



United States  
of America

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No. 145

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TORRES of California).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
September 11, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable NORMA J. TORRES to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, 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 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

### AND STILL I RISE

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise on this 9/11, a day that will live in the annals of history eternally, a day when there were more questions than answers, a day when we thought that our country was—and, indeed, what we thought was correct—under assault.

I remember the day because I was at work, and as the judge of a small claims justice court, we were so moved

by what was happening that we paused to sing God Bless America. I remember at least one person sobbing. It was a day when people within that courtroom were faced with uncertainties unlike we had seen before, a day when all of our first responders were challenged.

But allow me, please, for just a moment, to talk and say a few words about those who were there at the site of the Twin Towers.

We could see on television the cloud of dust as it started to emerge and settle, people rushing, bodies covered. It was intuitively obvious to the most casual observer that this was not a place to run to. As a matter of fact, you could see people running away.

But there were those who took their duties and responsibilities seriously, and as others were rushing away, as fear would have us do, they were rushing in. These were the people, many of whom lost their lives trying to save the lives of others. These were the people, many of whom still suffer today because they were bound by duty to do that which most of us would not.

These are the people whom we must never forget. Their lives have been changed and altered forever. But we have a duty and a responsibility here to share our thoughts and our feelings with them, but also to make sure we take care of their health issues.

There is something to be said about this term, “in the line of duty.” Until you have had the opportunity to visit one of the memorial services, it just may not impact you as it can. It will never impact me the way it impacts the family members.

But I want this country to know that those who lost their lives in the line of duty on that day will never be forgotten, and those who served and still serve will always be remembered.

So I take this moment for my personal privilege, and I will lower my head for a moment of silent prayer.

God bless the United States of America.

### COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today, on the 18th anniversary of September 11, 2001, to reflect on the events of that fateful day and to honor the lives lost and the heroes that united us.

At 8:46 a.m., American Airlines Flight 11 roared over Lower Manhattan and into Tower 1 of the World Trade Center. Shortly after, Flight 175 struck Tower 2.

Our country was under attack. Many of us could never imagine such evil taking place in our own backyard.

The terror did not stop in New York City. The Pentagon, center of our Armed Forces and national defense and our Nation’s Capital, was also a target of evil. Flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon at 9:38 a.m. It was a turning point in our history and changed the way we would view the world forever.

The fourth plane hijacked that day was United 93, crashing into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Here in the Capitol, as you exit the north side of the rotunda, a plaque displays the names of the 40 passengers and crew of United 93.

One of those aboard was Flight Attendant Sandra Bradshaw. Sandra had always wanted to be a flight attendant and was living out that dream, traveling and meeting new people.

At 9:30 a.m. on 9/11, she called her husband and told him that United 93 had been hijacked. She said the crew and passengers had decided to try to take back the plane. Their sacrifice saved countless lives, and I can’t help but think they may have saved this very building where we sit today from destruction.

Our country’s fight against terrorism did not happen on a battlefield on the

□ 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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other side of the world but over the skies of Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia by ordinary American citizens.

The courage and bravery of Flight 93 was not the only heroism on display that day. Firefighters, police officers, and first responders jumped into action without hesitation. When planes crashed, they ran in. When fires ignited, they ran in. When buildings collapsed, they ran in. Their courage never wavered.

We will never forget the lives lost and must always remember the heroism that was shown. And while we cannot bring our loved ones back, we can honor their memory through acts of service.

To maintain the spirit of unity and compassion that stem from the attacks, every year our country proclaims September 11 as Patriot Day. It is a great way to honor the souls we lost and pay tribute to all who sacrificed their lives.

As President Bush said when he addressed the Nation: "Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These attacks shattered steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve."

#### COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, September 11, 2001, is one of those days when everyone of age can remember where they were and what they were doing when the first plane hit.

I was a police commander assigned to the Orlando International Airport. It appeared to be a normal day, and then the events unfolded. The planes hit. The towers collapsed. The Pentagon burned. The passengers of Flight 93 mounted their heroic resistance.

It appeared time stood still as the world watched the results and the actions of the hijackers, evil men who set out to attack America, to kill Americans. But they could never have killed the idea of America. You see, that idea belongs to us. It will endure as long as we continue to believe in it, to perfect it, and to make it worth fighting for.

2,977 lives, 343 firefighters, 23 New York police officers, and 37 Port Authority officers—they took much from us that day.

As a mother, I think of the roughly 100 babies who will turn 18 this year having never known their fathers.

Today, I remember the passengers and crew. I remember the first responders who rushed into fire and smoke, dust and rubble in a desperate fight to save whomever they could; who worked for weeks on end, breathing deadly particles, trying to find survivors, or at least identify the dead; heroes who died that day or from illnesses contracted

from the search, rescue, recovery; heroes who died as they lived, in service to others, who believed in service above self. These men and women didn't just save lives; they defined what it means to be a hero for a generation.

On the day of the worst terrorist attack on American soil, our first responders showed us the best of us. I am relieved that, earlier this year, Congress passed lifetime funding for the 9/11 Victims Compensation Fund.

Yes, evil men took much from us that day; but the heart and soul of America, the courage and tenacity, the ability to endure and to stand no enemy can take away from us.

The work of caring for those individuals who answered the call that day must go on, just as our work will go on to secure our Nation, to ensure that we will never again suffer the injury we did on that morning.

But today, on September 11, we pause from that work to remember and to honor the victims and to acknowledge the service of 9/11 is not just something to be memorialized, but to be emulated, to put service above self. May we stand united and serve in the people's House with courage, devotion, gallantry, compassion, and grace.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Madam Speaker, 18 years ago, America experienced the worst act of terrorism in its history. Nearly 3,000 people were killed, with many others in emergency services and law enforcement suffering long-lasting health complications, sometimes resulting in death.

September 11, 2001, a day none of us will ever forget, had a deep and lasting impact on the lives of all Americans. I was one of the thousands who answered the call to serve and to hunt down those responsible.

When I woke on that tragic day, I was serving in the United States Air Force as an intelligence officer at Mountain Home Air Force Base in Idaho with the 366th Air Expeditionary Wing, 34th Bomb Squadron—the B-1 bombers. I was and am a proud Mountain Home Gunfighter. Our squadron deployed almost immediately as the on-call wing. By early October, I and my brothers and sisters in arms were mission planning the first bombing runs into Afghanistan.

I still remember the morning of September 11. Memories come to my mind as vividly as if they were yesterday: buttoning the buttons on my uniform when my wife yelled at me up the stairs that a plane had hit the World Trade Center in New York; a phone call seconds later that I, in no uncertain terms, needed to get my butt into the squadron to brief my commander on

the situation and start loading Conexes; working through the night while the base was in lockdown and much of the country was in a fog; trying to answer questions from my young daughter, wife, and friends about what was happening.

You are seeing my daughter, here, as I came home from deployment.

My memories are not unique, and every American has a different viewpoint on what happened that day. Some lost friends or family, and the tragedy we as a nation felt that day should not be forgotten.

But the impact of those attacks was not limited to that day, and history will write that heroic Americans responded with valor and bravery.

One of the most heinous acts ever committed on American soil did not bring us down but brought us together. In the words of former President George W. Bush: "One of the worst days in America's history saw some of the bravest acts in Americans' history."

Less than 24 hours after the first plane hit the towers in New York, deployment orders came. I still remember that feeling, standing on the tarmac and then watching from the plane as my three daughters, all younger than 10 years old, waved small American flags from down below. I was deployed on Active Duty and would be spending the next weeks planning bombing runs on Afghanistan to respond to these attacks.

Our Armed Forces are asked to make sacrifices; leaving their families is often one of them. But after 9/11, when so many Americans had sacrificed so much more, my brothers and sisters in arms were willing to make that sacrifice. Inspired by the heroism of so many firefighters, first responders, law enforcement, and citizens who answered the call, we knew that America would emerge stronger.

Eighteen years later, we remember the heroes of 9/11, honor their sacrifice, and admire their patriotism. Their memories will last for us forever because we will never forget what they gave us, heroic Americans who answered the call.

I was proud to serve with heroes like General Seve Wilson, Bull, Bullet, Eli, Scar, Jimbo, Rooster, Mongo, IROC, Stainless, Lost, Krenkle, Frengle, Sergeant Lowery, Migo, Psycho, Sassy, Tank, Rachel, Linda Vadnais, Atteberry, and so many more. From Ground Zero in New York to the Pentagon and across the country, American heroes answered the call, and we are forever in their debt.

God bless the United States of America.

□ 1015

#### REMEMBERING 9/11

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

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today on the 18th anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attack to honor the nearly 3,000 individuals, brave men and women who lost their lives. Most Americans remember where they were during that day. There have been few times in our Nation's history that we have faced such an atrocity. And the effects are still being felt today.

But instead of shrinking in the shadow of such adversity, we rose to the challenge and came together to help one another. We became a Nation of one. But it also has changed our Nation and the world that we live in today forever, the way we work, the way we view our security.

This past July, I was pleased that the House and Senate with the President came together to reauthorize the 9/11 Victim's Compensation Fund for police and firefighters, first responders who answered the call after the attack in New York and Washington, D.C. These heroic men and women deserve all the help we can give them, and we must never forget September 11, 2001. We must remember 18 years ago today when we were all one as Americans. We need that more today than ever before.

#### HONORING DAVID HUERTA

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, in my home State in the San Joaquin Valley we recently lost a wonderful individual, a leader who I would like to honor today, Fresno State Police Chief David Huerta. David was loved by all. He passed away in mid-August after serving honorably in that position for 15 years.

A lifelong resident of Fresno County, Chief Huerta dedicated his life to serving his community by teaching and providing public safety as a police officer. During his career he was recognized as Officer of the Year. And Fresno State President Joseph Castro said David served with integrity, even in the most challenging of situations.

David will be greatly missed by his wife Cynthia, his four children and three grandchildren. It is with great respect that I ask my colleagues today to join in honoring Police Chief David Huerta.

#### RECOGNIZING CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, FRESNO AND UC MERCED

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize the recent achievements of two outstanding universities in my district, California State University, Fresno and UC Merced University of California.

According to the U.S. News and World Report's 2020 Best College rankings, Fresno State University, my alma mater, ranked number three in graduation rate performance for public universities.

UC Merced made the biggest leap of all on the college list. They ranked number one in the Nation for student outcomes, including number one in outperforming expected graduation rates.

Both of these universities currently have over 70 percent of their student

body who are the first in their family ever to attend a university. These universities are doing what a higher education should be doing for all Americans. Go Bulldogs. Go Bobcats.

#### CONGRESS MUST ACT ON GUN LEGISLATION

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I would like to rise to urge Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL to keep his word and act on gun safety legislation.

Every day it seems that there is coverage of another shooting on the news. Americans are just frustrated. Since Congress has begun their district work period in July there have been four high-profile shootings in this country. Those shootings resulted in the death of 51 Americans and over 90 that were injured. The threat to public safety today is simply unacceptable in our country.

In February, the House passed two key gun violence pieces of legislation. It has been nearly over 200 days since we passed these bills, but nothing has been done in the Senate. Despite the countless Americans who have lost their lives in these senseless shootings, including children, Leader MCCONNELL has refused to bring these up for debate. We should be doing our work and trying to provide gun safety for all Americans.

After the shootings in Dayton and El Paso, the American public has demanded action. The overwhelming majority of Americans want us to take commonsense action to provide better public safety. So Leader MCCONNELL said he would be doing just that. I think it is time that we hold him to his word.

This Congress must act. The President should take the leadership, ensuring we can do everything we can to protect Americans throughout our land.

#### REMEMBERING 9/11

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the nearly 3,000 people who were killed on this day in 2001. At dawn, September 11, 2001, was a morning like every other, that is until everything changed. Terrorists, who were intent on destroying our country and our way of life attacked.

But through this tragedy we saw our country unite. We saw unmatched courage and bravery from our first responders, servicemembers, and everyday citizens. Now, 18 years later, we find ourselves with a new generation that did not experience the horrors of that day. They only know a post-9/11 world. That makes it all the more important that we teach them what happened that day, honor the victims, and discuss the impact those terrorist attacks have had on our world.

But today, we remember. Today, we pray. Today, we honor Americans of every background who, in the after-

math of that fateful day, united under our flag, bound together by a sense of unflappable courage, duty, and patriotism.

#### HONORING SCOTT KIMBRIEL

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

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend, Scott Kimbriel, who died on August 12 after a year-long struggle with prostate cancer.

I met Scott sometime before kindergarten and we stayed close for almost 60 years. He used to come over and work on our farm while we grew up, and over many decades our friendship remained strong as we moved across the country.

At his core, Scott was a gifted entrepreneur and businessman. He was able to learn from his mistakes and relentlessly marched forward. He was a giver, able to exercise so much compassion with absolutely no strings attached because it was simply the right thing to do for his friends. I was better off for having known Scott.

In 2019 the American Cancer Society estimates over 174,000 people will be diagnosed with prostate cancer. Over 31,000 of those diagnosed will die from the disease. I, myself, am a cancer survivor.

Right now the National Cancer Institute, which is located in my district is working on prevention, detection, and treatment of prostate and other cancers. But we are leaving so much on the table. We need to invest more in research. We need to invest more in innovative solutions that could save lives like Scott's.

In Congress we must be determined and unified to eradicate cancer and eliminate the heartache that it brings so many families across our great country.

Scott Kimbriel was a special person, and it hurts knowing I can no longer pick up the phone and hear Scott's ever cheerful voice answer, "DT." But instead of looking in the rearview mirror, Scott would want us to look out the front window thinking about how we could support those in the future who might suffer from this horrible disease.

I know I am committed to this fight, and I ask my colleagues to join me in this fight.

#### REMEMBERING 9/11

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

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam Speaker, on this day nearly 20 years ago our great Nation suffered a loss unlike any she has suffered before or since. Almost 3,000 American citizens were killed on September 11, 2001, and thousands more have died or become seriously ill since from their response that day, whether

at Ground Zero or in the Middle East. Men and women, young and old were stolen from their families, their communities, and our country.

As she always has during our darkest hour, this country came together in a courageous way. We were one people uniting to heal a terrible wound. May we all strive today to soon find that same unity—now, not just in times of tragedy. Americans and her people will be all the better for it.

May God bless the memories of those who died on September 11, and may God bless this great country.

STRIVING TO MAKE KANSAS A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam Speaker, last week I completed my tour of all 105 counties in Kansas. I enjoyed meeting folks of all backgrounds and learning about their passions, concerns and what they need their representatives in Washington to do to deliver for Kansas.

From Dodge to Topeka, Pratt to Leavenworth, the message I heard from Kansans is they want their way of life preserved. They want their representatives to fight alongside President Trump, reduce Washington red tape, and advocate for new and fair trade agreements so our farmers can feed the world.

For the most part, Kansans just want a decent job with a good wage and a fair shot at the American Dream. Aside from the safety and security afforded to them, most would otherwise be happy to not have Washington involved in our day-to-day lives.

Despite folks' disagreements on some issues, Kansans are a people who largely agree on the importance of faith, community, and hard work.

After completing this tour of all 105 Kansas counties, I have a greater appreciation for the challenges of Kansans of all walks of life. Each conversation was an opportunity to hear an individual's story about the burden of securing affordable healthcare for a loved one, finding good workers to grow a small farm or business, finding a home to raise their family in, and protecting and nurturing the communities they love and cherish.

I don't have all the answers or quick fixes for our challenges, but I will continue to strive to make Kansas a better place to live. Each day I am blessed with the opportunity to represent Kansas in Congress. I carry that message in my heart, that we are the breadbasket of the world and home to some of the best, hardest working and most decent people on Earth.

AMERICANS MUST REJECT A RADICAL SOCIALIST AGENDA

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam Speaker, last week a socialist senator seeking higher office proposed increasing abortions across the world as a way to slow population growth and combat climate change. Worse yet, he directly stated that he wanted U.S. taxpayers to pay for these abortions. As many Kansans are coming to understand, this is just one of the many disgraceful and dis-

turbing socialist agendas increasingly embraced by my colleagues across the aisle.

There is no policy proposal at present which more represents the Democrats' quest for total control over every aspect of our lives than the Green New Deal. This deal is nothing more than a rebranding of overwhelming government control under the guise of environmental stewardship. Just ask its sponsor's former chief of staff who said, "It wasn't originally a climate thing at all. . . . we really think of it as a how to change the entire economy thing."

The Green New Deal demands we completely overhaul our energy and transportation infrastructure, which would kill the jobs of millions of Americans working in the oil, and gas industry, manufacturing, and aviation industries, to name a few. The plan would crush Kansas beef producers by placing a hefty tax on our farms with estimates costing nearly \$2,000 per cow. The Green New Deal would be the greatest centralization of power in the hands of Washington elites in American history.

But destroying America's means of energy and food production isn't all this radical socialist agenda seeks to do; as we learned recently, the new Democrat party's to-do list includes everything from banning private health insurance to plastic straws nationwide, positions numerous Democratic candidates for President have already endorsed.

Democrats want to dictate what you can drink, how you drink it, what you can eat, and where you can work, and what healthcare you can have, all while you are forced to pay for abortions overseas. And don't forget about the proposed 90 percent tax rates on Americans either.

We must emphatically reject this radical socialist agenda and work instead to implement innovative solutions to provide for greater prosperity and equality for all. Our children and our grandchildren's future and the future of Kansas and this great Nation depend upon it.

□ 1030

#### MAKE HOMEOWNERSHIP EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO ALL

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

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address how racially discriminatory housing policy has contributed to the unjust racial wealth gap in our Nation.

Currently, Madam Speaker, 72 percent of White households own their own homes, while just 41 percent of Black households do. The roots of this disparity can be traced to the discriminatory practices implemented by the Federal Housing Authority, which resulted in only 2 percent of federally backed loans being issued to African

Americans between 1934 and 1968. This was a supra-classic form of kinematic, organic, and institutional racism.

The ongoing ramifications of this most insidious example of discrimination continue to be felt acutely by people like many of my constituents. A recent study by Duke University found that the systemic denial of federally guaranteed loans led to the widespread use of predatory home sale contracts in Chicago's Black communities.

These contracts, Madam Speaker, led to a situation where Black home buyers paid, on average, over \$71,000 more—I repeat, Madam Speaker, over \$71,000—for their homes than White homeowners who had unfiltered access to federally backed loans.

In total, Madam Speaker, redlining, the practice of rating predominantly Black neighborhoods as "high risk" for traditional mortgage lenders, stole \$3.2 million—this is by conservative estimates, \$3.2 million—stole up to \$3.2 million from Chicago's Black families.

This is just one example of how homeownership, a pillar of the American Dream, has been placed out of reach of far too many Americans due solely to the color of their skin. It is incumbent, Madam Speaker, upon all of us to make this American Dream equally available to all, regardless of their skin color and regardless of their ZIP Code.

Fortunately, Madam Speaker, there are steps that this Congress can take to support Black American homeownership. For example, as the Urban Institute notes, factoring rental payment history into credit-scoring models could increase financial opportunities for Black home buyers.

Passing the Home Loan Quality Transparency Act, a bill I am proud to cosponsor, will restore a critical provision of Dodd-Frank, requiring mortgage lenders to report crucial details about their borrowers, including credit scores, racial and ethnic breakdowns, and other data.

Madam Speaker, \$3.2 million stolen.

#### RESTORE TRUTH AND COMPASSION TO IMMIGRATION DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak about immigration in America.

My father was born in Italy. He came to the United States as a young boy. I am a first-generation American, and I don't like the hateful and divisive rhetoric being used about immigrants today. I am appalled at the way my country is treating the children and families of immigrants.

My dad came to America in the early 1920s. He was the first of his neighborhood to graduate from college. During World War II, he served as a navigator on a B-24 and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross with three oakleaf clusters. He returned home and

graduated from Harvard Law School on the GI Bill.

As a young, Harvard-educated lawyer and Italian immigrant, however, my dad couldn't find a job. Italians were not respected, and after Hitler teamed up with Mussolini during the war, Italian Americans were not trusted, either.

My dad decided to return to Glen Cove, where he teamed up with another Italian lawyer, ran for city court judge, and became the youngest judge in the history of New York State.

My father achieved many other great successes, and he would always say, "What a country." His life was the very essence of the American Dream.

Our American Dream, however, is at risk. It may soon be the American nightmare.

Well, I still believe in my father's American Dream, and I am committed to keeping it alive.

Immigration has been an issue for decades, yet after all these years, Congress has yet to pass immigration reform.

President Trump's cruel, divisive, and simply unworkable positions have made things worse. His policies and rhetoric have exacerbated the problem, permeating a culture of fear that forces many immigrants further into the shadows.

I have been an advocate for fair and reasonable immigration policies for more than 25 years. As mayor of my hometown of Glen Cove, New York, in 1994, I created the very first shape-up center on the East Coast of the United States of America. It gave newcomers from Central and South America a safe place to get hired and made sure they got paid for the work they did. If they didn't get hired, they could stay and learn English or new job skills.

As county executive, in 2007, I refused to let ICE work with my Nassau County Police Department because ICE was acting like cowboys, drawing guns and knocking down doors, intimidating children and families who were not even subject to their raids and all of who together presented no risk of violence whatsoever.

Today, those same guys who gathered on the street corners of Glen Cove now own their own businesses and own their own homes, and their kids attended school with my kids.

But now, President Trump's heartless immigration actions are separating parents from their children, and children are being housed in cages.

I have seen it with my own eyes. This past July, I traveled to McAllen and Brownsville, Texas, to personally inspect the detention and relief centers, visit points of entry, speak with migrant families, and meet with humanitarian aid organizations. My visit to the detention centers along our southern border was heartbreaking. I saw men, women, and children being held in awful conditions.

Our system is broken. These centers are overcrowded, unsanitary, and clear-

ly ill-equipped to care for people in great numbers.

Meanwhile, the administration continues to promulgate more callous and mean-spirited decisions aimed at further attacking immigrants. Deporting children with cancer and diverting funds from military programs to build the wall, including money that was meant to go toward building schools for military families, and keeping immigrant children locked in indefinite detention are unconscionable.

These decisions endorsed by this administration are not consistent with American values. America is founded on the fundamental principle that "all men and women are created equal." It is not that everyone with a green card or U.S. citizenship is created equal; it is that every man and woman is created equal and should be treated with human respect and dignity.

We must continue holding congressional hearings on forced family separation; the detention of children for prolonged periods of time; the decision to end TPS and DACA, the Dreamer plan; and the overwhelming backlog in U.S. immigration courts.

We must also defund hate, as my friends at Bend the Arc are advocating, and set a floor for refugee admissions at 95,000, as my friends at the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society are advocating.

In addition to defunding the hateful policies of this administration, we must also strive for comprehensive immigration reform that treats people like human beings, lives up to the American Dream, gives a path of citizenship for TPS recipients and Dreamers, gives protection to millions of others, and secures our borders.

Robert F. Kennedy once said, "When we tolerate what we know to be wrong, when we close our eyes and ears to the corrupt because we are too busy or too frightened, when we fail to speak up and speak out, we strike a blow against freedom and decency and justice."

We need to restore truth and compassion to the debate over immigration in America, and we need to do it now, because the promise of the American Dream demands it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 41 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### PRAYER

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

God of Heaven and Earth, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Today we remember a day 18 years ago, begun in terror and violence, and ended in heroic effort and courage. We mourn those whose lives were snatched from them, and wish to comfort those left behind who still strive to cope with their loss. May You, O God, give them peace and healing.

We thank You again for the almost universal, international response to a great American tragedy, which all the world recognized as theirs as well. All Your children of good will could see the horror of actions by men, who would presume to act in Your name, causing so much death and destruction. May Your spirit of peace and justice continue to fill the hearts of people of all faiths, races, and nations. Help us to recognize Your creative love in the lives of all who share this beautiful planet.

Bless the men and women who serve this great Nation in the Senate and House of Representatives. May they be reminded of the importance of standing together to face the dangers presented by America's historical enemies.

May they be confident in the knowledge that all Americans stand behind them in their common effort to forge legislation that will reflect the resilient greatness of our Nation, protect our democratic process, and build a vibrant economy into a safe and secure future.

May all that is done 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 California (Mr. LEVIN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LEVIN of California led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, how familiar this day is.

As a Member of the United States Congress who was in this building on 9/11, it was a bright and shiny day in New York and Washington, D.C. as we fled this building, saw the billowing smoke in the Pentagon, and knew that the other towers had already fallen by someone telling us something had happened. Hearing rumors that planes were flying into the White House and the State Department, we wondered about the resilience and the freedom of this Nation.

How grateful I am to stand here, 18 years later, to remind Americans and those who were not yet born that that was a day that should be reminding us every day of the greatness of our freedom, the value of our democracy, and the power of our people.

We honor those who fell, those families who still do not know of their missing loved ones, those who went to war, those who have come back.

But most of all, this day is to remind us of the wonderment of the representation of this Nation, the diverse Nation that it is, people from all walks of life, that whatever we have to overcome, whatever divisiveness we may see yesterday, today, or tomorrow, it will never—it will never—undermine the greatness of this country.

I will always, as one who was here, I will always remember and I will never forget. And I honor those whose lives were lost, pray for their families, but celebrate this country as we sang on the east steps, “God Bless America.”

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER THE 11TH IN THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

(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, on the 18th anniversary of the September 11th attacks, Patriot Day, we remember Islamic extremist terrorists hijacked passenger jets to murder nearly 3,000 innocent Americans in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania. It is sickening to think of the men and women and children who were slaughtered. Our remembrance promotes the legacy of the people who were mercifully murdered.

I am humbled and inspired by the strength and resilience, just as my colleague, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, of our country when we stand together to remember this mutual tragedy. Today, I remain inspired by Todd Beamer’s heroic immediate response, “Let’s roll.”

This summer, I visited the sites of Islamic extremist attacks in Buenos

Aires, Argentina, of 1994 and in Mumbai, India, of 2008. The brave people of America, Argentina, and India are prepared to stand together to resist further mass murder.

On this day, we honor the lives of those affected by the attack. It is also a day to salute our military who served to protect our freedom and to deny Islamic extremists a safe haven in Afghanistan.

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

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE GRANDVIEW BEACH BLUFF COLLAPSE

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

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise today to recognize an unimaginable tragedy that occurred in my district last month.

On August 2, three women from the same family died when a coastal bluff at Grandview Beach in Encinitas collapsed on top of them: Julie Davis, Annie Clave, and Elizabeth Charles. They were enjoying a day at the beach with family and friends celebrating Elizabeth’s triumph over breast cancer. Suddenly, all three were lost.

