)	Love	Smucker
Farenthold	Lucas	Stefanik
Faso	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Ferguson	MacArthur	Stivers
Fitzpatrick	Marchant	Taylor
Fleischmann	Marino	Tenney
Flores	Marshall	Thompson (PA)
Fortenberry	Mast	Thornberry
Fox	McCarthy	Tipton

Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker

Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)

Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—198

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brooks (AL)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Españillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego

Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsock
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rokita
Rosen
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Soto
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)

NOT VOTING—25

Bridenstine
Carter (GA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Costa
Crist
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Frankel (FL)

Garrett
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Larson (CT)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis

Rooney, Thomas
J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Rutherford
Scalise
Tiberi
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1159

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Ms. ROYBALL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on rollcall 528. Had I been present, I would have voted "Nay" on rollcall No. 528.

JOINT COUNTERTERRORISM AWARENESS WORKSHOP SERIES ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3284) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 4, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 529]

YEAS—398

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)

Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)

Ellison
Emmer
Engel
Eshoo
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Farenthold
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gottheimer
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)

Higgins (NY)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latta
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (MN)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsock
Lofgren
Long
Love
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCauley

McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rosen
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez

Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Suozy
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—4

Amash
Davidson

Jones
Massie

NOT VOTING—31

Bost
Bridenstine
Carter (GA)
Cicilline
Cleaver
Clyburn
Costa
Crist
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Duffy

Españillat
Frankel (FL)
Garrett
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Himes
Larson (CT)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis

Rooney, Thomas
J.
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rutherford
Scalise
Stivers
Tiberi
Vela
Yoho

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1205

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 517 (On Passage of H.R. 3697), 528 (On Passage of H.R. 3354), and 529 (On Passage of H.R. 3284) I did not cast my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed votes on Thursday, September 14, 2017. I had intended to vote "yes" on rollcall vote 516, "no" on vote 517, "no" on vote 518, "no" on vote 519, "yes" on vote 520, "yes" on vote 521, "yes" on vote 522, "yes" on vote 523, "no" on vote 524, "no" on vote 525, "yes" on vote 526, "yes" on vote 527, "no" on vote 528, and "yes" on vote 529.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to vote as I am in Florida assisting Floridians in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma.

Had I been present, I would have voted: "Yea" on rollcall No. 526 (Jackson Lee Amendment No. 223).

"Nay" on rollcall No. 527 (MTR).

"Yea" on rollcall No. 528 (H.R. 3354).

"Yea" on rollcall No. 529 (H.R. 3284).

PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. BRADY of Texas, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted an adverse privileged report (Rept. No. 115-309) on the resolution (H. Res. 479) of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide to the House of Representatives the tax return information of President Donald J. Trump as well as the tax returns of each business entity disclosed by Donald J. Trump on his Office of Government Ethics Form 278e, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MOMENT OF SILENCE ON 1-MONTH ANNIVERSARY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE TRAGEDY

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

Mr. MCEACHIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joined by my colleagues from Virginia.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, this past Tuesday marked the 1-month anniversary since we lost three Virginians in Charlottesville.

Today, my colleagues and I stand here to observe a moment of silence in honor of Heather Heyer of Charlottesville, Virginia; Lieutenant H. Jay Cullen of Midlothian, Virginia; and Trooper-Pilot Berke M.M. Bates of Quinton, Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the House now observe a moment of silence.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2017, TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 2017

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next and that the order of the House of January 3, 2017, regarding morning-hour debate not apply on that day.

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

There was no objection.

WE MUST NAME OUR ENEMY

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

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, 16 years ago today, atop a pile of rubble that just 3 days before stood tall as the World Trade Center, President Bush proclaimed to a hurting Nation: "I can hear you, the rest of the world hears you."

With bullhorn in hand and arm wrapped around a firefighter, he added: "And the people who knocked these buildings down will hear all of us soon."

That same day, Congress passed an Authorization for Use of Military Force to combat international terrorism. Today, that fight still continues, yet the international community has refused to define terrorism. How are we, and other nations, to fight a war against something that we cannot even define?

Today, I am introducing the Define it to Fight it Act, a bill that withholds 10 percent of our contributions to the United Nations until they are willing to define national terrorism, the very thing that they are supposed to be fighting.

To fulfill President Bush's promise, we must name our enemy and then make sure they hear us loud and clear, not just for our lifetime, but for generations to come.

HONORING CORPORAL FRANK LOUIS GARGUIOLO

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, with POW/MIA Recognition Day on September 15, I rise to honor Corporal Frank Louis Garguiolo, a veteran of, and prisoner of war during, the

Second World War. He embodies the best of the Greatest Generation.

The son of immigrants, Frank was born in 1923, the youngest of seven siblings. He grew up in Cheektowaga and attended Buffalo schools. Tragedy struck young, and Frank's father passed away when he was just 12. Frank then went to work to support his mother and family.

At 19, Frank enlisted in the United States Army, serving with the 3rd Infantry Division. His tour saw him through many major battles in North Africa and Europe. Corporal Garguiolo was captured by Axis forces and subjected to brutal forced labor for over half a year. Eventually, he was rescued by his brothers in arms from the 3rd Infantry Division.

Today, at age 94, Frank is a fixture in his community and happily lives in the same house his father built.

Mr. Speaker, we must do everything we can to bring our heroes home so they can live out their lives like Corporal Garguiolo has.

KEYS RECOVERY

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

Mr. CURBELO of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I left Washington last week to be with my family and community as Hurricane Irma headed straight toward south Florida.

Some in the lower and middle Keys lost everything to the storm's 130-mile-per-hour winds and 10-foot storm surge. Some lost their lives. But with the Keys' tourism-based economy currently at a standstill, perhaps the greatest devastation will be the financial strain on individuals, families, and small entrepreneurs.

But there is hope. Conchs are resilient and generous people. It will be a long road, but coordinated local, State, and Federal resources have ensured the Keys recovery is already underway.

I have returned to Washington briefly to urge my colleagues to support two critical needs here in Congress: long-term, robust funding of FEMA, and a tax relief package for those trying to rebuild and recover after disasters like Hurricanes Irma and Harvey.

Mr. Speaker, this can happen to any district or community. Whether it is a hurricane, wildfire, or earthquake, we have a responsibility to come together when large groups of Americans are in desperate need. I look forward to working with my colleagues to do just that.

DISABILITY RIGHTS

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to express my strong opposition to H.R. 620, the ADA Education and Reform Act, which recently passed out of the Judiciary Committee.

For 27 years, the Americans with Disabilities Act has made a difference in millions of lives, including my own, by prohibiting discrimination on the basis of a disability and requiring accessibility in places of public accommodation.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 620 decimates the underlying intent of the ADA by allowing entities to wait before addressing barriers to access. It would roll back years of progress, and it sends a message to the disability community that we are not worthy of being included like everyone else. I urge my colleagues to consider the true implications of this policy.

Mr. Speaker, I was injured in 1980, a full 10 years before the ADA was enacted. I remember what our country was like before the ADA. I do not wish to go back. Instead of weakening our civil rights, let us work together to protect them.

□ 1215

CONGRATULATING ACCUWEATHER ON ITS 55TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate AccuWeather as it celebrates 55 years of serving communities, businesses, and institutions around the world.

In 1962, Dr. Joel Myers founded AccuWeather to help people plan their lives, protect their businesses, and to make the most of their days.

Dr. Myers has led an impressive career as a fellow of the National Meteorological Society and one of the top entrepreneurs in American history. Today, AccuWeather is the world's largest weather and digital media company, reaching nearly 2 billion people at least 29 million times each day. Proudly, it is headquartered right in State College, Pennsylvania.

Throughout the years, the company has expanded its offices to New York, Montreal, and Tokyo, just to name a few, but it has always called Pennsylvania home, and it has been a major employer for decades in the Commonwealth.

Over 55 years, AccuWeather continues to build upon its main mission: to improve people's lives.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate AccuWeather on 55 years of service, accuracy, trust, and protection they have offered to people around the world.

