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No. 92

## House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BUCSHON).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 5, 2018.

I hereby appoint the Honorable LARRY BUCSHON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

PAUL D. RYAN,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 8, 2018, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

### WE MUST TAKE ACTION TO PRESERVE AMERICA'S CORAL REEFS

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to reintroduce the Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act. This bipartisan, comprehensive bill builds on legislation that I have sponsored in the House since 2009 to reauthorize the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000.

I want to thank each of my 13 original cosponsors for their support: Rep-

resentatives SOTO, WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, HASTINGS, CRIST, CASTOR, HANABUSA, GABBARD, RADEWAGEN, GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, RUTHERFORD, SABLAN, PLASKETT, AND MAST.

Our bill for this 115th Congress makes amendments to update and strengthen the 2000 law and reflects coral reef conservation work governmentwide.

Coral reefs are God-given natural infrastructure that provide real, tangible benefits to our coastal and island communities, as well as the Nation at large.

Healthy, resilient coral reefs safeguard against extreme weather, shoreline erosion, and coastal flooding and serve as natural breakwaters for maritime ports and harbors of refuge. Without the reefs to absorb the blunt force of wave action, many island and coastal communities would simply wash away.

Coral reefs also support countless American tourism jobs and valuable fisheries across the United States. According to the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, coral reefs support upwards of 12 percent of global fisheries and an estimated 25 percent of all known fish species.

In addition, coral reefs are the world's greatest source of biodiversity, covering less than 1 percent of the ocean floor but home to some 25 percent of all known marine species. U.S. territorial waters in the Pacific support the majority of our Nation's shallow water corals.

Guam, my home, sits adjacent to the western Pacific Ocean's Coral Triangle, one of the most biologically diverse and important marine ecosystems on the planet, and yet the planet's coral reefs are in crisis. 2017 marked a prolonged, unprecedented global coral bleaching event. Guam and the western Pacific, long home to some of the most well-preserved reefs in the world, were impacted severely.

Ocean acidification, warming sea temperatures, coastal pollution, invasive species, and other stressors linked to human activity and global climate change threaten to wipe out these incredibly productive ecosystems. These threats have necessitated special protections and listing under the Endangered Species Act for 25 coral species, to date.

The Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act addresses these challenges head-on, with concrete Federal actions and policy changes that will make a difference by:

First, strengthening the Federal response to coral reef emergencies, including vessel groundings, natural disasters, harmful algae blooms, and unexploded ordnance underwater;

Second, minimizing damage to coral reefs from invasive or nuisance species, vessel impacts, marine debris, and derelict fishing gear;

Third, directing new Federal grant making for local coral reef conservation projects;

Fourth, recognizing the importance of coral reef fisheries and the expertise of local fishery and wildlife management agencies;

Fifth, developing the first-ever national guidelines for environmentally responsible artificial reefs; and

Last, engaging our Nation's marine laboratories, aquariums, Sea Grant colleges, and coral reef institutions in federally funded research on coral biodiversity, propagation, and resiliency.

In particular, our bipartisan bill provides congressional authorization for the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, codifying Executive Order 13089.

Since 1998, Mr. Speaker, the Coral Reef Task Force has coordinated Federal and local actions to protect coral reefs nationwide. Our bill preserves full voting membership on the task force for the Governors of all five U.S. territories and the States of Florida and Hawaii.

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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H4741

The Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act also authorizes the U.S. Department of the Interior to take action to conserve our coral reefs. Many of our most spectacular coral resources lie within national parks, national wildlife refuges, and marine national monuments.

Congress needs to take action to protect our Nation's irreplaceable coral reef resources, and that starts with reauthorizing the Coral Reef Conservation Act. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of our House to join us in cosponsoring the Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2018, and I look forward to working with our House and Senate colleagues to advance this important legislation.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF BISHOP T.F. TENNEY

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

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of the Reverend T.F. Tenney, who died last week after dedicating more than 65 years of his life to the ministry through the United Pentecostal Church.

Bishop Tenney began preaching at the young age of 16. He and his wife, Thetus, were elected to the pastorate when they were just 19 and 18 years old, respectively, to lead a newly formed church in Monroe, Louisiana.

It was in Monroe where Bishop Tenney cultivated his leadership skills that would serve him throughout his career as he would go on to lead ministries directed toward youth, foreign missions, and the greater Pentecostal church as a whole throughout Louisiana.

Bishop Tenney will be remembered as a man who took new ideas and turned them into action. That enthusiasm made him a perfect fit for youth ministry, and he served for 6 years as the youth president of the Louisiana District United Pentecostal Church and 9 years as the international youth president.

In 1970, Bishop Tenney relocated to the UPC headquarters in Missouri to serve as the UPC's foreign missions director, a position that allowed him to share his belief in Christ with the rest of the world.

Bishop Tenney returned home to Louisiana to pastor a church in DeRidder. Later, he was elected as the Louisiana district director of the United Pentecostal Church, where he oversaw about 300 churches and 800 other ministers. He served in that post for 27 years before retiring to become bishop emeritus of the Louisiana district.

I am proud that Bishop Tenney called Louisiana and the Fifth Congressional District his home, though we know now that he is in his true home with the Father.

He was a true man of God, who touched the lives of countless people

both at home and around the globe. He published a dozen books, created thousands of YouTube videos, and had a Twitter following of more than 44,000 people, all signs of the incredible legacy of the Christian devotion that he left behind.

Bishop Tenney will be greatly missed, and Dianne and I will keep him and his family in our prayers.

#### HIGHLIGHTING NEW JOBS AND HIGHER WAGES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, this month, the Federal Reserve estimated GDP will hit 4.8 percent in the second quarter of 2018. Under the former administration, GDP never hit even 3 percent.

Thanks to tax reform and regulatory relief passed by this unified Republican government, Americans are experiencing economic expansion after 8 years of stagnation. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

One million jobs have been created since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was enacted—223,000 were added last month;

In May, average hourly earnings increased by 2.7 percent; and

Unemployment is at its lowest since 2000.

The Conference Board also reports consumer confidence is at a 17-year high.

Democrats apparently haven't learned the key to economic progress, promising to raise taxes if given the chance. However, tax cuts and repeal of onerous Obama-era regulations have been pivotal for our economy. Now, nearly every measure of success is in our favor.

#### THE PROSPER ACT IS GOOD FOR OUR COUNTRY

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk a little bit today about the PROSPER Act and share some articles that have been published that help explain why the PROSPER Act is so good for our country, so good for students, and needs to be passed.

The first article is an article in Forbes by Preston Cooper, May 23, 2018.

Mr. Speaker, I include the entire article in the RECORD.

[From Forbes, May 23, 2018]

#### WHAT BETSY DEVOS SHOULD HAVE SAID ABOUT THE PROSPER ACT

(By Preston Cooper)

Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos testified before the House Committee on Education and Workforce on Tuesday. Representative Bobby Scott, the Democratic ranking member on the committee, asked DeVos about his concerns with the PROSPER Act, House Republicans' bill to reform the federal role in higher education. DeVos' answer could have been better. Here's how the exchange between the two proceeded:

Rep. Scott: Madam Secretary, the PROSPER Act provides for a \$15 billion cut in student aid, is that right?

Secretary DeVos: I've heard that opined. I'm not sure I agree with that, but . . .

Scott: Do you have another number?

DeVos: Pardon me?

Scott: Do you have another number?

DeVos: It's an approach to giving students much more flexibility in pursuing their higher education.

Scott: \$15 billion cut. Do you have another number?

DeVos: I have heard that opined, that that is the case. I said I don't necessarily share that perspective.

Here's a better answer that DeVos could have given to Scott's question. (The below exchange, in case it's not clear, is entirely fictional.)

Rep. Scott: Madam Secretary, the PROSPER Act provides for a \$15 billion cut in student aid, is that right?

Secretary DeVos: That's not quite accurate, Congressman, but it's a common misconception. The Congressional Budget Office score of the PROSPER Act did estimate a \$15 billion reduction in student aid over the next ten years, but only on the mandatory side of the budget. Democrats and many in the media latched onto this number, which appeared on page two of the score, and ignored what the other thirty-five pages said. But as I have read the entire CBO score, I can tell you that the PROSPER Act does not cut federal spending on higher education.

The PROSPER Act expands the federal government's flagship student aid program for low-income students, the Pell Grant. To encourage timely completion, the bill provides a \$300 bonus to Pell Grant students who take on more than a full-time course load. Most importantly, the bill makes several regulatory changes aimed at expanding both student and institutional eligibility for the program. As a result, under the PROSPER Act, an additional 1.1 million students annually would receive Pell Grants by 2027.

All of these changes cost money, of course. But the Pell Grant is unique among federal programs in that it is funded partially on the mandatory side of the budget, and partially through the annual appropriations process. The \$15 billion reduction in student aid that you cited, Congressman, only reflects changes on the mandatory side. If you include the estimated increase in appropriations due to Pell Grant expansion in your calculations, you'll find that the PROSPER Act will increase, federal spending on higher education by \$12 billion over the next ten years.

While the PROSPER Act increases higher education spending overall, it's true that the bill finds savings in certain areas. In a time when the national debt surpasses \$21 trillion, it's important to live within our means. Changes to student loan repayment options are the largest single source of savings in the PROSPER Act. These changes mostly focus on limiting loan forgiveness, which in practice delivers its benefits mostly to graduate borrowers with very large loans. The bill makes these changes while retaining income-driven repayment options for borrowers to ensure monthly payments remain affordable.

The PROSPER Act therefore redistributes federal funds from graduate students and those with high student loan balances, who tend to be higher-income, to the low- and middle-income undergraduate students who receive Pell Grants. These priorities are also reflected in the administration's budget proposal, which would make the student loan program more generous for undergraduates and pay for it by asking higher-earning graduate borrowers to pay a little more.

In conclusion, the PROSPER Act does not cut federal higher education funding by \$15 billion. It increases funding by \$12 billion by making new investments in the Pell Grant program for our nation's most vulnerable

students. Recognizing budget constraints, the bill partially offsets the cost by reining in poorly-targeted and expensive loan forgiveness programs. While I welcome debate over specific provisions of the PROSPER Act, I hope those are priorities that Democrats on the committee can get behind.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, Mr. COOPER explains that there is a common misconception about PROSPER that is being exploited, unfortunately, by many colleges and universities and our Democratic friends.

He says: "The Congressional Budget Office score of the PROSPER Act did estimate a \$15 billion reduction in student aid over the next 10 years, but only on the mandatory side of the budget. Democrats and many in the media latched onto this number, which appeared on page 2 of the score, and ignored what the other 35 pages said. But as I have read the entire CBO score, I can tell you that the PROSPER Act does not cut Federal spending on higher education."

"The PROSPER Act expands the Federal Government's flagship student aid program for low-income students, the Pell grant. To encourage timely completion, the bill provides a \$300 bonus to Pell grant students who take on more than a full-time course load. Most importantly, the bill makes several regulatory changes aimed at expanding both student and institutional eligibility for the program. As a result, under the PROSPER Act, an additional 1.1 million students annually would receive Pell grants by 2027."

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□ 1215

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I welcome the debate over specific provisions in the PROSPER Act, and I hope that those priorities are ones that the colleges and universities will get behind, and that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will get behind.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF RUTH HENRICH'S

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ruth Henrichs, a dedicated public servant from my own district in Omaha, Nebraska. Ms. Henrich's dedication to serving all people and treating them with justice and kindness is a model for all.

It was early in her career as the CEO at Lutheran Family Services when Ruth was profoundly moved by their mission statement, which is "To Express God's Love for All People." For Ruth, the most important word in that sentence is "all," and for the next 41 years of service, 33 of those years as the president and CEO, this mission was Ruth's rock.

Ruth received her bachelor in social welfare in 1972 and her master of social work in 1976, both from the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

When she first started at Lutheran Family Services, Ruth walked into one of the treatment facilities and saw a man with a big tattoo on his arm that read "Born to Lose." Ruth wondered, how many people come here every day with "Born to Lose" tattooed on their heart? At that moment, Ruth realized she was born to help others.

Ruth's list of accolades and awards include: Outstanding Young Women of America, Who's Who of American Women, Social Worker of the Year, Champion for Kids and Families' Lifetime Service Award, Women of Distinction Award, and the Milagro Award. Lutheran Family Services of Nebraska recognized her 25 years of service by establishing the Ruth A. Henrichs Leadership Development Fund.

With a passion for helping all, Ruth has served many boards and organizations at all levels, from being a member to chairperson. She has spent a lifetime dedicated to social service and her personal modus operandi: "To spend your life in service, to express God's love for people." That is what Ruth believes and that is what she has done for so long.

Ruth has made a positive impact in our local community of Omaha, in our State of Nebraska and, indeed, our country. She has made an impact where it matters most, the lives of others.

#### A COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION SOLUTION

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to be responsible, to be accountable to the American public, and to deliver a comprehensive immigration solution. Beyond safeguarding our borders and addressing DACA, it is the responsibility of Congress to pass an immigration bill that provides a workable visa system for our farmers and all agriculture producers back home.

No one has worked harder or understands this more than my colleague and former chairman of the House

Committee on Agriculture, Mr. GOODLATTE. His comprehensive immigration bill, Securing America's Future Act, addresses this by reforming the current H-2A visa program. The bill replaces the outdated H-2A program with a new H-2C visa placing jurisdiction within the United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Homeland Security.

It also allows our farmers to access a stable supply of workers year-round, an important change for our farmers that work 365 days a year. I have worked hard on this provision with Chairman GOODLATTE, and I am thankful for the time he took to listen to our farmers back home and incorporate many of their ideas and solutions into his bill.

In Kansas, immigrants make the dairy industry run, they strengthen the farms that provide food on kitchen tables across the country and across the world, and it helped the Kansas agriculture industry become the international powerhouse that it is today. Our farms, our local economy, and all the groceries you buy depend on immigrant labor. To address our current farm labor crisis, we need to create a process that is easier to navigate and allows our farmers to access the labor pool they need.

This Congress has focused on keeping our promises to be accountable, and now is as good a time as any, and is actually a great time, to bring immigration to the forefront and deliver for our constituents. Leaving this to the chance of a slipshod petition with zero chance of being signed by the President is simply not a solution.

I am all in on finding solutions, and while I certainly understand the complexity of this issue, this Congress has proved it can move mountains when, just a few months ago, we passed historic tax reform. And we can tackle our Nation's immigration policy by working together.

#### HONORING THE SERVICE OF MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Major General Joseph Martin, who serves as the Commanding General of the 1st Infantry Division back at Fort Riley, Kansas. I have had the pleasure of working with General Martin and his wife, Leann, over the past year and have found them to be exceptional assets to Fort Riley, as well as the entire community. Although I am proud of their new journey, I was sad to hear they will soon be departing for a new post.

General Martin graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1986, alongside another fellow Kansan, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.

General Martin was commissioned as an armor officer and, after graduation, served in a variety of troop assignments, including leadership within the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command in Iraq, where he partnered with Iraqi and Allied Forces to liberate Mosul. Most recently, he served as the Commanding General for

the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California.

As Commanding General of the 1st Infantry Division, General Martin has worked to build readiness among his troops, and continues the partnerships with area communities and organizations to support his soldiers and their families during their time at Fort Riley.

General Martin has excelled at each post he has served in, and will continue to do so at his next assignment at the Pentagon this June. My wife, Laina, and I would like to be the first to welcome General Martin, his wife, Leann, and family to the East Coast. We commend them for their service to our Nation and wish them and their family the very best of luck at their next post.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BANKS of Indiana) at 2 p.m.

#### PRAYER

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

We thank You once again that we, Your creatures, can come before You and ask guidance for the men and women of the people's House.

Send Your spirit of wisdom as they face this day with difficult decisions to be made, determining among competing interests to appropriate funds for the programs required to serve the needs of our Nation.

As voters in many States go to the polls today, bless our citizens with wisdom as well, and a purity of intention to weigh in on those issues of great import in these times.

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

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr.

WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

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

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

#### LIVING HISTORY LIVE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, an extraordinary highlight for me on Friday was to live a momentous historic event live on FOX News with the talented Harris Faulkner.

During a scheduled interview on the upcoming North Korean talks, it became a prelude to the breaking news of the North Korean envoy arriving at the White House to deliver the letter to President Donald Trump from Kim Jong-un.

The past year has been a success for President Trump. We were awaiting delivery of a letter to the White House instead of a threatened delivery of a North Korean missile to vaporize the patriotic American territory of Guam.

Beginning with the selection of Vice President MIKE PENCE, the President has capable associates to work for peace through strength, including Chief of Staff John Kelly, Secretary Mike Pompeo, Ambassador John Bolton, and Ambassador Nikki Haley.

American families are safer today, and the China model for North Korea is available for working with America, maintaining its leadership while its citizens are enriched.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

Congratulations, Harris Faulkner, on the book out today, "9 Rules of Engagement: A Military Brat's Guide to Life and Success."

#### EMERSON RYAN FOOTE HAS ARRIVED

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on the rainy, dreary early morning of this past Sunday, at 1:56 a.m., June 3, a bright beam of hopeful light burst through the darkness. Her name is Emerson Ryan Foote.

June 3 is also the birth date of her mother, my former chief of staff, Gina. This new miracle of birth is the best birthday present a mother could have: a tiny baby girl.

Emmie, as she will be called, was born here in our Nation's Capital, Washington, D.C.

Parents Gina and Tucker Foote are proud of their new 7-pound, 2-ounce blessing from God.

Every time a new life is brought into the world, we are reminded of all that is good and right. Mr. Speaker, the miracle of birth is the happiest day of the year.

Emmie was born in the most marvelous and free country on Earth, America. I know her wonderful parents will instill a love of liberty, justice, and courage, for one day, her small little hands will shape our future.

Every time a child is born, God smiles and makes a bet on the future of all of us. So happy birthday, Emmie, and happy birthday, Gina.

And that is just the way it is.

#### SCOUT EXECUTIVE JOHN CARMAN RETIRES

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great citizen of Arkansas and one of the pillars of Scouting in our State, John Carman.

John is retiring after 21 years of service as the Scout executive of Quapaw Area Council. He is the longest serving Scout executive in the history of the council.

During his tenure, John played an instrumental role in more than doubling the council's territory, currently encompassing over half the geography and half the population of the State of Arkansas.

Also, under John's leadership, the Quapaw Area Council, for the first time ever, was recognized as a Gold Level Council by the Boy Scouts of America's Journey to Excellence program, the highest award a council can earn.

After a 35-year career as a professional Scouter, John and Mary plan to move to Louisville, Kentucky, and spend more time with their beautiful family.

My congratulations to John on an incredible career and best wishes for his future endeavors.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA'S STUDENTS AT CONGRESS OF FUTURE MEDICAL LEADERS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize six high school honors students from Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District chosen to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as delegates at the Congress of Future Medical Leaders.

The following students were selected to attend the event, which will take

place June 25 to June 27 in Lowell, Massachusetts: Tessa Anderson of Clarendon, Taylor Grove of Mount Union, Daniel Headrick of Corry, Serena Clarke of Warren, Selena Foster of Sheffield, and Monica Scotto of DuBois.

These outstanding students were required to achieve a 3.5 GPA to be nominated for this prestigious honors-only program by their teachers or the National Academy of Future Physicians and Medical Scientists.

The event aims to encourage and guide the top students in our country who hope to become physicians or medical scientists. Chosen delegates at the congress represent all 50 States and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate these students on this tremendous accomplishment, and I wish them the best of luck as they continue their path to leading our Nation's medical profession.

#### HONORING RETIRING TSA DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR ROD ALLISON

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

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Roderick Allison, Acting Deputy Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, who recently announced his retirement from TSA after 33 years of government service.

Mr. Allison's career began in 1985 with 13 years in the U.S. Army at the National Security Agency and 7th Special Forces Group.

In 1998, Director Allison's career with the Federal Air Marshal Service began when the program was part of the FAA.

Following the events of 9/11, Mr. Allison returned to the Federal Air Marshal Service and has served with distinction in several critical roles throughout TSA, including Acting Administrator, Acting Chief of Staff, and Acting Chief of Operations.

Since becoming Director of the Federal Air Marshal Service in May of 2014, Mr. Allison has been widely recognized for his resolute leadership, integrity, and commitment to the mission of TSA and the Federal Air Marshal Service. He truly is a leader among leaders. He has established a lasting legacy, both through action and mentorship, that will continue to have a positive impact on TSA and Federal Air Marshal Service personnel for many years to come.

Thank you for your service, Mr. Allison.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1633

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MEADOWS) at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

#### NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS U.S. WORKFORCE ACT OF 2018

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5956) to incentivize the hiring of United States workers in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5956

*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 "Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to increase the percentage of United States workers (as defined in section 6(i) of the Joint Resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution to approve the 'Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America', and for other purposes" (48 U.S.C. 1806)) in the total workforce of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, while maintaining the minimum number of workers who are not United States workers to meet the changing demands of the Northern Mariana Islands' economy;

(2) to encourage the hiring of United States workers into such workforce; and

(3) to ensure that no United States worker—

(A) is at a competitive disadvantage for employment compared to a worker who is not a United States worker; or

(B) is displaced by a worker who is not a United States worker.

#### SEC. 3. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution to approve the 'Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America', and for other purposes" (48 U.S.C. 1806) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "2019" and inserting "2029"; and

(B) by amending paragraph (6) to read as follows:

"(6) FEES FOR TRAINING UNITED STATES WORKERS.—

"(A) SUPPLEMENTAL FEE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to fees imposed pursuant to section 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.

1356(m)) to recover the full costs of adjudication services, the Secretary shall impose an annual supplemental fee of \$200 per non-immigrant worker on each prospective employer who is issued a permit under subsection (d)(3) during the transition program. A prospective employer that is issued a permit with a validity period of longer than 1 year shall pay the fee for each year of requested validity at the time the permit is requested.

"(ii) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2020, the Secretary, through notice in the Federal Register, may annually adjust the supplemental fee imposed under clause (i) by a percentage equal to the annual change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"(iii) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts collected pursuant to clause (i) shall be deposited into the Treasury of the Commonwealth Government for the sole and exclusive purpose of funding vocational education, apprenticeships, or other training programs for United States workers.

"(iv) FRAUD PREVENTION AND DETECTION FEE.—In addition to the fees described in clause (i), the Secretary—

"(I) shall impose, on each prospective employer filing a petition under this subsection for 1 or more nonimmigrant workers, a \$50 fraud prevention and detection fee; and

"(II) shall deposit and use the fees collected under subclause (I) for the sole purpose of preventing and detecting immigration benefit fraud in the Northern Mariana Islands, in accordance with section 286(v)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2)(B)).

"(B) PLAN FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—Not later than 120 days before the first day of fiscal year 2020, and annually thereafter, the Governor of the Commonwealth Government shall submit to the Secretary of Labor—

"(i) a plan for the expenditures of amounts deposited under subparagraph (A)(iii);

"(ii) a projection of the effectiveness of such expenditures in the placement of United States workers into jobs held by non-United States workers; and

"(iii) a report on the changes in employment of United States workers attributable to expenditures of such amounts during the previous year.

"(C) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after receiving each expenditure plan under subparagraph (B)(i), the Secretary of Labor shall—

"(i) issue a determination on the plan; and

"(ii) submit a report to Congress that describes the effectiveness of the Commonwealth Government at meeting the goals set forth in such plan.

"(D) PAYMENT RESTRICTION.—Payments may not be made in a fiscal year from amounts deposited under subparagraph (A)(iii) before the Secretary of Labor has approved the expenditure plan submitted under subparagraph (B)(i) for that fiscal year.";

(2) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following:

"(3) REPORT.—Not later than December 1, 2027, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that—

"(A) projects the number of asylum claims the Secretary anticipates following the termination of the transition period; and

"(B) describes the efforts of the Secretary to ensure appropriate interdiction efforts, provide for appropriate treatment of asylum

seekers, and prepare to accept and adjudicate asylum claims in the Commonwealth.”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively;

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) PROTECTION FOR UNITED STATES WORKERS.—

“(A) TEMPORARY LABOR CERTIFICATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with petitions filed with employment start dates in fiscal year 2020, a petition to import a non-immigrant worker under this subsection may not be approved by the Secretary unless the petitioner has applied to the Secretary of Labor for a temporary labor certification confirming that—

“(I) there are not sufficient United States workers in the Commonwealth who are able, willing, qualified, and available at the time and place needed to perform the services or labor involved in the petition; and

“(II) employment of the nonimmigrant worker will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed United States workers.