There is a lot that I would like to say about the government’s responsibility to help prevent similar tragedies in the future, but, instead, I want to use this moment to recognize the extraordinary life that all three of these women brought into this world.

I had the opportunity to sit down with Dr. Pat Davis, who lost his wife, one of his daughters, and his sister-in-law on that day. Today, Dr. Davis is committed to ensuring that no one else experiences the same kind of loss that he has. He has called for action from local, State, and Federal officials to prevent future bluff collapses, and we stand together in these efforts. He is truly an inspiration.

Please take a moment to think of Julie, Annie, and Elizabeth. May they rest in peace.

COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of those who lost their lives on 9/11/2001.

Eighteen years ago, the lives of innocent men, women, and children were senselessly taken at the hands of Islamic terrorists under the command of Osama bin Laden. Before day’s end, nearly 3,000 civilians, firefighters, law enforcement officers, and servicemembers would perish in the World Trade Center, on United Flight 93 in Pennsylvania, and in the Pentagon.

Though another year has passed, the pain remains for the families who lost a loved one that fateful day. I pray for all of those people who have lost someone today and pray for them tomorrow, and I pray for those in harm’s way who continue to serve across the globe to ensure that we can live safely in the greatest country in the world: the United States of America.

Never forget, and may God bless America.

In God we trust.

GUN VIOLENCE

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Texas is home to many gun owners.

Growing up, my family owned guns for hunting. It was part of how we fed our family. Thus, I don’t want to infringe on Second Amendment rights of Americans.

I do, however, want to stop the killing of innocent lives because someone was at risk to themselves or others who bought or accessed a firearm. Too many loopholes allow people to purchase, procure, or access a firearm.

Too many Texans have already died in mass shootings—so this is very personal to me—most recently, of course, in west Texas.

The House has already passed two bills that would prevent mass shootings. Last night, three more bills were marked up and will be ready for a floor vote.

Senate Republicans must allow a vote on gun control legislation. I am tired of people being killed because they won’t act. I end by asking them, Mr. Speaker: What will you do to save lives? What are you afraid of?

COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, we all remember where we were on September 11, 2001. I, myself, drove my daughter, Caroline, to school on my way to work. She was in the third grade. Driving over the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania on my way to work, I recall thinking what a beautiful day it was.

I watched with coworkers soon after that the horror of the planes hitting the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. A few days later, I was asked to come to Ground Zero to help.

I will never forget the hospitals were all prepared for injured in Manhattan, but there were no injured, or very few. I will never forget the families and the communities that showed resilience and hope. I will never forget the crowds of people cheering the first responders as they traveled toward Ground Zero.

I now have a flag hanging in my office with 2,977 names of those who perished that day. Two of those names were my friends.

September 11, now known as Patriot Day, brought us together and unified our Nation in defiance of terrorism and evil. Let us continue to come together and never forget that we are all Americans and that we, here, represent the greatest country on Earth.

#### RECOGNIZING ARTS IN EDUCATION WEEK

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Arts in Education Week.

As children return to school from their summer vacations, I am reminded that true education must go beyond language arts and math. It must include daily access to creative subjects like dance, poetry, visual arts, and theater.

Ninety-three percent of Americans agree: The arts are a vital part of a well-rounded education, and when schools make the investment, we see ripple effects across students' lives. A student involved in the arts is four times more likely to be recognized for academic achievement; they are three times more likely to win an award for school attendance and are elected to class office more than three times as often as their peers.

We must do more to ensure every child can regularly access arts education. In the most recent appropriations bill passed by this Chamber, we included a \$6 million increase to support Arts in Education at the Department of Education.

I am proud to work with lawmakers on both sides of the aisle to support this program and will push to preserve a strong increase in any final spending bill.

#### LET'S PUT PARTISAN POLITICS ASIDE

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

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, it has been almost 12 months since we reached a new trade agreement with Mexico and Canada. Both Mexico and Canada promptly ratified the agreement, but the House majority party refuses to let us vote on it.

While it is a multinational agreement, the benefits will be felt greatly in my home State of Indiana. Forty-seven percent of Indiana's exports go to Mexico and Canada, generating \$18 billion in revenue for the Hoosier State. American workers need this. Hoosier workers need this.

Speaker PELOSI, please, let's put partisan politics aside and do what is best for Indiana, for our country, and for all of North America. It is time to find the

courage to bring this trade deal to the floor for a vote.

□ 1215

#### REMEMBERING 9/11

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the events of September 11, 2001, and the courage of the first responders who ran into danger are forever etched in our minds and our hearts. Nearly 3,000 people were killed, thousands more were injured, and for many who were at Ground Zero, their pain and suffering endure.

This year we finally made the 9/11 Victim's Compensation Fund permanent so that we can always take care of our first responders, volunteers, and their families. We learned many lessons on that day. Lessons in sacrifice, sorrow, and bravery, as well as lessons in national security preparedness and foreign policy.

As we pause today to remember the victims and all those who were impacted by the attacks, let us also remember the lessons and maintain constant vigilance in our shared national commitment to never forget.

#### AMERICA WILL NEVER FORGET 9/11

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

Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, never forget. In 2001 on 9/11, 2,977 peaceful people were murdered by 19 jihadi terrorists who were recruited by, plotted with, and were directed by al-Qaida to commit evil acts of war against the United States of America.

America is the greatest Nation to ever exist. We must never waiver in our resolve to defend our way of life. As the world tragically learned on 9/11, terrorists should never be ignored or given sanctuary to plan, prepare, or launch their evil acts. As Scripture says, there is a time for war. Following 9/11 was such a time.

Sadly, America's focus has long since expanded from finding and eliminating terrorists and those who give them sanctuary. Great nations don't fight endless wars. If we are truly to make America great again, we must be laser focused. America does not negotiate with terrorists or those who give them sanctuary. There is no substitute for victory.

#### WHEN WILL AMERICANS LEARN

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1941, H.R. 1146, and H.R. 205, three bills which will prevent oil

and gas leasing on our Outer Continental Shelf, in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and near Florida's Gulf Coast.

In 1969, America suffered a disastrous oil spill off Santa Barbara. Two decades later, Exxon Valdez devastated Prince William Sound. In 2010, Deepwater Horizon ravaged the Gulf of Mexico.

When will we learn? How much more of our coastline will have to be ruined? How many more local economies will be shattered? How many more lives will be lost?

Republican and Democratic officials oppose the administration's expanded drilling plans. They know the health, environmental, and economic costs of oil spills and that those accidents occur thousands of times each year. There is no reason to take such risks, especially when we have cleaner, safer ways of producing the energy we need.

I applaud Representatives CUNNINGHAM, HUFFMAN, and ROONEY for offering this legislation to protect our planet and in the spirit of Pennsylvania's Constitution, which guarantees the people the right to clean air, clean water, and the preservation of our natural aesthetic.

I urge Members to support these bills. And I, too, say God bless America this day and all days.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL OPIOID AWARENESS WEEK

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Opioid Awareness Week. My home State of Kentucky has been one of the hardest hit by our Nation's ongoing opioid crisis. Sadly, over 1,300 Kentuckians died of a drug overdose in 2018.

I have been proud to work with my colleagues on the House Energy and Commerce Committee to combat the ongoing nationwide opioid epidemic. Next month we will honor the 1-year anniversary of the SUPPORT Act being signed into law. This landmark legislation is already helping communities prevent the rampant spread of opioid abuse, but more work needs to be done.

Last month I visited the Customs and Border Patrol international mail facility located at JFK Airport in New York. There I saw firsthand the dangers of illicit fentanyl coming through our borders. Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid that can be so potent it can kill anyone that comes in contact with it, including our law enforcement officers. I will continue to work with President Trump and my colleagues to stop fentanyl from coming to our country and help stop this epidemic from harming our communities.

#### REMEMBERING 9/11

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am a New York Representative whose district is about 10 miles from the World Trade Center, and I lost many friends and constituents in that horrendous attack.

Many years ago, President Roosevelt stood right here in this Chamber and talked about a day of infamy regarding the attack on Pearl Harbor. Certainly, also the day of these attacks was a day of infamy, September 11, 2001.

I remember days and weeks after the attacks you would just walk in my district and see burned papers sort of dropping from the clouds. It is really something that we will remember forever. We remember the brave responders. We remember the people that gave their lives so that others can live. It also told us that we in the United States have to continue to fight tyranny, have to continue to remember those poor 3,000 souls whose lives ended. It could have been any one of us. They lost their lives.

So I think that this is a time for all Americans to pause and say we cherish our values. We remember the people who lost their lives, and we will always fight against oppression wherever it rears its ugly head. God bless America.

#### RECOGNIZING OFFICER KAREN BROWN

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the National Security Agency police officer Ms. Karen Brown for being named the 2019 Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Honor Graduate of the Year. The most prestigious award for FLETC students, Ms. Brown excelled with high marks in academics, physical fitness, and firearms training.

Originally from Ohio, Ms. Brown has worked at the NSA for the last 15 years serving in a number of roles at the agency; personal security, polygraph examination, counterintelligence threat examination, and more.

We thank Ms. Brown for her service to our Nation. A ceremony was held at FLETC to reward her accomplishments on Tuesday, August 27.

In addition to Ms. Brown's great work, I want to thank all of the students, recent graduates, and instructors at FLETC for their commitment to our Nation in bettering their workforce training. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Camp in Glynn County truly does an outstanding job in getting their students the necessary skills to thrive in any situation they may face in the field.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CICILLINE) laid before the House the

following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 11, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 11, 2019, at 10:53 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1881.

That the Senate passed S. 2035.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

#### COASTAL AND MARINE ECONOMIES PROTECTION ACT

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous materials on H.R. 1941.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 548 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1941.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1224

##### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1941) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, and for other purposes, with Mr. CUELLAR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The first question is, what do all governors, Republican and Democratic, along the entire East Coast and along the entire West Coast of the United States and over 330 municipalities and counties from these States all have in

common? You know what they have in common? They are all opposed to expanding offshore oil and gas development off their shores.

Today we are here to ensure that these coasts, the Atlantic and the Pacific, receive the assurance and the protection that they deserve. H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act would permanently protect the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts from offshore oil and gas drilling. From Maine down to Florida, from Washington to California, over 3,000 miles of the United States' coasts are threatened by the fossil fuel industry-driven agenda, which is driven by the Trump administration.

One of President Trump's first actions upon taking office was mandating the development of a new and totally unnecessary 5-year plan for offshore oil and gas lease sales. In January 2018, former Interior Secretary Zinke released a draft of that plan, which proposed opening more than 90 percent of the Outer Continental Shelf to oil and gas development. This proposal included the entirety of America's Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and if enacted, drilling could endanger more than 72,000 miles of U.S. shorelines.

Expectedly, there was immediate pushback from citizens, elected officials, governors, business leaders, all who understood that their coastal communities are incompatible with offshore oil and gas.

The public knows that bringing in industry as risky and as dirty as oil and gas to the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts is dangerous on many levels. Our oceans sustain a rich diversity of marine life, and they provide immense value to America's coastal communities by helping to generate billions of dollars in economic output and by supporting millions of jobs.

For example, thriving fish stocks and healthy marine mammals off the coast of New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida support tackle shops, whale watching tours, and a massive seafood industry. And oil-free beaches and bays in Virginia and the Carolinas drive business for local restaurants, for vacation rentals, and for outfitters.

But coastal residents are not the only ones who will benefit from protecting these areas. Some of our Nation's most majestic national park units belonging to all Americans are along our coast, including Acadia, Biscayne, Cape Hatteras, and Point Reyes. People from all walks of life and diverse backgrounds and from both political parties cherish these special places, and they rely on healthy oceans, clean beaches, and the abundant fish and wildlife that come with them.

The inevitable spills and the variety of other onshore and offshore impacts from oil and gas drilling have no place along our East and West Coasts. Over one million people are employed by the tourism and recreation industries along the East Coast. These are real

jobs that exist now and will only grow if we continue to treat our oceans and coasts with care. That is over four times as many jobs as the industry-generated fantasies that come with opening the entire Atlantic seaboard to drilling rigs.

Four times as many jobs would be at risk from the industrial facilities that would be built along the coast. Four times as many jobs would be at risk from the chronic pollution and pipeline spills that are widespread with offshore oil and gas. And four times as many jobs would be at risk from a catastrophic blowout, like the one we saw in the Gulf of Mexico only 9 years ago.

□ 1230

None of these facts or the outcry from concerned citizens have influenced a Trump administration that is laser-focused on doing the bidding of the oil and gas industry. Instead of protecting our coasts, President Trump and Secretary Bernhardt have played politics and now are hiding their plan to drill near our communities.

In January 2018, immediately after the release of the draft leasing program, then-Secretary Zinke met with then-Governor of Florida RICK SCOTT at the Tallahassee airport and tweeted that he was removing Florida from the leasing program. However, it turned out that this was nothing more than a ploy meant to boost the political prospects of a Republican Senate candidate.

First Florida was in, then it was out, then it was in again, and now nobody except Secretary Bernhardt and President Trump knows for sure.

For 2½ years, this administration has based its offshore drilling decisions on politics, not on the needs or the concerns of coastal communities.

In April, the administration announced that its offshore leasing plans are now on hold due to a recent court decision that is related to Alaska. But that is only a short-term reprieve. At any moment, the administration can restart its efforts to auction off our Nation's marine resources, which will undoubtedly happen if the President were to get a second term.

Coastal communities need assurance that their businesses, beaches, and way of life will not be sacrificed to the fossil fuel industry by the Trump administration.

H.R. 1941 provides our Atlantic and Pacific constituents, including those along Florida's Atlantic Coast, the necessary protections from the dangers of offshore oil and gas, and it deserves this body's full support.

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

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

Mr. Chair, we are here on September 11. It is an anniversary of an event that has been impactful for all of us and has definitely changed our country. We cannot forget that. Hopefully, as a Na-

tion, we can learn from that experience and from the dedication that people gave during and after that particular experience.

Mr. Chair, we are here in what the Democrats have called their energy week with their energy week proposals. Their proposals are three very disjointed bills not based on science but based on the idea of paying off specific political interest groups for political purposes.

Earl Weaver, when he used to coach the Baltimore Orioles, loved to bait the umpires. One time, he went out to the umpire and said: Is this as good as it gets, or are you going to get better?

Of course, they threw him out of the game for saying that.

However, today, I want to turn to the Democrats and say: Guys, is this as good as it gets, or are you going to get better? Because what we have before us is not an energy policy, it is an energy nonpolicy.

When I was in college, gas was \$0.25 a gallon. I remember driving my car into those gas stations, and there would be a kid who would be my age or younger coming out and filling up my tank, cleaning the windshields, and checking the oil and the tires. Then, they gave me either a plate or a towel for showing up.

I then went to Europe for 2 years, and when I came back, the oil embargo had hit. No one came out to help me. Everything was self-service. No one gave me any more towels or dishes. Gas prices in the embargo era were going up to the astounding almost \$1.40 a gallon, which we could not believe.

Our new President at the time put on a sweater, started a fire in the fireplace, and came before the American people and told us, basically: Get used to it. Live with less. Take it as an honor to be cold in the dark. That is the process.

Fortunately, this country didn't go along with that, nor did the industry go along with that. Instead of being a country in which we were dependent upon OPEC countries, 60 to 70 percent of our energy coming from OPEC—and I am sorry, that is not what an Irish chicken does; that is a cartel. That is a cartel that was very against the interests of the United States. Instead of being that which was in the position to be bullied not by a major power but a secondary power into thinking they could extort this country into changing our foreign policy simply by exploiting our energy vulnerabilities, America changed, and instead, we decided that would not be our policy.

We came up with a process of not only expanding our energy production in the United States, but we expanded it in a way that produced energy more efficiently; that used it in a cleaner fashion; that used a smaller footprint to do it; that made us energy independent to the point where we could be, instead of an importing country, an exporting country in the concept of energy; and that energy was used not

only to support the United States' independence but also to support our allies and be able to confront negative forces like Russia, which was using energy as a political weapon and still would like to use energy as a political weapon.

Now, we are faced with three bills here today, one much different than the other two. But the end result of the Democratic vision of energy presented to us in this energy week is basically to use the rearview mirror and take us backward 50 years into the past, where we go back to the time when our economy was fragile, and our enemies thought they could take advantage of our energy dependency, and they could do that to bully the United States.

That is not what the process should be in creating an energy future for this particular country.

Mr. Chair, we have three bills that will be before us today. None of them are scientifically grounded. All of them are actually political, paying off political experts, taking science and basically throwing it in the trash and saying okay—which the majority can do. They have the votes to do it but don't have the audacity to stand up and say this administration or this side of the aisle doesn't believe in science because these particular issues are politically motivated.

There is no logic to what we are doing. In our committee, it was wonderful. We had the entire committee on the same day that the first bill was voted out also voting for LWCF. Everyone loved the Land and Water Conservation Fund, so we wanted to make this permanent. We wanted to triple the amount of money that we were putting into that fund. At the same time that we voted to triple the amount of money in that fund, we also voted for bills that would basically cut the revenues from those areas that produce the money to go into the fund in the first place, and we call that logical.

I call this hypocrisy as well because there is the vested interest, as the majority here was saying, that Governors in their States should have the ability to make decisions on Federal waters that are not within the boundaries of their States but in the same breath saying that Governors in the interior States should not have the ability to have decisions made on Federal lands within our States.

I am sorry. That is pure hypocrisy.

This is a lack of focus. It is a lack of focus when, a year ago, the Democratic leadership asked the President to find a way to cut down the cost of energy, oil and gas, to use his personal contacts to cut down the cost of that, and then we are bringing bills in here today that will drive up the costs, which will cut down our possibility of doing that in the future.

You can do it, but there is a hypocrisy to the very essence of what is going on.

Unfortunately, the three bills that will be thrown out here today by the

Democrats as their policy will have the net effect of destroying jobs and harming our economy, potentially turning us to an economic tailspin. That can happen.

More importantly, it is nice to have a visual contrast, because this morning, Republican leaders, led by Mr. SCALISE and Ms. CHENEY and several others, introduced a comprehensive energy package, an energy package that is for all energy, all of the above, both fossil fuel and alternative, one that will grow our economy, which will create more jobs, which will give a logical standard of what we should do going forward with a clear view.

The clear view of what Republicans would like to do with having a logical, comprehensive approach is in vast contrast to three disjointed, dispirited, nonscientific bills that simply want to pay off political communities.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act.

My bipartisan bill permanently protects the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts from the threats of offshore oil and gas drilling. It reflects the tremendous importance that Members of both parties place on healthy shorelines and the State and local economies that depend on them. This bill acknowledges that if we don't act, drilling rigs could soon appear off of our beaches.

Folks from up and down the coast of my district understand that opposition to offshore drilling is not a partisan issue. Whether it be a first grader like Anna Caroline of upstate South Carolina who rallied 70 signatures to stop offshore drilling or a group of mayors like Billy Keyserling, Pat O'Neil, Tim Goodwin, Jimmy Carroll, or John Tecklenburg who worked tirelessly to defend our coastline, South Carolinians want to protect our community from the disastrous consequences that result from offshore drilling. The Lowcountry is a force to be reckoned with, and we stand firm in our opposition to drilling off of our shoreline.

Down in the Lowcountry, we know that offshore drilling would ruin our economy, our vibrant natural resources, and our unique way of life. That is why opposition to offshore drilling is not a partisan issue, and I am proud to work with both Democrats and Republicans to get this done.

Offshore drilling and the booming tourism industry that we have in the Lowcountry are mutually exclusive pursuits. Tourism in the Palmetto State is a \$22.6 billion-a-year industry and supports 1 in every 10 jobs in our State. South Carolina's tourism industry holds a great deal more promise for statewide economic prosperity.

I want to take a moment to also consider how natural disasters would im-

pact our State if we were to drill offshore. We have seen spills from onshore infrastructure in the path of a hurricane. Hurricane Katrina is the best-known example, with roughly 8 million gallons of oil spilled.

Last week, Hurricane Dorian was a sobering reminder that hurricanes and natural disasters can change course in a moment's notice and inflict tremendous damage on communities in the path of a storm.

If Charleston, Hilton Head, or Beaufort had onshore energy infrastructure similar to Port Fourchon or Galveston, the potential for a major spill or environmental calamity from Dorian's destruction would have skyrocketed.

Opposition to offshore drilling is an economic one, but it is also a moral one. The book of Genesis teaches us to be stewards and caretakers of all creation. I find it unconscionable that we can knowingly damage our waters and, consequentially, our marine life for such a pursuit.

Offshore drilling is reckless; it is harmful; and it is absolutely disruptive to the communities that we call home.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my bill that will permanently safeguard the First District of South Carolina and coastal communities across this Nation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), who has unusual socks on today and who has been through these wars before.

□ 1245

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to this legislation which undermines the United States' energy dominance and makes us strategically weaker as a nation.

I remember Admiral Mike Mullen saying there is no national security without energy security. We get that by exploring and developing the natural resources we are blessed with in this Nation.

Currently, 67 percent of the energy used in our Nation is generated from oil and gas; 94 percent of the Outer Continental Shelf is off limits to exploration. The Department of the Interior projects that an estimated 89.9 billion barrels and 327 trillion cubic feet of natural gas has yet to be discovered on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Opening up the entire Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf could support nearly 265,000 new, higher paying jobs, \$22 billion a year in private investment, and generate almost \$6 billion in new revenue for the government within 20 years of the initial lease. Mr. CUNNINGHAM's bill blocks \$2.2 billion from going to schools, roads, and conservation efforts in South Carolina.

Through revenue sharing, oil and natural gas development are a critical source of funding for many valuable programs. Over the past 10 years, royalty payments from lease sales have generated \$73 billion for the Federal Government. Much of this money goes

into conservation programs, such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Many people on the other side of the aisle that will support this bill also supported the reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In 2018, the LWCF received \$893 million in offshore revenues. South Carolina received \$1.5 million in 2018 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Oil and gas royalties totaled about 90 percent of the LWCF's funding. Congress has already voted to permanently reauthorize in this Congress.

How do the supporters of this bill intend to make up nearly all of the funding for a program that they supported that they would be cutting with this bill? They would do it by taxing the hardworking American citizens, I guess.

Blocking offshore development would not only significantly harm our economy, but it would increase dependence on our adversaries for energy.

Just in 2018, there was a Russian LNG tanker that arrived in the Boston harbor. It traveled 4,500 miles from Russia to the U.S. when the United States has been the number one producer of natural gas since 2009.

New England relies on foreign countries for about 20 percent of its natural gas. Why? Because we don't have the pipeline capacity running from the Marcellus shale up to New England to provide American natural gas, so they are having to buy from Russia.

Development of our resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, opening up areas that were blocked by past administrations to energy development, exploration, and, ultimately, production, provides money for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and it provides national security for places like New England and lessens their dependence on a foreign source of natural gas. And that foreign source, ladies and gentlemen, is Russia.

Let this be a lesson in what is in store for this country if this bill is adopted. This bill leverages our adversary, Russia, while undermining our security.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, let me first thank the sponsor of this legislation, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL), and Mr. GRIJALVA for all of their work on this legislation.

I want to say that I do think a permanent moratorium on oil and gas drilling in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans' Outer Continental Shelf planning areas is something that we must do. It doesn't matter whether you represent the Atlantic or the Pacific Coast communities. A vote for a permanent moratorium on oil and gas development along these shores is a vote for our country's economic vitality.

I heard my colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the last two speakers talk about national security and

how we don't have an energy plan. The bottom line is that, if you look at the consequences to the economy of the country in these coastal communities from something like the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster, it was a 10-year projected economic loss of \$8.7 billion in fisheries from Texas to Florida, including 22,000 lost jobs just for fisheries.

Think of the impact on the tourism industry with the impact on local businesses if we have a spill of this magnitude. Tourism is now the number one industry in my State of New Jersey.

And don't tell me that we don't have an energy plan. In the Energy and Commerce Committee, we are very much in favor of all kinds of energy options—natural gas, nuclear power, whatever it happens to be—and we certainly have moved towards energy independence by having more natural gas and more production of oil.

All we are saying here today is that, when you talk about offshore drilling in the Atlantic and the Pacific, if you weigh any benefits that might come either in jobs or in money that comes back to the Land and Conservation, whatever, you cannot possibly compare the economic loss that we would have from a major oil spill to whatever gain you have from this relatively small amount of oil that is going to be captured by these oil companies in offshore drilling on the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts.

After the BP oil spill—I was on the Natural Resources Committee at the time—there were recommendations that were put together by a bipartisan commission. Not all of those were adopted. But even with those recommendations, in the 7 years following the Deepwater Horizon tragedy, there were 34 additional oil spills of more than 2,000 gallons each.

There is no way to stop these oil spills from happening. They happen on a regular basis. The further out you go, the more chance there is that you are going to have a spill, and we cannot risk that.

The Jersey shore has already experienced a historic disaster in the past few years. It was called Hurricane Sandy. We don't need a man-made disaster that is going to shut down our businesses, cripple our housing market, harm our health, or hurt our environment. The ocean is strained too much by too much trash and disposal of plastics and the climate crisis that triggered an increase in sea temperatures and acidification.

In fact, we don't have to choose between a clean ocean and energy production. Any energy we harness off the coast could come increasingly from clean, renewable sources like offshore wind.

I am not saying that renewables are the only alternative. We still have to have fossil fuels, there is no question. But the damage that comes to our local economies cannot possibly compare to whatever jobs you think are going to be created or whatever money

you think is going to come from this offshore drilling. It is miniscule in comparison to the economic impact to our area.

So don't talk to me about jobs and loss of jobs when you see the loss of jobs that occurred after BP and could occur to our shores. There is absolutely no comparison, gentlemen. I have to say that over and over again.

Now, we have put 1-year annual moratoriums. We passed an amendment that I had in the appropriations bill, Interior appropriations, to have a moratorium on an annual basis in the appropriations bill, but it is high time that we have a permanent moratorium. It is not enough to just address this annually through the appropriations process.

Mr. Chairman, I want to particularly commend the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM). I was actually in his district, and I just heard unanimous praise of his effort to stop this drilling.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, once again, I appreciate the opportunity to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON), someone who realizes that not only does the base bill stop drilling, but if you add one of the amendments they have, you are going to stop any kind of seismic activity that would allow alternative activity to be developed in these sources, as well.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 1941, a bill that would permanently block responsible oil and gas development in the Atlantic and Pacific planning areas.

As a Representative from a district that has overwhelming amounts of Federal land, I often find myself engaged with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle about the importance of allowing local leaders to be able to manage the lands that are around them, making decisions about what happens on those public lands that surround their communities.

The argument I am met with is that public lands belong to all Americans, to benefit all Americans.