RAISING AWARENESS FOR CENTRAL COAST VETERANS CEMETERY

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

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of veterans

from the 20th Congressional District in California: Rick "Phin" Phinney, Steve "Pops" Culver, and Hy "Crash" Libby, the three "black sheep" from the American Legion Post 31, who are about to complete an epic motorcycle ride across our country to raise awareness and financial support for the Central Coast Veterans Cemetery.

Two weeks ago, I met and sent off the three riders and their crew at the Central Coast Veterans Cemetery, and tomorrow, all of them will arrive at the Arlington National Cemetery. Throughout that epic ride, they have been carrying a large American flag, and once they get here, that flag will be flown over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The veterans will then return that flag to Central Coast Veterans Cemetery where it will be proudly flown over that hallowed ground.

Having driven 10,000 miles through 21 States, the three black sheep will truly have an epic ride. From our community's veteran cemetery there on the central Coast to our Nation's veterans' cemetery here in our Capital, this journey will not only support the Central Coast Veterans Cemetery, it will serve as another demonstration of what our veterans do best: serve those who serve our Nation. And for that, I not only recognize Phin, Pops, and Crash, I honor them and I thank them, once again, for their service.

PULMONARY FIBROSIS AWARENESS MONTH

(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 call attention to September being National Pulmonary Fibrosis Awareness Month and the bipartisan resolution that I and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) have introduced.

Pulmonary fibrosis is an incurable lung disease that impacts 200,000 Americans, and for those who aren't familiar with it, you may be surprised to learn that the mortality rate for those with pulmonary fibrosis is as high as those with breast cancer. It kills one American every 13 minutes—40,000 Americans die each and every year. There is no known cure, and there is no known reliable treatment to relieve its symptoms nor prolong the life of its victims.

Eighty percent of those who contract pulmonary fibrosis do not live more than 5 years after receiving that diagnosis, and the median survival rate is just half that time.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue my efforts in working with the National Institutes of Health as well as patient advocacy groups to find a cure for this deadly disease.

UNITED UNDER THE DREAM ACT

(Mr. LOWENTHAL asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, too often we hear about our country being divided, and yet when it comes to the Dream Act, the message is clear: our country is united.

A wide majority of Americans and nearly 70 percent of Republicans want us to pass this legislation. They want us to provide permanent legal status to DREAMers—800,000 people who are working hard, studying in our universities, contributing to our economy, and serving in our military.

Mr. Speaker, I demand that we bring up the Dream Act for a vote. We cannot force these young people, who have received DACA, to wait any longer to know that America wants them to live here.

THANKING ALL WHO RESPONDED TO HELP AFTER HURRICANE IRMA

(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, this week, Hurricane Irma brought devastation to south Florida and many parts of the Southeastern United States, including the 12th District of Georgia.

In times of disaster, Americans come together and show their love and support for one another, and I thank all of our first responders, law enforcement, our military, and Good Samaritans for their extraordinary service in this time of need. Your selflessness saved countless lives in this unprecedented storm.

I thank Governor Deal, President Trump, and FEMA, and all 19 counties in the 12th District of Georgia that were included in the Federal emergency declaration authorizing FEMA to provide direct Federal resources to our district.

Visit disasterassistance.gov to learn about the options available to you. It is the greatest honor of my life to represent the people of Georgia's 12th Congressional District, and my office is here to help in any way we can. If you need any help in the aftermath of Hurricane Irma, please do not hesitate to reach out. America is resilient.

The American people are resilient when we come together as one, and now we must assess the damage and help each other rebuild our communities.

PROTECTING DREAMERS

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, DREAMers are bright, hardworking people who simply want to live in peace and contribute to the only country they know as home. They worship in our churches, serve as teachers and nurses in our schools and hospitals, and some even defend our country in the military.

Additionally, every DACA recipient passed extensive background checks

and came forward to register with the Federal Government. There is no security reason that DREAMers should not stay and continue contributing to our community and our local economies. There is no way to disguise that their deportation would just be the worst of what our country is all about. We have to protect them.

Being Members of Congress, it is so important that we step up, that we answer the call, and that we offer these young people the opportunity to continue to stay in our country, continue to work, go to school, and contribute so much because they have already given our country so much.

I urge my Republican colleagues to work with House Democrats to immediately pass the Dream Act. It is the only way we can provide peace of mind to nearly 150,000 DACA recipients in my home State of Texas.

CONGRATULATING MISS NORTH DAKOTA CARA MUND

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

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Miss North Dakota Cara Mund, who was crowned Miss America last Sunday.

A native of Bismarck, Cara made history in our State when she became the first North Dakotan to be crowned Miss America. Throughout the competition, Cara shared her desire to make her home State proud, and boy did she do that, encouraging others to follow their dreams, saying: “. . . it doesn't matter where you come from geographically.”

When asked what she hoped to gain from her year as Miss America, Cara said she is focused on what she can do for others. Cara has been giving back for years, having raised more than \$78,000 for the Make-A-Wish Foundation through her Passion for Fashion Show that she founded when she was just 14 years old.

As she travels the United States, I know she will inspire and impress everyone she comes in contact with. This former Capitol Hill intern plans to attend law school, become the first woman Governor of North Dakota, and perhaps even represent her State in Congress one day. I hope she waits a while. But anyway, Kris and I join all North Dakotans in congratulating our new Miss America.

We are proud of you, Cara, and we look forward to hearing the positive message you are going to be sharing throughout this Nation throughout the next year.

PROVIDING CRITICAL FINANCIAL AID

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

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of half a million students across the country who will lose access to critical financial aid without action by Congress.

Perkins loans are an important resource for low- and middle-income students. A majority of those receiving this aid come from families with household incomes less than \$30,000 a year. In my district alone, this program is used by students at Clarkson, Paul Smith's College, and SUNY Potsdam, SUNY Canton, and SUNY Plattsburgh.

Without congressional action, these students will lose access to these important loans after September 30 when this program expires. I have introduced H.R. 2482, the Perkins Loan Program Extension Act, that will reauthorize this aid for two more years. I have been grateful to receive support from 160 bipartisan cosponsors.

Mr. Speaker, we must ensure that low-income students have access to a quality education, and the Perkins Loan Program is a critical tool to help them succeed. I urge the House to swiftly pass my bill before the end of the month.

RESTORING THE RULE OF LAW IN AMERICA

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

Mr. MESSER. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government's first duty is to protect its citizens. For too long, dangerous gangs like MS-13 have exploited our Nation's immigration laws and made our communities less safe. Hoosiers are tired of it, and it is well past time to crack down on this illegal activity and restore the rule of law in America.

Today, the House passed a common-sense reform that does just that, ensuring violent gangs are kept off our streets. The Criminal Alien Gang Member Removal Act would allow law enforcement to detain and deport criminal alien gang members who pose a serious threat to our safety.

Instead of waiting on another tragedy, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement could remove these criminals before they have a chance to harm innocent Americans.

The bill would also prevent these criminals from ever entering the United States again. It is really just common sense. This bill will make America safer, and it is worthy of our support.

CONGRATULATING JOHNSON CITY ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 125th anniversary

of the village of Johnson City in Broome County. Founded in 1892, Johnson City was first named Lestershire. The village was later renamed Johnson City in honor of George F. Johnson, a factory worker who rose through the ranks at the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, a local manufacturing firm started in Binghamton in 1854.

Under Johnson's leadership, Endicott-Johnson evolved into an economic hub in the region. Through the square deal and his generosity to both the community and his employees, George Johnson played a pivotal role in shaping Johnson City into the village we know today.

Part of the Tri-Cities, Johnson City is now home to over 15,000 people and will soon be home to Binghamton University's School of Pharmacy.

On behalf of the entire 22nd District, I extend my sincerest congratulations to Johnson City on this landmark anniversary.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION MUST EXPLAIN IMPROPER USE OF FUNDS

(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, a recent Federal audit found that the Obama administration improperly used, via the Bureau of Reclamation, \$84 million on California Governor Jerry Brown's pet project, the Delta tunnels. In planning, this is a project that would transfer water from northern California, where my district is, to southern California.