“(ii) PETITION.—After receiving a temporary labor certification under clause (i), a prospective employer may submit a petition to the Secretary for a Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker permit on behalf of the nonimmigrant worker.

“(B) PREVAILING WAGE SURVEY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In order to effectuate the requirement for a temporary labor certification under subparagraph (A)(i), the Secretary of Labor shall use, or make available to employers, an occupational wage survey conducted by the Governor that the Secretary of Labor has determined meets the statistical standards for determining prevailing wages in the Commonwealth on an annual basis.

“(ii) ALTERNATIVE METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE PREVAILING WAGE.—In the absence of an occupational wage survey approved by the Secretary of Labor under clause (i), the prevailing wage for an occupation in the Commonwealth shall be the arithmetic mean of the wages of workers similarly employed in the territory of Guam according to the wage component of the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

“(C) MINIMUM WAGE.—An employer shall pay each Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker a wage that is not less than the greater of—

“(i) the statutory minimum wage in the Commonwealth;

“(ii) the Federal minimum wage; or

“(iii) the prevailing wage in the Commonwealth for the occupation in which the worker is employed.”;

(C) by amending paragraph (3), as redesignated, to read as follows:

“(3) PERMITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, administer, and enforce a system for allocating and determining terms and conditions of permits to be issued to prospective employers for each nonimmigrant worker described in this subsection who would not otherwise be eligible for admission under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

“(B) NUMERICAL CAP.—The number of permits issued under subparagraph (A) may not exceed—

“(i) 13,000 for fiscal year 2019;

“(ii) 12,500 for fiscal year 2020;

“(iii) 12,000 for fiscal year 2021;

“(iv) 11,500 for fiscal year 2022;

“(v) 11,000 for fiscal year 2023;

“(vi) 10,000 for fiscal year 2024;

“(vii) 9,000 for fiscal year 2025;

“(viii) 8,000 for fiscal year 2026;

“(ix) 7,000 for fiscal year 2027;

“(x) 6,000 for fiscal year 2028;

“(xi) 5,000 for fiscal year 2029; and

“(xii) 1,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2030.

“(C) REPORTS REGARDING THE PERCENTAGE OF UNITED STATES WORKERS.—

“(i) BY GOVERNOR.—Not later than 60 days before the end of each calendar year, the Governor shall submit a report to the Secretary that identifies the ratio between United States workers and other workers in the Commonwealth’s workforce based on income tax filings with the Commonwealth for the tax year.

“(ii) BY GAO.—Not later than December 31, 2019, and biennially thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives that identifies the ratio between United States workers and other workers in the Commonwealth’s workforce during each of the previous 5 calendar years.

“(D) PETITION; ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

“(i) SUBMISSION.—A prospective employer may submit a petition for a permit under this paragraph not earlier than—

“(I) 120 days before the date on which the prospective employer needs the beneficiary’s services; or

“(II) if the petition is for the renewal of an existing permit, not earlier than 180 days before the expiration of such permit.

“(ii) EMPLOYMENT VERIFICATION.—The Secretary shall establish a system for each employer of a Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker to submit a semiannual report to the Secretary and the Secretary of Labor that provides evidence to verify the continuing employment and payment of such worker under the terms and conditions set forth in the permit petition that the employer filed on behalf of such worker.

“(iii) REVOCATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in the Secretary’s discretion, may revoke a permit approved under this paragraph for good cause, including if—

“(aa) the employer fails to maintain the continuous employment of the subject worker, fails to pay the subject worker, fails to timely file a semiannual report required under this paragraph, commits any other violation of the terms and conditions of employment, or otherwise ceases to operate as a legitimate business (as defined in clause (iv)(II));

“(bb) the beneficiary of such petition does not apply for admission to the Commonwealth by the date that is 10 days after the period of petition validity begins, if the employer has requested consular processing; or

“(cc) the employer fails to provide a former, current, or prospective Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker, not later than 21 business days after receiving a written request from such worker, with the original (or a certified copy of the original) of all petitions, notices, and other written communication related to the worker (other than sensitive financial or proprietary information of the employer, which may be redacted) that has been exchanged between the employer and the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, or any other Federal agency or department.

“(II) REALLOCATION OF REVOKED PETITION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (C), for each permit revoked under subclause (I) in a fiscal year, an additional permit shall be made available for use in the subsequent fiscal year.

“(iv) LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—A permit may not be approved for a prospective employer that is not a legitimate business.

“(II) DEFINED TERM.—In this clause, the term ‘legitimate business’ means a real, active, and operating commercial or entrepreneurial undertaking that the Secretary, in the Secretary’s sole discretion, determines—

“(aa) produces services or goods for profit, or is a governmental, charitable, or other validly recognized nonprofit entity;

“(bb) meets applicable legal requirements for doing business in the Commonwealth;

“(cc) has substantially complied with wage and hour laws, occupational safety and health requirements, and all other Federal, Commonwealth, and local requirements related to employment during the preceding 5 years;

“(dd) does not directly or indirectly engage in, or knowingly benefit from, prostitution, human trafficking, or any other activity that is illegal under Federal, Commonwealth, or local law; and

“(ee) is a participant in good standing in the E-Verify program;

“(ff) does not have, as an owner, investor, manager, operator, or person meaningfully involved with the undertaking, any individual who has been the owner, investor, manager, operator, or otherwise meaningfully involved with an undertaking that does not comply with item (cc) or (dd), or is the agent of such an individual; and

“(gg) is not a successor in interest to an undertaking that does not comply with item (cc) or (dd).

“(v) CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS.—A permit for Construction and Extraction Occupations (as defined by the Department of Labor as Standard Occupational Classification Group 47-0000) may not be issued for any worker other than a worker described in paragraph (7)(B).”;

(D) in paragraph (4), as redesignated, by inserting “or to Guam for the purpose of transit only” after “except admission to the Commonwealth”;

(E) in paragraph (5), as redesignated, by adding at the end the following: “Approval of a petition filed by the new employer with a start date within the same fiscal year as the current permit shall not count against the numerical limitation for that period.”; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) REQUIREMENT TO REMAIN OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B)—

“(i) a permit for a Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker—

“(I) shall remain valid for a period that may not exceed 1 year; and

“(II) may be renewed for not more than 2 consecutive, 1-year periods; and

“(ii) at the expiration of the second renewal period, an alien may not again be eligible for such a permit until after the alien has remained outside of the United States for a continuous period of at least 30 days prior to the submission of a renewal petition on their behalf.

“(B) LONG-TERM WORKERS.—An alien who was admitted to the Commonwealth as a Commonwealth Only Transitional Worker during fiscal year 2015, and during every subsequent fiscal year beginning before the date of the enactment of the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act of 2018, may receive a permit for a Commonwealth Only

Transitional Worker that is valid for a period that may not exceed 3 years and may be renewed for additional 3-year periods during the transition period. A permit issued under this subparagraph shall be counted toward the numerical cap for each fiscal year within the period of petition validity.”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COMMONWEALTH.—The term ‘Commonwealth’ means the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(2) COMMONWEALTH ONLY TRANSITION WORKER.—The term ‘Commonwealth Only Transition Worker’ means an alien who has been admitted into the Commonwealth under the transition program and is eligible for a permit under subsection (d)(3).

“(3) GOVERNOR.—The term ‘Governor’ means the Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(4) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

“(5) TAX YEAR.—The term ‘tax year’ means the fiscal year immediately preceding the current fiscal year.

“(6) UNITED STATES WORKER.—The term ‘United States worker’ means any worker who is—

“(A) a citizen or national of the United States;

“(B) an alien who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

“(C) a citizen of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau (known collectively as the ‘Freely Associated States’) who has been lawfully admitted to the United States pursuant to—

“(i) section 141 of the Compact of Free Association between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia (48 U.S.C. 1921 note); or

“(ii) section 141 of the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Government of Palau (48 U.S.C. 1931 note).”.

(b) RULEMAKING.—

(1) SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Notwithstanding the requirements under section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall publish in the Federal Register, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, an interim final rule that specifies how the Secretary intends to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) that relate to the responsibilities of the Secretary.

(2) SECRETARY OF LABOR.—Notwithstanding the requirements under section 553(b) of title 5, United States Code, the Secretary of Labor shall publish in the Federal Register, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, an interim final rule that specifies how the Secretary intends to implement the amendments made by subsection (a) that relate to the responsibilities of the Secretary.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR.—In developing the interim final rules under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Labor—

(A) shall each consider, in good faith, any written public recommendations regarding the implementation of this Act that are submitted by the Governor of the Commonwealth not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) may include provisions in such rule that are responsive to any recommendation of the Governor that is not inconsistent with this Act, including a recommendation to reserve a number of permits each year for occupational categories necessary to maintain public health or safety in the Commonwealth.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Not later than October 1, 2019, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a report to Congress that describes the fulfillment of the Department of the Interior’s responsibilities to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands—

(1) to identify opportunities for economic growth and diversification;

(2) to provide assistance in recruiting, training, and hiring United States workers; and

(3) to provide such other technical assistance and consultation as outlined in section 702(e) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (48 U.S.C. 1807).

(d) OUTREACH AND TRAINING.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the Secretary of Labor publishes an interim final rule in the Federal Register in accordance with subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall conduct outreach and training in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for employers and workers on the foreign labor certification process set forth in section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled “A Joint Resolution to approve the ‘Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America’, and for other purposes”, as amended by subsection (b), including the minimum wage requirement set forth in subsection (d)(2)(C) of such section.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as specifically otherwise provided, this Act and the amendments made by this Act—

(A) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) shall apply to petitions for Commonwealth Only Transitional Workers filed on or after such date.

(2) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary’s discretion, may delay the effective date of any provision of this Act relating to Commonwealth Only Transitional Workers until the effective date of the interim final rule described in subsection (b), except for provisions providing annual numerical caps for such workers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 5956. The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands had a political union with the United States back in 1986. As part of that covenant, which has several different elements that make it unique among all of the territories as well as the other States, it authorized a local level of established programs to permit

foreign workers to enter into the Northern Marianas.

In 2008, I believe it was, Congress established this law to create a standard with the goal of actually trying to reduce the annual number of permits given to foreign workers—eventually, hopefully, to zero—to stabilize so that the workforce became more American.

Three years later, they finally came up with a way of implementing that—relatively quick for U.S. Government standards. But the citizenship program that was established, the CW permit program, unfortunately, it doesn’t quite work as we had thought it might do.

So, in 2017, GAO reported that, since 2013, demand for these permits had doubled, and in fiscal year 2016, the demand exceeded the numerical cap that we have on these particular permits.

The bottom line is simple. This idea of having the American workforce is wonderful, but if you have an area with a small population with a good economy, which means there is low unemployment, and for some reason there is not a whole lot of Americans who want to travel a 15-hour plane ride to get to their work destination, there is a need for a foreign workforce on these particular islands. And in some areas, it is unique.

It was estimated that 80 percent of all the hospitality and construction jobs need to be filled by a foreign workforce. In the hospitals there, if we don’t make a change in this, all of the nurses will no longer be eligible to stay on the island and do that needed service.

And, actually, if we don’t make some kind of adjustments in these caps, it could have a negative impact on the economy of the Northern Marianas, anywhere between 30 and 60 percent, sharply changing their gross domestic product.

The intent of this particular bill in this version is threefold: number one, we want to increase the percentage of U.S. workers in the total workforce in the Marianas while maintaining a certain number of non-U.S. workers to meet the demands of the Northern Marianas economy; number two, encourage the hiring of U.S. workers into the Northern Mariana workforce; and number three—and this is perhaps the important one—to ensure that no U.S. worker is at a competitive disadvantage compared to any non-U.S. worker or is going to be displaced by a non-U.S. worker.

But until that is accomplished, this bill will have some flexibility on those caps, and it will be permitted to extend beyond the 2019 date to 2029 so we can see how it does or does not work.

This bill gives necessary relief to the Northern Marianas. I want to thank the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) for working with us on this bill. I am also grateful to the government of the Northern Mariana Islands. Governor Torres has been in constant communication with us. He is supportive of what we are attempting to do. Oddly enough, I want

to thank our colleagues in the Senate who are also supportive of this particular idea, even if they drafted somewhat of an inartful piece of legislation so we have to come at it one more time.

But there is agreement that this is the proper thing to do so this Commonwealth can actually maintain a steady workforce and maintain an economy that will continue to grow in the future. All the significant players on the island in the territory are in support of what we are attempting to do.

Mr. Speaker, I obviously urge adoption of this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, Chairman BISHOP has just provided an accurate statement of the economic rationale for the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act, H.R. 5956.

The Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act will allow the Marianas economy to continue growing so there is ample opportunity for new business investments and for jobs. I want to use my time simply to emphasize that this bill is about jobs—jobs for U.S. workers in my district.

The bill contains new requirements to ensure that no U.S. worker is ever passed over for a job and that wages and working conditions for U.S. workers are always maintained and protected.

It ensures the fees employers pay are put to effective use, providing better training and apprenticeship opportunities for U.S. workers. The bill encourages the continuing conversion of the Marianas economy to one in which, numerically, U.S. workers are predominant. That is why the legislation is titled the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act. That is a statement of our purpose and our goal.

I say “our purpose” because this legislation is the product of a bipartisan and bicameral working group. It included Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA, their committee leader counterparts in the other body, the Judiciary Committee representatives, and myself.

We began in late 2016 working first on the legislation that became Public Law 115-53. It was not easy finding common ground among such a diversity of views. But by listening to each other and because we share a common concern to better the lives of Americans—even Americans in the faraway Marianas—we succeeded in agreeing on this second bill, the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act, a very good bill with very good policy.

As a Delegate, Mr. Speaker, I cannot vote for this bill. I can, however, give my vote of thanks to Chairman BISHOP because even a good bill with good policy has to navigate the twists and turns of the legislative process. And without the chairman’s leadership, we might not be here on the floor today considering the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act.

I thank the gentleman and leadership on both sides of the aisle, whose attention and cooperation helped me bring this bill to the floor, and thank all of the working group members who helped the people of the Northern Marianas by working with me to draft this legislation.

Lastly, I thank my constituents. Over the last 10 years, they have shared their own experiences with me and given me their ideas on what Federal policy would best fit our islands. I listened to them and spoke for them, and we have incorporated their experiences and their ideas into the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act. I believe my constituents’ needs are well represented because this legislation has the full support of the Marianas Governor, the legislature, the business community, and the men and women who meet and talked with me in everyday life.

In closing, I ask my colleagues for their support of the Northern Mariana Islands U.S. Workforce Act.

Seeing no other speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands for helping me with this particular bill. I am very grateful also to Governor Torres of the Commonwealth and to the business community there. I think we have found a practical solution to a real problem that could create harm for this Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of that area. I visited it once, and I hope to go back there again and notice the economic growth that continues there in the Northern Marianas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5956.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NORTH COUNTRY NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL ROUTE ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1026) to revise the authorized route of the North Country National Scenic Trail in northeastern Minnesota and to extend the trail into Vermont to connect with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1026

*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 “North Country National Scenic Trail Route Adjustment Act”.*

#### SEC. 2. ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.

*Section 5(a)(8) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is amended in the first sentence—*

*(1) by striking “thirty-two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State” and inserting “4,600 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont”; and*

*(2) by striking “Proposed North Country Trail” and all that follows through “June 1975.” and inserting “North Country National Scenic Trail, Authorized Route”, dated February 2014, and numbered 649/116870.”.*

#### SEC. 3. LAND ACQUISITION.

*Neither the Secretary of Agriculture nor the Secretary of the Interior may acquire for the North Country National Scenic Trail land in Minnesota or Vermont that was obtained through condemnation by a State or local government.*

#### SEC. 4. ENERGY.

*Nothing in the amendments made by this Act that change the authorized route of the North Country National Scenic Trail in Minnesota or Vermont shall prohibit the development, production, conveyance, or transmission of energy in those States, with reasonable efforts made to preserve the nature and purpose of the North Country National Scenic Trail, and to mitigate any damage to that trail and its associated resources caused by such activities.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

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

The North Country National Scenic Trail is about 4,000 miles and links scenic, national, historic, and cultural areas across seven States. It goes from basically North Dakota through New York and will eventually end up in Vermont.

The issue at hand here is a section in Minnesota which is about 93 miles that has not been built because it is a swamp. You can’t build it there.

□ 1645

So what this would do—and it is strange we have to pass legislation to do it—is simply authorize to build a trail and go around the swamp which may add some additional miles to it, maybe around 400. It also authorizes at the other end about, maybe 66 miles of potential road from Vermont so that they can all connect to the Appalachian Trail which will create one of the most significant trails, the longest trail that we have to be able to use in this country.

I should say the National Park Service has studied this, they have approved it; and nonetheless, it is still a good idea. I urge its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman BISHOP for his thoughtful

consideration of this legislation and his very apt, clear, and concise explanation of what it does. I also want to thank our ranking member, Mr. GRIJALVA, and thank the bipartisan sponsorship for this legislation adjusting, expanding, and finishing off this great North Country National Scenic Trail.

As Chairman BISHOP explained, it starts up here at Sakakawea State Park and then travels all the way through the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, Superior National Forest through Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, all the way up to beautiful Lake Champlain and will connect with the great Appalachian Trail, which my family and I have enjoyed hiking on as well in years past.

So I want to now note with gratitude the fact that virtually all—I am not sure everyone—but most all of the Members, Democrats and Republicans, whose district this trail goes through are cosponsors on the legislation. It enjoys wonderfully good bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, there are millions of people in this country who really enjoy hiking and the camaraderie, the exercise, and all the good things that go along with that. So with this in mind, Chairman BISHOP has already explained the fact that it gets us through this 100 miles of bog. Hats off to the State and local officials and the private landowners. All have agreed to do this without any cost to the public and without any exercise of eminent domain.

Also hats off to the volunteers who enjoy so much of this hiking. I have actually worked on some of the trails myself. Of course, coming out of the sawmill and the pallet construction business, why, I feel pretty good with an ax, a hatchet, and a chain saw, so I have been out myself and volunteered my services to expand these trails.

So with that in mind, I want to thank my good friend from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) for his work, help, and support in bringing this trail all the way up to that beautiful Lake Champlain and then connecting it with the great Appalachian Trail as well.

I think it is important to note that this legislation is not just about trails. It is about good jobs, and it is about good economic development. The fact is that there are millions of Americans who are out here hiking on these trails all the time. They get hungry and they get thirsty. They want to stop somewhere, have a refreshment, have a bite to eat, and support all the local restaurants.

Secondly, hiking causes some exertion, which is why it is good exercise. So they get a little tired along the way, and they want to stop and spend a night or two in local hotels along the way. Of course, they also need some additional equipment or repairs or a new pair of shoes.

The American Hiking Society has determined that, applying the multiplier

effect here, this reaches and results in about \$196 billion a year and supports about 768,000 jobs. I explained here how that happens.

So along with the good-paying jobs, there is this enormous health factor. Experts are telling us now that our youth have a nature deficit in their thinking. In fancy terms it means the kids just don't get out enough anymore. One study indicated that each day the average kid spends 7 minutes outdoors and 7 hours in front of a computer or a TV screen. So we need to get our kids outdoors so they can learn the values and appreciation of the great outdoors. They are probably not going to get a chance to spend any time at Walden Pond, but we can get them out and exercising.

So it is a good bill for economic health; it is a good bill for business and economic development. I want to again thank the chairman for his support in his committee for this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Minnesota for introducing this bill. As he said, the North Country Trail is really a gem that goes across seven States.

But I take particular interest in it because the 173 miles that we are adding today are so close to the State of Wisconsin. I know there are many outdoor enthusiasts in my district for whom it is very important to do what they can to complete the North Country Trail.

As was mentioned right now, to go through the trail you would wind up in an area that would be very difficult to get through. So I am sure there is an economic benefit to this to Minnesota, but to me far more than the economic benefit is the huge benefit so many of our American citizens take and experience in the outdoors, particularly in the area that is relatively undeveloped.

I encourage passage of the bill. Add the new 173 miles. I am sure there are plenty of constituents in Wisconsin's Sixth Congressional District who look forward to walking across each one of those miles.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the distinguished gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH) such time as he may consume.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands and my cosponsor, the lead sponsor, Mr. NOLAN. I also want to thank Chairman BISHOP.

Chairman BISHOP, I want to thank you as well. You did something for us in Vermont with the Missisquoi River, and everything is working out. You had your same skepticism of certain

agencies, but Vermonters are very grateful. You helped us then, and you are helping us now.

I will take issue with a little thing you said. You presented the fact that this is going to go into Vermont. I heard it as an afterthought. I may be a little sensitive, but the whole point of walking 4,600 miles is to get to Vermont. That is what it is about.

This is covering all these States, starting up in the Plains and coming around that bog hopefully, and it is going to connect up to the Appalachian Trail that not only runs through Vermont, Mr. NOLAN, but runs by my house. I am going to wave to you next year when you have the time of being a retired Member of Congress and you are marching across that trail, when you get to Vermont, we are going to say hello and invite you in.

The points you made are true. The economic benefit of this is really substantial. It gets people out and around and into the communities. The spin-off economic benefit is very substantial. In Vermont, our whole trail system, which we are very proud of, as I note you are in Minnesota, we estimate that about one in seven Vermont jobs depends on outdoor recreation, about 51,000 jobs and about \$5.5 billion in consumer spending. And that is a big deal.

The other point you alluded to is something I really think is important. It is good for the bottom line, but it is good for the soul: the camaraderie, the family participation, the connection that people have to where they live and the beauty of where it is they live.

It is interesting you have got sponsors from all of the States through which this trail goes, and it didn't matter if it was Republican or Democrat because all of us have so much engagement with our citizens and ourselves where they have a sense of place in that location where the trail goes through their land, and they get out there, like you say, with the chain saws, and the amount of volunteer work that goes into making these trails passable in winter and summer is extraordinary.

So this whole effort on this trail and in all of our trails is something that I think Congress should be doing as much of as it possibly can. It is good for the economy, it is good for the heart, and it is good for the soul.

This is very, very important to us in Vermont. The Appalachian Trail goes through part of Vermont. The Green Mountain Corridor goes through all of Vermont, and we have a number of other trails that sometimes link up with snowmobile byways, some of which go across the land my wife and I own. And your legislation I think is building on a very, very ambitious and wonderful trail, the North Country National Scenic Trail.

When you think about it, a person—you showed it on the map—can walk all that way. Do you know what? There are people who are going to do it. They are doing the Appalachian Trail, they

are doing the Pacific Coast Trail, and it becomes a lifetime effort for them. They plan it, and they arrange with friends to meet and do it. Whether you can do all of it, like Mr. BISHOP probably could, and you could, or some of it, which I could do, it is an opportunity out there that awaits us, our kids, our grandkids, and future generations.

So, Mr. NOLAN, I have got to say that it has been an enormous pleasure to serve with you in Congress. You are one of the most direct and forthright people whom I have seen here. I think as a piece of legislation to pass upon the soon departure of your second round here in Congress, this is really something that generations of Americans, generations of Minnesotans, and generations of Vermonters are going to have very, very fond feelings, look back and thank you, RICK NOLAN, for taking up the leadership on this tribute to our land and to our people.

I want to thank you for letting me be part of this effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will gently remind Members that they need to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for support of this legislation. I just want to say if it is really 4,600 miles, then that is the equivalent of a round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu, a distance which I frequently fly and don't actually enjoy sitting down.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I have no further speakers. I ask for support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to have been able to work on a bill that makes the assumption that someone actually does want to walk to Vermont. If indeed you can find that individual, we will provide an opportunity for it to take place.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have five legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1026, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2991) to establish the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2991

*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 "Susquehanna National Heritage Area Act".

### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **HERITAGE AREA.**—The term "Heritage Area" means the Susquehanna National Heritage Area established by section 3(a).

(2) **LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.**—The term "local coordinating entity" means the local coordinating entity for the Heritage Area designated by section 4(a).

(3) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term "management plan" means the plan developed by the local coordinating entity under section 5(a).

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **STATE.**—The term "State" means the State of Pennsylvania.

### SEC. 3. SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Heritage Area shall include Lancaster and York Counties, Pennsylvania.

### SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.

(a) **LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.**—The Susquehanna Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State, shall be the local coordinating entity for the Heritage Area.

(b) **AUTHORITIES OF LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.**—The local coordinating entity may, for purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan—

(1) prepare reports, studies, interpretive exhibits and programs, historic preservation projects, and other activities recommended in the management plan for the Heritage Area;

(2) make grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(3) enter into cooperative agreements with the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other organizations;

(4) hire and compensate staff;

(5) obtain funds or services from any source, including funds and services provided under any Federal program or law, in which case the Federal share of the cost of any activity assisted using Federal funds provided for National Heritage Areas shall not be more than 50 percent; and

(6) contract for goods and services.

(c) **DUTIES OF LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.**—To further the purposes of the Heritage Area, the local coordinating entity shall—

(1) prepare a management plan for the Heritage Area in accordance with section 5;

(2) give priority to the implementation of actions, goals, and strategies set forth in the management plan, including assisting units of government and other persons in—

(A) carrying out programs and projects that recognize and protect important resource values in the Heritage Area;

(B) encouraging economic viability in the Heritage Area in accordance with the goals of the management plan;

(C) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits in the Heritage Area;

(D) developing heritage-based recreational and educational opportunities for residents and visitors in the Heritage Area;

(E) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the natural, historic, and cultural resources of the Heritage Area;

(F) restoring historic buildings that are—

(i) located in the Heritage Area; and

(ii) related to the themes of the Heritage Area; and

(G) installing throughout the Heritage Area clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying public access points and sites of interest;

(3) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, tourism officials, private property owners, and nonprofit groups within the Heritage Area in developing and implementing the management plan;

(4) conduct public meetings at least semi-annually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan; and

(5) for any fiscal year for which Federal funds provided for National Heritage Areas are expended for the Heritage Area—

(A) submit to the Secretary an annual report that describes—

(i) the accomplishments of the local coordinating entity;

(ii) the expenses and income of the local coordinating entity; and

(iii) the entities to which the local coordinating entity made any grants;

(B) make available for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the Federal funds and any matching funds; and

(C) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing the expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the receiving organizations make available for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the Federal funds.

(d) **PROHIBITION ON ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds provided for National Heritage Areas to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(2) **OTHER SOURCES.**—Nothing in this Act precludes the local coordinating entity from using funds from other sources for authorized purposes, including the acquisition of real property or any interest in real property.

### SEC. 5. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this Act, the local coordinating entity shall prepare and submit to the Secretary a management plan for the Heritage Area.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The management plan for the Heritage Area shall—

(1) include comprehensive policies, strategies, and recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the Heritage Area;

(2) include a description of actions and commitments that governments, private organizations, and citizens will take to protect, enhance, and interpret the natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the Heritage Area;

(3) describe a program of implementation for the management plan that includes—

(A) performance goals and ongoing performance evaluation;

(B) plans for resource protection, enhancement and interpretation; and

(C) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, business or individual;

(4) include an interpretative plan for the Heritage Area;

(5) take into consideration existing State, county, and local plans;

(6) specify the existing and potential sources of funding to protect, manage, and develop the Heritage Area;

(7) include an inventory of the natural, historic, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the Heritage Area relating to the themes of the Heritage Area that should be preserved, restored, managed, developed, or maintained; and

(8) include an analysis of, and recommendations for, ways in which Federal, State, and local programs, may best be coordinated to further the purposes of this Act, including recommendations for the role of the National Park Service in the Heritage Area.

(c) **APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the local coordinating entity submits the management plan to the Secretary, the Secretary shall approve or disapprove the proposed management plan.

(2) **CONSIDERATIONS.**—In determining whether to approve or disapprove the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(A) the local coordinating entity is representative of the diverse interests of the Heritage Area, including governments, natural and historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(B) the local coordinating entity has provided adequate opportunities (including public meetings) for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan;

(C) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historic, and cultural resources of the Heritage Area; and

(D) the management plan is supported by the appropriate State and local officials, the cooperation of which is needed to ensure the effective implementation of the State and local aspects of the management plan.

(3) **DISAPPROVAL AND REVISIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary disapproves a proposed management plan, the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity, in writing, of the reasons for the disapproval; and

(ii) make recommendations for revision of the proposed management plan.

(B) **APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.**—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove a revised management plan not later than 180 days after the date on which the revised management plan is submitted.

(d) **APPROVAL OF AMENDMENTS.**—The Secretary shall review and approve or disapprove substantial amendments to the management plan in accordance with subsection (c).

**SEC. 6. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this Act affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(b) **CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.**—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on the Heritage Area is encouraged to consult and coordinate the activities with the Sec-

retary and the local coordinating entity to the extent practicable.

(c) **OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation authorizing a Federal agency to manage Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Federal agency;

(2) limits the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of the Heritage Area; or

(3) modifies, alters, or amends any authorized use of Federal land under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

**SEC. 7. PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.**

Nothing in this Act—

(1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within the Heritage Area;

(2) requires any property owner to permit public access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner, or to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law;

(3) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, or local agency, or conveys any land use or other regulatory authority to the local coordinating entity;

(4) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(5) affects the licensing or relicensing of facilities by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission within the proposed Heritage Area or upstream or downstream from the proposed Heritage Area on the Susquehanna River, including FERC Project No. 405-104;

(6) diminishes the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within the Heritage Area; or

(7) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

**SEC. 8. EVALUATION; REPORT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years before the date specified under section 9, the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the Heritage Area; and

(2) prepare a report in accordance with subsection (c).

(b) **EVALUATION.**—An evaluation conducted under subsection (a)(1) shall—

(1) assess the progress of the local coordinating entity with respect to—

(A) accomplishing the purposes of this Act for the Heritage Area; and

(B) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the Heritage Area;

(2) analyze the Federal, State, local, and private investments in the Heritage Area to determine the leverage and impact of the investments; and

(3) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the Heritage Area.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Based on the evaluation conducted under subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall prepare a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the Heritage Area.

(2) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—On completion of the report, the Secretary shall submit the report to—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

**SEC. 9. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this Act terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1700

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER), the author of this particular bill.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding, but, more importantly, for moving this bill through committee and allowing it to be brought up for a vote today on the floor.

I rise today as the lead sponsor of H.R. 2991, the Susquehanna National Heritage Area Act. I am glad the House is taking up this important bill with bipartisan support from the Pennsylvania delegation.

The concept of the bill is simple. It would make two counties in Pennsylvania, Lancaster and York Counties, both located in south central Pennsylvania, a national heritage area.

National heritage areas are a congressional designation where “natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from human activity shaped by geography,” which describes this area very well. According to the National Park Service, there are currently 49 national heritage areas in 32 States.

I am very proud of the natural beauty that we find in our Pennsylvania communities, particularly in these two counties. We want to ensure we maintain that safe and clean environment into the future for residents and visitors.

The Susquehanna River and its surrounding landscape have played a starring role in American history. Our region’s heritage reflects events and causes that exemplify the American experience, many flowing from the central historical role of the river.

Along the Susquehanna, a tradition of public and private collaboration has

helped our region prosper from heritage and outdoor tourism, and this national heritage area designation will attract more visitors, stimulate our local economy, and preserve natural resources and historical landmarks.

I want to thank the countless local officials and Members of Congress who have worked on this legislation for many years. Without their tireless work and the sustained input and support from the residents of York and Lancaster Counties, we would not be here right now. This was a bottom-up effort led by grassroots support from these communities.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a list of the dozens of local organizations that support this legislation.

The following local organizations support the Susquehanna National Heritage Area Act:

Amishview Inn & Suites/Miller's Smorgasbord/Plain & Fancy Farm; Borough of Columbia; Bube's Brewery; Colony Packaging & Machine; Downtown Inc.; Discover Lancaster; Farm & Natural Lands Trust of York County; Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County; Historic York, Inc.; Lancaster Chamber of Commerce & Industry; Lancaster County Board of Commissioners; Lancaster County Conservancy; Lancaster County Parks & Recreation; Lancaster County Planning Commission; Lancaster Farmland Trust; Landis Valley Museum.

LancasterHistory.org; Long Level Marina; Northern York County Historical & Preservation Society; PPL Corporation; Pennsylvania State Grange; Preservation Pennsylvania; Rivertownes PA USA; Shank's Mare Outfitters; Susquehanna Glass; Susquehanna Valley Chamber of Commerce; York County Board of Commissioners; York County Convention & Visitors Bureau; York County Department of Parks & Recreation; York County Economic Alliance; York County History Center.

Mr. SMUCKER. Again, I urge passage of H.R. 2991.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill to establish the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Seen as "a new kind of national park" that leverages public-private partnerships with a focus on regional economic development, the first national heritage area was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan in 1984. Since then, Congress has authorized many successful heritage areas throughout the country, and this model makes a lot of sense for certain regions. However, it has been a while since the House passed a standalone bill to establish a new national heritage area, so this is an encouraging sign.

We appreciate the renewed interest in national heritage areas, particularly since some of my fellow Democratic colleagues have introduced heritage area proposals. We are eager to bring those proposals forward as well.

That said, this is a good bill, and I encourage my colleagues to support its adoption. The communities of Lancaster and York Counties have clearly demonstrated that their region de-

serves recognition as a national heritage area. I would like to congratulate Representative SMUCKER for his leadership on this proposal and Chairman BISHOP for guiding this bill to the floor.

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

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

I am in favor of this particular bill. Heritage areas have been, for us, somewhat problematic in the past. There have been some of those who have looked simply on the Federal Government as a deep pocket to be robbed and used year after year after year. Some of them have ignored private property rights. Some of them have actually superseded legal governments' prerogatives and initiatives.

In each of these areas, Mr. SMUCKER has done an incredibly good job to make sure those problems will not exist. The idea of simply being a funnel for money is not necessarily a part of this particular bill, and he has specifically included the rights of property protection in this bill.

What Mr. SMUCKER has done here is a national heritage area done the right way for the right purpose and the right intent, and I hope, because of the way he has done that, it will not tend to be a problem in the future as heritage areas are re-looked at and renewed at some particular point. I want to commend him not only for taking up the specific issue that is important to his area, but for doing it the right way. That is why I am very happy to support this particular piece of legislation.

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, again, I encourage support for this bill, and having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask my fellow Members to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2991, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES WELDON JOHNSON BIRTHPLACE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5005) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special re-

source study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the birthplace of James Weldon Johnson in Jacksonville, Florida, as a unit of the National Park System.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5005

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

#### SECTION 1. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES WELDON JOHNSON BIRTH- PLACE.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the birthplace of James Weldon Johnson located at Adams & Lee Street in Jacksonville, Florida, as a unit of the National Park System.

(b) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

This is a fairly significant but straightforward bill. It simply is asking for a study on the potential of including James Weldon Johnson's birthplace as part of our national park system.

Mr. Johnson was a leader in the civil rights movement of his time. He had many talents. He was a diplomat, executive director of the NAACP, the first African to be a member of The Florida Bar. He has also written songs.

Having a special place in history, it is appropriate that we simply direct the National Park Service to investigate the possibility of adding this to the historical sites of significance within the Park Service system.

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LAWSON).

Mr. LAWSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman

BISHOP for moving this fine bill through his committee.

James Weldon Johnson was born in 1871 in Jacksonville. This is very significant and probably should have been done many years ago for his contributions to education and the accomplishments he was able to make throughout his life.

He also was not only the first African American admitted to The Florida Bar but also the first African American to teach at New York University. I think most significant was that he was appointed by President Roosevelt to serve as a dignitary to Venezuela and Nigeria. His accomplishments are revered by everyone in the United States.

He was a great writer. In fact, when he wrote "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing," he wrote it to celebrate President Lincoln's birthday. His brother later put it into lyrics. It was adopted by the NAACP as the Negro national anthem.

Ever since I was small, we would hear "Lift Ev'ry Voice," "Lift Ev'ry Voice." Little did we know that "Lift Ev'ry Voice" would be presented at every festivity and graduation throughout America, at football games and everywhere, because of Mr. Johnson's contributions.

I feel very honored to have this historic site among our Park Service so people can know the history of James Weldon Johnson, not only in the Jacksonville community but throughout America. I think it would be fitting that many people have the opportunity to visit his birthplace to see the contributions he has made.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, Representative LAWSON's bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability of establishing the birthplace of James Weldon Johnson, located in Jacksonville, Florida, as a unit of the National Park System.

James Weldon Johnson was born in Jacksonville to immigrant parents from the Bahamas. He went on to become a respected lawyer, educator, and writer.

President Theodore Roosevelt appointed James Weldon Johnson as U.S. Consul to Venezuela and Nicaragua during the early 1900's.

I applaud my colleague Representative LAWSON for introducing legislation to honor the first African American executive secretary of the NAACP.

I support passage of H.R. 5005.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman has no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5005.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5655) to establish the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5655

*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 "Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument Act".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument Nicholasville, Kentucky", numbered 532/144,148, and dated April 2018.

(2) MONUMENT.—The term "Monument" means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by section 3(a).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

#### SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established, as a unit of the National Park System, the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations, the nationally significant historic resources of Camp Nelson and its role in the American Civil War, Reconstruction, and African American history and civil rights.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The Monument shall not be established until after the Secretary—

(A) has entered into a written agreement with the owner of any private or non-Federal land within the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument boundary as depicted on the Map providing that such property shall be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument to be managed consistently with the purposes of the Monument; and

(B) has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

- (1) donation;
- (2) purchase with donated funds; or
- (3) exchange.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this Act; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMIT TO CONGRESS.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit it to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(f) PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.—No private property or non-Federal public property shall be managed as part of the Monument without the written consent of the owner of such property.

(g) NO BUFFER ZONES.—Nothing in this Act, the establishment of the Monument, or the management of the Monument shall be construed to create buffer zones outside of the Monument. The fact that an activity or use can be seen, heard, or detected from within the Monument shall not preclude the conduct of that activity or use outside of the Monument.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), whose bill this is. It is an excellent piece of legislation.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5655, the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument Act, which would establish the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in Jessamine County, Kentucky, as a unit of the National Park Service system.

I would like to especially thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), chairman of the Natural Resources Committee, for his support of this legislation and for guiding us through this process and bringing it to the House floor.

Throughout my time in Congress, Mr. Speaker, I fought to bring national attention and recognition to Camp Nelson, a site that has the ability to unite our Nation and inspire a greater understanding and appreciation for Civil War history, African American history, and a compelling story of the struggle for freedom.

Camp Nelson was founded in 1863 as a Union Army supply depot, training center, and hospital for the Federal Armies in Kentucky and Tennessee. The camp, located in southern Jessamine County, Kentucky, covered 4,000 acres, with over 300 buildings and fortifications. It housed 2,000 to 8,000 troops, over 1,000 civilian employees, and, after 1864, over 3,000 African American refugees. The existing site contains several important Civil War resources that demonstrate the cultural and historical themes prominent at the time.

The most significant aspect of Camp Nelson's history was its role as the third largest recruitment and training center for U.S. Colored Troops and home to many of their families. Because of its proximity to the Confederate States, African American men fled to Camp Nelson to enlist and escape slavery. Because the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to Kentucky, a slaveholding border State not part of the Confederacy, Camp Nelson represented for a time the only avenue for Kentucky slaves to achieve emancipation.

□ 1715

By the time the 13th Amendment was ratified and ended slavery in 1865, 70 percent of Kentucky slaves had already been emancipated, largely in part because of the efforts made at Camp Nelson. Today, the site at Camp Nelson retains rich archeological evidence, including several earthen fortifications and other original landscape features dating back to the Civil War encampment.

Camp Nelson is recognized as a National Historic Landmark, a key requirement in the process of being included as a unit of the National Park System. It is also part of the Civil War Discovery Trail and the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

Additionally, Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke has recommended that this site become a national monument. I want to thank Secretary Zinke for his personal attention to this effort and for his support and recommending to the President designating Camp Nelson as part of the National Park Service.

Camp Nelson has proven its ability to unite the people not just of Jessamine County and the Commonwealth of Kentucky, but of the Nation as a whole. Even further, it has the potential to convey nationally significant information about the survival and persistence of African American soldiers and their families as they fought for their freedom.

Over the past few years, I have met with stakeholders and descendants of those who lived and worked at Camp Nelson. It is apparent that this site, based on their testimonies, is important not only to the history of the Commonwealth, but to the history of our Nation.

I would like to thank these local stakeholders who shared their stories

and educated me and my staff about the significant contributions of this historical site. Their advocacy and support effectively demonstrated the positive local sentiment about Camp Nelson.

Specifically, I would like to thank Reverend Robert Gates, Sr., the pastor of the historic First Baptist Church of Camp Nelson. His great-great-grandfather on his mother's side was the Sergeant Reverend Jesse Tull, Sr., who was a member of Company C, 119th U.S. Colored Infantry and made great contributions at Camp Nelson. Also, Reverend Moses Lee Radford, pastor of the Nicholasville First Baptist Church; the County Judge Executive David West; former County Judge Executive Cassidy, who was a major contributor to acquiring the land for the county and preserving the history there; Dr. Stephen McBride, director of interpretation and archeology at Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park; and Mrs. Mary Kozak, special projects director for Jessamine County, Kentucky, who has worked tirelessly for about 20 years preserving the history of Camp Nelson.

I also want to thank several others who contributed greatly to our efforts and assisted in gaining support for this effort, including Governor Matt Bevin; the Jessamine County Fiscal Court; the Lexington-Fayette NAACP chapter; the Jessamine Chamber of Commerce; the Kentucky Historical Society; and my colleague Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE from Ohio, among others.

It is one of my goals in Congress to make Camp Nelson a place where the entire Nation can experience the rich history it has to offer and appreciate the amazing story it tells about the long march toward freedom for African Americans in Kentucky and beyond.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5655 designates the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in Kentucky to preserve the historic resources of Camp Nelson and its role in the American Civil War.

Camp Nelson was founded and constructed by Major General Ambrose Burnside. The camp served as a supply depot for the Union Army during the Civil War and supported frontline efforts against the Confederacy. Camp Nelson was different from other military outposts because it was one of the largest recruitment and training centers for African American soldiers during the Civil War. In fact, thousands of slaves who fled to the camp with their families later enlisted to protect the freedoms we enjoy today.

Mr. Speaker, I support passage of this legislation. Having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this, to me, is an important piece of legislation, not just for

the history of it, as an old history teacher, but this Camp Nelson is currently a county park known as the Camp Nelson Civil War Heritage Park. In 2008, it was added to the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. In 2013, it was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

More important than that, this is one of those areas which deserves to be a national monument, and what we are doing is the way national monuments should be created in this country. It has been an open process. We have had hearings. We have had open debate. There has been input from the local community. This is how Congress should be creating national monuments, not only now but in the future as well. So I am very grateful for that.

It is a bill that has been properly drafted and properly vetted, and we are going through the process in the way the Constitution required for Congress to make these kinds of designations. For that reason, I am extremely proud of this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for all the effort and the work he has put into doing this the right way. I urge my colleagues to support this particular measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5655.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### ROUTE 66 NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 801) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Route 66 National Historic Trail, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 801

*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 "Route 66 National Historic Trail Designation Act".*

#### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF THE ROUTE 66 NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

*Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

*“(31) ROUTE 66 NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—*

*“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Route 66 National Historic Trail, a trail that includes all the alignments of U.S. Highway 66 in existence between*

1926 and 1985, extending along a route of approximately 2,400 miles from Chicago, Illinois, to Santa Monica, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Route 66 National Historic Trail, Proposed Route', numbered P26/141,279, and dated December 2017.

“(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Route 66 National Historic Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service. Such administration shall be conducted in a manner that respects and maintains the idiosyncratic nature of the Route 66 National Historic Trail.

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—The United States may not acquire for the Route 66 National Historic Trail any land or interest in land—

“(i) outside the exterior boundary of any federally managed area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land; or

“(ii) that extends more than an average of one-quarter of a mile on either side of the trail.

“(E) NO BUFFER ZONE CREATED.—Nothing in this Act, the acquisition of the land or an interest in land authorized by this Act, or the management plan for the Route 66 National Historic Trail shall be construed to create buffer zones outside of the Trail. That activities or uses can be seen, heard, or detected from the acquired land shall not preclude, limit, control, regulate, or determine the conduct or management of activities or uses outside of the trail.

“(F) ENERGY.—Nothing in this Act, the acquisition of land or an interest in land authorized by this Act, or the management plan for the Route 66 National Historic Trail shall prohibit, hinder, or disrupt the development, production, or transmission of energy.

“(G) EMINENT DOMAIN OR CONDEMNATION.—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may not use eminent domain or condemnation.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD), despite the fact that he used to be a member of our committee and abandoned us, for which he will never be forgiven.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a former member of the Committee on Natural Resources, I want to thank the gentleman for his support, his assistance, and his friendship in helping to bring H.R. 801 to the floor here today.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 801 is the Route 66 National Historic Trail Designation Act, and we are happy to have it here today on this floor. I also want to thank my friend and Democratic col-

league, Congresswoman GRACE NAPOLITANO of California, for introducing this legislation along with me. Through our combined efforts, we have successfully built strong bipartisan support for this particular bill.

I am proud to represent Illinois' 18th Congressional District in Congress, especially given its rich American history. H.R. 801 focuses on a small piece of that, Route 66, also commonly known or referred to as the Main Street of America or the Mother Road.

As many know, Route 66 spans eight States and runs from Illinois to California. Also of note, Route 66 will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2026. In my district, Route 66 passes through places like Lexington, Illinois; Towanda; Bloomington-Normal; Atlanta; Lincoln; Elkhart; Springfield; and stretches into the northern part of our State near Chicago.

Route 66's impact on small, rural communities in Illinois and across the country cannot be understated. For example, both Atlanta, Illinois, and Springfield, Illinois, have benefited from the recent renewed emphasis on Route 66. In Atlanta, we have seen an increase in tourism to the area. As a result, we have had an increase in sales tax revenue. In Springfield, which is our State capital, we have seen revitalization in several parts of town.

These are just two examples, but I can say with confidence that the highway's significance has become a key driver of attracting both domestic and international tourism as well as local economic activity for the areas and States that many of us in Congress represent.

On any given day, you will find people flying into Chicago, into O'Hare Airport, and renting motorcycles or cars or getting on buses and driving along this iconic roadway through America.

It should also be known that the Federal Government already recognizes the importance of Route 66. The highway currently benefits from the National Park Service's Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program, but this program is scheduled to sunset in 2019.

My legislation, H.R. 801, is simple and straightforward and improves upon current efforts. If signed into law, it will designate Route 66 as a national historic trail, ensuring that the National Park Service will have the authority to assist and support States and local communities in preserving, promoting, and economically developing Route 66 for generations to come.

Importantly, in 1995, a Route 66 special resource study was conducted by the National Park Service, as authorized by Congress. The study determined that Route 66 meets the criteria in the National Trails System Act for designation as a national historic trail.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD 10 letters of support from Route 66 associations and organizations across the country which back the legislation.

OCTOBER 11, 2016.

Re Route 66: The Road Ahead Partnership

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I am pleased to write this letter of endorsement on behalf of the Route 66 Alliance in support of Route 66 being designated as a National Historic Trail.

The Route 66 Alliance, based in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is committed to the preservation and marketing of the entire 2,448 miles of historic Route 66. Its key role in the development of the United States is beyond question. And efforts in Tulsa have begun in earnest to highlight this iconic road, and the important role that Tulsa played in its development.

Recently, the Mayor of Tulsa established a Route 66 Commission to oversee the enhancement, development, visitor experience, and revitalization of the authentic Route 66, twenty-four miles of which pass through Tulsa County. This Commission, which I chair, is comprised of City Councilors, County Commissioners, business owners, Main Street Program directors, and other passionate supporters of the Mother Road, all committed to maintaining and enhancing this culturally significant treasure.

Since 1999, when the National Park Service established the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program, tremendous progress has been made in revitalizing significant historic properties all along the road. This in turn has led to increased tourism, both national and international, as well as enhanced economic vitality in these communities.

Despite its reauthorization by Congress in 2009, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is scheduled to sunset in 2019. Establishing Route 66 as a National Historic Trail will ensure a federal focus that will continue the work of the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program for generations to come.

Thank you for your consideration.

Kind regards,

KEN BUSBY,  
Executive Director & CEO.

SEPTEMBER 19, 2016.