And it is true, the responsible energy development that happens on public lands in my district benefits all Americans in the form of reliable and low-cost energy sources, but we are here today debating a bill that would put the wishes of some States to close off submerged lands under Federal land jurisdictions ahead of the interests of all Americans.

When it comes to local control, why should local coastal States lead the way while landlocked Western States are told time and again that the Federal Government knows what is best?

I have been a longtime advocate for an all-of-the-above energy plan in the U.S. This means wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, natural gas, oil, oil shale, and minerals.

An InsideClimate News article from January of last year outlined the investments offshore oil and gas compa-

nies are making in wind energy due to market demand and to the unique position that they are in, having already made significant onshore infrastructure investments.

According to a 2017 Wood Mackenzie study, annual revenues from wind and solar could represent one-twelfth of the revenues in oil and gas by 2035 as some major oil and gas companies seize opportunities in the wind power market.

If the goal of my friends on the other side of the aisle is to reduce our country's reliance on fossil fuels, why push policies that cut off the source of the investment of oil and gas companies that are making renewable energy? We should be supporting industry and market-led shifts to renewable energy, not imposing drastic policies like H.R. 1941 that hamstring these efforts.

Finally, earlier this year, the House and Senate overwhelmingly passed a public lands package that permanently authorized the Land and Water Conservation Fund. All States benefit from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, so we can't ignore the fact that the bill we are debating today would cut off the source of funding for the program, which, as we all know, is offshore oil and gas revenues.

There have been many calls from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to be able to pass a measure that will provide for mandatory funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. How can we push for mandatory Land and Water Conservation Fund funding and, at the same time, advocate for a bill that completely cuts off Land and Water Conservation Fund sources?

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the underlying bill.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, to ban new offshore drilling along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

My district is home to over 50 miles of beautiful California coastline. It is home to some of the world's premier marine research institutions, not to mention some of the best surfing in the country.

In San Diego and Orange Counties, the ocean economy accounts for \$7.7 billion and sustains more than 140,000 jobs in coastal tourism and recreation. All it will take to jeopardize those jobs is a massive spill like the one we saw off the coast of Santa Barbara in 2015, which poured 142,000 gallons of crude oil into the water and onto beaches across southern California. That is why the people I represent have made their voices heard loud and clear: No more drilling off our coast.

We can't allow the fossil fuel industry and their friends in the Trump administration to exploit our oceans for their own profit, roll back safety regulations that help prevent spills, and threaten hundreds of thousands of jobs.

I expect we will hear a lot more from my friends across the aisle, many of whom represent landlocked districts, who claim there is nothing to worry about. Well, they should know that the folks who actually live in coastal communities won't stop fighting to protect our oceans and our jobs.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), our new Member in his first term here.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I come from the Commonwealth of Virginia, a Commonwealth which is rich in natural resources. We have an abundant supply of energy sources, but this legislation would destroy the untapped potential for research and investment in oil and gas resources off our coast.

This bill would stifle innovation, prevent job creation, and severely limit the ability of our Nation to realize its full potential of achieving long-term energy independence.

Studies have shown that exploring offshore oil and natural gas resources would bring thousands of jobs to Virginia and significantly boost its economy.

□ 1300

Earlier this spring I traveled with Congressman SCALISE and a delegation of Members to his district in Louisiana, and helicoptered off into the Gulf of Mexico where I was able to see firsthand the great strides that have been made in energy exploration, technology, and innovation, and the great benefits that have accrued to Louisiana: Louisiana schools, Louisiana roads, and port projects as a result.

The amazing developments in ensuring that energy resources can be explored and extracted safely and with minimal impact to our environment, demonstrated to me that similar efforts can be achieved back home in the waters off the coast of Virginia, and that our environmentally sensitive areas would be protected for future generations to enjoy, while we can lower energy costs for residents and businesses across our great Commonwealth.

H.R. 1941 would block millions of dollars from going to Virginia and other coastal States. If South Carolina doesn't want the money, fine, but the Federal Government should not be in the business of halting Virginia and, in turn, America's economic growth. Failing to give States like mine the ability to explore the resources off our coast would be a grave disservice to my constituents, our Commonwealth, and our Nation.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this misguided legislation.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act.

Mr. Chair, the administration's proposed 5-year plan for expanded oil and gas leasing would pose significant danger to our Nation's coastal waters which are home to thousands of plant and animal species that rely on a well-balanced marine ecosystem.

According to Oceana, oil and gas exploration could have untold effects on fish and marine wildlife, from decreasing fish catches, to increase stranding or beaching of marine mammals.

On top of this, our oceans are an enormous driver of our States' economies. In my home State of Rhode Island, ocean industries such as fishing, tourism, and recreation account for nearly \$2 billion in annual economic activity and support more than 41,000 jobs.

Throughout New England, it accounts for more than \$17 billion annually. Our States cannot afford to risk the dangers posed to our oceans and coasts by the administration's misguided proposal to expand oil and gas drilling in the Atlantic. We cannot afford to sit by and watch the President plunder our oceans for the benefit of the big oil companies at the expense of polluting our oceans, endangering fishing and tourism industries, and harming coastal communities.

I was proud to introduce legislation earlier this year, the New England Coastal Protection Act, which would prohibit drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf off of the coast of the New England States, which I am proud to say has the support of every Member of Congress from New England, and which is incorporated in this bill before the House today.

It is imperative that this country pursue a cleaner, more sustainable energy future which protects our oceans and coastlines, stimulates innovation, and spurs job growth.

I strongly urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST), who happens to be the Republican co-chair of the House Congressional Steel Caucus.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, for years, we have been told that we live in a resource-poor Nation. We were also told that the domestic oil and gas reserves were depleted. But, today, we know how wrong those predictions are.

America is now the world leader in energy development. But don't forget about the jobs. Oil and gas production is a jobs multiplier. According to recent studies, more than 10 million American jobs can be attributed to oil and gas production. For each drilling and oil job, many more are created in manufacturing, transportation, and service industries.

In my district, the U.S. Steel Granite City Works facility produces the steel for Oil Country Tubular Goods. These products are used in oil and gas production. These are good-paying jobs with great benefits.

In addition to the steel jobs in Granite City, approximately 10,000 Illinois manufacturers have jobs that have oil and gas industry ties. According to some estimates, an additional 1 million manufacturing jobs could be created through oil and gas development.

We need to think about this as the political fringes try to shove the Green New Deal down our throats.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for his work on this and for yielding me the time.

Today I rise in support of the Coastal Marine Economies Protection Act and to defend Maine's coastline for future generations.

This summer, I was blessed to, once again, become a grandmother. With the birth of my new grandson, I am now lucky enough to be the grandmother of four. All four of my grandchildren played in and around the ocean this summer, the Gulf of Maine, just as their parents have done and so many other Mainers do every summer.

The Gulf of Maine is an irreplaceable natural resource that is a draw for millions of tourists each year, and it is critical to the Maine economy. It should not be exploited for oil and drilling.

The climate crisis has already taken a toll on our waters. It has caused ocean acidification and rising sea levels, and the warming of the ocean has put Maine's vibrant fishing industries in peril.

Drilling for fossil fuels in the Gulf of Maine when we should be investing in renewable energy, is like trying to put out a fire by dousing it with kerosene.

I believe it is our duty as elected leaders to leave this Nation better than we found it. That means ensuring we preserve our oceans for our children and our grandchildren, and we fight this climate crisis with all we have got.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Maine.

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Chair, I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting H.R. 1941, because sacrificing our coastline to further this Nation's dependence on fossil fuels is nothing short of irresponsible.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to this bill and the other two natural resources bills that we will be considering this week.

Let me start by saying that it is unfortunate that we are in this position today. One of the predominant reasons for this disappointment is that I, like many of my colleagues, both support

energy development, while looking after our natural and ecological resources.

I love my district dearly. I was born and raised there. I have lived there all of my life and will continue to live there the rest of my life. I value the beautiful coastline that we have in my district.

But blanket bans instituted by these bills across the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Arctic are misguided and are, quite plainly, the wrong approach.

In January of last year, I raised concerns with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management about how this plan would affect Georgia and my constituents. In April of this year, after the Georgia General Assembly passed a resolution opposing energy exploration in Federal waters off of Georgia, I sent a letter to Secretary Bernhardt requesting he exclude Georgia from consideration under this plan.

Mr. Chair, I have taken public service seriously for my entire life. When I was elected to serve the people of the First District of Georgia, I knew that I would be representing the will of my constituents up here. That is why I have been firm in my stance that Georgia be removed from consideration due to concerns from the State legislature.

But while my request to remove Georgia from consideration under this plan stands, I firmly believe it would be unwise and counterproductive to move forward with this blanket ban on U.S. Federal waters.

Knowing these bills would be coming to the floor, I knew I needed to do something to support the request I heard in the district that waters off of Georgia be removed. That is why I, in order to abide by my commitment to my constituents in our community, submitted three amendments to the Rules Committee.

Unfortunately, my amendments, which would empower States to decide what is best for them, remove Georgia from consideration, and address undersea national security, were not accepted by my colleagues across the aisle.

Let me be clear. This wasn't a rejection of including the amendments in the bill. This was a rejection of the ability to even debate them.

My colleagues across the aisle who had championed the will of the States to decide what is best for them when it comes to this topic, would not let my amendments move forward. For those who were so opposed to energy development offshore, I didn't even have the opportunity to have an amendment removing Georgia from consideration debated on the floor of this House.

Mr. Chair, it is really unfortunate that we are voting on these bills which would sacrifice tens of thousands of jobs and millions in economic benefits for political grandstanding.

To step back on domestic energy development is to promote foreign energy consumption. I can still remember when the United States was held hostage to Middle Eastern resources, and we can't allow that to happen again.

While I believe Georgia should be removed from consideration, these bills are not the solution. I oppose these three bills, and I hope my colleagues will actually work with us on real solutions rather than promoting messaging bills.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, chairman, and ranking member, I rise today on behalf of our oceans and the communities, economies and ecosystems they support.

My home State of New Jersey boasts a multibillion dollar commercial and fishing industry. That's 50,000 jobs and \$7 billion every year. Potential spills from oil and gas development imperil every one of these jobs and every one of those industries. That is 50,000 jobs and \$7 billion a year, not to mention the threat to exacerbating climate change.

An oil spill could trigger even greater devastation to the nearly 500,000 jobs supported by our State's tourism industry. Visits to the beautiful shore generates \$16.6 billion in wages and adds \$5.5 billion to the State's tax coffers. Too much is at stake.

We cannot auction off our environment. We can't auction off our economy, and we sure as heck can't auction off our future to the highest bidder.

We need to move away from dirty fossil fuels that would forever change the character of our coasts for the worse. We need to protect the Atlantic Coast by permanently banning offshore oil and gas drilling.

Mr. Chairman, we need a concrete plan of action like this because the climate is changing in a way that threatens our national security, or ecosystems, and our economy.

Thanks to H.R. 1941—and I commend the sponsors—the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, we are acting to permanently protect the Atlantic from offshore oil and gas drilling right now. I thank the chairman, Mr. Chair, and the ranking member for this bill.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. VAN DREW).

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Chair, I rise today because I wholeheartedly support the Coastal and Marine Economy Protection Act, authored by my good friend, Congressman CUNNINGHAM.

This bill does what seems obvious to almost everyone. It bans offshore drilling in the Atlantic Ocean. It is an issue that brings together business groups, environmental groups, sportsmen groups, and many, many others. It is an issue that transcends party lines.

In my district, we had a press conference in support of this legislation and banning, and we had Republicans, Democrats, Independents, businesspeople, as well as environmentalists all together.

In south Jersey, our coast is our lifeblood. It is everything. It is our econ-

omy, it is our culture, and it is our way of life.

Our fisheries and tourism industry are worth nearly \$50 billion a year, supporting well over half a million jobs statewide. If an oil spill would occur on our coastline, our beaches, natural resources, and coastal properties would be wiped out in a heartbeat.

Our fishermen, casino workers, hospitality industry, restaurants, and small businesses would all, each and every one, suffer.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 1941.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU).

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Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I thank Representative LOWENTHAL for his leadership.

Today, I rise in support of this legislation by Representative CUNNINGHAM to ban offshore oil drilling in both the Atlantic and Pacific. This would apply to new offshore oil drilling. Such oil drilling is both dangerous and harms coastal economies.

My congressional district spans the coast of Los Angeles from Palos Verdes to Malibu. Its natural beauty is rivaled by few, and the tourism, recreation, and other ocean-related industries flourish because of it.

Just a few years ago, in 2015, an oil pipeline ruptured in Santa Barbara to the north of my district, spilling 100,000 gallons of oil into the ocean, killing wildlife, and forcing closure of beaches in my district as their oil flowed down. This oil spill can affect large pieces of land and our environment, and our economy suffered.

H.R. 1941 is a forward-thinking bill that will protect California's coast and help turn us away from fossil fuels. At a time when tackling the climate crisis is absolutely critical, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding. I thank Mr. BISHOP for his leadership as well.

I rise in strong support of this bill introduced by Mr. CUNNINGHAM from South Carolina and two other bills on the floor this week that will be considered. All three are bipartisan bills.

I thank Mr. CUNNINGHAM for his leadership on this particular issue.

A permanent moratorium on offshore oil and gas development in pristine, untouched areas will help protect ecosystems and economies all along our Nation's Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The other bills we will be considering this week will prevent oil and gas drilling along the Gulf Coast of Florida and

protect the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The Trump administration is forcing a false choice between energy security and the health and safety of our coastal and Arctic environments. If we fail to protect vulnerable coastal and Arctic ecosystems, then we put at risk the livelihoods of millions of Americans in those communities that depend on their continued health and abundance.

In coastal communities on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, tourism, outdoor recreation, and fishing are crucial to their economies. In Alaska, the Gwich'in people rely on the carefully balanced Arctic ecosystem for hunting, fishing, and their ancient way of life. Drilling in these areas creates an unacceptable risk both to our environment and to the people who live in those communities.

Mr. Chair, the United States is now the largest producer of oil and gas in the world. No one would have thought that possible even a decade ago, yet here we are. Thank to advances in technology, over the past 6 years, we have doubled the amount of oil we export. All of that has been made possible without touching vulnerable environments like the Arctic refuge or off the coast of my home State of Maryland, the Atlantic or the Pacific.

The Trump administration is proposing to open the entire eastern seaboard for oil and gas development, from the Gulf of Maine to the Straits of Florida. States up and down the Atlantic, including my own State, oppose this move. We have seen what happens when something goes wrong, as was the case with the Deepwater Horizon disaster in 2010. An oil spill making its way into the Chesapeake Bay and destroying our world-class fisheries or harming the beautiful beaches of Maryland's Chesapeake and Atlantic shores would, frankly, be devastating.

Instead of doubling down on fossil fuels, we ought to be working to reconfigure our economy to meet the challenges of climate change and seize opportunities from developing new clean energy technologies and leading the world in transitioning to a low- and eventually zero-carbon economy.

The Democratic-led House already, Mr. Chair, took action on climate change earlier this year with the passage of H.R. 9, the Climate Action Now Act, which would uphold our commitment to the Paris climate agreement that the President inadvisably withdrew from.

We will also continue taking meaningful action to stop the Trump administration's rollback of rules meant to protect clean air, clean water, and natural environments for generations to come. Our children, Mr. Chair, and our grandchildren—and, yes, our great-grandchildren—deserve to inherit an Earth and an America that is clean, healthy, and sustainable. We ignore this challenge, Mr. Chair, at our peril.

Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) for

leading this effort; I thank Mr. CUNNINGHAM; and I rise in strong support of the legislation we are going to consider.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, how much time is remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL), who is a highly respected Representative.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, to ensure we safeguard our environment against the threats of offshore oil drilling. I am proud to have worked with Chairman GRIJALVA, Chairman LOWENTHAL, and Representative CUNNINGHAM to make sure that this measure also includes my legislation, H.R. 279, the California Clean Coast Act. This would make certain that there is no future offshore oil and gas leasing off California's coast and put the interests of the American people first.

We cannot put corporate profits of Big Oil above protecting our environment. My constituents in the central coast have seen firsthand the damage oil spills inflicted on our communities and our local economies. During the 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill, over 100,000 barrels of crude oil spilled into the Santa Barbara Channel. This was the largest oil spill in California's history. It fundamentally harmed Santa Barbara's unique marine ecosystem and wildlife, recreational interests, and commercial fishing.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentleman from California an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CARBAJAL. Paired with the 2015 Plains Refugio oil spill, where cleanup costs hit \$92 million, these incidents show us that we cannot afford another disastrous oil spill.

In contrast, California's coastal region tourism generates over \$1.9 trillion of GDP per year. It also supports more than \$731 billion in wages. Any future oil drilling would pose a direct threat to our local economies and the success of local businesses that are tied to clean oceans and healthy ecosystems. We must safeguard our planet and economy for future generations, including my two grandchildren, Roman and Gianna. This is why I urge passage of H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act.

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

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD a Statement of Administrative Policy, which indicates the President's advisers would recommend a veto of this particular bill in the unlikely event that it will actually be considered by the Senate, but, Mr. Chair, you can bet your Social Security payments it won't be.

#### STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 205—PROTECTING AND SECURING FLORIDA'S COASTLINE ACT OF 2019—(REP. ROONEY, R-FL, AND 18 COSPONSORS)

H.R. 1146—ARCTIC CULTURAL AND COASTAL PLAIN PROTECTION ACT—(REP. HUFFMAN, D-CA, AND 182 COSPONSORS)

H.R. 1941—COASTAL AND MARINE ECONOMIES PROTECTION ACT—(REP. CUNNINGHAM, D-SC, AND 51 COSPONSORS)

The Administration opposes H.R. 205, the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019, H.R. 1146, the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act, and H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act. These bills would undermine the Administration's commitment to a prosperous American economy supported by the responsible use of the Nation's abundant natural resources. Development of our resources enhances our energy security and energy dominance, and produces high-paying American jobs; provides increased revenue to the Treasury, States, tribes, and local communities; and is a critical source of conservation funding.

H.R. 1146 would prohibit the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management from administering an oil and gas leasing program in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska. The bill would repeal a provision of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 that directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program for the development of the Coastal Plain that would allow the use of no more than about 0.01 percent of the total acreage of ANWR for surface development of production and support facilities. The Administration supports environmentally responsible energy development in the Coastal Plain, also known as the 1002 Area, of ANWR. Such development is expected to increase America's energy security and independence, create jobs, and provide affordable, reliable energy for consumers while providing much-needed revenue to both the State of Alaska and the Federal Government.

Similarly, H.R. 205 and H.R. 1941 would both restrict future oil and gas development in the Federal waters of the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). H.R. 205 would amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) to make permanent the current temporary leasing moratorium on offshore leasing in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, off the west coast of Florida. H.R. 1941 would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) to permanently remove from consideration acreage for offshore leasing on both the Atlantic and Pacific OCS. Both of these bills would undermine OCSLA, which established a periodic, multi-stage planning process involving State and tribal consultation and a thoughtful comparison and balancing of the benefits and impacts to all the regions of the OCS. These bills would permanently constrain this careful administrative process. Under the bills, large swaths of the OCS would be off limits for resource development without the benefit of periodic assessments of the potential economic, social, and environmental effects of development, as required by existing law. Excluding these areas from leasing consideration could place more pressure for development on other OCS areas and constrain our ability to meet national energy needs as required by OCSLA.

Additionally, each of these bills would eliminate the potential for future direct revenue that would otherwise be provided to the Treasury, and through revenue sharing, to the States, tribes, and counties where the development activities occur. In Fiscal Year

2018, energy development on Federal and Indian lands and waters generated approximately \$9 billion in direct revenue from royalties, bonus bids, and rents. Of that revenue, \$1.78 billion was disbursed to 35 States. The top States receiving Fiscal Year 2018 revenues were New Mexico (\$634.9 million); Wyoming (\$563.9 million); Colorado (\$112.5 million); Louisiana (\$91 million); and Utah (\$76 million). Additionally, more than \$1 billion was disbursed to Indian tribes and individual Indian mineral owners; \$1.22 billion to the Reclamation Fund; \$970 million to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); \$150 million to the Historic Preservation Fund; and \$3.5 billion to the general fund of the Treasury.

Prohibiting energy development in new Federal areas would hinder future administrations' efforts to make up for revenue lost as production declines from leases in aging energy fields. Such restrictions will tie the hands of future administrations and reduce their ability to enhance energy security through strong domestic energy production and to ensure affordable energy for American families.

If these bills were presented to the President, his advisors would recommend he veto them.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I also include in the RECORD a letter of strong opposition to the bill by over 20 entities, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Consumer Energy Alliance, and a letter in opposition from the Laborers' International Union of North America.

SEPTEMBER 5, 2019.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: We rely on American made energy to power our daily lives, communities and to grow a more prosperous future. Americans deserve clean, safe, reliable, abundant and affordable energy so that our families, communities and businesses can all share the opportunities American energy creates. Our country cannot afford to block access to new energy supplies and risk losing our energy advantage. That's why we ask you to oppose legislation being considered by the U.S. House of Representatives next week that would slow scientific surveys and prevent access to new sources of American offshore energy in the Outer Continental Shelf.

For more than seven decades, energy development in the Gulf of Mexico has worked collaboratively alongside tourism, fishing and Defense Department training activities. But H.R. 205 would permanently extend the eastern Gulf of Mexico moratorium on oil and natural gas activities. The Congressional Budget Office conservatively estimates that this could cost taxpayers \$400 million in revenue over the next 10 years. Similarly, H.R. 1941 would block offshore energy development in the Pacific and Atlantic planning areas, and H.R. 1146 would lock up energy resources in the Alaskan Coastal Plain.

Congress should support progress. Modern energy technologies have enabled an impressive record of environmental stewardship and innovation. But when the government chooses to arbitrarily and permanently close off areas to exploration and potential development, we simply increase our dependency on foreign sources. This reality is visible in places like California and Massachusetts. Despite abundant offshore oil and natural gas resources, California imports 57 percent of its oil supply, a staggering 37 percent of which comes from Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, to meet energy needs each winter, Massachusetts imports liquefied natural gas from Russia.

American energy is produced with a smaller carbon footprint under significantly stronger environmental protections than energy produced anywhere else in the world. We ask you to embrace these homegrown opportunities that benefit American families, create high-wage jobs, strengthen the U.S. economy and protect our environment.

Next week, the House of Representatives is expected to consider legislation undercutting domestic energy security and economic opportunity by limiting American energy access. We urge you to reject these bills and instead stand up for energy produced in America, by American workers for the benefit of American families.

Sincerely,

American Chemistry Council, American Council of Engineering Companies, American Forest & Paper Association, American Gas Association, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Petroleum Institute, American Pipeline Contractors Association, Consumer Energy Alliance, Distribution Pipeline Contractors Association, Energy Equipment and Infrastructure Alliance, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

International Association of Drilling Contractors, International Association of Geophysical Contractors, Laborers' International Union of North America, National Association of Manufacturers, National Ocean Industries Association, National Utility Contractors Association, Offshore Marine Service Association, Portland Cement Association, Power and Communication Contractors Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Oil and Gas Association.

SEPTEMBER 9, 2019.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,  
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the 500,000 members of the Laborers' International Union of North America (LIUNA), I want to express our opposition to H.R. 205, which would permanently extend the moratorium on oil and gas leasing in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico; H.R. 1146, to once again prohibit oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR); and, H.R. 1941, which would bar offshore drilling along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Once again, jobs of LIUNA members who work in the energy sector are being targeted for elimination by environmental radicals for purely political purposes. There is absolutely no chance for these "message bills" to be enacted into law this Congress. So, instead of working to enact real job creating infrastructure legislation, union members see their jobs once again being denigrated and belittled.

Energy independence is central to the future of the American economy and our standard of living. Unfortunately, the enemies of job creation continue to try to wall off and strand our domestic energy resources from development; killing jobs, prolonging our energy dependence on unfriendly foreign regimes, and saddling middle-class and lower-income families with rising energy costs.

LIUNA members, in Alaska and elsewhere, know first-hand that when done responsibly, with union-trained workers, energy development can coexist with environmental stewardship. LIUNA and the other building trades unions invest significant resources into the training of our members that help develop the knowledge and skills they need to work safely and productively while constructing energy and other infrastructure to the highest standards.

For the hard-working members of LIUNA and other building trades unions, these jobs put food on their families' tables and roofs over their heads. These jobs enable them to put their children through college, to save for retirement, and to spend money in business establishments that employ others.

I urge you to vote against these ill-conceived bills.

With kind regards, I am  
Sincerely yours,

TERRY O'SULLIVAN,  
General President.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, may I ask a question of the ranking member about how many more speakers he has.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. If the gentleman asks nicely.

Yes. I am waiting for one more speaker coming over who may or may not be here.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. He just arrived, Mr. Chair, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR), who is head of the Congressional Western Caucus and a valuable member of our committee.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend and Ranking Member BISHOP for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this misguided legislation. This legislation will put the United States at a distinct disadvantage with the rest of the world by taking some of our country's most valuable energy deposits off-limits to exploration. By the way, these are the people of the United States' resources.

Under the current administration, America is experiencing an energy renaissance. By taking an all-of-the-above approach to energy policy, this administration has kick-started unprecedented growth in our energy production. For the first time since the 1950s, the United States will become a net exporter of oil and natural gas, providing great benefits for our economy and our national security. However, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to make these successes short-term phenomena.

By permanently putting both the Atlantic and Pacific Outer Continental Shelves off-limits to oil and gas exploration, this bill ties one hand behind our Nation's back. Instead of making potential bountiful energy deposits off-limits to development, this Congress should be interested in making sure that these deposits are responsibly developed. Technological advancements in offshore energy development have made it safer than ever before.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 4½ minutes remaining.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time to clarify a couple of things that have been said in this wonderful discussion, and I

thank all the speakers for coming before us.

The sky is not falling. Let me repeat that: The sky is not falling. It has been pointed out and reported that if we do not have drilling in the Atlantic and Pacific, it will badly hurt the Land and Water Conservation Fund because it is funded from offshore revenues. The idea that the passage of H.R. 1941 will hurt the LWCF is completely false. This bill will not affect the LWCF at all.

Let's talk about it. All the money for the LWCF from this fund comes from the existing oil and gas activities in the central and western Gulf of Mexico. Of the resources that come into the Federal Government from these areas, the central and western Gulf of Mexico, the Land and Water Conservation Fund gets the first \$900 million. That is what comes in, and then it is distributed.