This comes after years of assurance that no tax dollars would be spent on the Governor's controversial legacy project, nor was there even an appropriation made by Congress to do so, and that is where the problem is. It is the illegal use of Federal dollars in the planning of this project.

Taxpayers ended up paying for a large portion of this project's planning costs without their knowledge and, again, without Congress' authorization, which is obviously unacceptable.

The Bureau of Reclamation needs to explain to Congress how and why this happened, and the employees and the appointees who carried it out must be held responsible.

More importantly, California needs to repay every penny to the Federal Government and the taxpayers of the other 49 States for this illegal use and improper use.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a small thing. Congress and the American people need to know what is happening with this and not be lied to.

□ 1230

TRIBUTE TO PAT HILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 60

minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

(Mr. RUSH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an activist, a crusader, an educator, a warrior in the fight for civil rights, and an American heroine, Ms. Patricia Hill.

For those who did not know Pat Hill, who passed away earlier this week, she was many things. She was an athlete, an educator, and a former Chicago police officer, just to name a few of her endeavors.

She was the eldest daughter of Lucille Fleming and Hercules Richardson. Pat Hill was an early track star. As a member of Chicago's Mayor Daley's Youth Foundation's track team, she was mentored by Olympians Willye White and Ira Murchison; and Pat missed making the 1968 U.S. Olympic Team by one-quarter of an inch.

Her athleticism and pioneering spirit extended beyond the track, Mr. Speaker. Pat Hill was also a trailblazer in women's professional basketball when she joined the Chicago Debs in the early 1970s.

After completing her college degree, Pat Hill shared her love and knowledge of sports by becoming a physical education teacher in the Chicago Public Schools. She held that position until she left to become a member of the Chicago Police Department, where she would rise to work with one of Chicago's other trailblazers as a bodyguard for the late Chicago mayor, Harold Washington.

Mr. Speaker, even before Pat Hill became a member of the Chicago Police Department, she had been inspired by the work of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League to uncover the truth behind the murder of my dear friend, Fred Hampton, in the late 1960s. After Pat became a member of the Chicago Police Department, she worked with the Afro-American Patrolmen's League to improve minority hiring and women's inclusion, and, ultimately, she rose as the executive director of the AAPL.

After Pat retired as a police officer, she served as a lecturer at the Northeastern Illinois University's Carruthers Center for Inner City Studies, where she would take classes to, among many places, Selma, Alabama, to ensure that the lessons and experiences of Bloody Sunday and others will never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for me to summarize the life and accomplishments of an individual like Ms. Patricia Hill in a few short moments, but, suffice it to say, the city and the people of Chicago, and the people all across this Nation are forever dedicated to Pat Hill for the strides she made on behalf of all of us.

Mr. Speaker, my family and I are personally indebted to Ms. Patricia Hill for the decades-long friendship and love that she shared with my late wife, Carolyn, and my entire family.

Pat, while we are saddened by your departure and saddened that you are no longer with us in the Earth realm, we know that you have a better seat than all of us and that you are in a better place. We find comfort in the Bible, as written in the book of Matthew 5:4, that says: "Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted."

Mr. Speaker, I rise today and honor Ms. Pat Hill—my friend, my family's friend, and a great American. We truly are comforted because we truly know that Pat Hill is blessed, and we are blessed also.

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

HURRICANE IRMA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his inspiring words.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to update the House on what has occurred in Florida after the aftermath of Hurricane Irma.

First, I want to start by thanking so many Members of Congress for supporting a package that doubled from \$7 billion to \$15 billion, the emergency relief. Not only was it so critical for the great State of Texas, but it was absolutely essential for anticipating the effects that Irma would have on the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Florida, Georgia, up through South Carolina, and southeast United States.

When I arrived back on Friday—you know how important it is to go back to your district when there is a crisis on hand—I saw people taking the notice of evacuation seriously. I saw people stocking up on gas, stocking up on water, stocking up their cupboards, making sure to be ready.

While it was initially supposed to hit the southeastern portion of Florida, as you know, these predictions can be somewhat accurate, which is why we always need to be sure to always prepare, whether you think you are in the eye of the storm or not. Because, in fact, after it went through the central Keys and leveled a lot of Marathon and other central Keys islands, it hit southwest Florida. The eye went right through the Naples-Fort Myers area, and a lot of those folks are still struggling with that. It actually went up through the western center of the State, through the western portion of my district in Polk County, as well as Hillsborough County, Pasco County, and other areas, and then finally going up through the Big Bend.

That night, the wind was so loud and the rain was so hard that you couldn't even hear the trees snapping. When I woke up the next day, I knew it was bad, but, to my surprise, there were trees down everywhere.

Right outside our door, right down the street, in Osceola, Orange, and Polk Counties—all the counties that I represent—one of the first initial acts of courage that I saw was neighborhood folks with nice F-150s, chainsaws, and all of this construction equipment, volunteering their time to get these major trees out of the roads. We saw that throughout Kissimmee, east Orlando, Winter Haven, Haines City, Lake Wales, and so many areas, like St. Cloud, that I represent.

That debris removal that the State was approved for by FEMA is going to make sure, now that those trees are on the sidewalk or they are on the median, that they are going to get picked up. It is going to be so critical that we have that either 75 or 90 percent reimbursement for debris removal to make sure that these neighborhoods can come back to normal.

One of the other impacts of having all of these trees down, since we haven't had a hurricane with major winds since 2004, was that it absolutely decimated the power grid. If our fellow Members remember nothing else about what I have to say here today, it is that our power grid was absolutely annihilated—the worst that Duke Energy, FP&L, and municipal electricity providers like KUA and OUC said they have seen in their history.

There are people that are without power now—several hundred thousand—and it is primarily because we saw so many of these trees go down on power lines.

When I went through my district, I saw rivers swell to floods. We saw worse in Harvey—far worse flooding in Harvey. We know with the supplemental FEMA packages that we are going to have to take care of Texas and Louisiana. But there are areas that are still under water as of yesterday, as of last night, and as of this morning. A few of them in east Orlando, where the Econlockhatchee River swelled over into the swamps and over into apartment buildings.

There were still, unfortunately, some UCF students that needed to evacuate; and I think, after the firefighters got there with the fire trucks, they heeded that warning.

I saw in Kissimmee flooding in the Mill Slough area. The slough flooded over. And we saw in Buenaventura Lakes flooding in the streets in many neighborhoods.

I witnessed folks throughout the area in mobile homes suffer pretty extreme damage in certain areas of Polk County.

I commend FEMA for allowing these counties and many others on the central and southern part of the State to get the designation of individual assistance. These folks are still without power—many of them worried about the dangers that are still going on. So to know that the Federal Government—Congress—has their back is absolutely a hope that they can hang on to as they sit day after day without

power, slowly but surely getting back on their feet.

I will be having outreach events throughout the district. Some of my fellow peers who went through Harvey have suggested that it is critical to have these, not only major FEMA centers, but ones that are embedded in the various neighborhoods, because some people have trouble getting gas and transporting around, and have trouble through mass transit getting to some of these major centers.

□ 1245

So we will be following the cue of others, our brothers and sisters in Houston, by having localized FEMA outreach centers in the district, and I look forward to hosting some of those this week.

Throughout the State, we see the Federal and State government working hand in hand with our local governments.

It is key that we are going to need a supplemental package for Texas, parts of Louisiana, Florida, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and parts of Georgia and South Carolina. I know that Congress, like last Friday, will hopefully come together to pass that package.

One of the things that we are going to need to do going forward is continue encouraging local governments and utilities to harden their infrastructure. We in the Federal Government should be promoting and matching funds with those utilities that are going to put their power lines underground. The cost of keeping them up aboveground is going to continue to exacerbate these disasters.

Just understanding by the numbers, we had one of the largest evacuations in the Nation's history. Nearly 7 million people were asked to evacuate from central and southeastern Florida to shelters or other facilities. As of Monday morning, over 200,000 Floridians were still in shelters.

Nearly 33.8 million Floridians lost power to their homes and businesses, with hundreds of thousands still without power.