This letter is to indicate the National Historic Route 66 Federation's support for the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail.

Beginning in the 1920s, Route 66 built a robust economy in the regions it passed through by serving the travelling public with restaurants, motels, gas stations, stores and entertainment. However, it was doomed by progress. In the mid 1950s, it began to be replaced by interstate highways. By the mid 1980s it was no longer a Federal highway. Motorists chose the multi-lane, high speed interstates over the two lane, slower speed highway, and numerous businesses—even entire towns—closed down.

Then, in 1999, the National Park Service created the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program to revitalize and promote the historic road. This program has been an important catalyst for reinvigorating the Route 66 Corridor. It has resulted in the restoration of many historic properties, increased tourism and contributed to significant economic growth.

The continuation of these economic benefits may be in jeopardy, however. Despite its reauthorization by Congress in 2009, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is scheduled to sunset in 2019.

Securing National Historic Trail designation will permanently ensure a federal focus on Route 66 that will continue the work of the Corridor Preservation Program. A Route 66 National Historic Trail will promote collaboration among the communities, businesses, non-profit organizations, and state

agencies to help ensure visitors have the best experience possible when traveling Route 66. Sincerely,

DAVID KNUDSON,  
*Executive Director.*

OCTOBER 1, 2016.

The Route 66 Association of Illinois supports the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail. This designation will provide much needed support to preserve the iconic features of Route 66 and maximize the benefits available to Heritage tourism.

In 1999 the National Park Service created the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program to revitalize and promote this historic road. This program has been a significant catalyst for reinvigorating the Route 66 Corridor, and this has assisted with the domestic and international tourism destination.

Illinois has benefitted from 26 of these grants since 2001. These grants, totaling over \$248,000.00 were all matching grants that benefitted businesses and communities throughout the entire state.

The continuation of these economic benefits is in jeopardy. The Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is scheduled to sunset (end) in 2019. Securing the National Historic Trail designation will permanently ensure a federal focus on Route 66 that will continue the work of The Corridor Preservation program. A Route 66 National Historic Trail will promote collaboration among the communities, non-profit organizations, and state agencies that help ensure visitors have the best experience possible when traveling Route 66 to discover America. The National Trail will provide a cohesive experience along the route, assisted by the individual state associations and byway programs.

The Route 66 Association of Illinois strongly supports this designation.

CATHIE STEVANOVICH,  
*President, Route 66 Association of Illinois.*

ROUTE 66 ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI,  
*February 6, 2017.*

The Route 66 Association of Missouri supports the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail at this time but reserves the right to amend our decision when other details become available. This designation will provide much needed support to preserve the iconic features of 66 and maximize the benefits available through heritage tourism.

Route 66 has served as an economic engine since the 1920s. It brought significant commerce in serving the travelling public with restaurants, motels, gas stations, and merchandise. Unfortunately, it was eventually replaced with the interstate system. As a result, many communities, businesses, attractions, and individuals suffered economic loss. In 1999 Congress created the Corridor Preservation Program to help revitalize and promote this historic road. This program has been a significant catalyst for reinvigorating Route 66, helping reinvent the road as a domestic and international tourism destination.

The Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is scheduled to sunset in 2019. Securing National Historic Trail designation will permanently ensure a Federal focus on Route 66 that will help preserve and promote Route 66 and its historic role in developing America through strong partnerships between the National Park Service and the communities, non-profit organizations, and state organizations along this important historic road."

National Historic Trail designation for Route 66 will be of significant economic and cultural benefit. Accordingly, the Route 66 Association of Missouri supports the des-

ignation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail.

Sincerely,

TOMMY G. PIKE,  
*President.*

SEPTEMBER 20, 2016.

The Kansas Historic Route 66 Association supports the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail. This designation will provide much needed support to preserve the iconic features of Route 66 and maximize the benefits available through heritage tourism.

Route 66 has served as a true economic engine since the 1920s. First it brought significant commerce in serving the travelling public with restaurants, motels, gas stations, and merchandise. Unfortunately, it was soon replaced with the interstate system and the communities that are located along the 13.2 mile stretch in Kansas such as Galena, Riverton and Baxter Springs suffered economic loss as a result. However, in 1999 the National Park Service created the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program to revitalize and promote this historic road. This program has been a significant catalyst for reinvigorating the Route 66 Corridor, reinventing the road as a domestic and international tourism destination.

This has resulted in:  
Tourism visits both foreign and domestic  
Sales tax revenue

Grants for revitalization of the Phillips 66 Visitor Center, Rainbow Bridge and the Galena Viaduct

Established museum or tourism center  
Opened new businesses like Cars on the Route, Angels on the Route and Café on the Route

Festivals  
Bus tours, Motorcycle tours and Bicycle tours

Protecting our historic resources, establishing Historical Districts and placing Icons on Historical registers

The continuation of these economic benefits may be in jeopardy, however. Despite its reauthorization by Congress in 2009, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is scheduled to sunset in 2019. Securing National Historic Trail designation will permanently ensure a federal focus on Route 66 that will continue the work of the Corridor Preservation Program. A Route 66 National Historic Trail will promote collaboration among the communities, non-profit organizations, and state agencies that help ensure visitors have the best experience possible when traveling Route 66 to discover America.

National Historic Trail designation for Route 66 will be of significant benefit to our 13.2 miles of Route 66 in Kansas and the communities along that route. We strongly support designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail.

Sincerely,

RENEE CHARLES,  
*President, Kansas Historic  
Route 66 Association.*

APRIL 28, 2017.

The New Mexico Route 66 Association strongly supports the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail Memorializing Route 66 as a National Historic Trail will provide much needed support to preserve and promote iconic features of Route 66 in New Mexico, as well as across the other seven states through which the Mother Road runs.

In 1999, the U.S. Congress authorized the National Park Service to create the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program to revitalize and promote this historic road. This Corridor Preservation Program has been a significant catalyst for reinvigorating the Route 66 Corridor, helping to reinvent the road as a do-

mestic and international tourism destination. However, with that program scheduled to sunset in 2019, the virtually unanimous congressional support for the internationally popular road will not be sustained. Although Congress reauthorized the ten-year Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program in 2009, we are told that another reauthorization is unlikely. The National Historic Trails program, with assured permanent funding and connection with many other historic corridors will sustain federal focus and provide a far more secure and more broadly supportive haven.

We are totally dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and enjoyment of the historic corridor in New Mexico and are committed to helping insure that National Historic Trail designation will continue the work of the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program. In the process, a Route 66 National Historic Trail will promote collaboration among communities, non-profit organizations, and state organizations such as our New Mexico Route 66 Association that help preserve and promote Route 66.

Warmly,

MELISSA LEA BEASLEY.

OCTOBER 3, 2016.

The Oklahoma Route 66 Association supports the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail. This designation will provide much needed support to preserve the iconic features of Route 66 and maximize the benefits available through heritage tourism.

Route 66 has served as a true economic engine since the 1920s. First it brought significant commerce in serving the travelling public with restaurants, motels, gas stations, and merchandise. Unfortunately, it was soon replaced with the interstate system and Oklahoma Route 66 communities suffered economic loss as a result. However, in 1999 the National Park Service created the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program to revitalize and promote this historic road. This program has been a significant catalyst for reinvigorating the Route 66 Corridor, reinventing the road as a domestic and international tourism destination.

This has resulted in  
Overnight tourism visits  
Sales tax revenue  
Grants for revitalization of many places and signs  
Bus tours  
Protecting our historic resources  
Assisted city governments with revitalization projects

The continuation of these economic benefits may be in jeopardy. Despite its reauthorization by Congress in 2009, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is scheduled to sunset in 2019. Securing National Historic Trail designation will permanently ensure a federal focus on Route 66 that will continue the work of the Corridor Preservation Program. A Route 66 National Historic Trail will promote collaboration among the communities, non-profit organizations, and state agencies that help ensure visitors have the best experience possible when traveling Route 66 to discover America. It also creates an updated version of the trails program with the inclusion of a more modern-day trail.

National Historic Trail designation for Route 66 will be of significant benefit to the Oklahoma Route 66 Association. We strongly support designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail.

Sincerely,

BRAD NICKSON,  
*President,  
Oklahoma Route 66 Association.*

[From Arizona's Historic Route 66 National Scenic Byway Program, May 30, 2017]

SUPPORT FOR THE ROUTE 66 NATIONAL TRAILS INITIATIVE

On behalf of the Arizona Historic Route 66 National Scenic Byway Program, a Route 66 community's grass-roots collaborative, I appreciate this opportunity to show support for the Historic Route 66 National Trails Initiative. We believe this all-important, non-partisan initiative is key to the successful preservation, protection, and promotion of America's most iconic route into the future. We appreciate you sharing our letter of support with the appropriate entities.

As you know, Historic Route 66, dotted with mom and pop businesses, neon signs, and eclectic roadside attractions tells the story of America's historical move west. Contrasted with the other highways of its day, the creation of this 2,448-mile "super highway" in 1926 did not follow a traditionally linear course. Instead its diagonal path linked hundreds of rural communities across eight states and became the principal east-west artery making it the Main Street of America. Like the country that the road traversed, history was made and imprints were left by the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, the war years, and the road trips of the fifties and sixties

Recognizing the significance of Route 66 as an economic driver and historic treasure, in 1999 the U.S. Congress authorized the National Park Service to create the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program. This program has guided the eight states through historic preservation projects, and reestablishing the Route as a one-of-a-kind travel experience. It has also opened lines of communication between communities as well as between states and other key component for future successes.

Gratefully Congress reauthorized the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program in 2009, but this stand-alone program is once again due to end in 2019 and there is still much work to be done. Exploring a more secure future for Historic Route 66, it became clear early on that Route 66 would be a perfect addition to the National Historic Trails Program adding an American treasure to the collection, and opening new avenues for continued historic preservation and promotion of Route 66. The Arizona National Scenic Byway Program is committed to making this important initiative become a reality for the future of our communities and attractions.

SHARLENE FOUSER,  
*Byway Coordinator,  
Arizona's Historic  
Route 66 All-American Road.*

SEPTEMBER 26, 2016.

The Old Route 66 Association of Texas supports the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail. This designation will provide much needed support to preserve the iconic features of Route 66 and maximize the benefits available through heritage tourism.

Route 66 has served as a true economic engine since the 1920s but when it was replaced with the interstate system in the 1970s, the Texas Panhandle from Shamrock to Glenrio was changed forever.

However, in 1999 the National Park Service created the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program to revitalize and promote this historic road. This program has been a significant catalyst for reinvigorating the Route 66 Corridor, reinventing the road as a domestic and international tourism destination.

For Texas' stretch of Route 66 this has resulted in—

increased visitation, especially from international tourists.

increased local and state sales tax revenue. new and reopened businesses along the route.

regional and national festivals along the route.

bus tours including Texas in their Route 66 itineraries.

cooperative marketing amongst federal, state and local organizations.

increased awareness of protecting our historic Route 66 resources.

The continuation of these economic benefits may be in jeopardy, however. Despite reauthorization by Congress in 2009, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is scheduled to sunset in 2019. Securing National Historic Trail designation will permanently ensure a federal focus on Route 66 that will continue the work of the Corridor Preservation Program. A Route 66 National Historic Trail will promote collaboration among the communities, non-profit organizations, and state agencies that help ensure visitors have the best experience possible when traveling Route 66 to discover America.

National Historic Trail designation for Route 66 will be of significant benefit to the Texas Panhandle. The Old Route 66 Association of Texas strongly supports this designation.

Sincerely,

DORA MERONEY,  
*President,*

*Old Route 66 Association of Texas.*

OCTOBER 1, 2016.

The California Historic Route 66 Association strongly supports the designation of Route 66 as a National Historic Trail. This national commemoration will provide much needed support for preserving and promoting iconic features of Route 66 in California, as well as across the other seven states through which the Mother Road passes.

In 1999, the U.S. Congress authorized the National Park Service to create the Route 66 Corridor or Preservation Program to revitalize and promote this historic road. This program has been a significant catalyst for reinvigorating the Route 66 Corridor, helping to reinvent the road as a domestic and international tourism destination.

However, with that program scheduled to sunset in 2019, the virtually unanimous congressional support for the internationally popular road will not be sustained. Although Congress reauthorized the ten-year Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program in 2009, we are told that another reauthorization is unlikely. The National Historic Trails program, with assured permanent funding and connection with many other historic corridors will sustain federal focus and provide a far more secure and more broadly supportive haven.

We are totally dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and enjoyment of the historic corridor in California and are committed to helping insure that National Historic Trail designation will continue the work of the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program. In the process, a Route 66 National Historic Trail will promote collaboration among communities, non-profit organizations, and state organizations such as our California Historic Route 66 Association that help preserve and promote Route 66.

Sincerely,

GLEN DUNCAN,  
*President,*

*California Historic Route 66 Association.*

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) will control the rest of the debate for the minority.

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 801, which establishes Route 66 as the 20th national historic trail as part of the National Trails System.

I want to thank my colleague, Representative LAHOOD, for introducing the legislation and letting me be a cosponsor. I want to thank Chairman BISHOP and Ranking Member GRIJALVA for their support in moving this bill through the committee.

Mr. Speaker, as Mr. LAHOOD stated, it is an economic boon for the cities that have Route 66. It runs east and west through my district, known as Foothill Boulevard and Huntington Drive, in the cities of La Verne, San Dimas, Azusa, Duarte, and Monrovia. In fact, one of my cities is already highlighting and doing celebrations of Route 66. At swap meets, they are already selling Route 66 T-shirts and paraphernalia.

Our local restaurants, our shops, our businesses, like so many others dotting the highway from the heartland to the West Coast, provide rest breaks for travelers, allowing them to sample the local flavors of communities that are proud to be connected by the iconic road.

H.R. 801 is needed because the current preservation under the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program is expiring in 2019. So we need to, under H.R. 801, continue to recognize and promote Route 66 through the national historic trail designation, which will bring Federal resources for the rehabilitation and improvement of this Mother Road. It runs from Chicago all the way to Santa Monica in the State of California.

We have cities that are very excited about being able to celebrate it in the 100th year. This Federal assistance will be used in coordination with cities and stakeholders for the preservation of property, artifacts, memorabilia, and other historical items.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 801, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my support to this particular bill. We are talking about 2,400 miles going from Chicago to Santa Monica. It was, at one time, called the Main Street of America. It is unique in American history.

I was just talking to the sponsor of this particular piece of legislation who does not remember the TV show. I still remember "Route 66" as one of my favorite shows. I still want to go on that route and in the same Corvette that they had.

Mr. Speaker, if others are too young to remember that, learn history. That is why we are history teachers around here.

I will yield to Mrs. NAPOLITANO to ask if she remembers the show.

□ 1730

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, yes, I do. Not only that, but I remember the song that included Route 66. He will remember that, if he is young enough.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, it is running through my head right now.

This is a good piece of legislation. This is more than just nostalgia. This actually helps preserve our history. It is the right thing to do. I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 801, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FREE VETERANS FROM FEES ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3997) to waive the application fee for any special use permit for veterans demonstrations and special events at war memorials on Federal land, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3997

*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 "Free Veterans from Fees Act".*

#### SEC. 2. WAIVER OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION FEE FOR VETERANS DEMONSTRATIONS AND SPECIAL EVENTS.

(a) **WAIVER.**—*The application fee for any special use permit solely for a veterans demonstration or special event at war memorials on Federal land shall be waived.*

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—*In this section:*

(1) **DEMONSTRATION; SPECIAL EVENT.**—*The terms "demonstration" and "special event" have the meaning given those terms in section 7.96 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.*

(2) **VETERAN.**—*The term "veteran" has the meaning given that term in section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code.*

(3) **VETERANS DEMONSTRATION OR SPECIAL EVENT.**—*The term "veterans demonstration or special event" means a demonstration or special event whose primary purpose is to commemorate, or honor either a group of people because of their service as veterans or immediate family members of veterans.*

(4) **WAR MEMORIAL.**—*The term "war memorial" means any tangible object which has been erected or dedicated to commemorate—*

(A) *war, conflict, victory, or peace;*

(B) *casualties who served in, were affected by, or killed as a result of war, conflict, or peace-keeping; or*

(C) *those who died as a result of accident or disease while engaged in military service.*

(c) **APPLICABILITY.**—*This section shall apply to any special use permit application submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.*

(d) **APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING LAWS.**—*Permit applicants remain subject to all other laws, regulations, and policies regarding the application, issuance and execution of special use permits for a veterans demonstration or special event at war memorials on Federal land.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS), the author of this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. I also thank the chairman, as well as members on the Subcommittee on Federal Lands, especially Chairman TOM MCCLINTOCK, for their unanimous support of my bipartisan bill, the Free Veterans from Fees Act. I would also like to thank my colleague, the Congresswoman from Hawaii, TULSI GABBARD, in co-leading this bipartisan effort.

Throughout the year, veteran groups visit our national war memorials to take part in honor buses and honor flights and other commemorations that require special use permits issued by the National Park Service. The permit application requires, without exception, that a fee be submitted along with the completed permit application. Specifically, here in our Nation's Capital, The National Mall charges \$120 for public gatherings and special events. The Free Veterans from Fees Act would waive the application fee associated with special use permits for any veteran demonstration or special event at war memorials on Federal land.

We have a solemn obligation to stand with our veterans. They stood for us. We must stand for them. This simple bill is about fostering a culture in which all veterans are valued for their service and sacrifice to our country. The least we can do is to make it easier for groups of veterans and their families to visit national war memorials so they can honor the contributions of our men and women in uniform.

I have the privilege of serving the many military members and veterans who live and work in western Pennsylvania. Many of these veterans come together to help their fellow veterans and their families by pooling their time, energy, and financial resources to organize bus trips.

In fact, a recent trip from western Pennsylvania happened just this past

month. I had the privilege to welcome these veterans and their families to the World War II Memorial here in Washington, D.C. This honor bus was organized by a remarkable couple, Jerry and Lydian Fisher of Beaver County, who have a heart for service and a real commitment and devotion to these trips since 2006.

Veterans want to help each other, and this is proof. I consider it a privilege to meet the men and women whom Jerry and Lydian bring to Washington. On the most recent trip, we even welcomed a 100-year-old World War II veteran, Charles Wiggins from Wilkesburg.

The men and women who are willing to die for this country should be given every opportunity to commemorate their service, the sacrifices of their fellow servicemembers, and the hardships faced by those left behind. Assessing fees from the very people these memorials were built to honor is unacceptable and unnecessary.

Our veterans were willing to stop at nothing to defend our Nation. We, as a nation, should stop at nothing to ensure our obligation to honor them is fulfilled. Our veterans deserve this legislation. It is just one more simple step to honor them.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3997 waives the special use permit application fees for veterans' demonstrations and special events at national war memorials.

I agree with my colleague. It is time that we recognize that our veterans deserve to be able to use this holy land for special events at national war memorials. This is a commonsense bill that will make it easier for veterans' groups to organize events at national memorials and other public lands.

I thank Mr. BISHOP from the majority for helping us work to ensure that the bill covers Gold Star families. I thank him very much for that.

I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this is a very good piece of legislation.

For those who have served well, to subject them to another application fee is just ridiculous. If there was ever an example of a good idea, a no-brainer piece of legislation, this is it.

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

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, our veterans, our servicemembers, and their families sacrificed greatly in service to our country, with some paying the ultimate price, sacrificing all.

For those who do come home, there are often visible and invisible wounds that they carry with them for a very long time—if not for the rest of their

lives. It is our solemn responsibility as a country to stand by them, to ensure that they receive the care and the services and the respect that they have earned and that they deserve through their service.

So the fact that, today, a veteran or a Gold Star family member who wants to use a national war memorial for a special event—whether it is a vigil, a religious service, a parade, or any other kind of event—is slapped with an application fee by the National Park Service costing anywhere from \$70 to over \$100 is, frankly, unacceptable.

Our war memorials are often a place of healing, a place where our brothers and sisters in uniform, our fellow veterans, gather to remember those whom they served with who never made that trip home, for Gold Star family members to go and pay homage to and share new memories with their loved one that has been lost. This is a gathering place that is so important both for those who have served and those who remember and honor those who have sacrificed everything. It is unacceptable that our Nation's heroes have to pay a fee to honor our fallen brothers and sisters in this way. This legislation is necessary, and we have the opportunity to get it passed today.

I appreciate the leadership of my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS), someone who I know personally is deeply committed to serving and honoring our veterans and never forgetting the cost of war and who pays the price.

We introduced this legislation to waive the application fee for veterans and Gold Star families applying for a permit at war memorials on Federal land because this legislation honors the special bond between veterans that spans across conflicts and generations that we see displayed in this country, most prominently on Veterans Day and Memorial Day, but something that goes on throughout the year. We must continue to honor this into the future.

This simple change in this legislation will lift this financial and bureaucratic burden that our veterans face as they pay their respects, remember the lives and sacrifices of their friends, and our Gold Star family members of their loved ones.

I want to thank the men and women of the National Park Service who work to make sure that our war memorials are kept up and reflective places for healing, and I thank my colleague for his leadership and the support of the committee to bring this bill to the floor today. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers, but may I add that I agree with what Ms. GABBARD said. It is unnecessary to bill any kind of fee to our veterans or the organizations that honor them.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3997, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REED) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 5005, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2991, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 5655, by the yeas and nays.