Last year, what came in for the conservation fund should have been over \$4.7 billion. In fact, in the last 19 years, we have brought in, at a minimum, \$2.8 billion, far in excess of the \$900 million that goes to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

There are projections that the existing activity in the Gulf of Mexico is enough to keep the LWCF funded for many, many decades to come. We don't need to drill in the Atlantic or the Pacific to fund the LWCF. Revenues are not the problem.

What is the problem then? The real problem is that only twice in the history of the LWCF has Congress appropriated the full \$900 million. As I have pointed out, much more money has come into the Treasury. Only twice have we ever fully appropriated the money.

□ 1330

In fact, we have collected almost \$40 billion in revenues that should have been spent on the LWCF, but we have appropriated less than half of that, which is \$18.4 billion.

So I am glad that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are very concerned about the LWCF, but I would like to point out that we should make sure we work together, that we get the full \$900 million that we should be getting every year and that we are not getting every year.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers, and I am ready to close.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I am ready to close, and reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the concern that the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL) has for the LWCF.

The issue though at hand is not necessarily what we have been appropriating for LWCF. The issue at hand is that you want to triple that amount.

If you are actually going to cut the potential revenue that is going to come from these areas, don't ask to triple it at the same time. And I would still ask you—and remind you—I have got a park backlog bill that I want to have funded here. Don't take those funds away from the park maintenance backlog. That is far more significant than what we are talking about.

But the real issue we are having here is a difference in the approach to the country's energy solutions, our future. You have three disjointed bills, none of them based on science—a lot of them based on mythology that we have heard here today, none of them scientifically based—but they are here in an isolated way, which the whole goal is to cut stuff. Let's just not produce.

Now, at least when Jimmy Carter put on that sweater and started the fire and he talked to the American people, he was at least honest enough with them to say, You are going to have to lower your expectations. You won't be able to live the lifestyle you want to have in the future.

At no time has anyone who is purporting this type of an approach that has been pushed by the Democrats talked about lowering or being willing to lower their thermostats in the winter or cut down on their air-conditioning in the summer, or stop driving their boats as often as they want to, or no longer going on planes, trains, and automobiles.

Now, they just expect—miraculously—energy to be produced by other areas that they can then enjoy it in some particular way. That is not a logical approach. It can be done, but it is not a logical approach. It doesn't just miraculously happen.

The difference is, what the Republicans have placed on the table today is an overall approach to energy, a comprehensive approach to energy. Not just a comprehensive approach of how we build on our fossil fuels, but also how we build alternative energy and how we involve the States in that concept, because every State has a different requirement, a different initiative, and a different need. And we are trying to do that, not some one-size-fits-all blanket approach as we are going to have in this bill and the third bill that we will actually have tomorrow.

The approach the Democrats are doing is saying we won't develop American sources because we might spill. Instead, we will try to rely on, maybe, them coming from somewhere else. Some of our colleagues have already talked about how the Russians are already importing into Boston. How California is already getting 57 percent of its energy coming from Saudi Arabia, and they come in tankers.

And, Mr. Chairman, the problem is that we fail to realize, if you really want to have a higher mathematical possibility of oil spills, it is significantly higher when it comes from tankers than it is if we do our own drilling.

So not only are we not talking about being self-sufficient, not only are we not talking about now trying to be a source of support for our allies, not only are we not trying to be somewhere where we can be a major player in this world, we are going to cut back automatically and actually make a greater risk in the process of doing it.

This is a silly approach, and it contrasts specifically with what we are attempting to do. We can have jobs and we can have a future. And we can have a country that will no longer be bullied by other countries, seeing that we are energy-weak, if we approach it the way the Republicans want to approach it.

But if we still do this disjointed, dispirited, nonscientific approach based on more myth than reality, then, actually, we are going in the opposite direction.

The Democrats in their energy-weakness, would march us back 50 years to a time when America was much more fragile and in which second-rate powers thought they could bully us into submission simply by taking advantage of our lack of a strong, coherent energy policy. And that is what Republicans do not want to see happen again.

And that is why I would urge you all to look at the bill that was introduced today—the Republican approach to it. That is the way of the future.

It is bright. It is big. It is positive. It moves us forward. Not what we are doing today with a bunch of bills that piece-by-piece take us back from where we came, and we should never return again.

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

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

I just, in closing, would like to make a few statements that kind of reiterate what has already been said, I think so well, and how we must protect our coast.

Right now, the United States produces, in totality, 12.3 million barrels of oil a day—crude oil, each and every day. It is an all-time U.S. record. We have done that in 2018, and we lead the world now in terms of export production.

Of that 12.3 million, we export over 3 million barrels of crude oil a day. It is more than is exported from all the other nations of the world, except for two OPEC nations.

We are the number one producer of natural gas. We are a net exporter of natural gas, but we also say we do—by not opening up the Atlantic and the Pacific, we are not putting this tremendous resource of oil development at risk. Right now, in the Gulf, open for development in the future, we normally put up almost 80 million acres in the Gulf for leasing each year.

Right now over 72 percent of the potential Gulf that is open for oil and gas development, 72 percent has not yet been developed. There is an estimated 43 billion barrels of oil in the Gulf yet

to be discovered and produced. There is enough oil there for the next 66 years of production at the same level that we have today. We must protect our coast. We must protect the future.

Mr. Chair, I urge swift adoption of H.R. 1941, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposition to H.R. 1941, which will block oil and natural gas lease sales in the Atlantic and Pacific.

To start, this bill reduces the United States' ability to develop our domestic energy resources. Furthermore, it emboldens Russia to continue to use its oil and gas as a weapon against Europe.

At a time when Putin is using all available tools to sow discord and chaos around the world especially in Europe and the Middle East, we need to work together to stop him from further harming our national security interests and those of our allies. This bill is a step in the wrong direction and will further empower Putin.

In addition to this bill's geo-political ramifications, it also ignores the fact that American energy extraction technology and techniques are the best in the world. Inhibiting U.S. energy production will create a void for Russia and others to fill with their more ecologically damaging methods, while also sacrificing American jobs.

Based on the negative effects H.R. 1941 will have on global security, the environment, and our economy, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the Rules Committee Print 116-31, modified by the amendment printed in part E of House Report 116-200, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

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

#### H.R. 1941

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 "Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act".*

#### SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON LEASING IN CERTAIN PLANNING AREAS.

*Section 18 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act is amended by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (h) and (i) respectively, and by inserting after subsection (f) the following:*

*"(g) The Secretary shall not include in any leasing program under this section any area within the Atlantic Region planning areas or the Pacific Region planning areas, as such planning areas are described in the document entitled 'Draft Proposed Program Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program 2019-2024', dated January 2018."*

#### SEC. 3. INSPECTION FEE COLLECTION.

*Section 22 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1348) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

*"(g) INSPECTION FEES.—*

*"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the operators of facili-*

*ties subject to inspection under subsection (c) non-refundable fees for such inspections—*

*"(A) at an aggregate level equal to the amount necessary to offset the annual expenses of inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) by the Secretary of the Interior; and*

*"(B) using a schedule that reflects the differences in complexity among the classes of facilities to be inspected.*

*"(2) OCEAN ENERGY SAFETY FUND.—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the 'Ocean Energy Safety Fund' (referred to in this subsection as the 'Fund'), into which shall be deposited all amounts collected as fees under paragraph (1) and which shall be available as provided under paragraph (3).*

*"(3) AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, all amounts deposited in the Fund—*

*"(A) shall be credited as offsetting collections;*

*"(B) shall be available for expenditure for purposes of carrying out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) and the administration of the inspection program under this section;*

*"(C) shall be available only to the extent provided for in advance in an appropriations Act; and*

*"(D) shall remain available until expended.*

*"(4) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—For each fiscal year beginning after fiscal year 2020, the Secretary shall adjust each dollar amount specified in this subsection for inflation based on the change in the Consumer Price Index from fiscal year 2020.*

*"(5) ANNUAL FEES.—Annual fees shall be collected under this subsection for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be—*

*"(A) \$11,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;*

*"(B) \$18,500 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and*

*"(C) \$34,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.*

*"(6) FEES FOR DRILLING RIGS.—Fees shall be collected under this subsection for drilling rigs on a per inspection basis. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be—*

*"(A) \$33,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and*

*"(B) \$18,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.*

*"(7) FEES FOR NON-RIG UNITS.—Fees shall be collected under this subsection for well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in subparts D, E, F, and Q of part 250 of title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, on a per inspection basis. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be—*

*"(A) \$13,260 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of 2,500 feet or more;*

*"(B) \$11,530 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths between 500 and 2,499 feet; and*

*"(C) \$4,470 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.*

*"(8) BILLING.—The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (5) annually, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (6) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days after billing."*

#### SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

*The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Com-*

*mittee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.*

The CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, is in order except those printed in part F of House Report 116-200. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, line 12-13, strike "or the Pacific Region planning areas,".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, this amendment removes the Pacific Coast for the total moratorium on oil exploration imposed under this legislation.

It will make my California Democratic colleagues' heads explode, but there are also many other reasons to support this amendment.

California is already pursuing these Green New Deal policies pioneered by Jerry Brown and Arnold Schwarzenegger, and Californians are now paying among the highest electricity and gasoline prices in the country as a result.

In the last decade, while U.S. oil production has grown 130 percent, it has declined in California by 20 percent. In 2000, California produced 50 percent of the petroleum it consumed every year—50 percent. That figure is now down to 30 percent.

In 2000, California imported 25 percent of its oil from foreign countries. Today, it imports 60 percent. In just the last year, California's oil purchases from Saudi Arabia ballooned from 98 million barrels to 135 million barrels. These foolish policies are contributing to one of the highest unemployment rates, the largest homeless population, and the highest effective poverty rate in our Nation.

Yet, leasing the 240 million acres that are currently off limits could support an additional 165,000 jobs and inject \$15 billion into our economy every year.

President Trump reversed the Obama-era war on energy, and last year America became the largest petroleum producer on the planet, outpacing both Saudi Arabia and Russia for the first time.

These policies are also contributing to the lowest unemployment rates for Americans of African and Hispanic heritage in our Nation's history, rising wages after an entire lost decade of economic stagnation, and an overall rate of economic growth almost twice what we are seeing in Europe or that we saw under the Obama Administration.

And let us consider the environment. California's coastal waters suffer from natural oil seepage of 86,000 barrels a year into the Pacific Ocean, the equivalent of one Santa Barbara oil spill every year. Development of our offshore resources reduces the pressure that produces seepage.

Having grown up in coastal Ventura County 50 years ago, I can tell you firsthand of the conspicuous decline in natural seepage that has occurred in the years since the Channel Islands field opened. And lest we forget, it is the abundance of natural gas that has reduced our country's carbon dioxide emissions far below what expensive and oppressive government regulation has accomplished in Europe.

California leads the Nation?

Let me repeat: While our Nation's oil production is up 130 percent, California's is down 20 percent. While our Nation has achieved energy independence, California's reliance on foreign oil has more than doubled. That is trailing the Nation, not leading it.

My State, that has among the most bountiful oil and natural gas resources in the Nation, has the least political will to develop them. I offer this amendment to highlight this point and to warn the rest of the Nation where it leads. And also—let's be honest—to watch my California Democratic colleagues set their hair on fire.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time so we can now watch. And I am ready to close when they are.

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

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

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Chair, there is absolutely no sense in making a special exception to open the waters along the Pacific Coast for drilling.

Supporters of this amendment clearly represent districts many miles from the nearest coastline. Maybe they never saw the environmental devastation on southern California beaches after the Santa Barbara Plains oil spill in 2015; maybe they haven't visited with small businesses in coastal communities like mine that depend on tourism and recreation to survive; maybe they don't know that offshore drilling threatens nearly 746,000 jobs and nearly \$53 billion in GDP along the West Coast.

However, I have seen that devastation. I visited those small businesses. And I am well-aware of how many jobs could and would be lost if we suffer from another spill along the Pacific

Coast. I also know that more than 90 West Coast municipalities and all three Pacific Coast State governors formally oppose offshore drilling.

The people I represent in San Diego and Orange County certainly do as well. They know that the risks far outweigh any benefit that fossil fuel companies will reap from drilling off our coast, and I am here to raise their voices.

Mr. Chair, many of my Republican colleagues in the Committee on Natural Resources try to justify their push to destroy our coastal communities with offshore drilling by claiming that the alternative to expanded drilling is imported foreign oil.

If my friends on the other side of the aisle were serious about addressing oil imports, they would not sit idly by as the Trump administration works to completely undermine our country's fuel efficiency standards.

If they were serious, they would support the State of California as it works to strengthen fuel economy, so that this country is not dependent on oil, period. And so that Americans can save money at the pump.

California is working to reduce oil imports with its vehicle emissions standards and low carbon fuel standard, but the Trump administration is fighting tooth and nail to stop it by revoking the State's Clean Air Act waiver and challenging its groundbreaking agreement with automakers to set strong standards.

Those who support the Trump administration's efforts are hitting my constituents—not once, but twice. First, they are making cars less efficient, which drives climate change and hurts air quality in southern California. And now, supporters of this amendment are seeking to increase the chances of an environmental catastrophe that could do irreparable damage to my constituents' communities and our local economy.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to recognize the impact that this amendment will have on Pacific Coast economies by strongly opposing it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1345

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chair, I readily concede that this amendment is anathema to the ruling elite in Sacramento. They have had their way with California. The policies they advocate on the House floor today are the same policies they have inflicted on my once Golden State during my lifetime.

Those policies have produced the highest effective poverty rate in the Nation, among the highest energy prices in the country, and a historic exodus of Californians fleeing to other States.

The road to Venezuela leads through California, and I urge the rest of the Nation to ask themselves: Is that really a road they want to take?

We went down that road in the 1970s. The bill's author is, perhaps, too young

to remember those dark days when our Nation was held hostage to foreign oil, when cars lined up for blocks to get gas and every meeting of the OPEC nations was a national crisis.

I check the daily AAA survey of gasoline prices. Today, in California, the average price of a gallon of regular gasoline is \$3.63. In South Carolina, it is \$2.23. That is a \$1.40-a-gallon difference, and I ask the bill's author from South Carolina to consider if his constituents are ready to enact California policies and then pay for them through the nozzle.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

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

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, beginning on line 2, strike "COASTAL AND MARINE ECONOMIES PROTECTION" and insert "RUSSIAN ENERGY RELIANCE AND UNITED STATES POVERTY".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment that changes the title of this legislation to something more fitting, that being the "Russian Energy Reliance and United States Poverty Act."

The consequences of this legislation becoming law would have devastating, long-term impacts on the economic and national security of the United States. Putting both the Atlantic and Pacific Outer Continental Shelves permanently off-limits to oil and gas development puts the United States at a distinct disadvantage to the rest of the world.

We have already seen how policies from liberal States that are along the same lines of this legislation have caused certain parts of the country to become dependent upon Russian energy. New England, for example, was forced to import Russian natural gas in the wintertime because of the ludicrous decision by the State of New York not to allow pipelines to be built through the State.

The legislation before us today would have similar consequences. As existing oil and gas deposits begin to run dry, new deposits will need to be extracted, many of which are located on the Pacific and Atlantic Outer Continental Shelves.

Putting these deposits off-limits would cause us to go back to the old days of the old normal that had become

commonplace under the previous administration. The old normal of relying on foreign adversaries such as Russia to meet our energy needs is preposterous.

The Members across the aisle may try to hide their intentions, but they are becoming clearer every day. They want to dismantle our domestic oil and gas industry, an industry that employs close to 10 million people and plays a critical role in our Nation's energy security.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment so that the American people are aware of the true ramifications of this misguided legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, this is a pointless amendment, and I am, frankly, a little bit embarrassed that we are even discussing it. Not only does it not improve the bill, but it is also based on a false premise.

Let's be clear: We are not reliant on Russian energy, and the United States is not stricken by energy poverty. In fact, it is the complete opposite of the present reality.

The Atlantic and Pacific have remained off-limits to new oil and gas development for decades, but the United States now produces 12.3 million barrels of crude oil each day, which is an all-time U.S. record, and it produces the most in the world. It exports over 3 million barrels of crude oil a day, more than all but two members of OPEC exported in 2018.

We are the number three exporter of oil. We are also the number one producer of natural gas in the world, and we are a net exporter of natural gas.

Look, if we really want to lead in energy, we should be taking a bigger role in the production of renewable energy. Costs for renewable energy have plummeted, and our global competitors are jockeying to lead the world in clean energy development.

Unfortunately, Republicans seem to have dusted off the same tired talking points that they were using 10 years ago—and even longer, 20 years ago—before U.S. energy production skyrocketed.

Even worse, the Trump administration acts like it believes those talking points and continues to believe that the future lies in coal, oil, and gas.

Mr. Chair, this is a silly amendment, and it achieves nothing. For this reason, I urge opposition to the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I find it interesting that we are even debating this because, if it was such a poor decision, maybe the Rules Committee should not have made it in order. So, there is compliance from the other side.

When we start looking at this aspect, we have to be truthful to the American people. The American people see the jargon that we actually come up with in this body, and they want to have a straight shot—common sense. This is exactly what it should be titled because we are taking inventory off that belonged to the American people.

Yes, I am one of those who believes in all-of-the-above energy policies. What we have to tell them and explain to them is that there is a difference between baseload power and intermittent power.

Renewables do not have baseline power. To have a reliable electric grid that everybody depends upon, we have to have both. Green energy does not produce that application of baseload power, unless we are talking about hydro, and that we don't even consider a green energy anymore, from the other side.

I think we need to be clear to the American people where these jobs are. They are good-paying jobs, \$90,000 and above with benefits.

When we take away these types of reserves, it really is victimizing the American people. That is not something I want to do. I want to make sure that they are empowered.

These resources belong to the American people, and there is no reason why we shouldn't be able to use them and extract them diligently and cleanly.

Mr. Chair, I ask everybody to vote for this, to be clear to the American public what this stands for, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I oppose the Gosar amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:  
**SEC. 5. RISK TO NATIONAL SECURITY.**

The Secretary of the Interior, after consulting with the Secretary of Defense, shall report to Congress on whether this Act poses a risk to national security due to potential increase in dependence on foreign oil.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chair, my amendment would require the Department of the Interior, in consultation with the Department of Defense, to report on whether the policies of this bill would put our national security at risk.

There are many reasons to support domestic energy production, many reasons to oppose the bans this bill proposes, but I believe chief among them is that harnessing the natural resources our country has been blessed with makes our Nation and our allies safer.

American energy production makes us less reliant on foreign actors. More American oil means we will less likely have to use Saudi Arabian oil. More American natural gas means our allies are less likely to rely on Russian natural gas.

Our homes, factories, and vehicles need energy. Our allies need energy. As our world grows, so will our demand.

Oil and natural gas are estimated to comprise 60 percent of global demand in 2050. The question is, where will the United States get it? Will we take it from our own shores, or will we rely on OPEC, whose Arab petroleum-exporting countries previously stopped oil shipments to the United States and caused gas prices to soar and threatened our national security.

I support an all-of-the-above approach, which includes solar, wind, hydropower, nuclear, and coal. I also support domestic oil and natural gas. I believe an all-of-the-above energy approach benefits American pocketbooks and quality of life and, especially, our security.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of my amendment because I believe our government should fully understand the security risks these bans in these bills entail, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. LAWSON of Florida). Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, we do not have any concerns with the amendment and do not believe it undermines the underlying legislation.

Furthermore, it is our firm belief that, if the Department of the Interior were to consult with the Defense Department, they would find H.R. 1941 poses no national security risk to the United States.

The underlying bill does not affect a single producing offshore lease, and oil and gas companies now have tremendous opportunities for new offshore development in the United States.

Let's be clear: The United States offers nearly 80 million acres in the Gulf of Mexico for new leasing every year, and companies now hold only 13 million acres of the Gulf under lease, which means that 72 percent of the acres that have been offered are not yet developed.

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Chair, I thank Representative LOWENTHAL, my colleague from California, and thank my other Democratic colleagues. I think this is a commonsense amendment, and it sounds like the gentleman approves of it.

Mr. Chair, I think it is common sense, and I am hopeful that it will be voted on with "yes." I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1400

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

**SEC. 5. STUDYING THE IMPACTS OF OFFSHORE DRILLING ON COASTAL COMMUNITIES AND COASTAL ECONOMIES.**

(a) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General 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 on the impacts of offshore drilling on coastal communities and coastal economies.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall—

(1) address how oil and gas companies interact with local stakeholders in advance of a siting decision, including their meetings with fishermen;

(2) investigate the impacts of offshore drilling on tourism, including tradeoffs during normal operations and economic impacts after a spill;

(3) describe how the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management works with other agencies, including the National Marine Fisheries Service, to include stakeholder input in advance of a siting decision;

(4) address how quickly response teams can mitigate environmental damage after a spill and how long regional ecosystems take to recover following a spill;

(5) describe any limitations on the quantity of comparative data available on impacts to regions of the Outer Continental Shelf that have not been sited for drilling;

(6) describe the impacts on commercial and recreational fisheries from offshore drilling; and

(7) address the economic impacts of oil spills on the food supply of a region, including those food sources that are distinctive to a region's culture.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, the Atlantic Coast has never been a site of

significant offshore drilling, and for good reason. In my home State of Rhode Island and all along the coast, we know the importance of these waters to tourism and to the fisheries that they sustain. Indeed, waterways are part of our way of life. It is part of our identity and who we are.

This amendment will instruct GAO to perform a study on the costs and the impacts of drilling on the coastal communities and their economies. This study will address how oil and gas companies interact with local stakeholders, including fishermen. It will explore how the Interior Department's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management works with other Federal agencies during siting. It will examine how response teams have reacted to offshore oil spills and the cost of those spills to tourism and the food supply of the affected region.

And finally, it will analyze the caliber of the data that we have on hand today regarding these undrilled areas of the Outer Continental Shelf, and whether such data can be reliably used to gauge the impact of proposed drilling.

These are all questions that have arisen during my conversations with fishermen, tourism leaders, and other Rhode Islanders deeply concerned about the risks of drilling off our coast.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that offshore drilling puts the safety of our waterways at risk, which we have seen from numerous spills over the years, including the devastating Deepwater Horizon blowout.

We owe it to those who live in our coastal communities to be honest about the damage that such drilling can cause to them.

Mr. Chairman, it will take decades to recover from an incident like the one we experienced with the Deepwater Horizon spill. While the news cycle eventually moves on, the coastal communities and the people that are affected have to deal with the consequences and often continue to suffer.

That is why I am putting forward this amendment today, so that we can properly understand the full costs of drilling off our coast.

I would like to thank Congressman CUNNINGHAM from South Carolina for sponsoring the underlying bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it and my amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. This amendment is perhaps well-intentioned. I am going to make that assumption. But the problem with this amendment is it is not a comprehensive amendment.

The goal of this amendment is to specifically illustrate what kinds of issues will be studied by this GAO report, and they are all the negative aspects that could come from this report.

There is no aspect here, I mean, it neglects totally to try and set any kind

of benefits that would happen from development of oil or gas consumer. Now, that would be a true study. That would be a fair study. That would be a good study. That would be a valuable study.

What this has done, in a statement of what will be considered, basically skewed what the GAO will do, so you have come up with a predetermined outset. We can predict exactly what will come out from this study because it is not comprehensive and it hasn't tried to be inclusive.

What you should have done is simply direct the GAO to evaluate how taking resources off the table like this will affect our dependence on imports from foreign actors like Russia, whose environmental standards, whose efficiency standards, and whose human rights standards certainly are unacceptable to us in the United States. Doing so—if you had done that, that would have been a comprehensive, that would have been an accurate representation, and that would have been a good and decent study.

So I oppose this particular amendment because I think it missed the mark.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments and his insights. I see that this amendment gets exactly the right information that we need. I am certainly not opposed to the gentleman's suggestion, and if at a later date he is going to offer such additional information to be gathered by GAO, I would certainly like to look at it and perhaps even support it.

But this is the amendment that we have before us. I believe it is well thought out. Again, it is a GAO study to perform—to look at the costs and the impacts of drilling on coastal communities, which my community would be directly affected, and how they would be affected and their economies. And I think having more information is better. I think this hits the right mark, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, in the original speech the gentleman from Rhode Island said he yielded back the balance of his time. Had he not yielded in the first speech?

Mr. LANGEVIN. I reserved the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I am sorry. Had that actually been said after the first speech, I would have reserved. But I have yielded back. I am done with this. Unless you really want to go on, I would urge the gentleman to yield back and we will go on with the vote.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have said everything I need to say, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, after line 3, insert the following:

**SEC. 2. PUBLICATION OF INSPECTION RESULTS.**

Section 22(c) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1348(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “The” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall make the following available to the public:

“(1) Any reports produced under this subsection.

“(2) The following information about each payment made into the Ocean Energy Safety Fund under subsection (g):

“(A) The facility that was inspected.

“(B) The name of the operator of such facility.

“(C) The amount of the payment.”.

On page 1, line 4, strike “2” and insert “3”.

On page 2, line 1, strike “3” and insert “4”.

On page 5, line 16, strike “4” and insert “5”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chairman, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act requires existing offshore oil and gas operations to undergo inspections and make payments into the Ocean Energy Safety Fund. My amendment would make this information available to the public.

The Trump administration’s 2018 proposed opening of more than 90 percent of U.S. Federal waters to offshore oil could endanger at least 42,000 miles of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts to the extreme risks posed by offshore drilling and spilling.

I came to Congress to advocate on behalf of the people living in my coastal district. The American people have a vested interest in the health of their environment and the wealth of their local communities. It is essential that the public is aware of the companies who are extracting oil from our shores so that we can hold them accountable in the event of a disaster or an accident.

Offshore drilling impacts more than just coastal communities; it impacts future generations of Americans. Transparency is a key democratic principle. Citizens deserve to know which companies are drilling off our shores, the location of their facilities, and the safety and state of their operations.

In Orange County, this critical legislation helps make sure generations can come and continue to sail Newport Harbor, become junior lifeguards, surf

the Wedge, catch halibut, and enjoy our pristine beaches.

This legislation is essential to maintaining our quality of life, and I thank my colleague from South Carolina for his leadership.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support my amendment and passage of this bill.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I guess kind of in opposition. It really is not in opposition to the amendment in and of itself, except it illustrates some of the problems the Democrats have in creating this approach to an energy policy coming through here, because the inspection fees that we have mandated by the amendment, if you tack it on to the bill itself, really are based on politics and not the cost of the administration of this particular inspection. In fact, it actually no longer becomes a cost of a service; it actually becomes a tax levied on the committee.

What it illustrates is a deeper problem on how the Democrats decided to put these three bills up here on their energy week, and it also maybe indicates why they don’t really expect it to go any further, because the offsets are so bizarre.