We saw a massive hit to our citrus crop, which is already struggling with citrus greening, and we have bipartisan letters going out from Congressman ROSS, Congressman ROONEY, myself, and others making sure that the USDA follows along with FEMA to make sure that our citrus growers can have some relief as they grapple with what will be a dismal 2017–2018 crop.

We saw Florida's coasts, especially in cities like Jacksonville, experience historic flooding. The Atlantic came into the St. Johns. The St. Johns, being one of those rivers that flows north, took much of the water from central Florida and brought it forward to create a terrible situation of flooding of 2 to 3 feet in downtown Jacksonville alone.

For the first time in U.S. history, we saw two Category 4 hurricanes make landfall in the same year. Obviously,

we need to continue to prepare for the increasing weather events caused by man-made climate change, and that will be why, whether you agree or not with the cause of it, that we will need to harden our facilities, our infrastructure, our buildings, and our utilities. Whether or not you agree with what the cause of it is, we know that the solutions are making sure to have more resilient infrastructure, building up our coasts, and making sure that we have, through the Federal Government, incentives for our local and State governments to do that.

Officials have reported 31 dead across three States in connection with this hurricane, 24 of those in Florida.

One other area that Congress needs to look at is generators for our nursing homes. This is already required under Florida law, yet we saw several people yesterday, eight of them, pass, our seniors in their golden years, who should be protected.

And when you are talking about no power in Florida, you are talking about not only no ability to turn on the lights, but air-conditioning, which is critical when it is 90-plus degrees out, particularly for our seniors, our children, and our persons with disabilities.

I want to thank all of our first responders: our firefighters; our cops; our EMTs; all the county officials and city officials who put together all this demanding information to get the FEMA Individual Assistance designation; our local officials for continuing, to this moment, to give us information on hardest hit areas; and also our community for coming together, our volunteers, those who are helping get the trees out of the streets, for providing water and food to hardest hit areas, to people opening up their homes, contributing through nonprofits such as the Red Cross. All these issues, all these commitments, all this volunteerism is coming together to help out our constituents.

I am appreciative, Mr. Speaker, for this time to be able to brief Congress on some of the issues affecting central Florida, and I thank my peers for their help and for their continued efforts in Texas, in Florida, in Puerto Rico, in the Virgin Islands, and in South Carolina and Georgia, where we saw a lot of this damage happening.

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

SANCTIONS AGAINST NORTH KOREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BUDD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Chair for recognizing me for this Special Order hour.

Mr. Speaker, this week in Congress, we have considered in the House Financial Services Committee legislation

that will increase and expand the sanctions against the government and the dictators in North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, the north Asian region and our allies there are of critical importance to the United States economically. South Korea and Japan are major economic partners of the United States. Both countries represent a major partnership in our security interests in north Asia, and so it is fitting that we continue to work in Congress, along with the Trump administration, to increase the financial sanctions and economic sanctions on the rogue government in North Korea.

For our citizens, it is important to trace back the history of U.S. sanctions and the relationship with North Korea. Going back four Presidents—Trump, Obama, Bush 43, and Clinton—we have been dealing with North Korea.

President Clinton agreed to a “freeze” and “dismantlement” of the North Korean nuclear program, Mr. Speaker; and as a result, the North Koreans agreed to inspections, and the United States, along with its allies, agreed to \$4 billion in payments to the regime. That was in 1994, Mr. Speaker. We don't have much to show for that effort.

In January, in the State of the Union, 2002, President Bush 43 described North Korea as part of the axis of evil, including Iraq and Iran. Clearly, the North Koreans were not complying with Mr. Clinton's agreement, but the post-9/11 world of the United States had our government, our diplomacy, our military, our sanctions regime focused on the Middle East, focused on Afghanistan, Iraq, and, indeed, Iran.

And then you come to the period of President Obama, where his strategy with North Korea was one of strategic patience. We have had 8 years, Mr. Speaker, of strategic patience, and what have we got to show for that? Unprecedented numbers of ballistic missile flights, unprecedented numbers of nuclear tests.

So, Mr. Speaker, after over two decades, it was time for a change.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take the floor of the House today and thank the leadership of President Trump and his very capable national security team, led by Secretary Mattis, Secretary Tillerson, for ending strategic patience and for taking our country and the world in a different direction to end the nuclear ambitions of North Korea.

Now, the United States, on a bipartisan basis in this House and in the upper Chamber, in the Senate, along with the Trump administration, is fully onboard with using all the tools that we have to once and for all lead to denuclearization of the peninsula and end North Korea's rogue program to join the group of nuclear nations. They have taken themselves out of nuclear nonproliferation. They are a rogue nation.

I am very pleased to see Secretary Mnuchin at the Treasury focus on what

new financial sanctions under current law the United States can pursue by our Treasury Department.

I am very pleased with Chairman ROYCE of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Ranking Member ENGEL, and the Financial Services Committee for their collaboration on legislation on how we enhance sanctions that the United States can place on people doing business with North Korea and North Korea itself.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate our Ambassador to the United Nations, Ambassador Haley, for not one, but two 15-0 votes in the U.N. Security Council on ratcheting up the pressure on sanctions. Those are important.

But the most important thing is, Mr. Speaker, whether it is secondary sanctions and sanctions in the United States put on others by the U.S. alone or multilateral sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council, the secret is enforcement. We must have enforcement.

When you look back over this two-decade period, you can't really come to the conclusion that we have ever seriously sanctioned the rogue government in North Korea, not to the extent that we have done with Iran, not to the extent that we did with Iraq, the two other partners in President Bush's axis of evil.

So the time is now, Mr. Speaker, to use all of our skills and abilities: diplomatically, as led by Secretary Tillerson; economically, as led by Secretary Mnuchin and our worthy, great leader, our Ambassador at the United Nations; and in military strategy with our allies, under Secretary Mattis. We have the support of the world now, Mr. Speaker, and this is no time to not bear down and get that kind of enforcement.

I was so delighted on behalf of the Congress and on behalf of the United States that, just yesterday, Prime Minister Modi in India and Prime Minister Abe, on a visit to India, reiterated their strong support for enforcement of the United Nations sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank this administration for taking a new look and taking North Korea's ambitions seriously and taking the issue of using all of our absolute capabilities, whether they are diplomatic, economic, or military, to end this rogue nation's nuclear ambitions.

GIRL SCOUTS STEM BADGES

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and come to the House floor to recognize the Girl Scouts of America, which recently announced that they are adding 23 new badges related to science, technology, engineering, math, and the outdoors. These new STEM badges come a month after Girl Scouts of the USA added cybersecurity badges to promote computer and internet literacy and cybersecurity. These new initiatives within the Girl Scouts were a reflection of its ability to adapt to the ever-changing skills essential to the development of our youth in this century.

As an Eagle Scout, I understand the importance of values and skills acquired through scouting, and I commend the Girl Scouts for encouraging our youth to explore these innovative scientific fields.

As a member of the Congressional Scouting Caucus, I will continue to support the good work of Girl Scouts of the USA, and I look forward to following its continued success for generations of young women to come.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF ADAM MCCLUNG

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of a man who had an indelible impact on Arkansas and our Nation, Mr. Adam McClung, who passed away last month at 37 years young.

Adam was a husband, a father, and a champion of the cattle industry in Arkansas while he served as the executive vice president of the Arkansas Cattle-men's Association.

A graduate of Greenbrier High School in the beautiful Second Congressional District, Adam attended Oklahoma State University, where he studied agriculture, business economics, and animal science.

In 2014, Adam was recognized by the White House and the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a "Champion of Change." He was one of only 15 individuals from around our country to be recognized as a leader in his industry that year.

Adam's passion and drive will be missed throughout Arkansas and the cattle industry.

He is survived by his wife, Chantel, and a daughter, Maggie Blair.

I extend my respect, affection, and prayers for the family and his loved ones.

□ 1300

REMEMBERING MELVIN PICKENS, THE "BROOM MAN" OF LITTLE ROCK

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and remember the unrelenting, optimistic world view of Melvin Pickens, a constituent affectionately known around Little Rock as the "Broom Man." Mr. Pickens passed away at age 84 in June, after battling numerous health issues.