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

SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES WELDON JOHNSON BIRTHPLACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5005) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the birthplace of James Weldon Johnson in Jacksonville, Florida, as a unit of the National Park System, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk reads the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 5, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 231]

YEAS—374

Abraham	Doggett	Kustoff (TN)
Adams	Donovan	Labrador
Aderholt	Doyle, Michael	LaHood
Aguilar	F.	LaMalfa
Allen	Duffy	Lamb
Amodei	Duncan (SC)	Lamborn
Arrington	Dunn	Lance
Babin	Emmer	Langevin
Bacon	Engel	Larsen (WA)
Banks (IN)	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Barletta	Españillat	Latta
Barr	Estes (KS)	Lawrence
Barton	Esty (CT)	Lawson (FL)
Bera	Evans	Lee
Bergman	Faso	Lesko
Beyer	Ferguson	Levin
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Lewis (GA)
Bishop (MI)	Fleischmann	Lewis (MN)
Bishop (UT)	Flores	Lipinski
Black	Fortenberry	LoBiondo
Blackburn	Foster	Loeb sack
Blum	Fox	Loftgren
Blumenauer	Frankel (FL)	Long
Blunt Rochester	Frelinghuysen	Loudermillk
Bonamici	Fudge	Love
Bost	Gabbard	Lowenthal
Boyle, Brendan	Gallagher	Lowe y
F.	Gallego	Lucas
Brady (TX)	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer
Brat	Garrett	Lujan, Ben Ray
Brooks (IN)	Gianforte	Lynch
Brown (MD)	Gibbs	MacArthur
Buchanan	Gohmert	Maloney,
Buck	Goodlatte	Carolyn B.
Bucshon	Gosar	Maloney, Sean
Budd	Gotthaimer	Marchant
Burgess	Granger	Marino
Bustos	Graves (GA)	Marshall
Byrne	Graves (LA)	Mast
Calvert	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Capuano	Green, Al	McCarthy
Carbajal	Green, Gene	McCaul
Carson (IN)	Griffith	McClintock
Carter (GA)	Grijalva	McCollum
Carter (TX)	Grothman	McEachin
Cartwright	Guthrie	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Hanabusa	McHenry
Castro (TX)	Handel	McMorris
Chabot	Harper	Rodgers
Cheney	Hartzler	McSally
Chu, Judy	Hastings	Meadows
Ciçilline	Heck	Meeks
Clark (MA)	Hensarling	Meng
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Messer
Clay	Hice, Jody B.	Mitchell
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar
Clyburn	Higgins (NY)	Mooney (WV)
Coffman	Hill	Moore
Cohen	Himes	Moulton
Cole	Holding	Mullin
Collins (GA)	Hollingsworth	Murphy (FL)
Collins (NY)	Hoyer	Nadler
Comer	Hudson	Napolitano
Comstock	Huffman	Neal
Conaway	Huizenga	Newhouse
Connolly	Hultgren	Nolan
Cook	Jackson Lee	Norcross
Cooper	Jayapal	Norman
Correa	Jeffries	Nunes
Costa	Jenkins (KS)	O'Halleran
Costello (PA)	Jenkins (WV)	Olson
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Cramer	Johnson (LA)	Palmer
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Panetta
Crist	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
Crowley	Johnson, Sam	Paulsen
Cuellar	Jordan	Payne
Culberson	Joyce (OH)	Pearce
Curbelo (FL)	Kaptur	Pelosi
Curtis	Katko	Perry
Davidson	Keating	Peters
Davis (CA)	Kelly (IL)	Peterson
Davis, Danny	Kelly (MS)	Pingree
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (PA)	Pittenger
DeFazio	Kennedy	Pocan
DeGette	Khanna	Poe (TX)
Delaney	Kihuen	Poliquin
DeLauro	Kildee	Posey
DelBene	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Demings	Kind	Quigley
DeSantis	King (IA)	Raskin
DeSaulnier	King (NY)	Ratcliffe
DesJarlais	Kinzinger	Reed
Deutch	Knight	Reichert
Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Renacci
Dingell	Kuster (NH)	Rice (NY)

Rice (SC) Sensenbrenner Upton  
 Roe (TN) Serrano Valadao  
 Rogers (AL) Sessions Vargas  
 Rogers (KY) Sewell (AL) Veasey  
 Rooney, Francis Shea-Porter Velázquez  
 Rooney, Thomas Shimkus Visclosky  
 J. Shuster Wagner  
 Ros-Lehtinen Simpson Walberg  
 Roskam Sinema Walden  
 Ross Smith (NE) Walker  
 Rothfus Smith (NJ) Walorski  
 Rouzer Smith (TX) Wasserman  
 Roybal-Allard Smith (WA) Schultz  
 Royce (CA) Smucker Watson Coleman  
 Ruiz Soto Weber (TX)  
 Ruppertsberger Speier Webber (FL)  
 Rush Stefanik Welch  
 Russell Stewart Womack  
 Rutherford Stivers Westerman  
 Ryan (OH) Suozzi Williams  
 Sanford Takano Wilson (SC)  
 Sarbanes Taylor Wittman  
 Scalise Tenney Womack  
 Schakowsky Thompson (CA) Woodall  
 Schiff Thompson (MS) Yarmuth  
 Schneider Thompson (PA) Yoder  
 Schrader Thornberry Yoho  
 Schweikert Tipton Yoho  
 Scott (VA) Tonko Young (AK)  
 Scott, Austin Trott Young (IA)  
 Scott, David Turner Zeldin

NAYS—5

Amash Harris Massie  
 Biggs Jones

NOT VOTING—48

Barragán Gutiérrez Rokita  
 Bass Hunter Rosen  
 Beatty Hurd Sánchez  
 Bilirakis Issa Sherman  
 Brady (PA) Lieu, Ted Sires  
 Brooks (AL) Lujan Grisham, Smith (MO)  
 Brownley (CA) M. Swallow (CA)  
 Butterfield McKinley Titus  
 Cárdenas McNerney Torres  
 Cummings Noem Tsongas  
 Denham O'Rourke Vela  
 Duncan (TN) Palazzo Walters, Mimi  
 Ellison Perlmutter Walz  
 Gaetz Polis Waters, Maxine  
 Gomez Richmond Wilson (FL)  
 Gonzalez (TX) Roby  
 Gowdy Rohrabacher

□ 1855

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.” So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HURD. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 231.

SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BERGMAN). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2991) to establish the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, 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 Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 9, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 232]

YEAS—373

Abraham Deutch Kind  
 Adams Diaz-Balart King (IA)  
 Aderholt Dingell King (NY)  
 Aguilera Doggett Kinzinger  
 Allen Donovan Knight  
 Amodei Doyle, Michael Krishnamoorthi  
 F. Kuster (NH)  
 Arrington Duffy Kustoff (TN)  
 Babin Duncan (SC) Labrador  
 Bacon Dunn LaHood  
 Banks (IN) Emmer LaMalfa  
 Barletta Engel Lamb  
 Barr Eshoo Lamborn  
 Barton Espallat Lance  
 Bera Estes (KS) Langevin  
 Bergman Eyer Larsen (WA)  
 Bishop (GA) Evans Larson (CT)  
 Bishop (MI) Faso Latta  
 Bishop (UT) Ferguson Lawrence  
 Black Fitzpatrick Lawson (FL)  
 Blackburn Fleischmann Lee  
 Blum Flores Lesko  
 Blumenauer Fortenberry Levin  
 Blunt Rochester Foster Lewis (GA)  
 Bonamici Foyx Lewis (MN)  
 Bost Frankel (FL) Lipinski  
 Boyle, Brendan Frelinghuysen LoBiondo  
 F. Fudge Loebsack  
 Brady (TX) Gabbard Lofgren  
 Brat Gaetz Long  
 Brooks (IN) Gallagher Loudermilk  
 Brown (MD) Gallego Love  
 Buchanan Garamendi Lowenthal  
 Bucshon Gianforte Lowey  
 Budd Gibbs Lucas  
 Burgess Gohmert Luetkemeyer  
 Bustos Goodlatte Luján, Ben Ray  
 Byrne Gottheimer Lynch  
 Calvert Granger MacArthur  
 Capuano Graves (GA) Maloney,  
 Carbaljal Graves (LA) Carolyn B.  
 Carson (IN) Graves (MO) Maloney, Sean  
 Carter (GA) Green, Al Marchant  
 Carter (TX) Green, Gene Marino  
 Cartwright Grijalva Marshall  
 Castor (FL) Grothman Mast  
 Castro (TX) Guthrie Matsui  
 Chabot Hanabusa McCarthy  
 Cheney Handel McCaul  
 Chu, Judy Harper McClintock  
 Cicilline Harris McCollum  
 Clark (MA) Hartzler McEachin  
 Clarke (NY) Hastings McGovern  
 Clay Heck McHenry  
 Cleaver Hensarling McKinley  
 Clyburn Herrera Beutler McMorris  
 Coffman Hice, Jody B. Rodgers  
 Cohen Higgins (LA) McSally  
 Cole Higgins (NY) Meadows  
 Collins (GA) Hill Meeks  
 Collins (NY) Himes Meng  
 Comer Holding Messer  
 Comstock Hollingsworth Mitchell  
 Conaway Hoyer Moolenaar  
 Connolly Hudson Mooney (WV)  
 Cook Huffman Moore  
 Cooper Huizenga Moulton  
 Correa Hultgren Mullin  
 Costa Hurd Murphy (FL)  
 Costello (PA) Jackson Lee Nadler  
 Courtney Jayapal Napolitano  
 Cramer Jeffries Neal  
 Crawford Jenkins (KS) Newhouse  
 Crist Jenkins (WV) Nolan  
 Crowley Johnson (GA) Norcross  
 Cuellar Johnson (LA) Norman  
 Culberson Johnson (OH) Nunes  
 Curbelo (FL) Johnson, E. B. O'Halleran  
 Curtis Johnson, Sam Olson  
 Davidson Jordan Pallone  
 Davis (CA) Joyce (OH) Palmer  
 Davis, Danny Kaptur Panetta  
 Davis, Rodney Katko Pascarell  
 DeFazio Keating Paulsen  
 DeGette Kelly (IL) Payne  
 Delaney Kelly (MS) Pearce  
 DeLauro Kelly (PA) Pelosi  
 DelBene Kennedy Perry  
 Demings Khanna Peters  
 DeSantis Kihuen Peterson  
 DeSaulnier Kildee Pingree  
 DesJarlais Kilmer Pittenger

Pocan Schiff Tonko  
 Poe (TX) Schneider Trott  
 Poliquin Schrader Turner  
 Posey Schweikert Upton  
 Price (NC) Scott (VA) Valadao  
 Quigley Scott, Austin Vargas  
 Raskin Scott, David Veasey  
 Ratcliffe Sensenbrenner Velázquez  
 Reed Serrano Visclosky  
 Reichert Sessions Wagner  
 Renacci Sewell (AL) Walberg  
 Rice (NY) Shea-Porter Walden  
 Rice (SC) Shimkus Walker  
 Roe (TN) Shuster Walorski  
 Rogers (AL) Simpson Wasserman  
 Rogers (KY) Sinema  
 Rooney, Francis Smith (NE) Schultz  
 Rooney, Thomas Smith (NJ) Watson Coleman  
 J. Smith (TX) Weber (TX)  
 Ros-Lehtinen Smith (WA) Webster (FL)  
 Roskam Smucker Welch  
 Ross Soto Wenstrup  
 Rothfus Speier Westerman  
 Rouzer Stefanik Williams  
 Roybal-Allard Stewart Wilson (SC)  
 Royce (CA) Stivers Wittman  
 Ruiz Suozzi Womack  
 Ruppertsberger Takano Woodall  
 Rush Taylor Yarmuth  
 Russell Tenney Yoder  
 Rutherford Thompson (CA) Yoho  
 Ryan (OH) Thompson (MS) Young (AK)  
 Sarbanes Thompson (PA) Young (IA)  
 Scalise Thornberry Zeldin  
 Schakowsky Tipton

NAYS—9

Amash Garrett Jones  
 Biggs Gosar Massie  
 Buck Griffith Sanford

NOT VOTING—45

Barragán Gutiérrez Rosen  
 Bass Hunter Sánchez  
 Beatty Issa Sherman  
 Bilirakis Lieu, Ted Sires  
 Brady (PA) Lujan Grisham, Smith (MO)  
 Brooks (AL) M. Swallow (CA)  
 Brownley (CA) McNerney Titus  
 Butterfield Noem Torres  
 Cárdenas O'Rourke Tsongas  
 Cummings Palazzo Perlmutter  
 Denham Vela Walters, Mimi  
 Duncan (TN) Polis Walz  
 Ellison Richmond Waters, Maxine  
 Gomez Roby Wilson (FL)  
 Gonzalez (TX) Rohrabacher  
 Gowdy Rokita

□ 1905

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.

CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5655) to establish the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes, 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 Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 4, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 233]

YEAS—376

Abraham	Donovan	Kustoff (TN)
Adams	Doyle, Michael	Labrador
Aderholt	F.	LaHood
Aguilar	Duffy	LaMalfa
Allen	Duncan (SC)	Lamb
Amodi	Dunn	Lamborn
Arrington	Emmer	Lance
Babin	Engel	Langevin
Bacon	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Banks (IN)	Españillat	Larson (CT)
Barletta	Estes (KS)	Latta
Barr	Esty (CT)	Lawrence
Barton	Evans	Lawson (FL)
Bera	Faso	Lee
Bergman	Ferguson	Lesko
Beyer	Fitzpatrick	Levin
Biggs	Fleischmann	Lewis (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Flores	Lewis (MN)
Bishop (MI)	Fortenberry	Lipinski
Bishop (UT)	Foster	LoBiondo
Blackburn	Fox	Loeb
Blum	Frankel (FL)	Lofgren
Blumenauer	Frelinghuysen	Long
Blunt	Fudge	Loudermilk
Rochester	Gabbard	Love
Bonamici	Gaetz	Lowenthal
Bost	Gallagher	Lowery
Boyle, Brendan	Gallego	Lucas
F.	Garamendi	Luetkemeyer
Brady (TX)	Garrett	Lujan, Ben Ray
Brat	Gianforte	Lynch
Brooks (IN)	Gibbs	MacArthur
Brown (MD)	Gohmert	Maloney,
Buchanan	Goodlatte	Carolyn B.
Buck	Gosar	Maloney, Sean
Bucshon	Gottheimer	Marchant
Budd	Granger	Marino
Burgess	Graves (GA)	Marshall
Bustos	Graves (LA)	Massie
Byrne	Graves (MO)	Mast
Calvert	Green, Al	Matsui
Capuano	Green, Gene	McCarthy
Carbajal	Grijalva	McCaul
Carson (IN)	Grothman	McClintock
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	McCollum
Carter (TX)	Hanabusa	McEachin
Cartwright	Handel	McGovern
Castor (FL)	Harper	McHenry
Castro (TX)	Hartzler	McKinley
Chabot	Hastings	McMorris
Cheney	Heck	Rodgers
Chu, Judy	Hensarling	McSally
Cicilline	Herrera Beutler	Meadows
Clark (MA)	Hice, Jody B.	Meeks
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (LA)	Meng
Clay	Higgins (NY)	Messer
Cleaver	Hill	Mitchell
Clyburn	Himes	Moolenaar
Coffman	Holding	Mooney (WV)
Cohen	Hollingsworth	Moore
Cole	Hoyer	Moulton
Collins (NY)	Hudson	Mullin
Comer	Huffman	Murphy (FL)
Comstock	Huizenga	Nadler
Conaway	Hultgren	Napolitano
Connolly	Hurd	Neal
Cook	Jackson Lee	Newhouse
Cooper	Jayapal	Nolan
Correa	Jeffries	Norcross
Costa	Jenkins (KS)	Norman
Costello (PA)	Jenkins (WV)	Nunes
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran
Cramer	Johnson (LA)	Olson
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Pallone
Crist	Johnson, E. B.	Palmer
Crowley	Johnson, Sam	Panetta
Cuellar	Jordan	Pascarell
Culberson	Joyce (OH)	Paulsen
Curbelo (FL)	Kaptur	Payne
Curtis	Katko	Pearce
Davidson	Keating	Pelosi
Davis (CA)	Kelly (IL)	Perry
Davis, Danny	Kelly (MS)	Peters
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (PA)	Peterson
DeFazio	Kennedy	Pingree
DeGette	Khanna	Pittenger
Delaney	Kihuen	Pocan
DeLauro	Kildee	Poe (TX)
DelBene	Kilmer	Poliquin
Demings	Kind	Posey
DeSantis	King (IA)	Price (NC)
DeSaulnier	King (NY)	Quigley
DesJarlais	Kinzinger	Raskin
Deutch	Knight	Ratcliffe
Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Reed
Dingell	Kuster (NH)	Reichert
Doggett		

Renacci	Scott, David	Upton
Rice (NY)	Sensenbrenner	Valadao
Rice (SC)	Serrano	Vargas
Roe (TN)	Sessions	Veasey
Rogers (AL)	Sewell (AL)	Velázquez
Rogers (KY)	Shea-Porter	Visclosky
Rooney, Francis	Shimkus	Wagner
Rooney, Thomas	Shuster	Walberg
J.	Simpson	Walden
Ros-Lehtinen	Sinema	Walker
Roskam	Smith (NE)	Walorski
Ross	Smith (NJ)	Wasserman
Rothfus	Smith (TX)	Schultz
Rouzer	Smith (WA)	Watson Coleman
Roybal-Allard	Smucker	Weber (TX)
Royce (CA)	Soto	Webster (FL)
Ruiz	Speier	Welch
Ruppersberger	Stefanik	Wenstrup
Rush	Stewart	Westerman
Russell	Stivers	Williams
Rutherford	Suozzi	Wilson (SC)
Ryan (OH)	Takano	Wittman
Sanford	Taylor	Womack
Sarbanes	Tenney	Woodall
Scalise	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Yoder
Schiff	Thompson (PA)	Yoho
Schneider	Thornberry	Young (AK)
Schreder	Tipton	Young (IA)
Schweikert	Tonko	Zeldin
Scott (VA)	Trott	
Scott, Austin	Turner	

NAYS—4

Amash	Harris
Griffith	Jones

NOT VOTING—47

Barragán	Gonzalez (TX)	Rohrabacher
Bass	Gowdy	Rokita
Beatty	Gutiérrez	Rosen
Bilirakis	Hunter	Sánchez
Black	Issa	Sherman
Brady (PA)	Lieu, Ted	Sires
Brooks (AL)	Lujan Grisham,	Smith (MO)
Brownley (CA)	M.	Swalwell (CA)
Butterfield	McNerney	Titus
Cárdenas	Noem	Torres
Collins (GA)	O'Rourke	Tsongas
Cummings	Palazzo	Vela
Denham	Perlmutter	Walters, Mimi
Duncan (TN)	Polis	Walz
Ellison	Richmond	Waters, Maxine
Gomez	Roby	Wilson (FL)

□ 1913

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 5, 2018, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to make votes that evening. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall 231, H.R. 5005—To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the birthplace of James Weldon Johnson in Jacksonville, Florida, as a unit of the National Park System; rollcall 232, H.R. 2991—Susquehanna National Heritage Area Act; and, rollcall 233, H.R. 5655—Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument Act.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 2846

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 2846, a bill originally introduced by Representative Farenthold of Texas, for the purposes

of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1915

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS PRIMARY SPONSOR OF H. RES. 282

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the primary sponsor of H. Res. 282, a resolution originally introduced by Representative DENT of Pennsylvania, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprints, pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

WITHDRAWING AND REVISING PREVIOUSLY PROPOSED RESCIS-SIONS OF BUDGET AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 115-130)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with section 1014(c) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 685(c)), I am withdrawing four previously proposed rescissions and reporting revisions to six rescissions previously transmitted to the Congress.

The withdrawals are for the Federal Highway Administration Miscellaneous Appropriations and Miscellaneous Highway Trust Funds accounts of the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Programs and Management account of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the International Disaster Assistance account of the United States Agency for International Development. The six revised rescissions, totaling \$896 million, affect the programs of the Departments of Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and the Treasury, as well as the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The details of the rescission withdrawals and each revised rescission are contained in the attached reports.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 5, 2018.

RECOGNIZING SAVE DURING PRIDE MONTH

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate Pride Month, I would like to congratulate SAVE, S-A-V-E, an organization in my congressional district that works around the clock to promote, protect, and defend LGBTQ equality.

For many years, I have been proud to partner with SAVE to create much-needed public understanding of gender identity and, hence, foster an even more inclusive south Florida community.

This Friday, June 8, this wonderful organization will host its 25th anniversary gala, where it will honor the 2018 equality champions: Miami Beach Police Chief Daniel Oates and the head of business operations of our very own Miami Heat, Eric Woolworth.

It is because of groups like SAVE, champions like Daniel and Eric, and committed individuals throughout our communities that we will guarantee that our American values of freedom and opportunity are shared by all.

So, thank you, Daniel and Eric; and thank you to my pal and SAVE's Executive Director, Tony Lima, and to the entire SAVE team for all that you do to promote LGBTQ inclusion and make our slice of paradise in south Florida an even better place in which to live.

#### GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize June as Gun Violence Awareness Month and to ask my colleagues across the aisle: How many lives must we sacrifice at the altar of the gun lobby before Congress says enough is enough?

I saw in the news today that David Hogg, one of the Parkland survivors, wore a price tag instead of his tassel to his graduation. It is said that he is worth about \$1.05. That is how much David calculated the NRA spent per student to help elect an NRA-aligned United States Senator in Florida.

Mr. Speaker, our children deserve more.

Mr. Speaker, our children are worth more.

The NRA spends millions of dollars in our elections, but all the American people get is "no Republican action"—NRA—because that is what the gun lobby pays for.

Well, Mr. Speaker, our young people know what is up, and they are registering to vote because they know they are worth more than just a dollar and a nickel.

#### FIGHTING ALZHEIMER'S

(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, 5.7 million Americans cope with Alzheimer's every day. Every 65 seconds, another American contracts the disease. It is the sixth leading cause of death in our country, and two-thirds of its victims are women.

Alzheimer's is a very progressive disease where dementia symptoms gradually worsen over a number of years.

We don't yet have a cure for Alzheimer's, but we're helping provide the resources now to find that cure. The recent budget that we just passed includes a \$414 million increase in funding for research into Alzheimer's, for a total of \$1.8 billion.

I am also proud to be a cosponsor of the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act, a bipartisan bill which dedicates new resources to the fight against Alzheimer's, because it is time, Mr. Speaker, we put an end to a disease that is costing Americans \$277 billion every year.

#### GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

(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, I rise to recognize National Gun Violence Awareness Month and the 33,000 American lives lost each year to gun violence.

These tragedies are preventable, Mr. Speaker, and it is truly shameful that Congress has yet to take meaningful action to address this epidemic. Even more appalling is the fact that 1,300 of these deaths are children, young lives cut short by meaningless and avoidable violence.

Last month I introduced the Child Gun Access Prevention Act, which would prevent children from accessing guns by holding gun owners responsible when they leave their firearms unsecured.

Millions of children live in homes with unsecured guns, Mr. Speaker, and they are at an increased risk of unintentional shootings and youth suicides. We have also seen the devastation caused when a child takes a parent's gun to school with the intention of causing harm. A child should never access a gun unsupervised.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation. We absolutely must do more to protect our children from gun violence.

#### LOPEZ MEXICAN RESTAURANT

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I know the people watching back home can't see my tie, but this tie is a tribute to great Mexican food. It has tortilla chips, a bowl of queso, and jalapenos.

Why do I have on this special tie? It is a tribute to a Fort Bend icon: Lopez

Mexican Restaurant. The husband and wife to my left, Rodrigo and Bertha, started Lopez in 1979. They were joined by their kids: Jonathan, Jose, and Ana.

Lopez was always full. We prayed a new one would open. Those prayers were answered last month. The second Lopez opened next to another Houston icon: Mattress Mack.

For 40 years, the Lopez family has had one solemn promise: Every day, and for generations to come, the restaurant will focus on service, value, and cleanliness to ensure the guest always leaves satisfied.

Those promises have been kept. "Welcome to your new home," "bienvenidos a su casa nueva."

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(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, in our increasingly competitive world, a 4-year college may not be for everyone, but a postsecondary education has to be.

As we address this reality, it is vital that we recognize the vital role of career and technical education. That is why I am proud to have served as the Democratic lead on the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act and to have worked with my colleagues from both parties throughout this process.

Our bill will bring the Carl D. Perkins grant program into the 21st century by increasing funding and bringing educators and business leaders together to develop curricula to prepare students for in-demand fields.

The House passed this bill unanimously last year, and now I want to encourage the Senate to take up this legislation. Through investing in our citizens and our economy, this bill will help families across the country join and stay in the middle class.

#### NEW YORK'S RUN FOR THE FALLEN

(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, it is vitally important to remember the sacrifices of America's fallen servicemembers and their families every day. Today I rise to recognize a special tribute to those who paid the ultimate sacrifice.

This weekend, the New York Run for the Fallen will travel across the 22nd District to pay homage to our Nation's fallen heroes. The run seeks to honor the families and the sacrifices of those who answered the call to serve our great Nation.

Leading the charge in our community is Kristi Mangine, an advocate for our veterans and member of the

Colgate University community. She is also a core runner for the New York chapter and has recruited a number of members of our community to participate in this great tribute.

The event is a 175-mile run across the State of New York, each mile representing one hero killed who served during the war on terror, including Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation New Dawn.

I would like to thank Kristi Mangine and those involved in this year's run for inviting me to participate in this important event to honor those who paid the ultimate sacrifice in our Nation's longest running overseas conflict.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to also join us, as well as any community members who have a moment to pick up a time slot for one of our fallen heroes and give them a special tribute to their sacrifice.

#### DEFENDING OUR COAST

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

Mr. MCEACHIN. Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve policies that will protect our planet, keep loved ones healthy, and preserve access to clean air, water, and land for future generations.

Lately, there has been a relentless assault on the environmental policies that were crafted to protect us, including the commonsense prohibition of offshore drilling in the Atlantic. Despite the Defense Department stating that offshore drilling may impede and hamper military readiness activities, the American people were told that our oceans were open for exploitation.

Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. That is why, today, I introduced the bipartisan Defend Our Coast Act with my friend, Congressman WALTER JONES of North Carolina. The Defend Our Coast Act will prohibit the Department of the Interior from issuing leases for the exploration, development, or production of oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf in the mid-Atlantic.

Prior tragedies such as Deepwater Horizon's oil spill proved that drilling accidents can be dangerous, expensive, and life-threatening. Mr. Speaker, I urge you to bring the Defend Our Coast Act up for a vote. Offshore drilling negatively impacts our coastal communities. It is not worth the risk.

Let us commit ourselves to leaving the Earth a healthier and safer place for future generations.

#### RECOGNIZING CASS COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES

(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, every community has peace officers who put

their lives on the line every day to protect their communities, and we don't say thank you nearly often enough.

Today I rise to recognize four very special school resource deputies of the Cass County Sheriff's Office who have been given the Model Agency Award, which is the top honor that is given by the National Association of School Resource Officers.

This award recognizes the work of law enforcement officers who promote safer schools and safer children, and they singled out the Cass County program as "a shining example of the school resource officers program."