In each of the bills, the Democrats have decided to use—the rules require an offset. In each of the bills, there is a different offset that is required. For the one that we will talk about tomorrow, it is going to be \$900 million. I think this one is \$400 million. The next one is \$200 million. And in each bill, the Democrats have decided to use the same offset to pay for each bill.

Now, ironically, if you did the one tomorrow and then you paid for the bill with that offset, then you would have taken that off the table. But that is not good enough here. Now we are using that same offset money to pay for this particular bill.

I am sorry. This is simply an accounting smoke and mirrors trick that is being used by the Democrats to actually get these three bills onto the floor. For that, I don’t really mind it, per se, because it doesn’t affect the impact of it, but it is a sneaky way of trying to cover the bases and check the boxes and using money in double and triple amounts.

If this offset is actually the way we are doing offsets in the future, then my parks bill doesn’t have a problem going forward because we can use this money for that at the same time.

Although, it is ironic that the money that they are going to use to offset these bills will be reduced because you are stopping the energy production in all of these areas. Everything comes together in some particular way.

This is cute. This is not necessarily effective, but it is cute, and it is not

the way the rules for offsets were intended to try and bring clarity to the situation within the House.

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

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate my colleague’s comments, and I do appreciate, I think, and I hear from him that the other side does support transparency and accountability, which is welcomed in today’s atmosphere of politics to have greater transparency and accountability.

I am prepared to close, but I will reserve the balance of my time until my colleague is prepared to close as well.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I will make it easier for him.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**SEC. 5. MORATORIUM ON SEISMIC ACTIVITIES RELATED TO OIL, GAS, AND METHANE HYDRATE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, MID-ATLANTIC, SOUTH ATLANTIC, AND STRAITS OF FLORIDA PLANNING AREAS.**

Section 11 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1340) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) MORATORIUM ON SEISMIC ACTIVITIES RELATED TO OIL, GAS, AND METHANE HYDRATE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, MID-ATLANTIC, SOUTH ATLANTIC, AND STRAITS OF FLORIDA PLANNING AREAS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency of the United States or person may conduct or authorize any other person to conduct geological or geophysical activities in support of oil, gas, or methane hydrate exploration and development in any area located in the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Straits of Florida Planning Areas of the outer Continental Shelf.”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

□ 1415

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, my bipartisan amendment establishes a moratorium on seismic testing in the Atlantic Ocean.

I would like to begin by thanking my friends, Chairman LOWENTHAL, Chairman GRIJALVA, and Congressman CUNNINGHAM, for leading this bill and for working with me on this provision. I also thank my cosponsors, Congressmen SMITH, BEYER, and VAN DREW, for

their partnership and for their long-standing commitments to leading on this issue.

During seismic testing, ships pull giant airguns through the ocean that release loud, pressurized blasts of air into the seafloor in search of oil and gas. The best evidence from scientists tells us that noise from these airguns can disturb, injure, or kill marine animals from zooplankton, the base of the food web, all the way up to large whales. In addition, airgun noise can reduce catch rates for fish and disrupt essential behaviors in marine mammals, including dolphins and whales.

I believe we need to be building a clean energy future, but seismic airgun blasts lay the groundwork for more dangerous fossil fuel extraction that is bad for our economy and for the environment.

I am proud to support H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, because I share the concerns of so many of my own constituents who have reached out to me urging Congress to reject proposals that open our waters and coastlines to expanded offshore drilling.

In the 7 years following the 2010 BP Deepwater Horizon disaster, the U.S. oil and gas industry experienced more than 4,000 explosions, collisions, and related incidents, including 34 oil spills of more than 2,000 gallons each.

This bill will help us end these disasters once and for all, and I thank my friend Congressman CUNNINGHAM for his leadership here. My bipartisan amendment takes an extra step to make this legislation stronger yet.

Even if we ban offshore drilling, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, BOEM, could still issue permits for seismic testing in the Atlantic. We know, for example, that BOEM is currently reviewing applications from seismic testing companies looking for oil and gas beneath the Atlantic Ocean floor.

A legal prohibition on seismic testing, which my amendment includes, is the surest way to prevent such testing in the Atlantic, protecting our environment, marine life, and the health, safety, and livelihoods of millions of people involved in tourism, recreation, fishing, and associated sectors. My bipartisan amendment is about saving the whales for sure, but it is also about saving people, saving our economy, and saving our planet.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment simply because the seismic activity that we are talking about has not been updated since the 1980s. So the biggest problem we have in here is, if you are going to do it with the Atlantic, you are doing this in the darkness of not

actually understanding or knowing what the scientific results will be, and this will eliminate that permanently.

So the technology for seismic studies has improved significantly over the years and is getting better at all times, but now we have a situation where the underlying bill stopped production on these lands, and this amendment would stop any scientific study to know what we could have done or what we should do at this time.

But it is a little bit more insidious than that because this amendment only stops seismic study for oil and gas development; it doesn't stop seismic study for anything else.

So, if, indeed, the argument is that the seismic study hurts the animals, that Flipper is offended by these seismic studies, all this amendment does is say Flipper can be offended and harmed if you are going to put in a windmill, but Flipper can't be offended and harmed if you are going to put in an oil rig. And no one really knows, because we won't do the study, whether Flipper is going to be offended. For all we know, Flipper is out there laughing at us right now for going through this silly exercise.

But this amendment is not comprehensive, it doesn't meet the need, and it stops us once again from doing any science to know about it. So once again, this bill, these approaches, this is politics. This is not science. This is pure politics. For that reason, I oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for his comments. I would only point out that the seismic testing involved in preparing for possible offshore wind is orders of magnitude less disruptive. It is not at all comparable to the seismic testing done for oil and gas exploration, and it doesn't have an anywhere similar level of harm, and that is why it is a different matter.

I appreciate the gentleman's comments, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding.

Part of this body's responsibility is the public charge of looking at the resources of the American people. These resources do not belong to a single State, whether it be South Carolina, California, New Jersey, Wyoming or anything else. These are the public charge of the American people to this body of Congress, and part of the public charge is to understand what type of resources and the value those resources have to that public charge in regard to the people of this country.

So doing our due diligence, it is a mandatory aspect that we undertake this charge to understand what that responsibility is to the American people. In some of the next amendments, you

will actually see some of that public charge in that regard.

This is an undertaking that is specifically null and void based upon what we owe the American people for the due diligence of this body in regard to the ownership of which they have of the Outer Continental Shelf. The magnitude is of inconsequential application. I ask everybody to vote against this amendment.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), my esteemed colleague.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. LEVIN, for his leadership on this amendment.

I have been invested in this issue throughout my time in Congress, and earlier this year my Republican colleague, Chris Smith, and I introduced the Atlantic Seismic Airgun Protection Act, a standalone bill that would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit oil, gas, and methane hydrate-related seismic activities in the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Straits of Florida. This amendment would do just that.

Our coastal economy relies on healthy ocean ecosystems that generate \$95 billion in gross domestic product every year and support nearly 1.4 million jobs every year.

Seismic blasting poses a major threat to marine life, including the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale, which is on the verge of extinction. Because they are extremely loud, these dynamite-like blasts are likely to have significant, long-lasting, widespread impacts on the behavior and survival of fish and marine mammal populations. If these are impacted, it is a serious danger to our coastal economies.

This amendment will protect our marine life and our coastal economies, and I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague for his tremendous leadership on this issue.

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

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

Once again, as we talk about seismic, realize there is a different approach to it. Not this administration, but the prior administration said there is no scientific policy that says any seismic study actually hurts any of the animals, whether it is for fossil fuels or it is for alternative types of energy.

But the issue at hand is, if you are going to try and deny any seismic so you don't have any studies and we are going to go in the darkness and not really know what we are talking about, then you do it for everything. To try and distinguish between oil and gas and alternatives is simply an arbitrary reason that has no purpose in being there.

However, if the underlying bill passes and you are not going to be drilling

there anyway—in which case we basically say as a Congress we don't care about understanding what we are doing, we are just thinking it is the right thing to do, so we will go ahead and do it—this is bad policy. It is bad policy for the underlying bill. It is bad policy for the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the Levin-Beyer-Smith-Van Drew amendment to H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act. This amendment, which I'm proud to cosponsor, would ensure that H.R. 1941 not only proscribes future oil and gas leases of the Outer Continental Shelf in the Atlantic and Pacific planning areas but also prohibits any seismic activities in the Atlantic Ocean planning areas.

Seismic activities are performed first test for the possibility of oil and gas but in and of themselves, these activities pose countless risks to marine life and, by extension, our fishing industries and the health of our coastal ecosystems. Seismic airgun blasting in particular can deafen or seriously maim marine wildlife which rely upon sonar power for movement and can significantly affect local fish populations, which in turn harms New Jersey's fisheries as well as the fishing industry—a vital contributor to the economic well-being of my district on the Jersey Shore.

I have continuously stated my strong opposition to offshore drilling and have made it clear that the people of New Jersey do not want oil rigs offshore, and we do not want our pristine beaches and waters at risk from oil spills.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment to H.R. 1941 and to support the underlying bill.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:  
**SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Section 2 of this Act shall not be effective until the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, finds that the prohibition under section 2 will not adversely affect jobs available to minorities and women.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that allows the section 2 moratorium in this bill to go into effect when the Department of the Interior, in consultation with the Department of Labor, certifies that the offshore energy moratorium in the bill will not kill a substantial number of minority and women jobs.

Under the current administration, unemployment has reached record lows. In August, the national unemployment rate sat at 3.7 percent, with the unemployment rate for African American workers sitting at 5.5 percent, breaking the previous record of 5.9 percent which was set in May of 2018 under the same administration.

According to a recent jobs report from The Washington Post—hardly a bastion of conservative credentialing—nearly 90 percent of the jobs added under this administration have gone to minority communities. This is astounding. This can be attributed to the first time a majority of new hires are people between the ages of 25 and 54, and they are from the minority communities.

According to statistics published by the American Petroleum Institute, minorities will comprise one-third of the total workforce in the oil and gas sector by 2030. Women already comprise more than 15 percent of the oil and gas workforce. These are good-paying jobs, paying \$90,000, that hardworking families depend upon.

This legislation puts these employment opportunities at risk by putting off limits potentially viable and valuable offshore energy opportunities in the eastern Gulf of Mexico that are the property of the American people.

For the first time since the 1950s, the United States will soon be a net exporter of oil and natural gas, something that at one time was unthinkable. America's energy renaissance has boosted the economies of previously left-behind towns throughout the country and turned them into vibrant communities.

Mr. Chairman, this commonsense amendment protects minority and women jobs and puts the interests of the American workforce first and foremost. It is very clear-cut, something that the American people can fully understand.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Chair, this amendment has nothing to do with the bill and is simply an attempt to block protections for the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, and it is based upon a false concern for women and minorities' jobs.

We know that Members from both sides of the aisle understand that our existing coastal economies are incompatible with more offshore oil and gas development. I believe that enacting this underlying bill and protecting the Atlantic and Pacific coast from the dangers of offshore drilling will, in itself, safeguard jobs in the coastal tourism and recreational industries, many of which are held by women and people of color.

□ 1430

For example, thriving fish stocks and healthy marine mammals off the coasts of Oregon, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida support tackle shops, whale watching tours, and seafood markets.

Oil-free beaches and bays in Virginia and the Carolinas drive business for local restaurants, vacation rentals, and outfitters.

People from all walks of life, from diverse backgrounds, and from both political parties cherish these special places and rely on healthy oceans, clean beaches, and the abundant fish and wildlife that come with it.

For example, last week, the Business Alliance for Protecting the Pacific Coast wrote to this body and expressed its strong support for the underlying bill. According to the business coalition, which represents more than 4,000 businesses along the West Coast, offshore drilling threatens nearly 746,000 jobs and nearly \$53 billion in GDP.

The real threat to jobs and economic opportunities in coastal communities would be failing to protect permanently our shorelines from dangerous oil drilling.

This is an unserious amendment that does nothing to protect jobs belonging to women and minorities, and it keeps the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts at risk.

Mr. Chair, for these reasons, I urge opposition to the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I thought I heard that this has nothing to do with the bill. If that is the case, I take umbrage with that, and maybe we ought to take it up with the Parliamentarian. The majority actually put this in order, so I think it does pertain to this bill.

I also heard that we can't have our cake and eat it too, that it is all about visitation and enjoying the outdoors. How does that work for Colorado? How does that work for Wyoming? How does that work for Arizona? We actually have our cake and can eat it too.

Once again, I remind everybody that these are the property of the American people, not of individual States.

I get it. You are closest to this, so you are implicated in some way or form. But I also want to remind you that, particularly in the Pacific, natural slicks of oil exist naturally. It is something that nature actually takes care of. With that aspect, it is very important.

The power of a job is very, very important. It empowers people. It doesn't victimize them. It is very important that we are astute as to where we are putting people to work.

By the way, if we don't have good jobs, how can we travel to go visit these wonderful sites, enjoy a boat ride going out and fishing in those areas?

When you start to look at some of our plentiful playgrounds of these areas, look no further than Alaska, one of the most plentiful, bountiful areas for fish and wildlife. People come from

around the world to see that, yet they have their cake and eat it too.

Once again, I want to make sure that people are empowered with these good-paying jobs, particularly those of minority, those of gender. These are important applications that facilitate upward mobility of people.

This is a very timely amendment, something that is vastly overdue. We need to consider the consequences when we do actions that are consequential.

Mr. Chair, this is a very timely amendment. I ask everybody to vote for this amendment.

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part F of House Report 116-200.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:  
**SEC. 5. ECONOMIC IMPACT STUDY.**

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a study to determine the potential economic impact of offshore drilling on tourism, commercial fishing, recreational fishing, boating, transportation, and other waterfront-related and coastal-related business.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, this amendment adds a provision to the bill that would require the Department of Commerce to complete an economic impact study of potential damage related to offshore drilling. This assessment would include tourism, commercial and recreational fishing, boating, transportation, and other waterfront and coastal-related businesses.

The 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill, which was once the largest oil spill in United States waters and now ranks third after Deepwater Horizon and the 1989 Exxon Valdez spills, killed thousands of birds and marine animals. Commercial fishing was suspended, and tourism plunged.

California's economic drivers are concentrated along California's coastline, and an oil spill from a Federal platform, pipeline, or barge transporting oil would have a catastrophic impact on California's and the Nation's economy and natural resources. In fact, 40 percent of all goods shipped into the United States come through the Long Beach and Los Angeles ports of entry, and these goods go to all 435 districts across the United States. Every community would be impacted.

Offshore drilling for oil and gas threatens key economic drivers in coastal districts and States. Disasters on the scale of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, one of the largest environmental disasters in American history, cost our country more than \$60 billion in economic damages and environmental damages beyond calculation.

Let's not lose sight that even a small spill has the potential to devastate important marine and coastal resources and the communities and businesses that depend on them.

California is home to more than 800 miles of coastline, and its coastal economies annually generate hundreds of billions of dollars in wages nationally and nearly \$2 trillion in GDP. A disaster could put at risk nearly 746,000 West Coast jobs and \$53 billion of GDP that rely on healthy ocean ecosystems and a clean marine environment.

Mr. Chair, I thank Representative CUNNINGHAM for his leadership on this important issue and the efforts to protect our coasts from new oil and gas leasing. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support my amendment and the passage of this critical piece of legislation.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, clearly, the best thing that can be said about this amendment is it is the last one of this particular bill, and we can move on.

The negative part that I have to say about this amendment is the same thing I said about the other amendments. It is a study that is halfway there; it is not comprehensive; it doesn't cover all elements that should be studied; and in fact, it will produce a skewed result because of what narrowly comes within it.

There should be a study that says what jobs will or will not happen from this. That would be a study. That would be a portion of it that would be worth it. But it is not covered in what we are attempting to do here.

In fact, if you think about it, this is kind of a bizarre approach to things. We already have a base bill to be passed that will ban this activity, and then we are going to institute a whole bunch of studies to see if we should

have done the base bill in the first place. This is totally backward in the way bills should be done.

If the gentleman really believed in the study and wanted to get the data, for heaven's sake, do that before introducing a bill that bans the activity in the first place.

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

Mr. ROUDA. Mr. Chair, I appreciate my colleague's comments, but I do want to point out the purpose of this is simply to make sure that if we are going to entertain offshore leases, we fully understand the economic impact in the event of a potential disaster occurring. That seems to be a reasonable obligation of Members of Congress to taxpayers of America and working families across America, to make sure that we protect them against future environmental disasters.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, once again, same thing: It is superfluous.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. CASITOR of Florida) having assumed the chair, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1941) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PROTECTING AND SECURING  
FLORIDA'S COASTLINE ACT OF 2019

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 205.

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

There was no objection.  
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 548 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 205.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LAWSON) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1443

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 205) to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, with Mr. LAWSON of Florida in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

□ 1445

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

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 205, the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act, would permanently protect the eastern Gulf of Mexico from oil and gas drilling.

Nearly all of the eastern Gulf remains protected under a leasing moratorium until 2022 under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006. This bill would permanently extend that moratorium and, in doing so, would safeguard Florida's marine resources, environment, and coastal tourism economy.

Some of Florida's more valuable assets are tied to its beaches and its coastal ecosystems. These drive a tourism economy in Florida that brings in billions of dollars each year and supports over 1.4 million jobs.

Over 2,000 Florida businesses, including restaurants, hotels, and outfitters, have expressed their strong support for permanently protecting the eastern Gulf because they know firsthand the economic consequences of an offshore oil spill.

Following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon disaster, Florida suffered a \$7.6 billion loss in tourism revenue, and bookings for hotels and for-hire fishing trips dropped significantly. Even for places that were left unscathed, the perception of oil-covered shores was enough to redirect vacationing tourists to other coastal States. That is why voters in the Sunshine State, Democrats and Republicans alike, have made clear time and time again that offshore drilling has no place near Florida's shores.

The eastern Gulf of Mexico also has incredible value as a military test and training range, and enactment of H.R. 205 is critical for America's national security and military preparedness.

In 2015, the Department of Defense determined that offshore oil and gas in the eastern Gulf of Mexico would jeopardize the ability of the military to conduct operations in the region.

Even the Trump administration, which bends over backwards to support

the oil and gas industry, understands how deeply unpopular offshore drilling is in Florida and has manipulated the offshore leasing process for political reasons.

Five days after proposing to offer all of America's oceans to oil and gas companies, former Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke rushed down to Tallahassee to meet with then-Florida Governor RICK SCOTT. Understanding that Governor Scott was facing a tough Senate race but could never oppose anything from the Trump administration, Secretary Zinke tweeted that he was "removing Florida from the draft offshore plan" at the Governor's behest.

However, Secretary Zinke was contradicted less than 2 weeks later when a top Interior Department official stated that Florida was, in fact, still under consideration for offshore leasing. Then, at one of our hearings in the Natural Resources Committee, Secretary Zinke seemed to say that Florida was both safe yet still being considered.

The problem for Secretary Zinke was that the oil and gas industry really wants to drill in the eastern Gulf, and this administration wants to do whatever this industry wants. But the people of Florida do not want the industry near their shores, and this administration needs Florida to vote for it next year.

So now the administration has paused the new leasing program because they can't show their true intentions before the next election. With a wink and a nod towards industry, the administration has paused their plans for new leasing. But it is only a sham disguised to convince Florida that it is safe, while also making it clear to the industry that, if they get a second term, the eastern Gulf will be open for drilling.

In May, I wrote to Interior Secretary Bernhardt requesting a copy of the leasing program as it currently exists so we could settle the debate over whether Florida was in or out. Unsurprisingly, Secretary Bernhardt has failed to turn over that plan.

The fact is that Florida's beaches will not be safe from the threat of offshore drilling until we have passed the two bills we are debating today: this one to protect Florida's Gulf Coast and H.R. 1941 to protect Florida's Atlantic Coast.

Florida voters should not have to worry over the next 16 months whether drilling rigs will one day appear on the horizon. H.R. 205 provides Florida's Gulf Coast permanent protection from offshore oil drilling and deserves this body's full support.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, we have three bills in this package of supposed Democrat energy. This is different than the other time.

In the last bill we were talking about here on the floor—at least the five people who actually were here on the floor to talk about it—that was an ideological approach. This is different. This deals with the military. This deals with military issues on water that is legitimately put off limits for its military purpose.

There are military bases of significance in Florida, specifically Eglin. There is a military test and training range on the waters in Florida. They are significant, they are important, and, indeed, they need to be preserved for our military.

If, indeed, the military has an area that is essential to military preparedness and readiness, we should be cognizant of that. There is no problem with that. The problem was in this military line, it was simply arbitrarily drawn.

You take the latitude and the longitude and you just go down the line, which means the line, itself, is bizarre and arbitrary. The line, itself, is actually closer to New Orleans than it is to Florida. The line, itself, has a greater impact on the economies of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana than it does in Florida.

What we should have done, were we wise in this process, is to try to seek some kind of variance to make sure that the science was actually used and that we don't just take a ruler and draw a straight line on some map. Already in the areas that are west of this line—the other things that are already open for oil and gas exploration—there is cooperation between the Interior Department and the Department of Defense in how you do it.

Thirty-six percent of all the drilling that is done in the rest of the Gulf is already under some kind of stipulation with the Department of Defense. In fact, there is a memo of understanding between the Department of Defense and the Department of the Interior that has been there since 1983 which mandates they cooperate and they consult and they work through these things in an appropriate way.

Were something like that to be part of this bill, I know I could support it. And to everyone else who is on the floor, I would argue to do the same thing. The sad part is this bill doesn't do that. Instead, it simply locks up the issue on the one line that happens to be there.

Now, here is where I don't blame anyone seated on the floor, the six of us who actually are here. I do blame the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee made a very bad rule and abused some of the powers that the Rules Committee has to deal with it. Not only did they make several amendments self-executing—and, I am sorry, I was on the Rules Committee for a long time. I thought when we did that, that was lousy policy. But it was also lousy policy in this rule to make some of the amendments self-executing.

But then they forgot other amendments that could have brought something into conclusion so that we could simply say, if there is a military reason, then, yes, and allow the military to make that decision. That would have been something I would have bought, and I would have been happy to support this particular bill.

But instead, the Rules Committee insisted that there be miscellaneous amendments that have nothing to do brought up here and that have nothing to do to try to bring some kind of cooperation together.

So we are now faced with a bill that will be done on an arbitrary standard without study. It will be done on an arbitrary line without science being given to it. It will be an arbitrary line that will simply call everything out simply because somebody drew a line on a map without thinking about it.

It did not have to be that way. That is the sad part about this particular bill.

I respect the sponsor of this particular bill. I respect what he is trying to do. I agree with most of what he is trying to do. But this could have been a much better bill. This could have been a bill that I could support and I think most other people could support and we could move forward, that would have a much better option and chance of actual passage in the Senate as well as passage by a President who would sign it, rather than actually putting forth an SAP which indicates that he would be advised to veto it. That did not have to happen.

The reason it is not happening in a better way is simply because the Rules Committee refused some of the options that were in front of them, and they should have done it. They could have done it, and it would be a much better situation than what they had done.

So, in this situation, because we now have a bill which, once again, takes science and throws it into the trash can like the other bill did and like the next one tomorrow will do, I have a bill here which I have to oppose, and it did not have to be that way in the long run.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROONEY), the original sponsor of the legislation.

Mr. ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 205, the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act, which makes the existing moratorium in the eastern Gulf of Mexico permanent.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Representative CASTOR, our coload, for coloaded this effort with me and our bipartisan Florida delegation for their support.

I have talked repeatedly about the existential threat offshore drilling poses to us on the west coast of Florida. It jeopardizes our tourist and recreational economy.

Last year, 70 percent of Floridians voted to ban offshore drilling because tourism accounts for \$37.4 billion of GDP, including \$17.5 billion right there on the Gulf Coast, and supports over 600,000 jobs.

Following the Deepwater Horizon disaster, the west coast of Florida faced lost economic value for commercial and recreational fishing and many canceled tourist trips, despite the fact that there was no impact to our coastline. Perception became reality.

A 2018 study by the Gulf Restoration Network describes the continual spills in the Gulf. The Taylor Energy leak, for example, has released approximately 1 million gallons of oil over the last 14 years. Even Shell, which is a good operator, had a spill from a jumper pipeline in 2016 that dumped 1,900 barrels of oil into the Gulf. The following year, LLOG had a similar leak that dumped as much as 9,350 barrels into the Gulf.

As long as humans and complex pipeline and well bore connections are involved, there will be significant environmental risk. These undersea connections are difficult to maintain and examine.

Additionally, as documented in a study by the Pew Research Center, large quantities of bentonite and other chemicals are released in the water while drilling.

My colleagues have raised concerns about energy security and energy independence. That is an important thing. As this export-import chart shows, we are energy independent and have become net energy exporters. It was radically different. Ten years ago, these big lines were coming that way, now they are coming that way.

The exploitation of shale deposits via horizontal drilling coupled with hydraulic fracking has revolutionized the energy industry. Once again, our American free enterprise system has brought competitive innovation to energy to change the game.

In the Permian Basin of west Texas, for example, there are three shale zones. One of them, the Wolfcamp, is said to contain 20 billion barrels of oil and natural gas liquids—yes, billion. We have more reserves in the United States now than Russia or Saudi Arabia have in conventional reserves. A radical shift in the import and export flows of oil and gas has taken place due to American innovation.

In addition to the compelling economic case for making the moratorium in the eastern Gulf permanent, the eastern Gulf is the home of the Gulf Test Range, a 120,000-square-mile range that stretches from the Florida Panhandle to the Keys. This unimpeded training and testing area is a crucial national security asset. It cannot be replicated anywhere else in the United States—or possibly the world. Its large scale supports testing of hypersonic weapons, combat maneuvers, drone testing, and evolving weapons technology that need space for testing and restrictions for classified work.

In May 2018, the DOD published a report, "Preserving Military Readiness in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico." This report examines the ongoing operations of the Gulf Test Range, its inability to coexist with oil and gas operations, and its projected usage of the range.

□ 1500

What this chart shows here is that the projected use of the range—here is the line right here, south of Eglin Air Force Base. Alabama is way over here. It is not Alabama. It is Destin, Florida. It shows that the most intensive projected use in the foreseeable future for this testing range is right out here, smack dab next to the military mission line. We can't let this thing move an inch east.

This is why we need to ban drilling east of the line. In 2006, this moratorium was enacted by a bipartisan Congress, President George W. Bush, and aided and abetted by Governor Jeb Bush, and I might say, Bill Nelson and Mel Martinez teamed up on this.

As we look forward to extending this moratorium now, we are a unified team in the Florida House delegation, working with Senator RUBIO and Governor DeSantis. We have been doing that for some time on a combined strategy.