The Broom Man earned his nickname over a 60-year tenure purchasing iconic, red-handled brooms at wholesale and selling them to passersby for \$10.

I remember Melvin fondly at my many breakfasts at the Ozark Smokehouse Restaurant in Little Rock, and including my past broom purchases.

Through a never-ending battle with legal blindness, and an unexpected stroke, which made carrying brooms over his shoulder incredibly difficult, Melvin never ceased to retain a positive, hopeful attitude. His hard work, determination, and unyielding perseverance, and never quitting, enabled him to provide his late wife and four children a wonderful life. And all four of those children attended college.

The Broom Man is an everlasting testament to the value of having a rig-

orous work ethic, an optimistic world view, and being genuinely a caring person.

RECOGNIZING ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD STAFF SERGEANT TASHEENIA WALLACE

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Arkansas National Guard Staff Sergeant Tasheenia Wallace for becoming the first woman to ever complete the Arkansas National Guard Infantry Course.

On July 26, Staff Sergeant Wallace graduated from the Infantry Transition Course, a 2-week residency training program at the Robinson Maneuver Training Center in North Little Rock. She was 1 of 22 people to complete the program, which allows soldiers who are already serving to change their current military occupational specialty to infantry.

Staff Sergeant Wallace now holds four different occupational specialties: administration, logistics, chemicals, and now hard-earned infantry. With this training, she is able to command a squad, usually composed of 7 to 10 soldiers.

My congratulations and best wishes to Staff Sergeant Wallace and her bright future defending our Nation.

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

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor to be here on the House floor.

We passed appropriations bills. It is a rare thing to hear it coming from me, but the Appropriations Committee for the Republican majority here in the House of Representatives has actually done an extraordinary job this year. It hasn't been easy. They have spent a tremendous amount of hours taking votes, during which it was made particularly partisan.

It is just a shame when people will take votes just along party lines and not even reach out in the areas where there is mutual interest. But, as with any bill, there are things that could have been better. But our appropriators took some tough votes, and some of them tough politically, but, overall, they did a remarkable job and they are to be commended for the work they did.

We actually got our 12 appropriations bills passed in the House. I look forward to the day—it may be years away, months away, weeks away, days away—when the Senate is capable of passing 12 appropriations bills.

It is very important, too, that we note the agreement that President Trump reached. Widely reported, the President made a deal with NANCY PELOSI and CHUCK SCHUMER. But whether it is one of the worst votes I have taken or not, I knew, number

one—Texas had been going through Hurricane Harvey, but Texas had planned for the future. And God bless the Texas Legislature. Governor Greg Abbott has been a dear friend since we started as district judges together back in January of 1993. And I think the world of Governor Greg Abbott. He is doing a superb job through the emergency situation that Hurricane Harvey has created in Texas.

Also, Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick is a very good friend. I think the world of him. He has done a remarkable job leading there in Texas from the standpoint of being the head of the Senate. He's a very conservative man of principle. It is just a pleasure to have such able, competent, not just conservatives, but very smart people who are people of principle.

They created a rainy day fund. It has billions of dollars in it. Obviously, Harvey was definitely a rainy day.

But when we took this vote on getting money into the emergency, the FEMA, our emergency system, we were assured by people that I believed to be very honest that they really were out of money for FEMA. That vote had to be taken to get money into our emergency system so they could help Florida prepare as Hurricane Irma approached.

Like I said, Texas had prepared for a rainy day as far beyond the extent of their preparation. But I knew we could haggle over emergency funding, we could haggle over the debt ceiling, we could haggle over a CR coming up, and Texas would be okay while we were debating for 2, 3, 4 weeks, whatever it took until we got agreement. But Florida did not have a rainy day fund. They needed help. Irma was approaching.

But the other thing that struck me about the need to get that vote done, give the President 90 days, was that we still have not changed the law to give Americans the help that so many tens or hundreds of millions needed. We have got over 300 million here in the country and, of course, there was bragging about the millions that got healthcare under ObamaCare.

Well, that is a misnomer. It is a misstatement because the truth is that some people got health insurance, but there were millions of people that got—well, they lost the insurance. So all the statements about, "If you like your insurance, you can keep it," those were lies. Those people making those statements have been now shown they knew they were lies at the time they were being made. The architect of ObamaCare knew that people would lose their insurance they liked; knew that they would lose doctors they liked.

The way ObamaCare was designed, it even gave huge incentives, financially, to the remaining big monopoly health insurance companies not to bring into their network hospitals like MD Anderson or Cleveland Clinic. There were actually incentives built in ObamaCare to have health insurance companies

not put chronic care facilities like cancer and heart disease in their network because that meant people that had those conditions would get that insurance because they had things like MD Anderson or Cleveland Clinic or Mayo, whatever it was, in network, and they didn't want them because that would be costly.

So it was a very subtle way ObamaCare was designed in order to encourage insurance companies to actually avoid giving people the doctors they had had before, the facilities they had had before and, in many cases, life-saving and life-lengthening facilities.

So there are just so many people hurting. In August, as I went all over east Texas—from the very southeast end down in Sabine County to the very north end, up in northwest end, up in Wood County, to the northeast end, up in Harrison County, down to the southwest corner of my district, down below Diboll in Angelina County—people are hurting, and they are begging for Congress to keep its word.

We said: If you gave us the majority in the House and Senate, we would repeal ObamaCare.

And, by golly, the American public gave us the majority in the House and Senate. Yes, President Obama was in the White House, but we got the majority in the House and Senate. And, holy smoke, we were able to get—it wasn't a total repeal, but, under reconciliation procedures, we were able to repeal most of ObamaCare in the House and in the Senate, and send it to the President's desk, where he vetoed it. Well, that wasn't a big surprise.

So Republicans were saying: Okay. You give us the House, the Senate majority, and the White House, then it is a no-brainer because then we have a President who will sign the bill that we passed when Obama was President, and this time the Republican President will surely sign it.

Well, not only do we know we have a Republican in the White House, but President Trump—God bless him—made clear: If you just send me that bill that you passed in the last Congress that Obama vetoed, I will sign it, and then we can work on a healthcare system where people can get the care they need.

Now, what has not been talked about in the alt-left media—some people call them the mainstream media. But the alt-left, mainstream media, whatever you want to call them, they have talked about all the millions of people that now have health insurance.

No. Most of those—it may be a few, but most of them have got Medicaid. That is not the most desirable insurance you can have.

And another thing that needs to be made clear: health insurance is not healthcare. Anyone in America here legally, illegally, criminal, non criminal, it doesn't matter, if you are in the United States and you have a problem, you can go to the emergency room.

I have been in emergency rooms with my immediate family members, includ-

ing kids, in-laws. I mean, I have been there. And we wait in line behind people that may have a cold or a cut or a minor this or that. They have got healthcare.

□ 1315

And most of those people aren't going to pay anything, and they got the healthcare they needed. Now, they don't have health insurance, apparently, most of them that I have been in line behind, because you could hear the discussion as they go through filling out the forms with the hospital people. It would be far better if we had a better system of clinics for people like that so they didn't have to go tie up the most expensive healthcare there is in the emergency room. They could go to a clinic and get the things they need.

I was yanking a hook out of a catfish that my youngest daughter had caught some years back, and it is kind of embarrassing, a Member of Congress, and the hook had not set until it was well down in the catfish, so I was having a lot of trouble getting it out. And I got a long needle-nose pliers and I was pulling it out, and I just strained as hard as I could and, lo and behold, pulled the hook out and embedded it very deeply in my hand down at the base of the thumb.

People started freaking out. It was no big deal. I mean, I just had a hook buried about three-quarters of an inch or so in my thumb.

I went down for an emergency. I didn't want to. Somebody said: Look, we will take care of your daughter. You need to get a tetanus shot. When I found out the line was going to be about 2 hours before they could get around to messing with the hook that was embedded in my thumb, well, I went home and ended up using ice, and I eventually got it out myself.