The deputies work with students at Kindred, Maple Valley, Central Cass, Northern Cass, and Mapleton Elementary Schools. Supervised by Sergeant Tim Briggeman and under the command of Captain Jesse Jahner, the deputies are Jason Scott, Joe Crawford, Chris Potter, and Dan Hermann. Cass County Sheriff Paul Laney calls these officers the "best of the best."

On behalf of all North Dakotans, I congratulate them and thank Sheriff Laney and his entire staff for the high bar of excellence they deliver in serving all the citizens of Cass County.

□ 1930

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF TARA ROE SMITH

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

Mr. KIHUEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to remember the life of Tara Roe Smith. Tara attended the Route 91 festival in Las Vegas on October 1. She lived in Okotoks, Alberta, Canada, where she was a wonderful mother to her two kids, Lennon and Louis, and was a loving wife to her husband Zach.

Tara was a hard worker who modeled with Sophia Models International, worked as an educational assistant with children with autism, and was about to be promoted to be a manager at a restaurant where she was a waitress.

Tara was very active and loved dancing, swimming, and being at her favorite summer spot, Clear Lake. Going to the Route 91 festival was an annual tradition for Tara and her husband. They would be there every year to celebrate their anniversary.

Tara was dedicated to her community, and if she had survived, her husband has no doubt that she would have done everything she could to help those who were victims of the Las Vegas shooting.

She was a very caring spirit who greeted everyone with a friendly face. I would like to extend my condolences to Tara Roe Smith's family and friends. Please know that the city of Las Vegas, the State of Nevada, and the whole country grieve with you.

#### REPEAL FEDERAL EXCISE TAX ON HEAVY TRUCKS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of a bill I have introduced, H.R. 2946, which would repeal the burdensome 12 percent Federal excise tax on heavy trucks, known as the FET.

It was first created to help fund World War I—that is right, World War I, 100 years ago. The antiquated FET is the highest excise tax levied by the Federal Government today. The financial and regulatory burdens created by the FET hurts truck retailers, drivers, and businesses across the country. It depresses the market for newer heavy-duty trucks, which are cleaner, more efficient, and everybody in government seems to be clamoring for them to be replaced for those reasons.

A repeal of this outdated legislation would seek to promote the use of more modern trucks on our roads—again, something government seems to want and demand. By incorporating this repeal effort into any future infrastructure funding measure, Congress can rebuild our Nation's crumbling road system while ensuring our commercial truck fleet is both cleaner and safer.

I urge my colleagues to support inclusion of this bipartisan bill and repeal the FET, which only hampers economic growth and discontinues truck replacement, which is what everybody seems to want.

#### BENEFITS OF TAX REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, when I last had the honor to host a Special Order, the House was debating the merits of tax reform, and in that debate, supporters of the tax reform promised higher wages, a stronger economy, greater opportunity, and shared prosperity.

Six months after President Trump signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act into law, the results are in, and we can now confidently say that the days of a weak and sluggish economy are behind us. America is again a rising Nation. America is again a Nation where families are able to keep more of what they

earn. America is growing and advancing to the economic prosperity that our workers and our businesses well deserve.

But the American people don't need us to tell them that because they are feeling the effects of tax reform every single day. Capital One, Wells Fargo, Waste Management, JetBlue, Comcast, American Airlines, Walmart, BB&T, and Nationwide Mutual Insurance are among the hundreds of businesses, large and small, across this land that have given pay raises and bonuses and 401(k) match increases to their hard-working employees because of the historic tax reform that we were able to achieve.

These bonuses are not going just to a lucky few, because the statistics are in as well. More than 4 million Americans, and counting, have already received tax reform bonuses. Thanks to tax reform, at least 95 utilities have lowered their rates, and that means that some 87 million Americans not only have more money in their pockets, they are paying lower electric bills and gas bills and water bills, and that really matters.

Additionally, unemployment is down and confidence is up. We are looking at 3.8 percent unemployment rate. It is the lowest it has been in nearly 20 years, and 90 percent of Americans are experiencing a higher take-home pay.

According to the Gallup Poll organization, nearly 7 in 10 Americans believe now is a good time to find a quality job, and they were not incorrect in that assumption. There are now more job openings in America than there are Americans seeking jobs. America is back.

For years, the previous administration attempted to control the American economy from Washington, but the results speak for themselves. The free enterprise system inevitably outperforms central planning because it places its confidence in the people instead of in the government.

The economic principles put in place by this Congress have had an immeasurable impact. It is continuing every day, and hardworking Americans are enjoying more of the fruits of their labor, industry is growing, and the Nation is becoming more confident as the economy strengthens.

For the remainder of this hour, Mr. Speaker, a number of Members of this Congress are going to address this same issue, and I would now yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for putting this Special Order together. It is very important.

Mr. Speaker, in the 1980s, it was known for big hair, big bangs—I know my sister had bangs about to here. I made that up. Maybe it was here—parachute pants, mullets, and all sorts of other things that we now recognize were awful ideas.

We have updated our thoughts, but we were still living with a Tax Code

from the 1980s, a Tax Code that was 32 years old, a Tax Code that simply made the United States uncompetitive in regard to other nations.

Mr. Speaker, if you think about it for just a minute, if we served hamburgers right here and, across the street, you had a place that served the exact same product and they sold it for half the price, how long would we be in business? How long would we still have a restaurant right here? It wouldn't exist. It would eventually go out of business because, across the street, they have the same product for half the price.

Mr. Speaker, the Tax Code of the United States was placing that burden, that penalty, or that uncompetitive nature on businesses in the United States. They were able to go out and invest in other countries and pay a fraction of the price that they were paying in the United States.

So we updated the Tax Code in December, as the gentleman, the previous speaker noted. Back in the 1980s, and—excuse me, the 1960s, just to give some metric for comparison—17 of the top global companies had headquarters right here in the United States. Yet, last year, it dropped down to just 6—just 6, because companies were going to other countries where they could get that lower rate.

And, as the gentleman noted, we have seen billions of dollars invested in companies invested in workers. We are seeing the lowest unemployment rate in years for women, for African Americans, for Hispanics—6.6 million jobs available today, one of the highest numbers we have seen in history in available jobs today. This is working.

Mr. Speaker, this is being complemented with regulatory relief. This is being complemented with removing or rescinding old regulations, updating and making it more efficient so we can compete on a global scale with countries around the world. The tax bill is working, and it is extraordinary the success that we are seeing.

For example, back in April, we saw the highest tax surplus in history for that month. I believe it was \$213 billion in surplus revenues collected. It is extraordinary growth we are seeing, and as the previous speaker noted, America is back. We are taking the handcuffs off of American businesses, allowing American employment opportunities to be available, allowing for better wages, better jobs, and better competition here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, back in my home State of Louisiana, we have seen companies like Spillway Sportsman, where I have spoken to Scott, the owner, expanding facilities and offering more services to customers. We have seen LHC Group, a healthcare company, raising wages, providing more in retirement benefits to their employees, and we have seen Gulf South Bank raising their minimum wage and investing in bonuses in their employees to ensure that those employees are reaping the benefits

from these changes in the Tax Code and the increased competitiveness in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I will say this again. The tax bill is working. You can look at black and white metrics. You can look at the statistics. You can look at the fundamental change in economic growth that is happening. And, most importantly, Mr. Speaker, you can see the increased wages. You can see the better employment opportunities that are being offered to American workers as opposed to investments going overseas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to another gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) of the Third District.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for allowing us to address "We, the people" regarding this very important topic.

Mr. Speaker, over the course of the past 500 days, this Congress has worked with President Trump to pass historic tax cuts and regulatory reform. As a result, this is the strongest economy we have seen in two decades.

Many of my colleagues across the aisle, whom I respect, continue to posture otherwise, ignoring the facts. They have dismissed our efforts as crumbs, saying that tax cuts are Armageddon. But outside of this Chamber, outside of the small bubble that is D.C., the real America exists and real Americans who get it.

People concerned with earning an honest living and providing for their families, because of tax reform, those families are seeing new jobs created. They are seeing real wage growth. They are seeing new investments in their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I travel throughout the district that I represent. I speak directly to the citizens that I serve. In Lafayette, Abbeville, New Iberia, Lake Charles, everywhere we go, there are real people telling real stories about how tax cuts are improving their lives.

Americans that I represent, they have shared their stories about how they are using their tax cut to pay bills, to save for retirement, or to buy new school clothes for the kids. Small business owners across south Louisiana have shared how they are expanding operations and investing in their employees. That is the real impact on families in Louisiana and across America.

This body spent months debating the merits of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. I and many of my colleagues projected more jobs, more investment, and a stronger economy. We were right. Those projections have become reality: nearly 3 million new jobs since President Trump was elected; 1 million new jobs since we passed historic tax cuts; unemployment at its lowest point in half a century; consumer confidence at a 17-year high; small business optimism at an all-time high; and real GDP growth projected at over 4 percent for 2018.

Let me share that I have read the Book of Revelation. This is no Armageddon. This is a historically strong economy fueled by tax cuts and regulatory reform.

Mr. Speaker, America is back. We are open for business, and Americans will continue to benefit from the pro-growth conservative policies of President Trump and this Republican Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I yield to the gentlewoman from Kansas (Ms. JENKINS).

Ms. JENKINS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and thank him for his leadership in leading this discussion tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor this evening to discuss the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. As a CPA, I knew that reforming our broken Tax Code would make us competitive in a global economy and would lead us to jobs and prosperity for the American people. I saw firsthand the old Tax Code was a nightmare to comply with, adding excessive time for companies and individuals alike to file.

□ 1945

Doubling the standard deduction and streamlining the alternative minimum tax are just two examples within the legislation to simplify the taxpayer experience for millions of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the rhetoric around here and in the press can get out of hand at times, so let's take a look back at some of the biggest claims about the bill and what the reality is.

One of the most common claims I have heard as a Representative from Kansas was that this act was simply the Kansas tax plan on steroids, but that was never the case. Where Kansas eliminated income taxes on certain businesses, the Federal act simply reduced taxes on all businesses at a comparable rate to other businesses. With the new Federal rates, all businesses, regardless of size, continue to pay Federal income taxes, just at a lower rate. In fact, the truth is, instead of breaking the bank, thanks to this bill, the State of Kansas is seeing new revenue to the tune of nearly \$140 million or more a year.

Mr. Speaker, another one of the most egregious claims was the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would raise taxes on the middle class. Not only was this claim debunked by fact checkers, here is what the reality is in my district.

A typical family of four in my district is seeing a Federal income tax cut of just over \$2,200. This is on top of bonuses paid and utility companies, like Westar Energy and Kansas City Power and Light Company, announcing they would lower utility rates as a result of this tax reform.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, there were claims made that companies would keep the benefits of tax reform and not use it to grow jobs or wages. I would like to share with you an example from

my district, which sets the record straight on this notion.

The Lawrence Paper Company, which employs hundreds of workers across three locations in Kansas and Nebraska, has recently committed to increasing their post-tax reform investment to \$13 million in equipment. The company's president attributes this increased investment as a direct result of the lower taxes and favorable business climate generated by the recently enacted tax reform.

Couple that fact with the same company's employees receiving hundreds of large bonuses that went toward recovering holiday expenses, paying down bills, or reinvesting in their local community, and my point is even more clear.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is putting more money in Kansans' pockets and creating a system that allows our businesses to compete in a global marketplace. I could not be more pleased that Kansans and Kansas businesses are doing their part to get my State and the national economy moving again.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her expertise and testimony.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD).

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to speak this evening about the positive effect the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has had back in Arkansas' First District. Major industries, businesses, and families are already experiencing financial relief and enjoy having a few more dollars in their pockets.

Agriculture is the number one industry in my district and in the State, adding around \$16 billion to the Arkansas economy each year. Considering this, it was imperative that we pass a tax reform package that brings relief to farmers and ensures the next generation will be able to transition into the industry. The old adage that farmers die land rich but cash poor presented a serious problem under the previous estate tax exemption.

Farming families often struggled to pass the business from one generation to the next. However, by doubling the estate tax exemption in H.R. 1, we are able to bring much-needed support to farming families as they cope with the loss of a loved one and a new generation takes over the farm.

Businesses in my district have also experienced savings from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that they passed along to their customers and employees. Because of the lowered corporate tax rate, Entergy Arkansas, which provides electricity to all of the counties in my district, reduced rates for residential and business customers.

Ryder truck rental, which has locations in Jonesboro and Stuttgart, provided a one-time bonus to eligible employees. In February, Walmart, which has several locations throughout the State, increased the starting wage rate

for all employees to \$11 an hour, expanded maternity and parental leave benefits, and provided a one-time cash bonus to eligible employees of up to \$1,000.

Most important are the savings Arkansas families will see from taking home more of their hard-earned paychecks. A middle-income family of four in Arkansas will see a tax cut of \$1,900. That is almost \$2,000 extra to spend at businesses throughout the State. I am proud to go home to my district and tell my constituents that I voted "yes" on the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act because Arkansas farmers, businesses, and families are already benefiting from this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Louisiana for the opportunity to speak tonight in the House Chamber on what the benefits of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has had across our country and, particularly, in the Second Congressional District of Arkansas.

Like for most Americans, Arkansans are actively benefiting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, signed by President Trump at the end of last year, through lower withholding rates—all Americans should check your check and look at the difference in withholding this year versus last year—a streamlined tax filing process, a doubled child tax credit, a doubled standard deduction, Mr. Speaker, that now says 9 out of 10 Arkansans living in the Second District can file a simple tax reform and not have to go through the paperwork of itemizing, and flexibility in tax advantaged savings for their kid's education has expanded to K through elementary and high school. This helps our families, Mr. Speaker.

I hear numerous examples from Arkansans and business people across the district of how they are seeing that benefit manifested besides the changes in their paycheck.

My friend, Mr. CRAWFORD, referenced Entergy Arkansas. All C corps that are utilities in this country are required to share the benefits of our tax cut directly with the households in their electricity bills and their gas bills. Those rates are falling directly proportionate with the reduction in tax cut rates to the point that Arkansans will save about \$20 a month on a typical electrical bill.

I had a woman write me just a few months ago, right after the law passed, saying that she checked her check in February on withholding, and she found that the change in withholding now paid for the health insurance premium that she is covering for her daughter. These are not crumbs, as alleged by certain leaders in Washington. These are dollars our families get to spend in a way that benefits them.

A local banker in my district announced \$500 bonuses for each of their 800 employees, Mr. Speaker. That is

real money, in addition to the tax savings. That executive at the bank said:

The tax reform has created the opportunity for us to reward our employees who are working hard each day to both serve our customers and enrich relationships in our communities.

Those are not crumbs, Mr. Speaker.

And to make a statement like calling you keeping more of your money crumbs, that just shows you how out of touch some political leaders are up here in the beltway.

Real families in Arkansas and across our country want to have more income for our families. Our businesses want more money to invest because if we invest money, we grow our companies faster. We add employees, and we boost the GDP. We are part of that American Dream that we are witnessing with the lowest unemployment rates in decades, the highest optimism in decades.

Arkansans and Americans should know that House Republicans are working hard on policies to complement the tax reform package to help them keep more of what they earn.

I commend my colleagues for the work that we have done to bring American families and businesses tax relief. For years to come, there will be benefits from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. It was a long wait for 30 years to get this change, but it is reminiscent, back in 1963, of President John Kennedy when he argued for tax cuts, stating the goal is to achieve the most prosperous, expanding economy. Exactly right, President Kennedy. House Republicans share that vision, and we have set a foundation for communities across the country to reap the benefits of their hard work and their contributions to our Nation.

These reforms are not only good for our families, they are necessary for faster economic growth.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague from Louisiana for hosting this very important discussion about the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. As has been mentioned many times in the last several presentations, there is no question that the tax reform plan passed in this Chamber and in the Senate and signed into law by President Trump is working.

Because of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the economy is taking a turn for a brighter and much more prosperous future. Americans are getting to keep more of their hard-earned paychecks. More jobs are being created, and wages are on the rise.

Since tax reform was signed into law, the good news keeps coming for hard-working Americans. American businesses are more empowered to invest in their workforces, expand their operations, and simply give back to their communities. In fact, more than 500 businesses, and counting, have increased wages, improved employee benefits, or awarded bonuses.

In Arkansas, the impact is very tangible. My friend from the Second District, FRENCH HILL, talked about what Entergy Arkansas has been able to do by providing energy customers across our State with \$466 million in credits towards the cost of heating and cooling their homes.

Families in my district—Arkansas' Third—are seeing their taxes go down by nearly \$2,000 on average, and Third District companies are benefiting Americans nationwide.

My friend from Arkansas, Mr. CRAWFORD, talked about Walmart. Walmart is headquartered in my district. It increased its starting hourly wage to \$11 for more than 1.5 million U.S. associates. The company also expanded parental leave benefits, provided a one-time cash bonus for eligible employees of up to \$1,000, and is now empowering its employees to obtain a college education. All of this made possible by something as simple as allowing companies, businesses, and individuals to keep a little more of their hard-earned money.

Tyson Foods in my district, America's market leader in protein production, headquartered in Springdale, is also using this bill to invest in its people. Tyson Foods provided a one-time bonus to more than 100,000 team members of between \$500 and \$1,000.

So you can see, Mr. Speaker, thanks to tax reform, there is, indeed, a greater optimism about the Nation's economic future.

This fact was confirmed by the Congressional Budget Office's annual baseline, which echoed this apparent optimism. As a direct result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, CBO expects that employment will rise, wages and income levels will increase, and potential output will grow. Now, who can be opposed to that?

Even more good news. Unemployment, as has been mentioned, is at an 18-year low, and CBO expects businesses will continue to invest in the economy and, over the next 11 years, create nearly 1 million new jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I was a proud supporter of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, and I am proud of the benefits it has brought to the American people. I look forward to witnessing its long-lasting benefits for America.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for hosting this. Also, it is an honor to follow my three colleagues from Arkansas.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the benefits of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, specifically in the Fourth District of Arkansas.

One of the greatest advantages that H.R. 1 provides residents of Arkansas' Fourth District is an increased standard deduction of \$12,000 for single filers and \$24,000 for joint filers.

In my district, 81.5 percent of residents choose the standard deduction

when filing their taxes, and they will now be taxed on a smaller portion of their income. In addition, the child tax credit has been doubled to \$2,000 and made partially refundable, a boost for low-income families. Those who itemize their deductions will find most of their previous options still available, including the interest deduction for most mortgages, capital gains deductions, and deductions for charitable contributions.

An overwhelming number of low- and middle-income Arkansans have benefited from the first major tax reform in 36 years. At the same time, these changes have simplified our complex tax laws and encouraged businesses of all sizes to invest in their communities.

□ 2000

Many have committed to increasing wages, paying bonuses to employees, and reinvesting in American jobs and infrastructure, as my colleagues have previously mentioned.

Businesses in Arkansas are thriving, and the biggest concern that I hear right now are where do they find labor. We have got a low unemployment rate and there is a huge competition for labor in my district.

H.R. 1 also maintained the Federal historic tax credit that was originally championed by Ronald Reagan. Cities, like my hometown of Hot Springs, have relied on the historic tax credit to revitalize downtowns and create jobs.

This tax credit has been used to refurbish, revitalize, and reinvigorate properties and communities across the Fourth District of Arkansas and across the country. This not only brings economic prosperity back to these towns and back to these historic areas, but it allows us to keep our history alive for future generations.

Passage of tax cuts and the continuation of the Historic Tax Credit will continue to propel the economy of Arkansas and the country forward. I am proud to have supported it and proud to stand up with my colleagues from The Natural State and around the country to praise its benefits.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for putting this together tonight.

Mr. Speaker, Iowa's economy is humming, paychecks are growing, employers are hiring and investing, unemployment is low.

Not too long ago, during National Small Business Week, I visited with the Urbandale Chamber of Commerce to talk about the benefits of the new Tax Code. A small businessowner told me: "When the new income tax calculations came out, my employees all asked why their paychecks were bigger."

The businessowner told them it was because of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. They thought there was a mistake.

But, no, this is real, and workers are feeling the benefits of the tax relief law.

A constituent from the Des Moines metro area called the office one day to share with us that his monthly income had gone up \$300 because of tax relief. That is real money to Iowans.

A resident of Council Bluffs shared he was receiving over \$100 more in each paycheck, which he and his wife are using to make their car payments. It is helping Iowans.

A small brewery in Glenwood, Iowa, in Mills County called Keg Creek is expanding their operations and investing in new equipment as they grow.

A manager at Jethro's BBQ in western Des Moines said: "Our employees are bringing home more money. Everyone across the board is taking home more money. I can't be more clear about that."

He continued: "It is helping the people that work for us."

Mr. Speaker, the new tax law is helping people across the Third District, throughout all of Iowa, and the country. We see this reflected in data and we just heard it through testimonials.

Since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was passed, 1 million jobs, we have heard, have been created; unemployment is at the lowest rate in 50 years; and for the first time in 17 years, two-thirds of Americans say it is a good time to find a quality job.

Consumer confidence is the highest it has been in nearly 2 decades. Compensation increases for workers at small businesses are at the highest level in 20 years. Average hourly and weekly earnings are 3.4 percent higher than this time a year ago.

We hear the statistics, because the evidence is clear, and we hear the voices of our constituents telling us this as well.

Our pro-growth policies, tax relief, and commonsense regulatory reform are working. I look forward to seeing our economy continue to grow and flourish and to see American workers and their families continue to thrive.

Allowing workers to keep more of their hard-earned dollars is simply the right thing. And when you do the right thing, good things happen. Good things are happening in Iowa because of this tax relief.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my friend from Louisiana, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss how the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is helping families and businesses in my home State of Kansas and throughout our country.

Since Republicans in Congress and the President enacted tax reform, 400 companies have announced \$4 billion in bonuses and investments, impacting 4 million workers.

In my community, Spirit AeroSystems announced new invest-

ments in training and technology. Fidelity Bank announced \$1,500 bonuses for its 400 Wichita area employees. Cox Communications announced up to \$2,000 bonuses for its 900 area employees.

Recently, small businessowner Bob Aldrich of railroad car parts supplier, Wichita Railway Services, gave his employees \$3,000 to \$6,000 bonuses, the largest in the country, thanks to the new law.

In addition to the bonuses and the new jobs being created, 90 percent of Americans began seeing more monthly take-home pay in February.

For Kansans, that meant a middle class family of four will see a tax cut of nearly \$2,300.

These numbers are not crumbs. No, they are not crumbs at all for millions of families across the country. And despite those doomsday predictions, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is already boosting our economy.

Just last week, the unemployment rate fell again to 3.8 percent, the lowest in 18 years. And when families and businesses file next year under the new Tax Code, hardworking Americans will keep even more of their money.

In fact, Wichita tax accountant Archie Macias analyzed his clients' 2017 tax returns and found that approximately 95 percent of his clients will pay less in taxes next year due to the new law.

These numbers are staggering. But behind all of these statistics are people. Whether it is a small general aviation parts manufacturer in Newton or a wheat farmer in Pratt, Kansans from all backgrounds and in all sectors are seeing growth in our economy once again.

Republicans are delivering on our promise to cut taxes and cut regulations, and I look forward to continuing our pro-growth agenda to help American workers and their families.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and all my colleagues who have participated tonight in this Special Order.

I have spoken quite a bit, we all have, about the national benefits of tax reform, because I think the wage increases and the job creation and the business investment and the consumer confidence should not be ignored, and I am so grateful that has been highlighted tonight. But I also want to talk about what tax reform means to our folks back home in Louisiana and in my Fourth Congressional District.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce predicted that enacting the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would lead to the creation of more than 13,000 jobs in Louisiana and effectively give middle class families in our State a raise of roughly \$2,000. But I would like to highlight the benefits the U.S. Chamber specifically predicted for my constituents in the 15 parishes, or counties as they are known everywhere else in the country, in northwestern and west Louisiana. That is my district.

We have over 53,000 taxpayers in the Fourth District of Louisiana that will be able to claim a larger child tax credit, just by one example. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act increased the child tax credit from \$1,000 per child to \$1,600 per child.

Nearly 50,000 taxpayers in the Fourth Congressional District derive their income from small businesses, and we know the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act reduces taxes for small businessowners. Everyone ultimately will benefit from that.

For small businessowners, tax reform implements a new, lower, 9 percent tax rate on the first \$75,000 of net business income for owners earning less than \$150,000. Tax reform reduces taxes on small business investment overall by creating a new 25 percent small business tax rate.