All of them agree that we must protect this national security asset in Florida's coastline. As we move forward, we will work together to convince President Trump of the critical importance of this moratorium to Florida.

Speaker PELOSI, Majority Leader HOYER, and Natural Resources Committee Chairman GRIJALVA have all stepped up and committed to protect Florida. Now we need the Senate and the administration to do the same thing.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 205, which is hostile to U.S. energy production and unnecessarily takes domestic resources off the table.

This legislation overly restricts offshore exploration and development, which would eliminate opportunities to create jobs, grow the economy, and increase U.S. energy development to lower prices for consumers.

In fiscal year 2018, offshore oil and gas development generated over \$3 billion for the United States Treasury, and over \$200 million for the Gulf States. So why would we move bills like this that would stop all the progress that we have made in the American energy renaissance?

Members of Congress who support bills like this, they still like to drive their cars. They still like to fly in airplanes. They like that 24/7, 365 baseload power supply that heats and cools their homes, provides the electricity for

their cold drinks, and provides the power for the manufacturing processes when they are in their district.

Admiral Mike Mullen said that there is no national security without energy security. I firmly believe in that. We are going to weaken our national security by taking areas off the table for exploration and production. What that means is, we are going to be more reliant on foreign sources of energy.

I talked about New England States receiving LNG ships from Russia to provide natural gas, which we have an abundance of here in this country, but New England States are getting natural gas from Russia. I find that horrid and abysmal when we have the resources in this country to provide the energy to meet our needs.

Instead of focusing on anti-energy bills like H.R. 205, we should be pursuing policies that encourage safe, reliable, and affordable energy to the American people through free-market solutions.

We are in an American energy renaissance thanks to President Trump and Republicans' progrowth policies, and anti-offshore bills like H.R. 205 hamper these hard-earned gains. Taking domestic energy production off the table would mean one thing—I reiterate—reliance on foreign energy, and that is wrong when we have the resources here in this country.

We should explore. We should find. We should develop. We should produce. We should benefit from those productions. And we should benefit from the royalties that come back to the States and the United States Treasury. To fund things like the Land and Water Conservation Fund that sets land aside for posterity funded through royalties through oil and gas production offshore. How are you going to fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund if you take those royalties off the table?

I tell America, what they are going to do is raise taxes on you because they like the conservation policies. They are going to fund it with raising taxes. Royalties provide that funding for conservation. I strongly urge my colleagues to defeat this bill.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chairwoman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), an original cosponsor—along with Mr. ROONEY—of this legislation before us, H.R. 205.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Chairwoman, I want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA for being a champion for America's natural resources. In doing so, the gentleman is a champion for jobs and the economy.

We know this in Florida. That is why I rise in strong support of H.R. 205, Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019.

It is a pleasure to be here on the floor with my Republican colleague, FRANCIS ROONEY. He is passionate about protecting the State of Florida because our way of life is at risk when you put oil rigs off of our beaches.

It threatens our way of life. And the gentleman understands very well, as a successful businessman, that when you threaten our way of life, and you threaten our natural environment and our beaches, you are threatening our economy and jobs.

Even though it was 9 years ago, the BP Deepwater Horizon disaster is still fresh in my mind, and it is fresh in the minds of my neighbors who live all across the Gulf Coast. It was devastating.

April 20, 2010. You all probably remember because CNN had the video from the oil well that continued to spew oil into the Gulf of Mexico through May, through all of June, all of July, August, and they didn't cap the well until late in September.

It wreaked havoc not just on Florida's economy and not just on our beautiful environment, but on people's lives. I remember very well holding a woman in my arms who was a small business owner from the Clearwater area. The oil didn't even wash up on the shores of Tampa Bay or the beautiful Pinellas coast beaches, or down to Sanibel Island, but the economy took a hit. They lost everything they had.

It wiped out mom-and-pop businesses, restaurants, hotels, and everyone that relies on clean water and clean beaches for their livelihood. Fishermen couldn't fish. It was a catastrophe. Gulf seafood was off the menu. That meant people weren't coming to the mom-and-pop restaurants for their meals.

In addition to all of that, whether it was deformed fish and species, there was permanent damage to the ecosystem. Researchers that I work with at the University of South Florida say that even today on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico in the trench off of the beautiful Florida Panhandle, there is still a layer of what they call dirty snow.

Because if you remember, they had to pour dispersants and chemicals onto the area of the blowout to make sure that the oil dispersed.

Well, that didn't just disappear. It ended up in the food chain and in the entire ecosystem, and it is still out there today, impacting the food web and everything we love about the State of Florida.

In fact, the University of South Florida's College of Marine Science has done a lot of research on this. They did 12 separate voyages over 7 years on the USF Research Vessel Weatherbird II. They say, interestingly, the areas where you have oil rigs, they have determined that fish species in that area of the Gulf are gone. There is lack of diversity there.

The entire food web is impacted. This is going to impact us for decades to come, and there is no way to make it up. The deep sea is not recovering. In fact, clearly visible abnormalities have been chronicled just recently.

The environmental impact is right in front of us; the economic impact, as well as the impact on small business

owners. The U.S. Travel Association estimates that we lost \$22 billion due to the BP disaster.

Our bill will ensure that that never happens again because it says permanently. That moratorium that had a bipartisan vote that Congress took in 2006 which said that until 2022, you can't drill in that part of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, this bill will extend that permanently because this is a dangerous, dirty business.

Florida, over time, has chosen not to industrialize its coastline. Our economy is based on clean beaches and clean water. And Floridians have spoken, by the way. Last November, there was a constitutional amendment on the ballot that said we are going to ban offshore oil drilling in State waters. It often is just a few miles off the coast. It passed by 69 percent.

I wish the Trump administration would listen. But when you install an oil lobbyist as the head of the Interior Department, I guess we know that Big Oil is calling the shots. We are going to say no today. We are going to say, the people of Florida—in a bipartisan way with a united Florida delegation—we are going to say no. It is not needed. It is not wanted, and it is not the future.

It is not needed because America is already an exporter of oil and gas. We don't need to expand into areas that are too precious to drill. It is not wanted. It is not welcome.

Even the Department of Defense has said that this is an important military testing area off of the bases in the panhandle. They have already weighed in to say: Don't bring the oil rigs into this military testing zone. It is too special to drill.

Today, once again, a united Florida delegation is asking Congress to continue to recognize this part of Florida as a special place, and to continue the moratorium permanently. Floridians and folks all over the country that come to our beautiful State to vacation, they know. It is not wanted. It is not needed.

Our future is clean energy. That is what we should be investing in. That is what we should be debating and spending time here today on. That is the future of the United States of America. That is where the jobs of the future are going to come from. Jobs in solar and wind energy are already far surpassing jobs in fossil fuels.

The climate crisis requires that America be smarter, and we don't double down on the dirty policies of the past—dirty oil drilling.

For all of those reasons, let's demonstrate it here today and push back on the Trump administration's attempt to open up the Gulf beaches to oil drilling. Let's say no. We have got a bipartisan Florida delegation that is standing up, united, and I want to thank all of my colleagues from Florida for their leadership year in and year out on this issue.

Let's send a strong vote today. Let's send a strong message today and vote "yes" on H.R. 205.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chairwoman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Chairwoman, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding.

I rise in opposition to this bill and my colleagues' efforts to impede the rapid growth of American energy exploration. This bill is flawed in a number of ways, as we have recounted here already during this debate.

First and foremost, it is clear that banning energy exploration will increase the prices that families pay at the pump and the prices they pay to power their homes.

Unfortunately, the tax on our Nation's energy producers aren't new. We know what happens when government intervenes by imposing burdensome regulations and senseless moratoriums like we are seeing today.

For years, New England States have pushed restrictive energy policies, and what we are considering here on the floor is no exception.

A handful of Governors and State legislatures are narrowly focused on hindering the exploration and development of critical energy resources. What those policies have resulted in are increased prices for consumers, and they have done nothing to reduce demands for fossil fuels.

In fact, as Congressman DUNCAN recounted just a few moments ago, last year, those policies culminated in a Russian tanker delivering natural gas to the Boston Harbor. Why? Because there weren't enough pipelines available to bring it from nearby Pennsylvania. You heard it right.

Despite being just a few hundred miles from the Marcellus Shale, one of the largest natural gas reserves in the country, our New England States were forced to import natural gas from Vladimir Putin. Nobody on this floor—the advocates of this bill—seem to have a problem with that.

Now my colleagues want to implement these policies on a Federal level with moratoriums on drilling. The event in Boston shows us that the legislation before us would have no impact on reducing demand for fossil fuels. We would simply have to import more from our adversaries. That is not good policy.

□ 1515

As has been explained, to add to the madness, the bill is completely irreconcilable with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, one of the biggest priorities of the Natural Resources Committee in this Congress.

The LWCF receives its funding from oil revenues generated off the coast of States like Louisiana, my home State. On the very same day that the Natural Resources Committee marked up these bills to ban offshore oil and gas exploration, the committee marked up another bill to permanently fund the LWCF. The majority wants to see mandatory spending of \$900 million per

year out of the LWCF, but at the same time, it wants to eliminate completely its funding source. That is just simply nonsense.

Our country is blessed with an abundance of natural resources. We have the right to use those God-given resources to create jobs, foster economic growth, and pave the way to an era of American energy dominance. Oppressive policies like the ones before us today have been our own worst enemy, forcing us to rely on hostile, foreign nations to meet our energy demands. We simply can't do that any longer.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, if drilling off Florida is the only thing that is going to keep us from having high energy prices and a reliance on foreign energy, I don't know why that hasn't happened yet. Right now, we are not drilling off the coast of Florida, and we are energy dominant in the world. We are not drilling off the coast of Florida, and we continue to see energy prices dropping.

As my colleague Representative CASTOR said, 69 percent of Floridians do not want to see drilling off our shores. Madam Chair, if you would like to drill off the coast of Louisiana or South Carolina, I would say have at it, but leave my beloved Florida alone.

There are many reasons to oppose drilling off Florida's shores: our environment, our tourism economy, and our real property values. But I come to the floor today to plead the case for northwest Florida's military mission.

The Gulf of Mexico test range is one of the only places in the world where we launch live-fire over water and land it on land. I cannot believe that I have to come here to make the argument that it is an incredibly stupid idea to launch experimental missiles over active oil rigs. That would seem to be obvious to most people. I know it is obvious to many in my district.

This military mission is what keeps us safe. It is ludicrous to suggest that we have more to fear from LNG from Russia than we have from a China that continues to close the technological capability edge with our country. The Gulf test range is one of the places where we will be testing hypersonic and supersonic weapons. If we do not continue to maintain that advantage, everybody had better brush up on their Mandarin because we won't be able to protect our country, and that is the far more significant venture.

In Florida, we will protect our environment from the Congress. Please don't do anything to harm us.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I appreciate the last gentleman's statements. He may remember he still has the land range in Utah to use.

Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLINTOCK).

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Chair, I respect the bill's author, and I understand that he is faithfully representing the opinions of the majority of his district in seeking to permanently place our offshore petroleum reserves off the coast of his State off-limits to exploration and development.

All of our Nation's coastlines are beautiful, and they all support all sorts of tourism, commercial activities, and military activities important to their local communities and our Nation. For more than a century, offshore energy development has shown itself to be entirely compatible with these uses. To suggest that it is in some places but not in others is manifestly silly and wrong.

For 22 years in the California Legislature, I represented California's Channel Islands, including the Santa Barbara Channel, which, by the way, is the home of the Pacific missile test range.

Yes, in 1969, an outdated drilling technology produced the third-largest oil spill ever recorded, devastating tourism and fishing that year. I fully understand the fears of the supporters of this bill. But a little perspective is needed.

The economic losses caused by the spill were fully compensated, and the environmental damage was quickly healed. I might add that the second-largest oil spill in history was the wreck of the oil tanker *Exxon Valdez*, which is the alternative to offshore production.

For more than 50 years, offshore production in the Channel Islands has been an immense positive for the region and is entirely compatible with military operations there. It has supported thousands of jobs; it has pumped a fortune into the local economy; and it has generated enormous revenues for local, State, and Federal coffers.

By the way, if you ask any sports fisherman in the region where the best fishing is, he will tell you that it is by the rigs.

I am not here today to argue for what is right for local communities in other States and other regions. I understand that offshore production suffers from what Bastiat called the paradox of the seen and unseen. We see the danger of a blowout like Santa Barbara in 1969 or the Deepwater Horizon in 2010. But what we don't see are the enormous economic benefits generated day in and day out by American energy production or the critical role it plays in our Nation's prosperity.

This is where the national interest must be put ahead of parochial "not in my backyard" protests. Procedures have been long established to ensure that offshore production can occur alongside commercial fishing, recreation, and, yes, military testing and training. They have proven themselves to be entirely compatible during many decades of practical experience.

Indeed, one of the many ironies of this NIMBY movement is that commercial fishing and military operations are

highly dependent on precisely the abundant and affordable petroleum produced by offshore drilling, so too, by the way, is the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Offshore production is the main funding source for this program, and another shortsighted irony is that the same markup that produced this bill to shut down offshore production off the Florida coast also permanently reauthorized the very fund that depends on offshore production for its very existence.

If the Congress were to enact a permanent moratorium on production for one part of our coastline, it begs the question: Why are some people more equal than others?

Madam Chair, we are all advocates for our local districts, and the bill's author is an able and respected advocate for his. But our collective responsibility as Congress is not to local interests but to the national interest, and it is in the national interest that our Nation is energy independent, prosperous, and strong. This bill undermines these vital national objectives.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

For the record, this bill will not affect LWCF funds at all. All the money for the fund comes from existing oil and gas activities in the central and western Gulf of Mexico. The Land and Water Conservation Fund is credited with the first \$900 million in offshore revenues. Last year, those revenues were \$4.7 billion, and projections are that existing activity in the Gulf of Mexico is enough to keep the fund going for a long, long time.

We don't need to drill in the Atlantic or the Pacific or near Florida to find more money. Revenues are not a problem. The real problem is that only twice in the history of the fund has Congress appropriated the full \$900 million that it should get. In fact, over time, we have collected \$37.8 billion of revenue that should have been spent on LWCF, but Congress has appropriated less than half, \$18.4 billion. Revenue is not the issue.

This permanent protection for Florida coastal areas is not going to hurt the fund. It has been stated three times already by my friends on the other side of the aisle, but that is completely false.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD a Statement of Administrative Policy on this particular bill.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 205—PROTECTING AND SECURING FLORIDA'S COASTLINE ACT OF 2019—REP. ROONEY, R-FL, AND 18 COSPONSORS

H.R. 1146—ARCTIC CULTURAL AND COASTAL PLAIN PROTECTION ACT—REP. HUFFMAN, D-CA, AND 182 COSPONSORS

H.R. 1941—COASTAL AND MARINE ECONOMIES PROTECTION ACT—REP. CUNNINGHAM, D-SC, AND 51 COSPONSORS

The Administration opposes H.R. 205, the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline

Act of 2019, H.R. 1146, the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act, and H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act. These bills would undermine the Administration's commitment to a prosperous American economy supported by the responsible use of the Nation's abundant natural resources. Development of our resources enhances our energy security and energy dominance, and produces high-paying American jobs; provides increased revenue to the Treasury, States, tribes, and local communities; and is a critical source of conservation funding.

H.R. 1146 would prohibit the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management from administering an oil and gas leasing program in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska. The bill would repeal a provision of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 that directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program for the development of the Coastal Plain that would allow the use of no more than about 0.01 percent of the total acreage of ANWR for surface development of production and support facilities. The Administration supports environmentally responsible energy development in the Coastal Plain, also known as the 1002 Area, of ANWR. Such development is expected to increase America's energy security and independence, create jobs, and provide affordable, reliable energy for consumers while providing much-needed revenue to both the State of Alaska and the Federal Government.

Similarly, H.R. 205 and H.R. 1941 would both restrict future oil and gas development in the Federal waters of the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). H.R. 205 would amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) to make permanent the current temporary leasing moratorium on offshore leasing in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, off the west coast of Florida. H.R. 1941 would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) to permanently remove from consideration acreage for offshore leasing on both the Atlantic and Pacific OCS. Both of these bills would undermine OCSLA, which established a periodic, multi-stage planning process involving State and tribal consultation and a thoughtful comparison and balancing of the benefits and impacts to all the regions of the OCS. These bills would permanently constrain this careful administrative process. Under the bills, large swaths of the OCS would be off limits for resource development without the benefit of periodic assessments of the potential economic, social, and environmental effects of development, as required by existing law. Excluding these areas from leasing consideration could place more pressure for development on other OCS areas and constrain our ability to meet national energy needs as required by OCSLA.

Additionally, each of these bills would eliminate the potential for future direct revenue that would otherwise be provided to the Treasury, and through revenue sharing, to the States, tribes, and counties where the development activities occur. In Fiscal Year 2018, energy development on Federal and Indian lands and waters generated approximately \$9 billion in direct revenue from royalties, bonus bids, and rents. Of that revenue, \$1.78 billion was disbursed to 35 States. The top States receiving Fiscal Year 2018 revenues were New Mexico (\$634.9 million); Wyoming (\$563.9 million); Colorado (\$112.5 million); Louisiana (\$91 million); and Utah (\$76 million). Additionally, more than \$1 billion was disbursed to Indian tribes and individual Indian mineral owners; \$1.22 billion to the Reclamation Fund; \$970 million to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF); \$150 million to the Historic Preservation Fund; and \$3.5 billion to the general fund of the Treasury.

Prohibiting energy development in new Federal areas would hinder future administrations' efforts to make up for revenue lost as production declines from leases in aging energy fields. Such restrictions will tie the hands of future administrations and reduce their ability to enhance energy security through strong domestic energy production and to ensure affordable energy for American families.

If these bills were presented to the President, his advisors would recommend he veto them.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD a letter in strong opposition to the bill signed by over 20 entities, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Consumer Energy Alliance, and the Laborers' International Union of North America, and a letter in opposition from the Laborers' International Union of North America.

SEPTEMBER 5, 2019.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: We rely on American made energy to power our daily lives, communities and to grow a more prosperous future. Americans deserve clean, safe, reliable, abundant and affordable energy so that our families, communities and businesses can all share the opportunities American energy creates. Our country cannot afford to block access to new energy supplies and risk losing our energy advantage. That's why we ask you to oppose legislation being considered by the U.S. House of Representatives next week that would slow scientific surveys and prevent access to new sources of American offshore energy in the Outer Continental Shelf.

For more than seven decades, energy development in the Gulf of Mexico has worked collaboratively alongside tourism, fishing and Defense Department training activities. But H.R. 205 would permanently extend the eastern Gulf of Mexico moratorium on oil and natural gas activities. The Congressional Budget Office conservatively estimates that this could cost taxpayers \$400 million in revenue over the next 10 years. Similarly, H.R. 1941 would block offshore energy development in the Pacific and Atlantic planning areas, and H.R. 1146 would lock up energy resources in the Alaskan Coastal Plain.

Congress should support progress. Modern energy technologies have enabled an impressive record of environmental stewardship and innovation. But when the government chooses to arbitrarily and permanently close off areas to exploration and potential development, we simply increase our dependency on foreign sources. This reality is visible in places like California and Massachusetts. Despite abundant offshore oil and natural gas resources, California imports 57 percent of its oil supply, a staggering 37 percent of which comes from Saudi Arabia. Meanwhile, to meet energy needs each winter, Massachusetts imports liquefied natural gas from Russia.

American energy is produced with a smaller carbon footprint under significantly stronger environmental protections than energy produced anywhere else in the world. We ask you to embrace these homegrown opportunities that benefit American families, create high-wage jobs, strengthen the U.S. economy and protect our environment.

Next week, the House of Representatives is expected to consider legislation undercutting domestic energy security and economic

opportunity by limiting American energy access. We urge you to reject these bills and instead stand up for energy produced in America, by American workers for the benefit of American families.

Sincerely,

American Chemistry Council, American Council of Engineering Companies, American Forest & Paper Association, American Gas Association, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Petroleum Institute, American Pipeline Contractors Association, Consumer Energy Alliance, Distribution Pipeline Contractors Association, Energy Equipment and Infrastructure Alliance, Independent Petroleum Association of America.

International Association of Drilling Contractors, International Association of Geophysical Contractors, Laborers' International Union of North America, National Association of Manufacturers, National Ocean Industries Association, National Utility Contractors Association, Offshore Marine Service Association, Portland Cement Association, Power and Communication Contractors Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Oil and Gas Association.

LIUNA,

Washington, DC, September 9, 2019.

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

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,  
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: On behalf of the 500,000 members of the Laborers' International Union of North America (LiUNA), I want to express our opposition to H.R. 205, which would permanently extend the moratorium on oil and gas leasing in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico; H.R. 1146, to once again prohibit oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR); and, H.R. 1941, which would bar offshore drilling along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Once again, jobs of LiUNA members who work in the energy sector are being targeted for elimination by environmental radicals for purely political purposes. There is absolutely no chance for these "message bills" to be enacted into law this Congress. So, instead of working to enact real job creating infrastructure legislation, union members see their jobs once again being denigrated and belittled.

Energy independence is central to the future of the American economy and our standard of living. Unfortunately, the enemies of job creation continue to try to wall off and strand our domestic energy resources from development; killing jobs, prolonging our energy dependence on unfriendly foreign regimes, and saddling middle-class and lower-income families with rising energy costs.

LiUNA members, in Alaska and elsewhere, know first-hand that when done responsibly, with union-trained workers, energy development can coexist with environmental stewardship. LiUNA and the other building trades unions invest significant resources into the training of our members that help develop the knowledge and skills they need to work safely and productively while constructing energy and other infrastructure to the highest standards.

For the hard-working members of LiUNA and other building trades unions, these jobs put food on their families' tables and roofs over their heads. These jobs enable them to put their children through college, to save for retirement, and to spend money in business establishments that employ others.

I urge you to vote against these ill-conceived bills.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

TERRU O'SULLIVAN,  
General President.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I thank the ranking member for the recognition to talk about this legislation.

Madam Chair, we are talking about legislation that has to do with energy policy and energy production. We are talking about the goals here, as I heard different speakers talk about protecting our fisheries and our environment. I heard speakers talk about protecting our military mission, those military servicemembers and that military edge and the technology we have. I heard people talking about jobs and the threat of spills.

Madam Chair, I support those objectives, and I know that this may sound counterintuitive: This bill undermines the very objectives that it is purported to advance. Let's go through them. Let's go through those things.

Number one, talking about the environment, that this bill will cause damage to the environment and it will undermine ecological productivity. Madam Chair, if you take a look at this graphic right here, you probably think this is where energy infrastructure is. You probably think that is what this is. This depicts the intensity of energy infrastructure in the Gulf of Mexico from the Texas coast to right there in Alabama.

In reality, oh, my goodness, look at that, if it is not red snapper landings. This is actually where the fish are. This shows the landings of where the fish are. This actually increases ecological productivity by creating habitat for fisheries.

I heard a speaker on the other side talk about how there was devastation of fisheries in the State of Florida after the spill, the disaster in 2010. In 2011, the State of Florida had 117 million pounds of fisheries. In 2011, that was more than the fisheries they produced in the most recent year recorded. Let me say that again. In the immediate aftermath of the spill, in 2011, there were more fisheries landed worth more money than there was in the most recent year recorded, which is 2017.

I hate to sit here and continue to undermine all these narratives, but let's go on.

We are saying that this bill is designed to protect our environment. Actually, Madam Chair, you can look at statistics, and as far as I understand, they use cars and airplanes and have air-conditioning in Florida. That requires oil and gas. Since you are producing it and need it, the safest way to transport is to produce it domestically

and then put it in a pipeline. That is not my statistic; it is from the National Research Council.

Once again, Madam Chair, you are not protecting habitat; you are actually preventing habitat from being established. You are not helping ecological productivity; you are undermining it. You are not protecting the environment or preventing spills; you are providing a greater risk for that. My friend from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) made reference to the Valdez spill. That was a boat.

Let's go on to the other one, the military. I heard a speaker say: Oh, we can't have energy production here because that is going to prevent our ability to fly and practice with weapons in the Gulf of Mexico.

Madam Chair, when we go into war and go up against adversaries, do we say: Hey, we need you to take that building down so my missile can shoot straight in?

No. That is absurd. You operate under real conditions, which includes, in some cases, obstructions.

I want to make reference here that we are talking about thousands and thousands and thousands of square miles. You can produce here with very, very little surface infrastructure. Most of it is subsea, having zero impact.

□ 1530

Now, Madam Chair, I heard somebody talking earlier about 2006 and how Congress stepped in and provided a moratorium. Yes. But do you know what that moratorium is provided in exchange for? Moving the Military Mission Line to the east.

There was an agreement. The 181 leasing areas, that was agreed to. We actually added more production areas in exchange for a temporary moratorium. But what is being proposed now is a greater threat to the environment. It is putting a moratorium in place, and it is not doing any type of balance.

We can step in and protect our military mission, we can protect our environment, and we can have jobs and energy production in the United States.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Chair, I also heard talk about the Land and Conservation Water Fund and, yes, the irony of the fact that there is legislation that the chair pushed that permanently authorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Legislation moving it permanently funds it at \$900 million; \$150 million a year goes to the Historic Preservation Fund.

But in reality, the Land and Water Conservation Fund is not limited to \$900 million. It is not. I have heard people say it over and over again. That is not accurate.

There is an additional 12.5 percent that comes from revenue sharing that

also goes to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, putting it over \$1 billion a year. Plus, you add \$150 million from the Historic Preservation Fund.

Plus, just to put it in perspective, Madam Chair, when you add up just between 2011 and 2016, \$55 billion—\$55 billion—was generated for the U.S. Treasury from energy production on Federal lands and waters.

Madam Chair, that doesn't just fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund. That funds our veterans' benefits. It funds environmental programs. It funds healthcare for our elderly. It funds early childhood education. It funds infrastructure.

This, according to the Government Accountability Office, is one of the largest nontaxed streams of revenue. And we are talking about stopping it.

Production doesn't go on in perpetuity. You need additional layers. It takes 10 years to go from leasing to production, so we have got to start planning now to produce safely to ensure we can continue to have a vibrant economy, jobs, to continue having a safe environment.

This bill undermines the very objectives that it was purported to advance. Madam Chair, I urge objection to this uninformed legislation.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, as a point of reference, the BP oil spill cost the fishing industry at least, at the minimum, \$94.7 million and, at the maximum, \$1.6 billion in 2010. I mention that because, you know, oil spills are not necessarily good for fisheries in the long haul.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), ranking member, for some time to speak in opposition to this bill.