But I know, even without one of my kids or relatives, just by myself, I have been there. I have sat there. I have listened to conversations. There is no question, health insurance is not healthcare.

People are still hurting, and they relied on our promise; and if we don't get the big part of ObamaCare repealed, at least at a minimum, and get a system in place that gets people back toward the kind of healthcare they once knew and loved—if we weren't part of the government, as an old judge, I know those lawsuits would be brought.

The allegation in the pleadings would be that a promise was made which lured someone in to act to their detriment based on those promises. The doctrine, legally, is called promissory estoppel. The judge could issue an order, if you win the case, and prevent someone from going back on their word after they made a promise on which another party relied to their detriment.

Unfortunately for the American public, when it is Congress, or, in particular, the Senate, and in particular a Republican Senator, or more, who makes an absolute repeated promise

over and over that they are going to do something if you elect them or reelect them and people rely on that, they vote them in and it turns out it is to their detriment because that Senator was not being honest in running for office, well, it is kind of a shame that you can't get a judge to come in and say: "I am issuing an order under the doctrine of promissory estoppel. You will not be allowed to back down off of your promise. You will make good on your promise."

When it is the government, you can't sue them and force that, because promissory estoppel does not apply in a government situation, not normally.

So what are we left with? Well, people can say, well, you know, wait until the next election. We will have to replace people. No. This is it. This is the chance. This is a generational chance. We promised people certain things we would do, and I was fully supportive of the promises that President Donald J. Trump made that helped him get elected. Particularly, he promised to repeal and replace ObamaCare. For heaven's sake, we ought to be helping him in that.

I am very grateful. We had some difficult times there between some of us, particularly the House Freedom Caucus and the House leadership, but PAUL RYAN, KEVIN MCCARTHY, STEVE SCALISE, they came through. We worked together and we got an agreement that repealed most of ObamaCare, and we got it down to the Senate.

I have my friend from West Virginia, and I would be glad to yield to him.

EXPRESSING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the football players of Clay and Braxton County High Schools, both in my congressional district, the Second District of beautiful West Virginia. I commend them for exercising their right to pray before a football game on September 1.

After one person complained about prayer at football games, Clay County High School decided to institute a moment of silence instead. Much to everyone's surprise, during that moment of silence, both teams ran onto the field, knelt, and prayed together. In a spontaneous action throughout the stands, individuals stood and joined the prayer.

In this time of great divisiveness in our Nation, gestures like these remind us about what is great in America. Our First Amendment protects all Americans from laws that hinder our religious freedom, our right to free speech, and our right to worship God as we see fit.

Even though Braxton and Clay County are bitter rivals in football, they came together to share this moment to worship the Almighty God. I commend them for this gesture.

For the record, Braxton County won the game 23-13.

To the gentleman from Texas, thank you. I appreciate your good work here and your words for the American people.

Mr. GOHMERT. I have been to my friend's home, beautiful as it is in a beautiful part of the country, and I appreciate the gentleman's recognition. It sounds like it is well deserved.

Regarding what has to be done about healthcare, clearly, the Senate is not going to get to 60 votes on anything to do with repealing, replacing ObamaCare. We have this reconciliation procedure that we went through all the hoops, dotted the I's, crossed the T's, and we passed the budget, got the rule set for reconciliation so the Senate can pass a bill in reconciliation with 51 votes instead of 60.

Of course, the majority leader could say: You know what? This is such a critical promise we made about healthcare that, just like the Reid rule, when it is really, really important, we will set aside the 60-vote cloture rule so that we can get something done, whether it is a confirmation, whatever it is, that saves lives, helps Americans.

Well, if there was ever a bill that fit that situation, it would be one that helped save lives through repealing at least the biggest, worst parts of ObamaCare.

Nonetheless, under that reconciliation procedure, we have until September 30 to get it done with 51 votes. I have got to say, earlier this summer—I have been here 12½ years. I have never seen a situation where the majority party in the Senate was calling those in the majority party in the House, including the Speaker and the leadership team, and calling those of us in the House Freedom Caucus, calling those in the Tuesday Group, and their one big question—I have never heard of this happening in American history—their big question was: Would you please promise us that, if we pass this bill in the Senate, you promise us you will not take up our bill and pass it as it is, because the only chance we have, we are told, of passing this bill in the Senate is if we know for sure it won't become law.

I have never heard of that happening before, but that is what happened this summer. From our Speaker on down, our different groups: Yes, we promise you we won't let that bad bill you're voting on become law. We will make sure it goes to conference, and we will get something a lot better than that that we send to the House and Senate to vote on.

It didn't get passed, and we have until September 30 to keep from being about as big a bunch of liars as has ever been in Congress. That is it.

I am very grateful—again, here, I appreciate the Appropriations Committee, and I will express appreciation here, now, for Speaker PAUL RYAN, because he has agreed with me and some others about the kind of pressure we are going to put on when we get back the last week of September if the Senate has not passed their ObamaCare repeal bill. They have got to pass something or we can't get it to conference. We can't get the American public what they need.

Now, some of you have said: Well, if you had just passed that first bill the Republican leaders had put together. Well, I am not sure who put it together. It may have been the remaining health insurance companies and Big Pharma, from what I could tell, but it was not going to do anybody any good except the insurance companies and Big Pharma. It was not going to help rank-and-file Americans the way we promised them we would help them.

There are some that say: Yeah, but, Louie, if you guys had just voted "yes" immediately on that bill, it would have gotten wind in the sails of the President and we would already have tax reform.

Well, I am here to tell you, Mr. Speaker, if we had passed that first bill, and when people saw their premiums continuing to shoot up and their deductibles continuing to shoot up and just these overwhelming prices, it would not have been wind in the sails of President Trump. It would have meant that people would have been so angry, a lot of Republicans would have stayed home and a lot of Democrats who voted for Donald Trump and Members of the Republican House and Senate, they would stay home or they would go out and vote for someone else, and the first order of business in January 2019 would probably have been, when we lost the majority, the impeachment of President Trump. It shouldn't be. It is not appropriate, but that is probably what would have happened if we had just jumped on that first bad bill.

We have got a good bill. We have still got a chance. We have got to get this done for the good of America. If we can't get this done, we have no business being in the majority. It just brings you to just throw up your hands: My goodness, what good is this?

I will also say, Mr. Speaker, the old adage is true: democracy ensures a people are governed no better than they deserve.

We have got too many Americans across this country that are not paying attention. They are like some friends I had in high school that said: Well, Louie, I don't care what the government does as long as they stay out of my business. Well, they have come to find out, if you don't care what the government does, they are not going to stay out of your business; they are going to take it over—your life, your business, everything.

People have got to get reengaged, pay attention, get out and vote, and we have got a chance to get it fixed. It is absolutely essential before September 30, at midnight, that we get something done to help the American people.

I am looking forward, if the Senate doesn't get a decent bill done, I want us to pass a sense of the House bill right here in the House that says it is the sense of the House that the Senate absolutely must pass a bill to give the American public the help they need with healthcare by repealing the worst parts of ObamaCare, at a minimum.

□ 1330

And then follow the Speaker out here on the steps, and every one of us point to the Senate, and keep putting the pressure on. Keep on putting the pressure on until, hopefully, they do something.

But it may be that they get it done. We don't have to get into a battle of words and wits like that. The American public is expecting it. We promised it. We have got to get that done. In the meantime, I know there is a lot of discussion, a lot of calls today about, oh, gee, the President is talking about DACA this, and DACA that.

I have spent so many hours, so many nights, down on the border all night long, and I always heard the same things from my friends in the Border Patrol. Every time anybody in Congress, or in the administration, starts talking about, well, we are working out a deal for amnesty for this, or to legalize that, then we get a huge surge in people coming across our southern border.

So I will continue to refuse to make statements about what I think about—should we agree to this; should we compromise on this legalization, this amnesty? Because every time we do, people get lured into the United States.

When that happens, there are always some that get drawn into sex slavery. Some get drawn into being mules and drug dealers for the drug cartels; and some—we have seen the video, we have seen the evidence—they die trying to get in.