Over 4,000 taxpayers that used to have to pay the alternative minimum tax will no longer have to do that. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, as we know, eliminated the AMT.

Even the stress that comes from filing taxes is now going to be reduced. What used to take many, many hours for most Americans has now been reduced substantially.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act doubled the standard deduction, meaning that many taxpayers will have much simpler returns to fill out now every year and could potentially even file their returns on a document the size of a postcard. Yes, it is true.

And 6 months after enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the good news just keeps coming in. We can scarcely keep up with all the happy headlines that have come out of this. That is exactly what we hoped, exactly what we predicted, and it is all coming to pass.

But rather than just talking about the sum of the benefits, I would like to talk about a specific success story, because when we relate this to real people and what it means to real, average, everyday, hardworking Americans, that is where we understand the real benefit.

I want to talk about the success story of Canal Coffee shops, owned and operated by Bossier City native Rodrick James.

Starting in 2016, Mr. James and Priscilla Mayfield opened their anchor store in downtown Kinder, Louisiana, and quickly saw success in the coffee shop and light lunch business model.

Remarkably, Mr. James built his business from the ground up without taking a small business loan.

He expanded his business to include shops in Oberlin and Shreveport, Louisiana. And now with the implementation of pro-growth policies, Mr. James has announced that he plans to open a fourth and then a fifth store in the very near future.

The self-described entrepreneur is anxious to make a difference, and he said: "The latest tax reform bill will definitely be good for me. I am growing"—my business is growing—"and

this tax relief will help me continue that growth.”

He continued: “I pay my employees well already, but there is a lot I can do to grow faster with the extra money.”

See, our district is full of small businessowners like Rodrick James. They are working long hours. They are sacrificing. They are playing by the rules. They are giving their all to achieve their own version of the American Dream.

In fact, that is how we define the American Dream. If you are willing to sacrifice, you are willing to work hard, you are willing to play by the rules, you ought to be able to make a better life for yourself and your family, for your children that come after you, and now we are enabling that again.

This Congress has delivered a fairer, simpler Tax Code that has allowed small businessowners, just like Rodrick, to keep more of their hard-earned dollars and reinvest in their employees, businesses, and community.

Mr. James served our Nation in the U.S. Army for 8 years before becoming a businessowner, and now he strives to remain community-focused. He has donated over \$7,000 to students in our area, and as his business continues to grow, we are certain he is going to continue to sow those good seeds back into the community.

His story is truly inspiring. It embodies the essence of what it means to be an American. I am proud to represent him and his business right here in this Congress.

All around the Fourth District, throughout Louisiana, and every corner of our great Nation, you can find remarkable people who share Mr. James’ experience. Their dreams, that they work hard every day to achieve, can become even bigger with tax reform. This is a big thing for the country.

As my colleagues have said and reiterated here tonight, Mr. Speaker, America is back, and we are humbled to have been a part of it.

I am grateful to all my colleagues who participated in this Special Order this evening. For all the reasons we have articulated, we just want to highlight, once again, that this is an important and proud moment for our Nation, and we are all truly grateful to have been a part of this history.

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

#### ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana). 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, so we hear today from the Mueller investigation, as he was appointed by a man named Rosenstein that we now know was completely disqualified from being able to select or name a special counsel

for a number of reasons. For one thing, he would be a witness, because one of the issues was did President Trump obstruct justice when he fired Comey. And the President relied totally, or largely, on the memo that was prepared by Deputy Attorney General Rosenstein. He would be a material witness.

You can’t be involved in an investigation if you are a material witness.

Rosenstein, as it would happen, also had worked with a guy named Mueller and Weissman when they were working on an investigation into Russia’s illegal efforts to get U.S. uranium. And, in fact, they kind of had to jointly and severally put the quash on information about that investigation, because if they didn’t, then the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S., CFIUS, including Hillary Clinton, would not have been able to vote to allow the sale of uranium that would end up in Russia’s hands. And if that sale hadn’t gone through, there is no question all those stockholders that benefitted would not have been so anxious to put \$145 million in the Clinton Foundation and probably Russia wouldn’t have been as quick to pay \$500,000 for a speech from former President Clinton.

□ 2015

But there are all kinds of implications there. Of course, we know from previous special counsels from the Department of Justice, all of them, until Rosenstein and Mueller, made a thorough effort to select lawyers and investigating officers who appeared to have no political bias going in.

What did Mueller do? He specifically went for the people that loved Hillary Clinton and hated Donald Trump, went out of his way to do that.

Some have complained, well, Weissmann has a history of putting innocent people out of work, destroying lives, not only making them unemployed, but making them unemployable and, as the Supreme Court has said, all for things that were not even crimes. That doesn’t seem to deter him, just as it has never deterred Robert Mueller from destroying people’s lives, people of integrity, honest, upstanding people, whether it was Ted Stevens—heck, Colin Powell, one of the previous Cabinet members, decorated military man, had nothing but just accolades to say about Ted Stevens and what an honorable, honest, upright man he was.

And the Mueller FBI framed him. They hid information that not only would have raised a reasonable doubt that showed unequivocally he was not guilty of having a gift of hundreds of thousands of dollars of addition to his cabin because not only did he pay for it, he paid about 20 percent more than the value because, as he had said before: I have to go above and beyond just to keep people at bay who might want to come after me. I have got to keep my nose so clean.

Yet I guess it could be argued, well, maybe Mueller didn’t know that the FBI framed Ted Stevens and convicted him immediately before his election. Well, there is no question he would have known about it as the FBI agent who was singled out by another FBI agent as having engaged in the malicious prosecution, the hiding of evidence, the failure to produce evidence that they had that was exculpatory.

Well, we know that the FBI agent that signed the whistleblowing affidavit, he was driven out of the FBI; and the one that there is evidence under oath that she framed Ted Stevens, she continued to work in the Mueller FBI, which is kind of like Mueller when he was in Boston.

As far as I know, there is no direct evidence that Mueller knew that his FBI agents in Boston were framing Whitey Bulger’s competition, but he certainly had to have known that those four people were innocent when he kept putting pressure on the parole board not to release those innocent people, which I guess is another reason it cost taxpayers \$100 million to the two individuals and then the two families of the two people who died in prison.

Or Curt Weldon, that was the Mueller FBI. I kept wondering my freshman term, Curt would come to this microphone right here—and maybe that should be a warning to me: if you make Mueller mad, he destroys your life. But somebody’s got to stand up to a mean-spirited bully like Robert Mueller. If everybody is afraid of a guy like that, then, I mean, we are Third World governments.

But I kept thinking, you know, Curt Weldon keeps saying the FBI had information before 9/11, they could have done things to stop it, and he kept raising serious questions. I thought Mueller has surely got to answer these. And, yes, I know he had only come to the FBI right before 9/11, so chances are he was not implicated because of his recent arrival as FBI Director before 9/11. But surely he has got to respond somehow. These are serious allegations Curt Weldon was making.

Well, he ultimately did respond. The FBI did a raid on Curt Weldon’s adult daughter’s lawyer office before, I think it was around 6 a.m., and, amazingly, the only people who knew were FBI; and yet all of the media was there to witness the raid, on television, newspaper, radio. They all showed up.

And they are not the only ones to whom it was leaked, because protestors showed up immediately at Curt Weldon’s office accusing him of crimes, caught red-handed, stuff like that. That was 2 weeks before his election that he narrowly lost.

Apparently, that is how Mueller responds.

You know, with all the complaints about bullies these days, you would think that adults in Congress would say: Do you know what? We don’t want adult bullies either. We don’t want to

give adults the power, unlimited, unbridled power, to just go after anybody they want any time they want.

Manafort doesn't seem like somebody I'd ever want to hang out with, but, for heaven's sake, to knock down his door in the wee hours, drag him out of bed at gunpoint, when you just want to do a search—in fact, it would have been better, from a law enforcement standpoint, if they had done the raid when no one was home. But it wasn't about finding something; it was about raw, sheer intimidation.

So what do we hear in the way of raw, sheer intimidation from the Mueller cartel? Well, now we are told that a message that Manafort sent to a partner, somebody he did business with, that that was a crime. It is all about threatening people. It is all about bullying and scaring people.

And what authority is it that Mueller has? Well, that's interesting, because he doesn't want to produce that document. Congress has asked for it. We have absolute authority, and if we were doing our job, we would stop the Mueller investigation, pass an immediate law that not one penny could be spent without committing a crime on any investigation Mueller is undertaking until he shows us what authority he has.

You can't just give somebody unbridled authority, and then he doesn't even have to report to anybody unless it is the person who was disqualified that appointed him to be special counsel when he, himself, should have been disqualified. If he had had any decency or ethics about him he would have said: "Do you know what? This is going to involve Russia. I was involved in the Russia investigation. I was FBI Director and, actually, there are some touchy issues there I was involved in, and I could be a witness because, you know, actually, the truth is we closed up information so that the sale could go through that Russia would get our uranium, and then Hillary Clinton and the Clinton Foundation get \$145 million. So, yeah, I was really involved in that."

The last people who ought to be involved in an investigation now as special counsel about Russia would be Robert Mueller, Weissmann, and Rosenstein, but there they are, back together, investigating, while the statute of limitations is running out on any potential crime they may have committed that should be investigated by a second special counsel.

I have been saying this for a year now: We need a second special counsel. This is serious stuff, and people across the country, even some Democratic friends of mine, are realizing: Wait a minute. Trump's not getting the same treatment that Hillary Clinton got. It is pretty clear there are two different standards of justice.

Some people who care about justice—and, yeah, they are politically involved, but they care about righteousness and justice—don't want to see us

go into being a Third World banana republic, which it appears to much of the world we have moved into becoming.

This latest allegation Mueller throws out about tampering with a witness, well, you know, under section 1512: If you kill or attempt to kill somebody, it might be a witness—nope, that doesn't apply.

Or if you use physical force or threat of physical force—no, that didn't apply.

Cause or induce a person to withhold testimony—no, didn't do any of that.

Didn't hinder, delay, prevent communication—nope.

Let's see. Well, did he knowingly use intimidation, threats, or corruptly persuade? No. No, that really didn't apply.

All right. How about whoever corruptly alters, destroys, mutilates? No, he didn't do any of that.

So how about obstructs or influences or impedes any official proceeding? No, really didn't do that, didn't attempt to do so.

Or intentionally harasses another person, thereby hinders, delays, prevents, or dissuades anyone from attending or testifying—nope, that didn't happen.

Reporting to law enforcement—nope, that didn't happen. He didn't even turn the message over to the FBI.

Arresting or seeking to arrest—nope. Now, Mueller may be involved in these, but it doesn't sound like Manafort is.

Causing a criminal prosecution—no, none of those apply. Oh, well, maybe. Oh, that is an affirmative defense.

You know, there is something Mueller's good at: scare people, throw out highbrow allegations just trying to intimidate.

It is like the Federal judge said, Mueller's folks don't care, and Mueller doesn't care about Manafort, anything that happened 20 years ago. We have seen it throughout Mueller's history. He finds somebody, whether it is Steven Hatfill, Ted Stevens, Curt Weldon, you know, people who got put in jail for crimes Whitey Bulger was involved in, though he was their FBI informant. I mean, he finds people he dislikes, and then he goes about trying to find a crime that he can pin on them.

And even if they are not really guilty, he is fine with keeping people in prison for crimes they didn't commit if he thinks they are not good people, he doesn't like them. That is how he could tell President Bush that he was 100 percent certain Dr. Steven Hatfill was the guy that was the anthrax killer. He didn't like him. No evidence—none, zero—yet they destroyed the guy's life.

So it cost taxpayers—Mueller's actions, other people's actions in Boston—\$100 million for the way he destroyed Steven Hatfill's life, another \$6 million or so payout. You know, he leaves a terrible wake of devastation, lives wrecked, and he doesn't care.

The one thing he is consistent in saying is: I don't owe anybody an apology for anything I have done.

Yeah, it is the way bullies are.

Well, we have got another problem here in the House. We had an IT worker named Imran Awan, who worked for between 40 and 50 of my Democratic colleagues. Now, he sent, apparently, over \$100,000 back to Pakistan where he still has family, and he got that from a loan here in the U.S., and he is charged with making a false statement to get the loan.

Yet that is a fraction of what we find from just the reporting of Luke Rosiak, the Daily Caller, this article from October 3, 2017. Unfortunately, the only thing they have indicted Mr. Awan for is basically making a false statement to get a loan, things related to that. But there are dozens and dozens of felonies in which he is implicated from his work here on Capitol Hill.

□ 2030

This article says: "A now-indicted IT aide to various House Democrats was sending money and gifts to government officials in Pakistan and received protection from the Pakistani police, multiple relatives claim."

"A Democratic aide also said Imran Awan personally bragged to him that he could have people tortured in Pakistan. Awan's lawyer acknowledged that he was sending money to a member of the Faisalabad police department, but said there was a good explanation."

"The relatives said Awan and his brothers were also sending IT equipment, such as iPhones, to the country during the same period in which fraudulent purchase orders"—and by the way, from what we have seen, there were clearly dozens of fraudulent purchase orders.

Say, for example, an iPad cost \$799 and Awan puts down it is \$499 as a cost, maybe \$300 for an insurance policy or something, but \$499, that means it is under the \$500 limit for things that do not have to be kept in inventory. So, as long as Awan kept prices on these invoices below \$500, he didn't have to have a listing of all of the equipment.

So he could keep buying iPads, iPhones, and all of these kinds of things for different Members of Congress' offices, and there is no record kept of where those items are. They don't record the serial numbers or anything, as long as it is \$499. The trouble for Mr. Awan is, every time he put \$499 on one invoice for something that costs \$799, it is a Federal felony, and he is implicated in dozens of these. The evidence abounds.

Yet some of us had an informal hearing and heard testimony about this matter, and he was bragging to people about all of the iPhones and iPads he was sending to Pakistan to the police there, to intelligence friends there, these kinds of things. And because he listed them at \$499, they are not on an inventory so they don't have to be written off when they disappear. That is pretty handy.

But the FBI has had opportunities to have those invoices presented to them.

And each time they have instructed: Don't bring any of those documents. We don't want to see any of that. We just want to talk to you. And as I understand, even this week, they continued to report—the FBI investigating—that, yeah, we still found no evidence of anything other than this false statement on a loan. Why? Because they have instructed: We don't want to see the documents that prove those cases.

They are readily available for anybody, any Federal officer who wants to see them, but they don't want to see them. So they can keep reporting to the new U.S. attorney that there is no evidence. No, there is just nothing there. They can tell the Attorney General, yeah, we have looked into it, and there is nothing there.

And yet we hear from the reporter, he continues to talk to the witnesses—Luke Rosiak—and it was 80 percent of the witnesses that have personal information about the crimes the Awan cartel—crime family, whatever you want to call it—have committed, was 80 percent; now between 70 and 80 percent of those witnesses have never been interviewed by the FBI.

That way they can still report to the new U.S. attorney, to the Attorney General; we looked into it. There is nothing there. There is no evidence. Yeah, because you don't want to look at it. It abounds. And then when we hear that Mr. Awan is spreading the word among his friends from Pakistan that: I have just got to get this deal done and work out a plea where I don't get jail time, and I am already assured I will be able to work back on the Hill.

I was staggered to find out when we took testimony that actually about 3 to 9 months of every year for the last 13 or 14 years that Mr. Awan has been doing work as a computer technician for 40 to 50 Democrats here on the Hill, that he had never had a background check, but 3 to 9 months out of each year he was in Pakistan, and he was using the Pakistani internet to work on three or four dozen Members of Congress' computer systems.

We also learned that, at one point, they put over 40 Members of Congress' data on one server so that anybody that Awan wanted to could access the server and get information on all of these other people. And what happened? Well, that server with that serial number has disappeared, but the FBI has no interest whatsoever—at least so far—in investigating what happened to the server on which Awan put 40-plus Members of Congress' data.

One, we do know some of the files that existed. We don't know what were in the files, but Awan had actually organized files that had Members of Congress' emails in them. Well, gee, why would Awan want to take Members of Congress' emails and put them in one file? That sure would make it easy if you were going to transfer somebody's emails to somebody else. You just put them all in a file. Put them on one server that lots of people have access to.

It is phenomenal the kind of breach that has occurred on the Hill. There are two kinds of justices, and it breaks my heart. There is the Hillary Clinton kind of investigation, and there is the Donald Trump investigation.

This is really tragic. So taxpayers are paying for Imran Awan's lawyer because he says he is destitute. Yet he sent \$100,000 or more over to Pakistan in one transaction, and we know that he has property listed in his bankruptcy. We know that he was in business, took a loan from a guy from Pakistan who has known ties to Hezbollah, and they owed him money.

We can't seem to get the FBI interested in that. There are too many hold-overs, apparently, from Mueller's day, and Comey's day. We need to know what was compromised.

And I don't care who the person works for, congressional computers should not be serviced from Pakistan. From information and belief, folks that should know, they tell me Pakistan would be one of the last places you would want somebody getting into congressional computer systems.

He said: Well, what difference does it make? It is just emails and calendars. Well, there are people that would pay a lot of money to have all of the emails from a Member of Congress. We just need the FBI more interested.

Again, I understand, the last guy that started making charges talking about FBI's lack of duty, he ended up being defeated by the FBI raid on his office and his daughter's office 2 weeks before the election. I understand, but somebody has got to stand up and say: Right is right. Wrong is wrong.

There are so many FBI agents that have given their lives, day after day, not making the kind of money they could elsewhere, but enforcing the law. And to have people like Mueller and Comey come along and put a blot on the reputation they poured their honest lives into is a travesty. And the only way we remove the blots is to call out those and make them responsible for the damage that they have done. And it is not happening.

Anyway, I realize I am running out of time. Luke Rosiak has great information here. He has done so much more investigation than the FBI has. I know there are a lot of FBI agents that I know personally that could take this case.

I mean, just not listing a piece of property in your forms here that you have to file, the financial disclosure, could be a crime if you do it intentionally. Sometimes you forget, but for heaven's sake, he didn't forget when he filed bankruptcy. He has got property. He has got all kinds of things that he has never listed, and those are the kinds of things that are important when people are servicing congressional computers. People need to know.

We need people that will be honest enough not to lie to the U.S. attorney and not to lie to the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General—I don't

guess it matters to them—but for other people who are honest and trying to follow and enforce the law and the Constitution as their oath requires.

We need a second special counsel. We need to investigate Rosenstein, Mueller, Comey, and Weissmann. And we need somebody assigned to the Awan case that will protect Congress from further breaches and from the Awan crime family for the future.

Now, today, there was a continuance filed moving Awan's hearing from this Thursday to July 3. It sounds like they are trying to do just what Awan has been bragging, that he is going to get a deal. It is not going to say anything about all of the breaches of security, all of the felonies committed in the forms that he filed, none of that. And so he is telling people—at least he has assured people—he can come right back and start servicing dozens of Members' computers on the Hill again. For heaven's sake, we need somebody in the FBI to step up and do their job.

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

#### AFFORDABLE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 30 minutes.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government became heavily involved in the Nation's postsecondary education system when Congress passed the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Over time, well-intentioned but misdirected policies and requirements have put special interests ahead of students' interests. It is time to develop a system designed to support students in completing an affordable postsecondary education that will prepare them to enter the workforce with the skills they need for lifelong success.

The Education and the Workforce Committee is moving us in that direction, Mr. Speaker, by passing last December the PROSPER Act. The PROSPER Act, the word "PROSPER" stands for: Promoting Real Opportunity, Success, and Prosperity through Education Reform.

□ 2045

It is a really apt title for what it is that the committee is proposing. I emphasize this is a work of the Education and the Workforce Committee and the 23 Republican Members who are on that committee.

What the PROSPER Act does is it expands student access to higher education in many different ways:

It allows students to use Federal student aid, including Pell grants, for shorter term programs that will help students get into the workforce more quickly.

It expands the availability of industry-led earn-and-learn programs that lead to high-wage, high-skill, and high-demand careers.

It improves early awareness of post-secondary Federal financial aid options for students in high school.

It makes the application for Federal student aid easier for middle class families by streamlining the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, or FAFSA, making the FAFSA available on a mobile application and ensuring both the app and the online form are consumer tested, clear, and easy to use. We hear from parents all the time about how difficult the FAFSA is to complete.

It repeals unfair requirements that limit low-income students' access to career-focused institutions.

It supports at-risk and minority students by reforming the TRIO programs to better evaluate the effectiveness of these programs, expand access to these programs for students, and encourage institutions to create programs using evidence-based innovations like P4Success.

The PROSPER Act improves student aid in the following ways: simplifying student aid into one grant program, one loan program, and one workstudy program to ease confusion for students who are deciding the best options available to pay for their college educations.

Let me give you an example, Mr. Speaker, of the complications of the loan programs as they currently exist. There are six different loan programs, nine repayment options, and 32 deferment and forbearance options. What has that gotten us? It has gotten students \$1.4 trillion into debt. We find that unacceptable, and PROSPER will help change that.

We give a Pell grant bonus to recipients who enroll in the number of credits necessary to complete their education in what is considered on time. That will vary: for students in community colleges, 2 years; and for students in a baccalaureate program, 4 years.

We add \$14.5 billion back into students' pockets by eliminating hidden origination fees on Federal student loans that add unnecessary costs to college.

Mr. Speaker, I talk every day to Members who have been misled by colleges and universities in their districts about what PROSPER does. Many well-meaning, I am sure, administrators and college presidents are calling Members and saying: The PROSPER Act cuts financial aid for students.

Mr. Speaker, it does nothing of the sort. Because of the way we restructure the loan programs, however, it does

save the taxpayers, right now, based on CBO's score, \$15 billion. However, it makes available to students 12 million more dollars just in financial aid, not to count what we are talking about in the \$14.5 billion in origination fees.

By providing access to a new ONE Loan with reasonable loan limits and creating an easily accessible income-based repayment option, it offers an affordable monthly payment option to all borrowers, and it caps interest accrual. This is something else that the schools misunderstand. We do help the students with their loan programs not while they are in school, but when they are out of school.

Many people have misunderstood the legislation and the wording in the PROSPER Act, so I have encouraged my colleagues to share with me the concerns they hear from colleges and universities so we can make sure that what they are being told are the facts and not either a misunderstanding of the legislation, because people aren't used to reading the legislation, or an out-and-out fabrication of what is in the bill.

We reward the institutions in the workstudy program by helping the most vulnerable students complete their education and expand the ability of students to receive Federal workstudy dollars while gaining valuable work experience in a field of their choice.

Mr. Speaker, I have been in education for a long, long time. I know 40-some years ago we had studies that showed that students who participated in the workstudy program made better grades, made better use of their time, graduated at a higher rate, and were much more likely to get a job after graduation. What we do is we actually double the amount of money in the workstudy program and allow a portion of that money to be used by students in an industry- and institution-approved program in the private sector.

We all know that internships often turn into jobs, and we know it is much more likely that a student would get a job in the private sector if he or she is able to do an internship and workstudy funds can be used to cover those internships.

Another thing that the PROSPER Act does is it reimagines how institutions best serve students in these ways, providing students access to new providers of postsecondary education by allowing those providers to partner with traditional colleges and universities for up to 100 percent of a student's educational program.

We are living in a vastly changing world with all types of opportunities available now to students to gain an education and to gain the skills they need. We need to stop living in the 16th century, as much of education is doing in this country, and come up to speed with what is available to us through technology.

We, in the PROSPER Act, encourage competency-based education by cre-

ating a clear pathway for competency-based education programs to be eligible for Federal student aid to help students attain a less costly degree based on their own learning rather than time spent in a seat.

Mr. Speaker, when I taught many years ago at Appalachian State University, at Mayland Community College, and at Caldwell Community College, I often encouraged students to participate in activities outside the classroom because so much impressive learning can go on outside of sitting in a seat listening to a teacher lecturing. We need to do more of that.

Students, again, have access to so many opportunities where they could be deemed proficient in an area and be able to get credit for that which would speed up their earning a degree.

We repeal the antiquated and rigid definition of distance education making it possible for institutions to develop more creative methods of delivering postsecondary education.

We allow, through the PROSPER Act, minority-serving institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities to use grant funds for certain initiatives such as pay for success, dual enrollment, and the development of career-centered programs.