Madam Chair, like the previous legislation, this bill represents a step backwards in ensuring American energy security, but making certain sections of the eastern Gulf of Mexico permanently off limits to oil and gas development, this legislation once again ties one hand behind our Nation's back.

As chairman of the Congressional Western Caucus and the ranking member of the House Committee on Natural Resources Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, I have a unique insight into many of America's energy issues.

Many on the Western Caucus and Republican members on the Committee on Natural Resources have a different vision for America, a vision that doesn't pick winners and losers and includes a true all-of-the-above energy strategy that embraces wind, solar, nuclear, hydropower, coal, oil, and natural gas. Our vision encourages innovation and less burdensome mandates. We know responsible energy production and protecting our environment go hand in hand.

The offshore coalition, a group of at least 17 members, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Laborers' International Union of North America, sent a letter opposing H.R. 205, H.R. 1941, and H.R. 1146. In the coalition's letter, they state: "For more than seven decades, energy development in the Gulf of Mexico has worked collaboratively alongside tourism, fishing, and Defense Department training activities. But H.R. 205 would permanently extend the eastern Gulf of Mexico moratorium on oil and natural gas activities.

"We rely on American-made energy to power our daily lives, communities, and to grow a prosperous future. Americans deserve clean, safe, reliable, abundant, and affordable energy so that our families, communities, and businesses can all share the opportunities American energy creates.

"Our country cannot afford to block access to new energy supplies and risk losing our energy advantage. That's why we ask you to oppose legislation being considered by the U.S. House of Representatives this week that would slow scientific surveys and prevent access to new sources of American offshore energy in the Outer Continental Shelf."

Our previous speaker actually alluded to this very aspect. It takes 10 years to go from inquiry to actual production. I couldn't agree more with the sentiments expressed by this broad coalition, by previous Members here on this side of the aisle that have opposed it, and I urge Members to oppose H.R. 205.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Chair, I appreciate the debate that we have had on this particular bill—kind of.

Florida does have the right to do whatever it wishes to do on its property and on its State lands and State waters, and they should have the right to do it unless there is some kind of impact to Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi, in which case, them doing something strictly for Florida's purposes that doesn't take into account the other States is wrong-minded.

But for this particular bill, we are really not talking about the economy and the tourism and everything else. This bill is about a military line and military issues.

As I have stated earlier, yes, there are military positions in Florida. There is a military testing training range on the water, which is not as good as the land-based one but is on the water in Florida.

Those are there and they deserve to be protected, and when the military wants those things set aside without any kind of disturbance, that is logical. That is limited. That is logical, and it

is something we should approve, which is why this issue should not be a bill before us. This bill should have been decided as part of the NDAA.

But the question here is: Is everything on this arbitrary line that was drawn, is it all needed for military use? It should be the military that makes that decision; and, I am sorry, in the past, they have simply said, no, they don't need it all.

So if we were wise, if we were really doing the right thing for this country, if we were really doing the right thing on this issue, we would simply say the military can exclude what the military needs; and what they don't need should be allowed to be open for other kinds of exploration that could benefit Mississippi and Alabama and New Orleans and Texas, because they happen to be closer to the line than Florida is. That is the right thing to do.

We should not do an arbitrary rule that just says to take the ruler and make the damn line down the middle of the map. That is wrong. That is a violation of everything that is logical. That is a violation of everything that is scientific that we are supposed to do. That is a violation of even taking away the ability of the military to make decisions for themselves. That is why this is a failed opportunity on our part.

Had the Rules Committee simply decided to take more rules into effect, we could have modified this bill to make it something that almost everybody in this room could have accepted. But the Rules Committee refused to do that. For whatever political purposes they had in mind, they simply refused to do that.

So, we have the option of instead of doing a bill that is the right thing to do and a good thing to do, we have a bill that is going to be questionable here. It is going to be questionable in the Senate. It is going to be questionable on the deck.

We could have done the right thing. We should have done the right thing. Hopefully, before this bill is all the way through the system, we will do the right thing. But for that, this is a failed opportunity, and I do blame the Rules Committee for refusing to try and expand the discussion so we could actually make a bill that is viable.

Madam Chair, I appreciate the opportunity and all those who have spoken on this bill. I appreciate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I thought I would close by talking a little bit about, because it relates to the discussion that we are having today, protecting these very valuable coastal areas in this country.

My Republican colleagues introduced the American Energy First Act today, and, frankly, it is quite frightening. It is really the "Earth isn't burning fast enough" legislation, as I like to call it.

America is already the number one producer of oil and gas in the world.

This administration is lifting protections on hundreds of millions of acres of public lands for even more drilling.

Our Republican colleagues feel that is not enough. It is never enough for them. For them, President Trump's extreme anti-environment, anticlimate agenda needs to be pushed even further. They are rolling out a bill to give even more money away to their oil and gas polluter friends.

This Republican bill that was introduced today by the minority would force the Florida Gulf Coast for offshore oil and gas, let States decide where energy development should happen on Federal public lands, gut Federal regulation, shorten environmental review times, give vast amounts of public money to four States in the Gulf of Mexico, and make Americans pay if they wanted to object to a government decision.

Think about it. Right now, oil and gas companies get to nominate public lands for leasing without paying a dime. If Republicans had their way, oil and gas companies would keep the free ride, and anyone who wants to protest a lease would have to pay a fee to challenge them.

These ideas are destructive, and they couldn't even pass in an all-Republican government. Nearly all of this legislation was introduced in various forms by Republicans in the last Congress when they controlled everything: the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Presidency. But the bills that were introduced today are so pro-polluter, so backwards-looking, they weren't able to pass them in the House under Republican control.

If my House colleagues just can't or won't take climate change seriously, then we shouldn't take this bill seriously at all. The American people want us to act on climate. They reject the Trump administration's pro-polluter agenda. That is why we are voting to protect our coasts today, and that is why I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 205.

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

The Acting CHAIR. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-29, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 116-200, is adopted.

The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

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

H.R. 205

*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 "Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019".*

**SEC. 2. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM ON LEASING IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE GULF OF MEXICO.**

*Section 104(a) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note) is amended by striking "Effective during" and all that follows through "the Secretary" and inserting "The Secretary".*

**SEC. 3. INSPECTION FEE COLLECTION.**

*Section 22 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1348) is amended by adding at the end the following:*

*"(g) INSPECTION FEES.—*

*"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall collect from the operators of facilities subject to inspection under subsection (c) non-refundable fees for such inspections—*

*"(A) at an aggregate level equal to the amount necessary to offset the annual expenses of inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) by the Secretary of the Interior; and*

*"(B) using a schedule that reflects the differences in complexity among the classes of facilities to be inspected.*

*"(2) OCEAN ENERGY SAFETY FUND.—There is established in the Treasury a fund, to be known as the 'Ocean Energy Safety Fund' (referred to in this subsection as the 'Fund'), into which shall be deposited all amounts collected as fees under paragraph (1) and which shall be available as provided under paragraph (3).*

*"(3) AVAILABILITY OF FEES.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, all amounts deposited in the Fund—*

*"(A) shall be credited as offsetting collections;*

*"(B) shall be available for expenditure for purposes of carrying out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities (including mobile offshore drilling units) and the administration of the inspection program under this section;*

*"(C) shall be available only to the extent provided for in advance in an appropriations Act; and*

*"(D) shall remain available until expended.*

*"(4) ADJUSTMENT FOR INFLATION.—For each fiscal year beginning after fiscal year 2020, the Secretary shall adjust each dollar amount specified in this subsection for inflation based on the change in the Consumer Price Index from fiscal year 2020.*

*"(5) ANNUAL FEES.—Annual fees shall be collected under this subsection for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be—*

*"(A) \$11,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;*

*"(B) \$18,500 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and*

*"(C) \$34,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.*

*"(6) FEES FOR DRILLING RIGS.—Fees shall be collected under this subsection for drilling rigs on a per inspection basis. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be—*

*"(A) \$33,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and*

*"(B) \$18,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.*

*"(7) FEES FOR NON-RIG UNITS.—Fees shall be collected under this subsection for well operations conducted via non-rig units as outlined in subparts D, E, F, and Q of part 250 of title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, on a per inspection basis. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be—*

*"(A) \$13,260 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of 2,500 feet or more;*

*"(B) \$11,530 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths between 500 and 2,499 feet; and*

*"(C) \$4,470 per inspection for non-rig units operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.*

*"(8) BILLING.—The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (5) annu-*

*ally, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under paragraph (6) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days after billing."*

**SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

*The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.*

The Acting CHAIR. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. CRIST

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 116-200.

Mr. CRIST. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 1, after line 10, insert the following:

**SEC. 3. PRODUCTION SAFETY SYSTEMS AND WELL CONTROL.**

Subparts D, E, F, G, H, and Q of section 250 of title 30, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 2018), shall have the same force and effect of law as if such subparts had been enacted by an Act of Congress.

Page 1, line 11, strike "3" and insert "4".

Page 5, line 5, strike "4" and insert "5".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRIST) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRIST. Madam Chair, I was Governor of Florida in 2010 when the Deepwater Horizon rig exploded off the coast of Louisiana. It killed 11 people and sent millions of barrels of oil into the Gulf of Mexico.

I witnessed firsthand the tar balls on our beaches, the marine life drowning in oil, and the billions of dollars of economic damage inflicted on countless families and small businesses.

As the largest offshore oil spill in American history, this should have been a huge wake-up call to everyone. Floridians said never again and voted almost 70 percent in the last election to ban offshore drilling because, as we learned, drilling doesn't have to take place right off our shores to upend your way of life.

My amendment is simple. It reinstates two critical rules regarding offshore drilling and safety regulations,

the Well Control Rule and the Production Safety Systems Rule, that were put into place after the Deepwater Horizon disaster itself.

Sadly, the current administration has chosen to ignore the mistakes of our past and has, instead, weakened these rules, opening the door to self-regulation and less stringent standards. That is why my amendment codifies these rules in their previous form, reinstating critical safety requirements and reducing the risk of another tragedy.

□ 1545

I would like to thank the bipartisan cosponsors of my amendment, the Rules Committee for making the amendment in order, and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) for their tireless efforts to support these regulations.

Finally, on behalf of Florida's 13th District, I give my heartfelt thanks to the distinguished bipartisan colleagues from Florida, Representative CASTOR and Representative ROONEY, for their tireless leadership on the underlying bill to keep drilling out of the eastern Gulf of Mexico for good.

In a perfect world, we wouldn't have to drill at all. But as long as drilling does occur in the western and central Gulf, the site of the Deepwater Horizon spill, we must do everything in our power to make sure that history does not repeat itself.

I urge my colleagues to adopt the amendment so that no State ever has to endure another Deepwater Horizon.

Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA), my colleague, the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Florida for his thoughtful and necessary amendment that will restore offshore drilling regulations and that will reduce the risks the Gulf communities face from offshore development.

I thank him for that, and I very much support the amendment.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. The administration, rightfully, took a second look at the well control and production safety system rule that was implemented by the prior administration. They didn't make a whole lot of changes. About a 17 percent change to the overall rule was all that was done there.

But the colleagues that I have heard and, also, those in the press who have talked about this have been opposed to the revised rules because they erroneously argue that they allow BSEE to issue the so-called waivers to oil companies that give them a free pass to comply with the well control rule. In reality, that just is not what is happening.

The rule allows BSEE to approve alternative compliance measures for

companies that can prove there is a better way of handling a particular requirement that is at least as safe as the original regulatory rules were. So, in fact, the practice is nothing new.

In the Obama administration, they approved these types of measures more than the current administration is doing it. The average during the Obama administration was roughly four times per day. The current administration does it roughly 2.3 times per day.

BSEE isn't allowing oil companies to get away with not complying with the well control rule. They have simply found a better way of doing it.

To codify this rule the way it was before takes away the flexibility and the ability to use technology and new ideas and new science to come up with a better way of solving the problem.

This amendment does great harm not only to the process. To attach it to this bill, which ought to be about the military line, simply means, were this to pass, this amendment would make it more difficult for the ultimate bill to reach a solution in the Senate.

It is an amendment to the wrong bill. It should have been on the earlier one. It is an amendment that is not needed. It is an amendment that moves us back. It is an amendment that takes out of the administration the ability, simply, to do things the right way. If they can find a better way of doing it, let the administration, at any time, authorize that better way of doing the well control protection rule.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRIST. Madam Chair, first, I thank the chairman for his support of the bill. I appreciate that very much.

In response to my colleague from across the aisle, what is necessary and what is important is to make sure that we have stringent rules on this dangerous industry, to make sure that we protect our ecosystem and our environment.

As I said, we, as Floridians, already understand it, voting almost 70 percent of the vote in the latest election to ban offshore drilling from our beautiful coast.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, once again, I am somewhat confused as to the point and direction of this particular amendment.

If it is about the military line, this amendment does nothing to it. If it is about protecting the coast of Florida, this amendment does nothing to it.

It is about having a better way of doing the system to provide more protection. It moves us back and removes the ability of the department—BSEE, in this situation—to protect and realize that because it takes away their creative alternatives.

There are always better ways of doing something. This prohibits us from doing it. This is the wrong amendment on the wrong bill that gives us the wrong direction.

Madam Chair, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. BARRAGAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part B of House Report 116-200.

Ms. BARRAGAN. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**SEC. 5. STUDY ON BSEE OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS INSPECTION PROGRAM.**

The Secretary of the Interior shall contract with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to complete, not later than 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the study entitled "Review and Update of Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Offshore Oil and Gas Operations Inspection Program" that the Secretary of the Interior had previously contracted with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to complete.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. BARRAGAN. Madam Chair, earlier this year, I introduced a bill called the Safe COAST Act to protect our coasts from offshore oil and gas drilling. A vital element of that bill was to protect the offshore oil and gas operations program. This critical piece of the Safe COAST Act is offered in this amendment.

As this body may remember, in December 2017, the administration placed a stop-work order on a critical study of the inspections program for offshore oil and gas operations, in an attempt to delay the study and alter its management. The administration later changed its mind and resumed the study, but it doesn't mean the administration can't change its mind again and halt it or take away the study from the National Academy of Sciences and contract it to an oil and gas industry-friendly entity.

We can't take that chance because this study is too critical. For example, this study ensures that vital aspects of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement's regulatory mission are being met.

The study would evaluate the Bureau's current risk assessment inspection process and provide recommendations for its improvement. It will also evaluate and migrate best practices into the Bureau's inspection protocols. Lastly, it will assess the potential role of safety-enhancing technologies, such as remote and real-time monitoring.

In short, it will assess the use of emerging technologies, potential risks,

and improved safety and environmental protection practices.

Our coast needs these protections. My amendment will ensure the study remains operational and in the objective and trustworthy hands of the National Academy of Sciences.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to help protect our oceans and support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I don't want to try to be snarky on these kinds of amendments, but it is already being done.

It is a nice concept. It was stopped, but it has also started again. So this calls for a study to continue and resume. They have already done it.

Back in October, in the Department of the Interior, they already resumed the meetings. They are ongoing. Everything you want is actually happening.

I think a better study may be figuring out how five noes can be outweighed by three ayes. Nonetheless, this is a redundant amendment because it is already happening.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Chair, the bottom line is this administration cannot be trusted when it comes to protecting the coastline.

This administration already issued a stop order and changed its mind. Again, there is nothing to prevent this administration from changing its mind again or, as I mentioned, from taking it away from the National Academy of Sciences.

This amendment just ensures that the study remains operational and in the hands of the National Academy of Sciences so that there can't be a change. This is a protection we need for the coast.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Chair, I am going to end with the final conclusion, again, that it is a redundancy because it is already being done.

Why don't you just mandate that everything we are doing in every other department be done at the same time? It would have the same kind of impact, the same kind of effect. It is cute, but it is a waste of our time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BARRAGÁN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 116-200.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following:  
**SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Section 2 of this Act shall not be effective until the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, finds that the moratorium under such section will not adversely affect jobs available to minorities and women.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 548, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED  
BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified in the form I have placed at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. GOSAR:

Strike "Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service" and insert "Secretary of Labor".

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

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is modified.

The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment that allows the section 2 moratorium in this bill to go into effect when the Department of the Interior, in consultation with the Department of Labor, certifies that the offshore energy moratorium in the bill will not kill a substantial number of minority and women jobs.

We heard arguments from the Democratic Members on the other side of the aisle against a similar amendment, that this amendment doesn't matter and is meaningless. How callous that response.

I tell opponents of this amendment to tell that single mother working to put food on the table for her two children that her job doesn't matter. How about the minority family who just moved into a new neighborhood so their kids could go to better schools? Tell those hardworking, minority parents that those jobs don't matter either.

Under the current administration, unemployment has reached record lows. In August, the national unemployment rate sat at 3.7 percent, with the unemployment rate for African American workers sitting at 5.5 percent, breaking the previous record of 5.9 percent set in May 2018.

According to a recent report by The Washington Post—once again, the bastion of conservative reporting—nearly 90 percent of the jobs added under this administration has gone to minority

communities. This can be attributed to, for the first time, a majority of new hires are people between the ages of 25 to 54 and are from minority communities.

According to statistics published by the American Petroleum Institute, minorities will comprise one-third of the total workforce in the oil and gas sector by 2030. Women already comprise more than 15 percent of the oil and gas workforce.

These are good-paying jobs, paying \$90,000, that hardworking families depend upon. This legislation puts these employment opportunities at risk by permanently putting off-limits potentially viable and valuable offshore energy opportunities in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

For the first time since the 1950s, the United States will soon be a net exporter of oil and natural gas, something that was once unthinkable.

America's energy renaissance has boosted the economies of previously left-behind towns throughout the country and turned them into vibrant communities.

Madam Chair, this is a commonsense amendment that protects minority and women jobs and puts the interests of the American workforce first. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, first of all, let's start with the premise here. The premise of protecting jobs for women and people of color is a laudable one. But on the eastern coast, at this point, there are no jobs to lose or protect because there are no jobs. If there was to be any activity, it would be when the moratorium would be lifted in 2022.

The point of this amendment has nothing to do with the bill, and it is simply an attempt to block protections for the eastern Gulf based on a fake concern for jobs for women and people of color.

I recall the hearing we had yesterday about the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management reorganization and its transfer of central activities to Grand Junction, Colorado. In that, the majority asked the question: What about the retention of senior, female, and of-color staff in this move? How many are we going to lose? Do they need to be protected?

At the hearing, the minority Members told us that was not an issue, that we shouldn't worry about it, that nothing was going to be lost and everything was going to be protected.

□ 1600

Here we have the issue being raised again, but from another perspective. I believe that enacting this bill and protecting Florida's shore from the dangers of offshore drilling will safeguard

jobs in coastal tourism, recreation industries, and many others that are held by the people of Florida, including women and people of color.

For example, the Florida Gulf Coast Business Coalition is a diverse coalition of businesses and industries committed to protecting Florida's Gulf Coast, and they have offered strong support for the underlying legislation.

The real threat to jobs and economic opportunity in Florida would be failing to extend the existing moratorium. This is why elected officials, including the entire Florida congressional delegation and the Florida Governor, oppose drilling in the eastern Gulf and support H.R. 205.

This is not a serious amendment and does nothing to protect jobs belonging to women, to people of color, and, conversely, keeps the Florida Gulf Coast at risk.

For these reasons, I urge opposition to the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, if that supposition that has been proposed is actually true, then an easy certification by the Secretary of the Interior is in the works that there is no denominational change in regards to those jobs, in regards to the oil and gas industry with this permanent moratorium. So, once again, it gets us back to that permanent moratorium in section 2 does place those at risk.

Again, I ask my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to think of that single mother who is working to put food on the table for her two children. Tell her that her job doesn't matter.

Again, think of the minority family that just moved into a new neighborhood so their kids could go to better schools. Tell those working minorities, those parents that their jobs don't matter.

Think of the statistics that we repeatedly looked at from, no less, The Washington Post. These are real jobs. They are helping real people. They are part of a real economy, an economy that needs all of the above.

Once again, we can have tourism, we can have clean energy production and protect the environment, and we can have the good-paying jobs that are empowering women and minorities.

I urge my colleagues to adopt this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, again, the amendment is not necessary, and it is an attempt to delay and to put further risk to the Florida Gulf Coast, and I would urge its defeat.

More importantly, I think concrete, real policy initiatives to enhance opportunities for women and people of color in this country are something this Congress should undertake as a whole. But crocodile tears on this particular piece of legislation and this amendment aren't going to do it.

I urge opposition. I urge its defeat. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 251, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 520]

AYES—182

- |                     |                 |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aderholt            | Gooden          | Nunes         |
| Allen               | Gosar           | Olson         |
| Amodei              | Granger         | Palazzo       |
| Armstrong           | Graves (GA)     | Palmer        |
| Arrington           | Graves (LA)     | Pence         |
| Babin               | Graves (MO)     | Perry         |
| Bacon               | Green (TN)      | Posey         |
| Baird               | Griffith        | Ratcliffe     |
| Balderson           | Grothman        | Reed          |
| Banks               | Guest           | Reschenthaler |
| Barr                | Guthrie         | Rice (SC)     |
| Bergman             | Hagedorn        | Riggleman     |
| Biggs               | Harris          | Roby          |
| Bishop (UT)         | Hartzler        | Rodgers (WA)  |
| Bost                | Hern, Kevin     | Roe, David P. |
| Brady               | Herrera Beutler | Rogers (AL)   |
| Brooks (AL)         | Hice (GA)       | Rogers (KY)   |
| Brooks (IN)         | Higgins (LA)    | Rose, John W. |
| Buck                | Hill (AR)       | Rouzer        |
| Buchson             | Holding         | Roy           |
| Budd                | Hollingsworth   | Scalise       |
| Burchett            | Hudson          | Schweikert    |
| Burgess             | Huizenga        | Scott, Austin |
| Byrne               | Hunter          | Sensenbrenner |
| Calvert             | Hurd (TX)       | Shimkus       |
| Carter (GA)         | Johnson (LA)    | Simpson       |
| Carter (TX)         | Johnson (OH)    | Smith (MO)    |
| Chabot              | Jordan          | Smith (NE)    |
| Cheney              | Joyce (OH)      | Smucker       |
| Cline               | Joyce (PA)      | Spano         |
| Cloud               | Keller          | Stauber       |
| Cole                | Kelly (MS)      | Steil         |
| Collins (GA)        | Kelly (PA)      | Stewart       |
| Collins (NY)        | King (IA)       | Stivers       |
| Comer               | Kustoff (TN)    | Taylor        |
| Conaway             | LaHood          | Thompson (PA) |
| Cook                | LaMalfa         | Thornberry    |
| Crawford            | Lamborn         | Timmons       |
| Crenshaw            | Latta           | Tipton        |
| Curtis              | Lesko           | Turner        |
| Davidson (OH)       | Long            | Upton         |
| Davis, Rodney       | Loudermilk      | Wagner        |
| DesJarlais          | Lucas           | Walberg       |
| Duffy               | Luetkemeyer     | Walden        |
| Duncan              | Marchant        | Walker        |
| Dunn                | Marshall        | Walorski      |
| Emmer               | Massie          | Waltz         |
| Estes               | McCarthy        | Watkins       |
| Ferguson            | McCaul          | Weber (TX)    |
| Fleischmann         | McClintock      | Webster (FL)  |
| Flores              | McHenry         | Wenstrup      |
| Fortenberry         | McKinley        | Westerman     |
| Fox (NC)            | Meadows         | Williams      |
| Fulcher             | Meuser          | Wilson (SC)   |
| Gallagher           | Miller          | Wittman       |
| Gianforte           | Mitchell        | Womack        |
| Gibbs               | Moolenaar       | Woodall       |
| Gohmert             | Mooney (WV)     | Wright        |
| Gonzalez (OH)       | Mullin          | Yoho          |
| González-Colón (PR) | Newhouse        | Young         |
|                     | Norman          | Zeldin        |

NOES—251

- |                 |                   |             |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Adams           | Boyle, Brendan F. | Castro (TX) |
| Aguilar         | Brindisi          | Chu, Judy   |
| Allred          | Brown (MD)        | Cicilline   |
| Amash           | Brownley (CA)     | Cisneros    |
| Axne            | Buchanan          | Clark (MA)  |
| Barragán        | Bustos            | Clarke (NY) |
| Bass            | Butterfield       | Clay        |
| Beatty          | Carbajal          | Cleaver     |
| Bera            | Cárdenas          | Cohen       |
| Beyer           | Carson (IN)       | Connolly    |
| Bilirakis       | Cartwright        | Cooper      |
| Bishop (GA)     | Case              | Correa      |
| Blumenauer      | Casten (IL)       | Costa       |
| Blunt Rochester | Castor (FL)       | Courtney    |
| Bonamici        |                   | Cox (CA)    |