We should not be luring people in. We need to secure the border. That includes building a wall where we need it. We don't need one in Big Bend National Park, in my opinion. If you can get across Big Bend National Park carrying all of the water you are going to need to get clear across there, then I want you in America, and I want you in our military. You are an extraordinary person. We don't need a wall through Big Bend National Park, most of it, anyway, but there are places we do.

We have got to secure the border. If you go down there, south of McAllen, the river is wide, flowing fast. If you just have people along the river—I have been there, I know. The coyotes will not bring people across if they see there is law enforcement that will stop them. The trouble was, during the Obama administration, they didn't stop them. They didn't even process them when they got across. I have seen it.

Why wouldn't you stop them? Why wouldn't you say: No, you are not coming on to U.S. land. Go back. Come in legally. We want you, but you have got to come in legally.

It is time to secure the border. President Trump is making great strides in that area. General Kelly—God bless him—he was making great strides when he was head of Homeland Security. I was so thrilled he was there. I knew about the things he was doing,

and I sure hope it continues, whoever replaces him. But we have got to secure our border, build a wall where it is needed.

We have got to repeal ObamaCare—the worst parts of it, anyway—and get people the help they need.

We have also got to give them the tax reform they need. As Art Laffer told me—he was asking me: Louie, you know, once we got that 30 percent tax cut in 1983, the third year of the President Reagan administration, do you know what the rate of growth was? Here we have been talking about 1.92 percent. It was 8 percent or over when they had the big tax cut.

People got jobs. They made more money than ever. It was incredible. It is time to get back to that kind of growth. It is time to get back to a healthcare system where we are not slaves to a health insurance company, and we are not slaves to the U.S. Government, where we have control of our doctor-patient relationship, and America can heal; it can grow; it can prosper.

We can bring back manufacturing jobs, which are so critical to this Nation, but we have got to get it done, and it has got to start this month.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. YOHO (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of assisting Floridians in recovery efforts from Hurricane Irma.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to AN enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S.J. Res. 49. Condemning the violence and domestic terrorist attack that took place during events between August 11 and August 12, 2017, in Charlottesville, Virginia, recognizing the first responders who lost their lives while monitoring the events, offering deepest condolences to the families and friends of those individuals who were killed and deepest sympathies and support to those individuals who were injured by the violence, expressing support for the Charlottesville community, rejecting White nationalists, White supremacists, the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis, and other hate groups, and urging the President and the President's Cabinet to use all available resources to address the threats posed by those groups.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 18, 2017, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2537. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Black Stem Rust; Additions of Rust-Resistant Species and Varieties [Docket No.: APHIS-2017-0049] received September 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2538. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Specialty Crops Program, Specialty Crops Inspection Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — U.S. Standards for Grades of Shelled Walnuts and Walnuts in the Shell [Document No.: AMS-SC-16-0005, SC-16-331] received September 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2539. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Brigadier General Ronald P. Clark, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of major general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2540. A letter from the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity, Executive Director/Designated Federal Official, Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity for FY 2017, pursuant to Sec. 114(e) of the Higher Education Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2541. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Prohibition of Children's Toys and Child Care Articles Containing Specified Phthalates: Determinations Regarding Certain Plastics [Docket No.: CPSC-2016-0017] received September 7, 2017, 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.

2542. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safeguarding of Restricted Data by Access Permittees [Docket No.: DOE-HQ-2015-0029-0001] (RIN: 1992-AA46) received September 1, 2017, 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.

2543. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's interpretive rule — Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturer Assistance Program received September 1, 2017, 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.

2544. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting reports concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2545. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report entitled, "2016 Human Rights Report For International Military Education and Training Participants", pursuant to Sec. 549 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2546. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Visas: Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended (RIN: 1400-AD30) received September 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2547. 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-2016-9508; Directorate Identifier 2016-NM-065-AD; Amendment 39-18956; AD 2017-14-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 31, 2017, 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.

2548. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — NASA Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Award Term (NFS Case 2016-N027) (RIN: 2700-AE32) received August 29, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2549. A letter from the Chief, Reg. Spec. Project, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program (RIN: 2900-AP61) received September 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. BRADY of Texas: Committee on Ways and Means. House Resolution 479. Resolution of inquiry directing the Secretary of the Treasury to provide to the House of Representatives the tax return information of President Donald J. Trump as well as the tax returns of each business entity disclosed by Donald J. Trump on his Office of Government Ethics Form 278e (Rept. 115-309); adversely Referred to the House Calendar.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative Luis V. Gutiérrez (Rept. 115-310). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2374. A bill to facilitate certain pinyon-juniper related projects in Lincoln County, Nevada, to modify the boundaries of certain wilderness areas in the State of Nevada, and to fully implement the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act (Rept. 115-311). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2423. A bill to implement certain measures relating to management of Washington County, Utah, required

by Public Law 111-11 (Rept. 115-312). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CHABOT: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 2763. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the Small Business Innovation Research program and Small Business Technology Transfer program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-313, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 2763. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to improve the Small Business Innovation Research program and Small Business Technology Transfer program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115-313, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 3771. A bill to ensure independent investigations by allowing judicial review of the removal of a special counsel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR (for himself and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 3772. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to provide specific credit risk retention requirements to certain qualifying collateralized loan obligations; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POLIS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. MOORE, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. WALZ, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. KIHUEN, Ms. LEE, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BASS, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. DELBENE, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3773. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 and the Head Start Act to promote child care and early learning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MESSER (for himself, Mr. POLIS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 3774. A bill to amend the General Education Provisions Act to allow the release of education records to facilitate the award of a recognized postsecondary credential; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. JONES, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BRAT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. FRANCIS ROONEY of Florida, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr.

BANKS of Indiana, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 3775. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish a skills-based immigration points system, to focus family-sponsored immigration on spouses and minor children, to eliminate the Diversity Visa Program, to set a limit on the number of refugees admitted annually to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYCE of California (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. YOHO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3776. A bill to support United States international cyber diplomacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LOVE:

H.R. 3777. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System land containing the Nephi Work Center in Juab County, Utah, to Juab County; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 3778. A bill to award grants for the recruitment, retention, and advancement of direct care workers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 3779. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to develop a plan for the removal of the monument to Robert E. Lee at the Antietam National Battlefield, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 3780. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide under the Medicare program for conditions of participation, reporting requirements, and a quality program with respect to air ambulance services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 3781. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to develop guidelines regarding the use by the Secretaries of the military departments and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of unofficial sources of information to determine the eligibility of a member or former member of the Armed Forces for benefits and decorations when the member's service records are incomplete because of damage to the records, including records damaged by a 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. JUDY CHU of

California, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HECK, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POLIS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. HANABUSA):

H.R. 3782. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a national strategic action plan and program to assist health professionals in preparing for and responding to the public health effects of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 3783. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prohibit the use of consumer credit checks against prospective and current employees for the purposes of making adverse employment decisions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DAVIDSON (for himself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. POLIQUIN, and Mr. ESPALLAT):

H.R. 3784. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to clarify the treatment of technical errors in applications for Federal TRIO programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 3785. A bill to provide support for the development of middle school career exploration programs linked to career and technical education programs of study; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KILDREE (for himself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3786. A bill to require the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere to update periodically the environmental sensitivity index products of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for each coastal area of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 3787. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for streamlined procedures for waiver petitions seeking relief for small entities from regulations issued by the Federal Communications Commission, to require the Commission to defer the application of new regulations to small entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. NORCROSS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 3788. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide for a

Northeast Gasoline Supply Reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. YODER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 3789. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the President's Council on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition, to conduct a study on the causes of deaths related to high school football and formulate recommendations to prevent such deaths; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. RUSSELL:

H.R. 3790. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to enhance penalties for certain thefts of a firearm from certain Federal firearms licensees, and to criminalize the theft of a firearm from a gun range that rents firearms or a shooting club; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHRADER (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 3791. A bill to ensure that United States Government personnel, including members of the Armed Forces and contractors, assigned to United States diplomatic missions are given the opportunity to designate next-of-kin for certain purposes in the event of the death of the personnel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. DONOVAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 3792. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to require that covered persons develop and implement emergency contingency plans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. TORRES:

H.R. 3793. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to consider the appropriate inclusion of residential manufactured homes in certain programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 3794. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a program to prevent flooding and wastewater, sewage, trash, and sediment spills in the Tijuana River Valley, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. VARGAS (for himself and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 3795. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a comprehensive protection and rehabilitation program for the Tijuana River Valley, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. VEASEY:

H.R. 3796. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to assist in the support of children living in poverty by allowing a refundable credit to grandparents of those children for the purchase of household items for the benefit of those children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 3797. A bill to withhold United States contributions to the regularly assessed biennial budget of the United Nations until the United Nations adopts a definition of "international terrorism" concurrent with United States laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. WALORSKI (for herself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. POLIQUIN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. MCCAULY):

H.R. 3798. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 30-hour threshold for classification as a full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and replace it with 40 hours; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana):

H.R. 3799. A bill to direct the Justice Department to pursue civil actions to eliminate patterns or practices of civil rights violations by police, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LEE, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 3800. A bill to eliminate mandatory minimum sentences for all drug offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. GUTIERREZ):

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Congress and the States should consider a constitutional amendment to reform the Electoral College and establish a process for electing the President and Vice President by a national popular vote and should encourage individual States to continue to reform the Electoral College process through such steps as the formation of an interstate compact to award the majority of Electoral College votes to the national popular vote winner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. O'ROURKE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LEE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. RASKIN):

H. Res. 520. A resolution expressing solidarity with, and pledging support and assistance to, victims of Hurricane Harvey, commending the first responders and civilian volunteers who saved lives threatened by Hurricane Harvey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana (for herself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H. Res. 521. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives about a strategy to deploy fifth generation mobile networks (5G networks) and next-generation wireless and wired technologies to promote economic development and digital innovation throughout the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself and Mr. ENGEL):

H. Res. 522. A resolution recognizing the twentieth anniversary of the International Career Advancement Program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. LEE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MOORE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SOTO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H. Res. 523. A resolution expressing disapproval of any act of the President to grant to himself or any member of his family, including those related solely by marriage, a reprieve or pardon for an offense against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CORREA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KIHUEN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. MOORE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. VELA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. TORRES, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. HECK, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BERA, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. KEATING, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. BASS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER,

Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. KILMER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. GOMEZ):

H. Res. 524. A resolution recognizing hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating the heritage and culture of Latinos in the United States and the immense contributions of Latinos to the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CHABOT:

H. Res. 525. A resolution designating September 16, 2017, as "Isaac M. Wise Temple Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. DELANEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MCEACHIN, and Mr. RASKIN):

H. Res. 526. A resolution congratulating the National Federation of Federal Employees on the celebration of its 100th anniversary and recognizing its members' vital contributions to the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Res. 527. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week of September 18, 2017, through September 24, 2017, as "Balance Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H. Res. 528. A resolution condemning horrific acts of violence against Burma's Rohingya population and calling on Aung San Suu Kyi to play an active role in ending this humanitarian tragedy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

120. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 101, urging the United States Congress and the Louisiana Congressional Delegation to rectify the revenue sharing inequities between coastal and interior energy producing states and to ensure the dependability of such revenue sharing; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

121. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 239, expressing opposition to the proposed elimination of Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and urging the United States Congress to continue funding LIHEAP in Federal Fiscal Year 2018; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. HUFFMAN introduced a bill (H.R. 3801) for the relief of Hugo Mejia; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 3771.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clauses 9 and 18

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 3772.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.)

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 3773.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MESSER:

H.R. 3774.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 and Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 3775.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution enumerating congressional authority "[t]o establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization."

By Mr. ROYCE of California:

H.R. 3776.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LOVE:

H.R. 3777.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV Section 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 3778.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3779.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 3780.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 3781.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

“The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution which provides Congress with the power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises in order to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 3782.

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. COHEN:

H.R. 3783.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 3784.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 3785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 3786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 3787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the Power . . . “to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.”

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 3789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H.R. 3790.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 3791.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. 1 §1; and

U.S. Const. art. 1, §8, cl. 18.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3792.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. TORRES:

H.R. 3793.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: of the United States Constitution, seen below, this bill falls within the Constitutional Authority of the United States Congress.

Article 1: Section 8: Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 3794.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 3795.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 3796.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution which reads: “The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 3797.

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 Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 3798.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, Sec. 8, cl. 1.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 3799.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Pow-

ers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 3800.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 3801.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 and Amendment I, Clause 3 of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 36: Mr. PEARCE, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 40: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 44: Mr. VALADAO, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Ms. HANABUSA.

H.R. 154: Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 173: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 367: Mr. HOLDING and Mr. ROHR-ABACHER.

H.R. 392: Mr. BLUM, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KIHUEN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. GALLEG0, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 395: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 422: Mr. OLSON and Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 424: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 490: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 502: Mr. TURNER and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 620: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 631: Mr. ESTES of Kansas.

H.R. 675: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 676: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 685: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 694: Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 812: Mr. RUSH and Mrs. COMSTOCK.

H.R. 848: Mr. GIANFORTE.

H.R. 964: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 1038: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 1148: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 1150: Mr. MESSER and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 1225: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. MAST, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LANCE,

Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TURNER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. ROYCE of California, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. YOHO,

Mr. JONES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MARINO, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BLUM, Mr. POLIQUIN, and Mr. SANFORD.

H.R. 1274: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1311: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1318: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 1360: Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 1468: Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 1626: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.

H.R. 1631: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 1699: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1762: Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 1810: Mr. GAETZ.

- H.R. 1836: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 1865: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. HULTGREN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1974: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 2057: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2121: Mr. BUDD and Mr. PITTINGER.
H.R. 2147: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 2150: Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2151: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 2193: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 2242: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 2273: Mr. BUCK.
H.R. 2295: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2319: Mr. FLORES and Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 2321: Mr. BOST, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 2383: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2405: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TURNER, Mr. FLORES, and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 2408: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2431: Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 2439: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 2472: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2482: Mr. BERA, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. ESTY of Connecticut, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2499: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2575: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 2589: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mr. VISCLOSKEY.
H.R. 2612: Mr. RICHMOND.
H.R. 2623: Mr. JORDAN and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 2651: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 2670: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2723: Mr. HOLDING, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 2735: Mr. RENACCI and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2745: Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 2790: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2792: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2824: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 2840: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2851: Mr. REED and Mr. BISHOP of Michigan.
H.R. 2856: Ms. CHENEY.
H.R. 2862: Mr. GIANFORTE.
H.R. 2890: Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 2909: Mr. BARTON.
H.R. 2946: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 2973: Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 3030: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 3032: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 3034: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 3035: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 3071: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. DELANEY.
H.R. 3079: Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. BASS, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 3122: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 3131: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 3167: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 3227: Ms. NORTON and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 3236: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 3258: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 3274: Mr. YODER, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. KATKO, Mr. COOK, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 3275: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3316: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 3397: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 3441: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. LONG, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 3451: Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 3473: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 3549: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3565: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 3632: Mrs. COMSTOCK.
H.R. 3635: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 3668: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 3681: Mr. BEYER, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. POLIS, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 3692: Mr. MCKINLEY.
H.R. 3695: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. HANABUSA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. KIHUEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. VELA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 3699: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3701: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 3708: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 3711: Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BRAT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. BOST, Mr. LANCE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 3721: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 3729: Mr. CURBELO of Florida.
H.R. 3739: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 3740: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 3749: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 3757: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 3761: Mr. HARPER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 3770: Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. MOORE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H. Con. Res. 63: Mr. HIMES and Mr. CAPUANO.
H. Res. 257: Mr. YODER and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 274: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. PETERS.
H. Res. 353: Mr. CONYERS.
H. Res. 495: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H. Res. 507: Mrs. DINGELL.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 3 by Mr. GARRETT on House Resolution 458: Mr. DeSantis, Mr. Harris, Mr. Schweikert, Mr. Rokita, Mr. Gaetz and Mr. Brooks of Alabama.

Petition 4 by Mr. COFFMAN on H.R. 496: Ms. Titus.