It is time, again, Mr. Speaker, for us to acknowledge that there are many, many opportunities out there for students to gain the skills that they need to be able to be certified and be able to get the credentials that they need to lead a successful life in our country, and what we are doing with the PROSPER Act is advancing those opportunities.

I want to quote from an article that was recently published that encourages the passage of the PROSPER Act. The article was written by Rachele Peterson, who is the policy director at the National Association of Scholars, and I am going to give a few quotes from that article.

She says: "It has been 53 years since President Lyndon Johnson signed the Higher Education Act into law, and 10 years since it was reauthorized, under President Obama. Over the years, the law—which touches nearly every aspect of higher education—has turned into a special interest bonanza. It shields traditional colleges from marketplace competition, weaves a labyrinthine web of student aid options, packs on the pork, and in the last administration served as a pretext for the Department of Education to invent politically charged regulations."

I couldn't have said it better myself, Mr. Speaker.

She goes on to say: "The PROSPER Act . . . would streamline Federal programs, relax burdensome regulations, forbid the Secretary of Education from acting outside the scope of the law, and protect the key principles of free speech and religious freedom."

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to get a package of legislation that would do all of those things, but she goes on: "Today,

my organization, the National Association of Scholars, released a top-to-bottom review of the PROSPER Act, concluding that it represents the best opportunity to reform higher education in decades. With a few tweaks, the PROSPER Act should be passed at once. Two especially important areas—Federal student aid reform and protections for freedom of speech and association—show why.”

I am very, very grateful to the National Association of Scholars and Rachelle Peterson for her kind words about the PROSPER Act.

She goes on to say: “Currently, Federal student aid is a complicated system that encourages students to take on unmanageable debt and incentivizes colleges to raise tuition.”

She mentions the different loan programs, grants, and ways to get loans forgiven. She talks about the PROSPER Act simplifying Federal student aid, reining in costs, and making it easier for students to see their options.

She goes on to say: “PROSPER also gives colleges ‘skin in the game’ by making them financial stakeholders in students’ success. Individual programs whose students have low loan repayment rates would become ineligible for accepting Federal student loans, forcing these low-performing programs either to improve their quality or to lower their costs. When students drop out, colleges would become liable to repay a portion of the students’ Federal aid, creating an incentive to adopt high admissions standards.”

She goes on to say: “. . . the PROSPER Act does a remarkable job of cutting bureaucratic overgrowth to return Federal student aid to its core purpose: helping students who are prepared for college find ways to afford it. . . .”

□ 2100

She goes on and on. I am not going to continue to quote from her, but I include in the RECORD this material so that every person reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD has an opportunity to read her excellent article.

[From The Hill, May 23, 2018]

CONGRESS, PASS THE PROSPER ACT FOR  
FEDERAL STUDENT AID REFORM

(By Rochelle Peterson)

It has been 53 years since President Lyndon Johnson signed the Higher Education Act into law, and 10 years since it was reauthorized, under President Obama. Over the years, the law—which touches nearly every aspect of higher education—has turned into a special interest bonanza. It shields traditional colleges from marketplace competition, weaves a labyrinthine web of student aid options, packs on the pork, and in the last administration served as a pretext for the Department of Education to invent politically charged regulations.

The PROSPER Act, introduced in December by Rep. Virginia Foxx (R-N.C.), would reauthorize the Higher Education Act and clean up the mess it has become. The bill would streamline federal programs, relax burdensome regulations, forbid the Secretary of Education from acting outside the scope of the law, and protect the key principles of free speech and religious freedom.

Today, my organization, the National Association of Scholars released a top-to-bottom review of the PROSPER Act, concluding that it represents the best opportunity to reform higher education in decades. With a few tweaks, the PROSPER Act should be passed at once. Two especially important areas—federal student aid reform and protections for freedom of speech and association—show why.

Currently, federal student aid is a complicated system that encourages students to take on unmanageable debt and incentivizes colleges to raise tuition. The system has six loan programs, numerous grants, and some four dozen options for paying off or getting loans forgiven.

The PROSPER Act simplifies federal student aid, reining in costs and making it easier for students to see their options. It caps the amount of money parents and students can borrow from the federal government. It streamlines federal student aid into a single loan program, a single grant program, and a single repayment program. It eliminates special interest projects, such as public service loan forgiveness, which privileged government employees by forgiving their loans after 10 years of payments.

PROSPER also gives colleges “skin in the game” by making them financial stakeholders in students’ success. Individual programs whose students have low loan repayment rates would become ineligible for accepting federal student loans, forcing these low-performing programs either to improve their quality or to lower their costs. When students drop out, colleges would become liable to repay a portion of the students’ federal aid, creating an incentive to adopt high admissions standards.

The bill misses some important elements of student aid reform, such as making income-share agreements enforceable and requiring colleges to spend a minimum percentage of endowment income. It also maintains the Department of Education’s monopoly on government student aid, rather than transferring financial authority to the states.

But overall, the PROSPER Act does a remarkable job of cutting bureaucratic overgrowth to return federal student aid to its core purpose: helping students who are prepared for college find ways to afford it, without driving up costs.

The PROSPER Act also takes an important stand for freedom of speech and association, principles that colleges have recently given scant attention. The Act prevents colleges from discriminating against religious student groups by denying them official recognition and other standard benefits, such as access to campus facilities. And it protects the rights of religious institutions to govern themselves in a manner consistent with their religious missions.

The PROSPER Act also addresses the need for free speech on campus, although its policy changes, while laudable, need to be shored up. Currently, many colleges designate “free speech zones” as the only places students and faculty can engage in public speech. In response, the PROSPER Act offers the “sense of Congress” that free speech zones are “inherently at odds” with the First Amendment—a principled though legally unenforceable statement.

A key amendment by Rep. Tom Garrett (R-Va.) requires colleges and universities to disclose any speech codes, providing sunlight that will help watchdog organizations and free speech litigators target bad campus policies. The amendment also authorizes the secretary of Education to investigate colleges that are accused of using unpublished rules or selective enforcement to target certain types of speech. This is important for

students whose free speech has been abridged, because they currently have little recourse but to file a lawsuit, an expensive and time-consuming endeavor.

These are key changes that go a long way toward restoring freedom of speech on campus. But no bill is perfect, and the PROSPER Act misses some opportunities. It should also authorize the secretary of Education to investigate whether colleges’ policies are actually conducive to free speech in the first place. Colleges should be required to report to Congress annually on the state of free speech on their campuses, including details on any violations of free speech, punishment for offenders, and steps taken to protect free speech going forward. Colleges repeatedly found to be malevolent at protecting free speech should lose eligibility for Title IV federal student aid.

Students deserve a college education that is rigorous, affordable, dedicated to intellectual freedom, and focused on scholarship, not politicization. The PROSPER Act is a step in the right direction.

Ms. FOXX. My reason for doing this is to say that it is not just members of the committee, it is not just Members of Congress who support the PROSPER Act. It is people who understand the situation that exists in our country and want to see us make things better for students.

Mr. Speaker, I grew up extraordinarily poor, but I knew that education was my key to getting out of poverty. I had to work hard, but I also had to get credentials. In this day and time, we know that having credentials is more important than ever.

So I want to say again, the PROSPER Act, which stands for Promoting Real Opportunities, Success, and Prosperity through Education Reform, is a key to doing that. This will do more to help poor students get out of poverty than almost anything that I have seen in a long, long time.

Every Member of Congress hears every day that employers do not have people to fill the 6 million jobs that are out there that are vacant right now. What we do with PROSPER is make it possible for 7 million more students to get Pell Grants. And part of our reason for doing that is to help students get into short-term programs that will give them skills, give them credentials, and allow them to build on those skills over time, hopefully, to create a degree.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned, what we are doing with PROSPER is allowing people to be able to get to participate in short-term programs where they will gain skills that will make them employable. They will be able to build on their credentials over time and, we hope, become life-long learners and ultimately earn degrees.

But the main thing is, we have right now 6.6 million jobs vacant in this country. We have employers crying for people to fill those jobs. They cannot find those people now in this country. We have many people who could fill the jobs if they were able to gain the skills for them. By opening up Pell Grants to 7 million more students, we think we will get a match.

It is clear right now, Mr. Speaker, that post-secondary education is unworkable for far too many individuals trying to enter the workforce. Americans deserve a better system that works for them.

The PROSPER Act advances bold, commonsense solutions that will transform post-secondary education, better serve students, protect taxpayers, and set America up for long-term economic success.

We are doing things in the bill that colleges and universities asked us to do. We are getting the Federal Government out of the way by repealing outdated Federal regulations and prohibiting the Secretary from exceeding her authority under the law.

Again, the institutions have asked us for this. By doing this, everybody wins, Mr. Speaker. The PROSPER Act simplifies and improves Federal student aid by moving to one grant, one loan, one workstudy system, making it easier for students to understand their options. The bill encourages institutions to evolve, but holds them responsible by rethinking the post-secondary education accountability system.

The bottom line is this bill is about getting people into jobs with the skills they need to succeed. To do that, it cuts through the morass of Federal red tape, eliminates the maze of Federal aid programs, and unleashes innovation to a sector stuck in the 20th century—I would argue maybe even the 19th century.

I am going to make one or two more general comments about what PROSPER does, because I think it is so important that the American people understand what it is we are attempting to do here.

Since 2007, Mr. Speaker, the published in-state tuition and fees at institutions increased at an average rate of 3.2 percent beyond inflation. If that had happened with the average automobile in this country, the average car today would be costing \$80,000, instead of probably about \$27,000. That is the

inflation that has occurred in post-secondary education.

We have a 6-year completion rate of only 54.8 percent. That is unacceptable, Mr. Speaker. Every year that a student is forced to stay in a college or university is costing that student \$68,000 in lost wages and tuition and fees.

The numbers go on and on. Eighty-one percent of parents say 4-year schools charge too much. Fifty-four percent of parents think 4-year schools are accessible to middle class Americans. In other words, many middle class Americans have given up on the hope of their child going on to school.

Only 13 percent of people in this country believe college graduates are well prepared for success in the workforce. Fewer than two in five managers believe college graduates are well-equipped for a job in their field.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, I made my living for a long time in education. I love education. I want everybody to get a great education. I know that it is the ticket to success in this country. But our current system is not working. What we do with the PROSPER Act, Promoting Real Opportunity, Success, and Prosperity through Education Reform will give Americans a much better chance to gain the skills they need and be successful.

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3249, PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS GRANT PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8, WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2018; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5895, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. WOODALL (during the Special Order of Ms. FOXX), from the Com-

mittee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-711) on the resolution (H. Res. 918) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3249) to authorize the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5895) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on June 5, 2018, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H.R. 3663. To designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Huntington, West Virginia, as the Hershel “Woody” Williams VA Medical Center.

H.R. 4910. To amend title 38, United States Code, to provide outer burial receptacles for remains buried in National Parks, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 6, 2018, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first and second quarters of 2018, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DANIEL SILVERBERG, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 28 AND MAY 3, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Daniel Silverberg .....	4/29	5/03	Saudi Arabia .....		1,450.00		11,983.00				13,433.00
	5/03	5/03	Somalia .....								
Committee total .....					1,450.00		11,983.00				13,433.00

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at the right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BILL SHUSTER, Chairman, May 22, 2018.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2018

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Hon. Richard Hudson .....	2/22	2/25	Austria .....	Euro	1,302.11	.....	10,776.71	.....	.....	.....	12,078.82
Mark Milosch .....	2/19	2/21	Poland .....	Zloty	485.84	.....	4,344.12	.....	.....	.....	4,829.96
	2/21	2/24	Austria .....	Euro	1,200.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.59
Committee total .....					2,988.54	.....	15,120.83	.....	.....	.....	18,109.37

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.  
<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, Co-Chairman, May 15, 2018.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4990. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a report entitled "Strategic and Critical Materials Operations Report To Congress: Operations under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act during Fiscal Year 2017", pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98h-2(a); June 7, 1939, ch. 190, Sec. 11(a) (as amended by Public Law 103-35, Sec. 204(d)); (107 Stat. 103); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4991. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Kevin M. Donegan, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4992. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Provision "Alternate A, System for Award Management" (DFARS Case 2017-D044) [Docket No.: DARS-2017-0015] (RIN: 0750-AJ54) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4993. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Provision "Alternative Line Item Structure" (DFARS Case 2017-D045) [Docket No.: DARS-2017-0016] (RIN: 0750-AJ55) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4994. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — De-

fense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause "Right of First Refusal of Employment-Closure of Military Installations" (DFARS Case 2018-D002) [Docket No.: DARS-2018-0032] (RIN: 0750-AJ54) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4995. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Provision "Representation Regarding Combating Trafficking in Persons" (DFARS Case 2018-D003) [Docket No.: DARS-2018-0016] (RIN: 0750-AJ67) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4996. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of Restrictions on Chemical Weapons Antidote (DFARS Case 2018-D006) [Docket No.: DARS-2018-0025] (RIN: 0750-AJ70) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4997. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Delegation of Special Emergency Procurement Authority (DFARS Case 2018-D024) [Docket No.: DARS-2018-0026] (RIN: 0750-AJ86) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4998. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause "Riding Gang Member Requirements" (DFARS Case 2018-D026) [Docket No.: DARS-2018-0030] (RIN: 0750-AJ88) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public

Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4999. A letter from the Director, Defense Pricing/Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Micro-Purchase Threshold (DFARS Case 2017-D027) [Docket No.: DARS-2018-0027] (RIN: 0750-AJ34) received May 29, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5000. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled "Report in Response to the Sunscreen Innovation Act (P.L. 113-195) Section 586G"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5001. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-376, "Anna Cooper House TOPA Exemption Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5002. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-377, "Lawrence E. Boone Elementary School Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5003. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-375, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 221, S.O. 17-26363, Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5004. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-374, "Pools Without Penalties Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5005. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-373, "Home Composting Incentives Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5006. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-346, "Walter Alley Designation Act of

2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5007. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-347, "Medical Marijuana Certified Business Enterprise Preference Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5008. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-348, "Ernest Everett Just Court Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5009. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-349, "Lois Mailou Jones Alley Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5010. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-350, "Watkins Alley Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5011. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-351, "Israel Baptist Church Way Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5012. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-352, "Business Improvement Districts Tax Exemption Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5013. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-353, "Parcel F1 Easement Disposition Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5014. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-354, "Swampoodle Park Designation Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5015. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-372, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 5196, S.O. 17-26544, Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5016. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-371, "Closing of Public Alley in Square 748, S.O. 16-21105, Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5017. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-364, "Personal Delivery Device Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5018. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-370, "405 53rd Street, N.E., Disposition Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5019. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-365, "Grocery Store Restrictive Covenant Prohibition Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5020. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-369, "Solar Expansion for Cooperative Associations Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5021. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-368, "Study of Mental Health and Substance Abuse in Immigrant Communities Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5022. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-367, "Consumer Protection Clarification and Enhancement Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5023. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-366, "Maternal Mental Health Task Force Establishment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5024. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 22-355, "Southwest Waterfront Exemption Temporary Amendment Act of 2018", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5025. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General Semi-annual Report to the Congress for the reporting period October 1, 2017, through March 31, 2018, Pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5026. A letter from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's Office of the Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress for the period October 1, 2017, through March 31, 2018, pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5027. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report titled "Comprehensive Inventory of U.S. Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Natural Gas Resources — 2018 Update", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 15912(b); Public Law 109-58, Sec. 357(b); (119 Stat. 720); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5028. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the Department's twelfth annual report to Congress on crime victims' rights, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3771 note; Public Law 108-405, Sec. 104(a); (118 Stat. 2265); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### 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. FRELINGHUYSEN: Committee on Appropriations. Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 2019 (Rept. 115-710). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 918. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3249) to authorize the

Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5895) making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (Rept. 115-711). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Mr. SOTO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CRIST, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HANABUSA, Ms. GABBARD, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. PLASKETT, and Mr. MAST):

H.R. 5996. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BILLIRAKIS, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 5997. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure prompt coverage of breakthrough devices under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5998. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize a loan repayment program under which health professionals agree to conduct prevention activities, as employees of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, in consideration of the Federal Government agreeing to make payments on the principal and interest of the educational loans of such health professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 5999. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise section 230.163 of title 17, United States Code, to apply the exemption offered in such section to communications made by underwriters and dealers acting by or on behalf of a well-known seasoned issuer; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 6000. A bill to provide for the transfer of the TARAWA class amphibious ship USS NASSAU (LHA-4) to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 6001. A bill to safeguard certain technology and intellectual property in the United States from export to or influence by the People's Republic of China and to protect United States industry from unfair competition by the People's Republic of China, and

for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, and Oversight and Government Reform, 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. CROWLEY:

H.R. 6002. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to establish a grant program for the construction of schools in overcrowded areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 6003. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for enhanced penalties for the transmission of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information with the intent to trigger an emergency response; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia (for himself and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 6004. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with the option of providing medical assistance at a residential pediatric recovery center to infants with neonatal abstinence syndrome; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. COHEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 6005. A bill to establish a grant program under the Federal Aviation Administration to improve the preparation and representation of certain students in aviation-related fields; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 6006. A bill to direct the Commissioner of Social Security to implement certain record keeping recommendations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAMALFA (for himself and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 6007. A bill to release certain Federal land in California from wilderness study, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McEACHIN (for himself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 6008. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to withdraw the outer Continental Shelf in the Mid-Atlantic planning area from disposition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6009. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to provide for the automatic appointment of judges to the District of Columbia courts without the advice and consent of the Senate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in

each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. PITTINGER, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 6010. A bill to require an unclassified interagency report on the political influence operations of the Chinese Government and Communist Party with respect to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. JENKINS of Kansas):

H.R. 6011. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize a court to reduce the term of imprisonment imposed on certain defendants convicted as an adult for an offense committed and completed before the defendant attained 18 years of age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.J. Res. 135. A joint resolution supporting Israel's right to defend its borders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BLUM, Mr. BRAT, Mr. BUCK, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. DESANTIS):

H. Res. 919. A resolution recognizing the national debt as a threat to national security; to the Committee on the Budget, 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 Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. HASTINGS):

H. Res. 920. A resolution expressing support for the designation of June as National Gun Violence Awareness Month, and calling on Congress to address gun violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H. Res. 921. A resolution expressing support for the designation of 2018 as the "Year of the Anacostia" and recognizing the Washington metropolitan area's efforts and partnerships to restore the Anacostia River watershed; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H. Res. 921. A resolution expressing support for the designation of 2018 as the "Year of the Anacostia" and recognizing the Washington metropolitan area's efforts and partnerships to restore the Anacostia River watershed; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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.

States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; 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 Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 5996.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 5997.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Article I, Section 1, to exercise the legislative powers vested in Congress as granted in the Constitution; and

(b) Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which gives Congress the authority "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof;

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 5998.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 5999.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, providing the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states."

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 6000.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. CONAWAY:

H.R. 6001.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 6002.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 6003.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1;  
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1;  
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; and  
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia:

H.R. 6004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 6005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution grants Congress the 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."

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

205. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to Enrolled House Joint Resolution 1043, requesting the Congress of the United

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 6006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LAMALFA:

H.R. 6007.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. McEACHIN:

H.R. 6008.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 6009.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:  
clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 6010.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 6011.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the enumerated power to establish a judicial system. U.S. CONST. art. I, §8, cl. 9.

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.J. Res. 135.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 51: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 57: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 62: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 66: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 110: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 173: Mr. GHANFORTE, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 184: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 466: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 502: Mr. KNIGHT.

H.R. 592: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 750: Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 756: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 761: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 914: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.

H.R. 959: Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 975: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1017: Mr. TURNER and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1150: Mr. McCLINTOCK.

H.R. 1171: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 1187: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1271: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 1300: Mr. GALLEGRO.

H.R. 1318: Mr. YODER and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 1322: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1377: Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 1447: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1511: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1516: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 1661: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1783: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1820: Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 1823: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1824: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1825: Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 1861: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1881: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1904: Mr. GRUJALVA.

H.R. 1925: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 1939: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1953: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1983: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 2092: Mr. SCHIFF and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 2095: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2215: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 2290: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 2315: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 2418: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2421: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2439: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GRUJALVA, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2476: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 2587: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 2598: Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CROWLEY, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 2651: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2670: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 2691: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 2757: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 2784: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 2797: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 2851: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 2853: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 2856: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 2913: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3009: Mr. REED.

H.R. 3010: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3013: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3238: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 3303: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 3305: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 3348: Mr. DELANEY.

H.R. 3378: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 3400: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 3464: Mr. COOPER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 3478: Ms. NORTON and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 3497: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 3528: Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 3666: Mr. OLSON and Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 3692: Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 3730: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 3773: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 3861: Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 3988: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 4005: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 4018: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 4028: Mr. FASO.

H.R. 4044: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.

H.R. 4082: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 4094: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4129: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4143: Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 4202: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4206: Mr. HOLDING.

H.R. 4253: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 4260: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 4265: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 4290: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 4362: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 4419: Mr. ESTES of Kansas.

H.R. 4424: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 4473: Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 4525: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 4556: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4638: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 4691: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4693: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4704: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. MENG, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 4732: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4737: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 4739: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 4779: Mr. CLAY, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 4786: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 4815: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 4824: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 4825: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4837: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 4893: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 4897: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4953: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 4978: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 5011: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 5034: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 5038: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 5041: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 5105: Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 5106: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 5125: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 5132: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 5141: Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. THOMAS J. ROONEY of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 5160: Mr. MARSHALL and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 5176: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 5281: Mr. LAHOOD.

H.R. 5282: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. COLE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. FASO.

H.R. 5329: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 5353: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 5358: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 5365: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5383: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5385: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. LATTA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 5413: Mr. DESANTIS.

H.R. 5414: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 5431: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 5474: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 5476: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 5517: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 5528: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 5533: Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 5534: Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. ROYCE of California, Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. YOUNG of Iowa, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 5536: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 5553: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 5588: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. McCLINTOCK.

H.R. 5606: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 5671: Mr. VELA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 5684: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 5694: Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 5701: Mrs. BUSTOS.

H.R. 5716: Mr. WALDEN.

H.R. 5717: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 5723: Mr. SANFORD.

H.R. 5753: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 5761: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 5762: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 5773: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.  
 H.R. 5795: Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. CRAMER.  
 H.R. 5796: Mr. ENGEL.  
 H.R. 5814: Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 5857: Ms. MOORE and Mrs. DINGELL.  
 H.R. 5889: Mr. BANKS of Indiana.  
 H.R. 5899: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mrs. DINGELL.  
 H.R. 5900: Mr. DONOVAN.  
 H.R. 5912: Mr. PETERSON and Ms. CLARKE of New York.  
 H.R. 5920: Mr. VELA.  
 H.R. 5922: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 5924: Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 5941: Ms. MOORE and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
 H.R. 5942: Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. JEFFRIES.  
 H.R. 5950: Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. TITUS.  
 H.R. 5954: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. GAETZ.  
 H.R. 5958: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 5988: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.  
 H.R. 5991: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H.J. Res. 61: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. PEARCE.  
 H.J. Res. 91: Ms. BORDALLO.  
 H. Con. Res. 8: Mr. RUSSELL.  
 H. Con. Res. 10: Ms. KAPTUR.  
 H. Con. Res. 72: Ms. NORTON.  
 H. Con. Res. 119: Mr. MULLIN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. PEARCE.  
 H. Res. 15: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
 H. Res. 28: Mr. BACON.  
 H. Res. 31: Mr. BACON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mrs. LOVE, and Mr. WELCH.  
 H. Res. 199: Mr. BILIRAKIS.  
 H. Res. 274: Ms. LEE.  
 H. Res. 318: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.  
 H. Res. 405: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H. Res. 750: Mr. BEN RAY LUJAN of New Mexico.  
 H. Res. 766: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. DEFAZIO.  
 H. Res. 871: Mr. NOLAN and Ms. KAPTUR.  
 H. Res. 894: Mr. COFFMAN.  
 H. Res. 907: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.  
 H. Res. 915: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. ESHOO.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

105. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Gregory D. Watson, a citizen of Austin, TX, relative to remonstrating against the enactment of any legislation by Congress which would offer amnesty, forgiveness, or a path to citizenship, to any person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is physically within the United States in violation of the laws of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

106. Also, a petition of the Oberlin, OH City Council, relative to Resolution No. R18-04 CMS, calling on the U.S. Congress to introduce and then pass a carbon fee and dividend legislation and declaring an emergency; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.