- |                   |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Craig             | Kildee          | Raskin         |
| Crist             | Kilmer          | Rice (NY)      |
| Crow              | Kim             | Richmond       |
| Cuellar           | Kind            | Rooney (FL)    |
| Cummings          | King (NY)       | Rose (NY)      |
| Cunningham        | Kinzinger       | Rouda          |
| Davids (KS)       | Kirkpatrick     | Royal-Allard   |
| Davis (CA)        | Krishnamoorthi  | Ruiz           |
| Davis, Danny K.   | Kuster (NH)     | Ruppersberger  |
| Dean              | Lamb            | Rush           |
| DeFazio           | Langevin        | Rutherford     |
| DeGette           | Larsen (WA)     | Ryan           |
| DeLauro           | Larson (CT)     | Sablan         |
| DelBene           | Lawson (FL)     | San Nicolas    |
| Delgado           | Lee (CA)        | Sánchez        |
| Demings           | Lee (NV)        | Sarbanes       |
| DeSaulnier        | Levin (CA)      | Scanlon        |
| Deutch            | Levin (MI)      | Schakowsky     |
| Diaz-Balart       | Lewis           | Schiff         |
| Dingell           | Lieu, Ted       | Schneider      |
| Doggett           | Lipinski        | Schrader       |
| Doyle, Michael F. | Loeb sack       | Schrier        |
| Engel             | Lofgren         | Scott (VA)     |
| Escobar           | Lowenthal       | Scott, David   |
| Eshoo             | Lowey           | Serrano        |
| Espallat          | Luján           | Sewell (AL)    |
| Evans             | Luria           | Shalala        |
| Finkenauer        | Lynch           | Sherman        |
| Fitzpatrick       | Malinowski      | Sherrill       |
| Fletcher          | Maloney,        | Sires          |
| Foster            | Carolyn B.      | Maloney, Sean  |
| Frankel           | Mast            | Slotkin        |
| Fudge             | Matsui          | Smith (NJ)     |
| Gabbard           | McAdams         | Smith (WA)     |
| Gaetz             | McBath          | Soto           |
| Gallego           | McCollum        | Spanberger     |
| Garamendi         | McGovern        | Speier         |
| Garcia (IL)       | McNerney        | Stanton        |
| Garcia (TX)       | Meeks           | Stefanik       |
| Golden            | Meng            | Steube         |
| Gomez             | Moore           | Stevens        |
| Gonzalez (TX)     | Morelle         | Suozzi         |
| Gottheimer        | Moulton         | Swalwell (CA)  |
| Green, Al (TX)    | Mucarsel-Powell | Takano         |
| Grijalva          | Murphy          | Thompson (CA)  |
| Haaland           | Nadler          | Thompson (MS)  |
| Harder (CA)       | Napolitano      | Titus          |
| Hastings          | Neal            | Tlaib          |
| Hayes             | Neguse          | Tonko          |
| Heck              | Norcross        | Torres (CA)    |
| Higgins (NY)      | Norton          | Torres Small   |
| Hill (CA)         | O'Halleran      | (NM)           |
| Himes             | Ocasio-Cortez   | Trahan         |
| Horn, Kendra S.   | Omar            | Trone          |
| Horsford          | Pallone         | Underwood      |
| Houlahan          | Panetta         | Van Drew       |
| Hoyer             | Pappas          | Vargas         |
| Huffman           | Pascrell        | Veasey         |
| Jackson Lee       | Payne           | Vela           |
| Jayapal           | Perlmutter      | Velázquez      |
| Jeffries          | Peters          | Vislosky       |
| Johnson (GA)      | Peterson        | Wasserman      |
| Johnson (SD)      | Phillips        | Schultz        |
| Johnson (TX)      | Pingree         | Waters         |
| Kaptur            | Plaskett        | Watson Coleman |
| Katko             | Pocan           | Welch          |
| Keating           | Porter          | Wexton         |
| Kelly (IL)        | Pressley        | Wild           |
| Kennedy           | Price (NC)      | Wilson (FL)    |
| Khanna            | Quigley         | Yarmuth        |

NOT VOTING—5

□ 1633

Messrs. HASTINGS, CISNEROS, PASCARELL, Mses. FINKENAUER, HILL of California, TLAIB, Messrs. CARSON of Indiana, GONZALEZ of Texas, and RICHMOND changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. WITTMAN, WILSON of South Carolina, HUNTER, TURNER, PALAZZO, CALVERT, RICE of South Carolina, and LONG changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment, as modified, was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Georgia) having assumed the chair, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 205) to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, and, pursuant to House Resolution 548, she reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

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

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to 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. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 248, nays 180, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 521]

YEAS—248

Adams	Connolly	Fudge
Aguiar	Cooper	Gabbard
Allred	Correa	Gaetz
Axne	Costa	Gallagher
Barragán	Courtney	Gallego
Bass	Cox (CA)	Garamendi
Beatty	Craig	García (IL)
Bera	Crist	Golden
Beyer	Crow	Gomez
Bilirakis	Cummings	Gonzalez (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Cunningham	Gottheimer
Blumenauer	Davis (KS)	Green, Al (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Davis (CA)	Grijalva
Bonamici	Davis, Danny K.	Haaland
Boyle, Brendan	Dean	Harder (CA)
F.	DeFazio	Hastings
Brindisi	DeGette	Hayes
Brown (MD)	DeLauro	Heck
Brownley (CA)	DelBene	Herrera Beutler
Buchanan	Delgado	Higgins (NY)
Bustos	Demings	Hill (CA)
Butterfield	DeSaulnier	Himes
Carbajal	Deutch	Hollingsworth
Cárdenas	Diaz-Balart	Horn, Kendra S.
Carson (IN)	Dingell	Horsford
Cartwright	Doggett	Houlihan
Case	Doyle, Michael	Hoyer
Casten (IL)	F.	Huffman
Castor (FL)	Dunn	Jackson Lee
Castro (TX)	Engel	Jayapal
Chu, Judy	Escobar	Jeffries
Cicilline	Eshoo	Johnson (GA)
Cisneros	Españillat	Johnson (TX)
Clark (MA)	Evans	Kaptur
Clarke (NY)	Finkenauer	Katko
Clay	Fitzpatrick	Keating
Cleaver	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Cohen	Frankel	Kennedy

Khanna	Nadler	Shalala
Kildee	Napolitano	Sherman
Kilmer	Neal	Sherrill
Kim	Neguse	Sires
Kind	Norcross	Slotkin
King (NY)	O'Halleran	Smith (NJ)
Kirkpatrick	Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)
Krishnamoorthi	Omar	Soto
Kuster (NH)	Pallone	Spanberger
Lamb	Panetta	Spano
Langevin	Pappas	Speier
Larsen (WA)	Pascrell	Stanton
Larson (CT)	Payne	Stefanik
Lawson (FL)	Perlmutter	Steube
Lee (CA)	Peters	Stevens
Lee (NV)	Phillips	Suozi
Levin (CA)	Pingree	Swalwell (CA)
Levin (MI)	Pocan	Takano
Lewis	Porter	Thompson (CA)
Lieu, Ted	Posey	Thompson (MS)
Lipinski	Pressley	Titus
Loeb	Price (NC)	Tlaib
Loeb	Quigley	Tonko
Lofgren	Raskin	Torres (CA)
Lowenthal	Rice (NY)	Torres Small
Lowe	Richmond	(NM)
Lujan	Rooney (FL)	Trahan
Luria	Rose (NY)	Trone
Lynch	Rouda	Underwood
Malinowski	Roybal-Allard	Ruiz
Maloney,	Carolyne B.	Van Drew
Maloney, Sean	Maloney, Sean	Vargas
Mast	Mast	Veasey
Matsui	Matsui	Velázquez
McAdams	McAdams	Visclosky
McBath	McBath	Waltz
McCollum	McCollum	Wasserman
McGovern	McGovern	Schultz
McHenry	McHenry	Waters
McNerney	McNerney	Watson Coleman
Meeks	Meeks	Webster (FL)
Meng	Meng	Welch
Moore	Moore	Wexton
Morelle	Morelle	Wild
Moulton	Moulton	Wilson (FL)
Mucarsel-Powell	Mucarsel-Powell	Yarmuth
Murphy	Murphy	

NAYS—180

Aderholt	Fleischmann	Lesko
Allen	Fletcher	Long
Amash	Flores	Loudermilk
Amodei	Portenberry	Lucas
Armstrong	Foxx (NC)	Luetkemeyer
Arrington	Fulcher	Marchant
Babin	García (TX)	Marshall
Bacon	Gianforte	Massie
Baird	Gibbs	McCarthy
Balderson	Gohmert	McCaul
Banks	Gonzalez (OH)	McClintock
Barr	Gooden	McKinley
Bergman	Gossar	Meadows
Biggs	Granger	Meuser
Bishop (UT)	Graves (GA)	Miller
Bost	Graves (LA)	Mitchell
Brady	Graves (MO)	Moolenaar
Brooks (AL)	Green (TN)	Mooney (WV)
Brooks (IN)	Griffith	Mullin
Buck	Grothman	Newhouse
Bucshon	Guest	Norman
Budd	Guthrie	Nunes
Burchett	Hagedorn	Olson
Burgess	Harris	Palazzo
Byrne	Hartzler	Palmer
Calvert	Hern, Kevin	Pence
Carter (GA)	Hice (GA)	Perry
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Peterson
Chabot	Hill (AR)	Ratcliffe
Cheney	Holding	Reed
Cline	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Cloud	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Cole	Hunter	Riggleman
Collins (GA)	Hurd (TX)	Roby
Collins (NY)	Johnson (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Roe, David P.
Conaway	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (AL)
Cook	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Rose, John W.
Crenshaw	Joyce (PA)	Rouzer
Cellular	Keller	Roy
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Davidson (OH)	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert
Davis, Rodney	King (IA)	Scott, Austin
DesJarlais	Kinzinger	Sensenbrenner
Duffy	Kustoff (TN)	Shimkus
Duncan	LaHood	Simpson
Emmer	LaMalfa	Smith (MO)
Estes	Lamborn	Smith (NE)
Ferguson	Latta	Smucker

Stauber	Upton	Westerman
Steil	Vela	Williams
Stewart	Wagner	Wilson (SC)
Stivers	Walberg	Wittman
Taylor	Walden	Womack
Thompson (PA)	Walker	Woodall
Thornberry	Walorski	Wright
Timmons	Watkins	Yoho
Tipton	Weber (TX)	Young
Turner	Wenstrup	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Abraham	Lawrence
Clyburn	McEachin

□ 1645

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COASTAL AND MARINE ECONOMIES PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 548 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1941.

Will the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) kindly take the chair.

□ 1647

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1941) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, and for other purposes, with Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 8 printed in part F of House Report 116-200, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA), had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part F of House Report 116-200 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 161, noes 272, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 522]

AYES—161

Aderholt	González-Colón	Moolenaar
Allen	(PR)	Mooney (WV)
Amodei	Gooden	Mullin
Arrington	Gosar	Newhouse
Babin	Granger	Norman
Baird	Graves (GA)	Nunes
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Olson
Banks	Graves (MO)	Palazzo
Bergman	Green (TN)	Pence
Biggs	Griffith	Perry
Bishop (UT)	Grothman	Posey
Bost	Guthrie	Ratcliffe
Brady	Hagedorn	Reed
Brooks (AL)	Harris	Reschenthaler
Brooks (IN)	Hartzler	Riggleman
Buck	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Bucshon	Herretera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Budd	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Burchett	Holding	Rose, John W.
Burgess	Hudson	Roy
Byrne	Huizenga	Scalise
Calvert	Hunter	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Hurd (TX)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Shimkus
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Simpson
Cheney	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Cole	Keller	Spano
Collins (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Stauber
Collins (NY)	Kelly (PA)	Stewart
Comer	King (IA)	Stivers
Conaway	Kinzinger	Taylor
Cook	Kustoff (TN)	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	LaHood	Thornberry
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Tipton
Curtis	Lamborn	Turner
Davidson (OH)	Latta	Wagner
Davis, Rodney	Lesko	Walberg
DesJarlais	Long	Walker
Diaz-Balart	Loudermilk	Walorski
Duncan	Lucas	Watkins
Dunn	Luetkemeyer	Weber (TX)
Emmer	Marchant	Webster (FL)
Estes	Marshall	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	Massie	Westerman
Flores	McCarthy	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	McCaul	Wittman
Foxx (NC)	McClintock	Womack
Fulcher	McKinley	Woodall
Gianforte	Meadows	Wright
Gibbs	Meuser	Yoho
Gohmert	Miller	Young
Gonzalez (OH)	Mitchell	Zeldin

NOES—272

Adams	Butterfield	Crow
Aguilar	Carbajal	Cuellar
Allred	Cárdenas	Cummings
Amash	Carson (IN)	Cunningham
Armstrong	Cartwright	Davids (KS)
Axne	Case	Davis (CA)
Bacon	Casten (IL)	Davis, Danny K.
Barr	Castor (FL)	Dean
Barragán	Castro (TX)	DeFazio
Bass	Chu, Judy	DeGette
Beatty	Cicilline	DeLauro
Bera	Cisneros	DelBene
Beyer	Clark (MA)	Delgado
Bilirakis	Clarke (NY)	Demings
Bishop (GA)	Clay	DeSaulnier
Blumenauer	Cleaver	Deutch
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	Dingell
Bonamici	Connolly	Doggett
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cooper	Doyle, Michael F.
Brindisi	Correa	Duffy
Brown (MD)	Costa	Duffey
Brownley (CA)	Courtney	Engel
Buchanan	Cox (CA)	Escobar
Bustos	Craig	Eshoo
	Crist	Españolat

Evans	Lieu, Ted	Rutherford
Ferguson	Lipinski	Ryan
Finkenauer	Loeb	Sablán
Fitzpatrick	Loeb	San Nicolas
Fletcher	Loftgren	Sánchez
Foster	Lowenthal	Sarbanes
Frankel	Lowe	Scanlon
Fudge	Lujan	Schakowsky
Gabard	Luria	Schiff
Gaetz	Lynch	Schneider
Gallagher	Malinowski	Schrader
Gallego	Maloney,	Schrier
Garamendi	Carolyn B.	Scott (VA)
García (IL)	Maloney, Sean	Scott, David
García (TX)	Mast	Sensenbrenner
Golden	Matsui	Serrano
Gomez	McAdams	Sewell (AL)
Gonzalez (TX)	McBath	Shalala
Gotthelmer	McCollum	Sherman
Green, Al (TX)	McGovern	Sherrill
Grijalva	McHenry	Sires
Guest	McNerney	Slotkin
Haaland	Meeks	Smith (NJ)
Harder (CA)	Meng	Smith (WA)
Hastings	Moore	Soto
Hayes	Morelle	Spanberger
Heck	Moulton	Speier
Higgins (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Stanton
Higgins (NY)	Murphy	Stefanik
Hill (AR)	Nader	Steil
Hill (CA)	Napolitano	Steube
Himes	Neal	Stevens
Hollingsworth	Neguse	Suozzi
Horn, Kendra S.	Norcross	Swalwell (CA)
Horsford	Norton	Takano
Houlahan	O'Halleran	Thompson (CA)
Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez	Thompson (MS)
Huffman	Omar	Timmons
Jackson Lee	Pallone	Titus
Jayapal	Palmer	Tlaib
Jeffries	Panetta	Tonko
Johnson (GA)	Pappas	Torres (CA)
Johnson (LA)	Pascarell	Torres Small
Johnson (SD)	Payne	(NM)
Johnson (TX)	Perlmutter	Trahan
Kaptur	Peters	Trone
Katko	Peterson	Underwood
Keating	Phillips	Upton
Kelly (IL)	Pingree	Van Drew
Kennedy	Plaskett	Vargas
Khanna	Pocan	Veasey
Kildee	Porter	Vela
Kilmer	Pressley	Velázquez
Kim	Price (NC)	Viscosky
Kind	Quigley	Walden
King (NY)	Raskin	Walt
Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)	Wasserman
Krishnamoorthi	Rice (SC)	Schultz
Kuster (NH)	Richmond	Waters
Lamb	Roby	Watson Coleman
Langevin	Rodgers (WA)	Welch
Larsen (WA)	Rooney (FL)	Wexton
Larson (CT)	Rose (NY)	Wild
Lawson (FL)	Rouda	Williams
Lee (CA)	Rouzer	Wilson (FL)
Lee (NV)	Roybal-Allard	Yarmuth
Levin (CA)	Ruiz	
Levin (MI)	Ruppersberger	
Lewis	Rush	

NOT VOTING—5

Abraham	Lawrence	Radewagen
Clyburn	McEachin	

□ 1654

Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. PRESSLEY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

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

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 179, noes 252, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 523]

AYES—179

Aderholt	Gooden	Palazzo
Allen	Gosar	Palmer
Amodei	Granger	Pence
Armstrong	Graves (GA)	Perry
Arrington	Graves (LA)	Posey
Babin	Graves (MO)	Ratcliffe
Bacon	Green (TN)	Reed
Baird	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Balderson	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Banks	Guest	Riggleman
Barr	Guthrie	Roby
Bergman	Hagedorn	Roe, David P.
Biggs	Harris	Rogers (AL)
Bishop (UT)	Hartzler	Rogers (KY)
Bost	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Brady	Hice (GA)	Rouzer
Brooks (AL)	Higgins (LA)	Roy
Brooks (IN)	Hill (AR)	Scalise
Buck	Holding	Schweikert
Bucshon	Hollingsworth	Scott, Austin
Budd	Hudson	Sensenbrenner
Burchett	Huizenga	Shimkus
Burgess	Hunter	Simpson
Byrne	Hurd (TX)	Smith (MO)
Calvert	Johnson (OH)	Smith (NE)
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Stauber
Carter (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Steil
Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Stewart
Cheney	Keller	Stivers
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Taylor
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Thompson (PA)
Cole	King (IA)	Thornberry
Collins (GA)	Kustoff (TN)	Timmons
Collins (NY)	LaHood	Tipton
Comer	LaMalfa	Turner
Conaway	Lamborn	Upton
Cook	Latta	Wagner
Crawford	Lesko	Walberg
Crenshaw	Long	Marchant
Curtis	Loudermilk	Marshall
Davidson (OH)	Lucas	Walker
Davis, Rodney	Luetkemeyer	Walorski
DesJarlais	Marchant	Waltz
Duffy	Marshall	Watkins
Duncan	Massie	Weber (TX)
Dunn	McCarthy	Webster (FL)
Emmer	McCaul	Wenstrup
Estes	McClintock	Westerman
Ferguson	McHenry	Williams
Flores	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	Meadows	Wittman
Foxx (NC)	Meuser	Womack
Fulcher	Miller	Woodall
Gianforte	Mitchell	Wright
Gallagher	Moolenaar	Yoho
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Young
Gohmert	Mullin	Zeldin
Gonzalez (OH)	Newhouse	
González-Colón (PR)	Norman	
	Nunes	
	Olson	

NOES—252

Adams	Bustos	Costa
Aguilar	Butterfield	Courtney
Allred	Carbajal	Cox (CA)
Amash	Cárdenas	Craig
Axne	Carson (IN)	Crist
Barragán	Cartwright	Crow
Bass	Case	Cuellar
Beatty	Casten (IL)	Cummings
Bera	Castor (FL)	Cunningham
Beyer	Castro (TX)	Davids (KS)
Bilirakis	Chu, Judy	Davis (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Cicilline	Davis, Danny K.
Blumenauer	Cisneros	Dean
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)	DeFazio
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)	DeGette
Boyle, Brendan F.	Clay	DeLauro
Brindisi	Cleaver	DelBene
Brown (MD)	Cohen	Delgado
Brownley (CA)	Connolly	Demings
Buchanan	Cooper	DeSaulnier
	Correa	Deutch

Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Rouda
Dingell	Larson (CT)	Roybal-Allard
Doggett	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz
Doyle, Michael F.	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger
Engel	Lee (NV)	Rush
Escobar	Levin (CA)	Rutherford
Eshoo	Levin (MI)	Ryan
Espallat	Lewis	Sablan
Evans	Lieu, Ted	San Nicolas
Finkenauer	Lipinski	Sánchez
Fitzpatrick	Loeb	Sarbanes
Fletcher	Lofgren	Scanlon
Frankel	Lowenthal	Schakowsky
Fudge	Lowe	Schiff
Gabbard	Lujan	Schneider
Gaetz	Luria	Schrader
Gallego	Lynch	Schrier
Garamendi	Malinowski	Scott (VA)
Garcia (IL)	Maloney,	Scott, David
Garcia (TX)	Carolyn B.	Serrano
Golden	Maloney, Sean	Sewell (AL)
Gomez	Mast	Shalala
Gonzalez (TX)	Matsui	Sherman
Gotthelmer	McAdams	Sherrill
Green, Al (TX)	McBath	Sires
Grijalva	McCollum	Slotkin
Haaland	McGovern	Smith (NJ)
Harder (CA)	McNerney	Smith (WA)
Hastings	Meeks	Soto
Hayes	Meng	Spanberger
Heck	Moore	Speier
Herrera Beutler	Morelle	Stanton
Higgins (NY)	Moulton	Stefanik
Hill (CA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Steube
Himes	Murphy	Stevens
Horn, Kendra S.	Nadler	Suozzi
Horsford	Napolitano	Swalwell (CA)
Houlahan	Neal	Takano
Hoyer	Neguse	Thompson (CA)
Huffman	Norcross	Thompson (MS)
Jackson Lee	O'Halleran	Titus
Jayapal	Ocasio-Cortez	Tlaib
Jeffries	Omar	Tonko
Johnson (GA)	Pallone	Torres (CA)
Johnson (LA)	Panetta	Torres Small
Johnson (SD)	Pappas	(NM)
Johnson (TX)	Pascrell	Trahan
Kaptur	Payne	Trone
Katko	Perlmutter	Underwood
Keating	Peters	Van Drew
Kelly (IL)	Peterson	Vargas
Kennedy	Phillips	Veasey
Khanna	Pingree	Vela
Kildee	Plaskett	Velázquez
Kilmer	Pocan	Vislosky
Kim	Porter	Wasserman
Kind	Pressley	Schultz
King (NY)	Price (NC)	Waters
Kinziger	Quigley	Watson Coleman
Kirkpatrick	Raskin	Welch
Krishnamoorthi	Rice (NY)	Wexton
Kuster (NH)	Richmond	Wild
Lamb	Rodgers (WA)	Wilson (FL)
Langevin	Rooney (FL)	Yarmuth
	Rose (NY)	

## NOT VOTING—7

Abraham	Lawrence	Radewagen
Clyburn	McEachin	
Foster	Norton	

□ 1703

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. BISHOP of Georgia). There being no further amendments under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) having assumed the chair, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1941) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 548, he reported the bill, as amended by that res-

olution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I am in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Graves of Louisiana moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 1941, to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Section 2 of this Act shall take effect on the date the President certifies that the enactment of this Act will not increase the national average price of gasoline.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, we sat here for hours talking about the objectives of legislation to impose a moratorium on offshore energy production. I have heard the advocates for the legislation talk about the objectives of protecting our environment and preventing energy spills of oil. I have heard advocates talk about the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. I have heard objectives discussed regarding creating jobs, perhaps green jobs, and ensuring that we have economic activity here in the United States.

Madam Speaker, I share those objectives. This bill doesn't do it. So let's go one by one and address the various objectives and address the facts associated with them.

Number one: Madam Speaker, when we stop producing energy domestically, we don't stop using energy. We don't change the form of energy. What happens is, as statistics prove, as the Department of the Interior officials have reported to the Natural Resources Committee, we increase our dependence upon imports from other countries.

When you import energy, they have lower environmental standards. You release greater greenhouse gas emissions, and by putting it on a ship, you

have a greater chance of spilling the energy. The safest thing you can do is produce it domestically and put it in a pipe.

Secondly, Madam Speaker, you have heard the discussion about ruining coastal habitat. You have heard the discussion about ruining coastal communities.

Madam Speaker, when you look at the statistics, in 2017, California produced about 209 million pounds of seafood; the State of Florida, about 111 million pounds; the State of South Carolina, about 10.5 million pounds. Louisiana, which has four times more energy production in the offshore than all other States combined, we produced 90 times that of South Carolina, or 900 million pounds of seafood, valued at more than \$360 million.

In addition, these funds go toward—the revenue sharing under offshore energy production goes to the resilience of your coastal ecosystem and the resiliency of your communities.

Madam Speaker, I shudder to think down the road, if we stop offshore energy production, what happens when a hurricane comes in and devastates communities, because we put a moratorium in place preventing the availability of revenues to protect those very communities.

In regard to the emissions, the United States has reduced greenhouse gas emissions more than the next 12 countries combined. We have done it without mandates, without requirements—more than the next 12 countries combined.

A BOEM report says emissions could increase in the absence of a new OCS leasing program. Madam Speaker, that was a report under the Obama administration. This bill does just that. It prevents additional leasings in new areas.

Case in point, when the State of California tried to impose their renewable energy portfolio, they have increased their dependence upon oil from Saudi Arabia. In New England, they have imported natural gas from Russia. These policies don't make sense as evidence has proven.

In regard to creating jobs, when President Obama was in office in 2011, one-half of this Nation's trade deficit, one-half, was attributable to us importing oil from other countries. Those countries do not have the safety record, the safety regime we have in the United States.

I join the Laborers' International Union of North America's president in believing that this bill is purely for political purposes. The union members working in the energy sector are being targeted. Instead of working to enact real job-creating infrastructure legislation, union members see their jobs, once again, being denigrated and belittled. Energy development can coexist with environmental stewardship.

Lastly, Madam Speaker, this motion to recommit is about gasoline prices. A run-up in world oil prices is effectively a tax on every American family's discretionary budget, except that the

money goes to the OPEC cartel rather than the U.S. Treasury.

Let me say that again. A run-up in world oil prices effectively attacks every American family's discretionary budget, except that the money goes to the OPEC cartel rather than the U.S. Treasury. Those aren't my words. Those are the words of Senators CANTWELL, MENENDEZ, MARKEY, and SCHUMER.

This amendment ensures that this legislation does not result in a disproportionate impact on the poor by raising gasoline prices and energy access to Americans across the board; of course, again, disproportionately impacting those of low income.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to protect our environment. And as a former ocean engineer, I rise on behalf of the Lowcountry in the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

This motion to recommit wants to cede more power to our President, but I believe in the Constitution, and I believe in separate but equal branches of government like our Founding Fathers intended.

We, as Members of this institution, have an obligation to not only respond to current events, but also to anticipate future problems and work to prevent them. You don't wait for a bridge to break to fix its foundation, and you don't wait for the hurricane to hit before boarding up your windows, and you don't wait for an oil spill to realize that offshore drilling is just not worth jeopardizing our booming tourism industry.

As my father used to say, the juice just ain't worth the squeeze.

This bill ensures that no new lease sales are made along the Atlantic and the Pacific. We are not looking to reverse existing sales, just prevent new ones.

So why does this matter? Because public opinion matters, and because our friends and our neighbors have expressed their opposition to offshore drilling along our coasts.

There are certain things that go beyond politics, issues that touch each and every one of us personally, things that transcend partisan lines.

In South Carolina, we have strong bipartisan opposition to offshore drilling. It doesn't matter what party you belong to. We all enjoy the same beaches, the same sunset, and the same coastal economy, like South Carolina's, which is worth over \$22 billion. That is at risk. Whatever limited economic benefit may be gained from oil drilling is both fiscally and morally irresponsible.

I want to remind the folks of the remarkable track record Republicans

once had for environmental conservation. The National Environmental Policy Act and two Clean Air Acts were both signed by Republicans. A Republican created the Environmental Protection Agency.

By voting against this bill, Republicans promote pollution; they put profits over people; and they erase the legacy of environmental conservation that Republicans before them worked so hard to build.

I want to remind my colleagues, if they are a true conservative, if they are a real conservative, then be an environmental conservative, too.

This idea that offshore drilling is necessary for the country to achieve energy independence is just a red herring. As President Trump pointed out earlier this year during his State of the Union speech, the United States is now the number one producer of oil and natural gas in the world.

Yes, USA, USA, USA.

President Trump said that, for the first time in 65 years, we are a net exporter of energy. We have managed to make all this energy progress, and all that progress has been made without drilling in the Atlantic and Pacific.

We are sending 3 million barrels of oil overseas every single day. We do not need to put oil rigs in the Atlantic Ocean at all.

Why would we damage our beaches, our God-given natural resources, just to export more oil to other countries? Why would we do that?

To answer that question, we must first answer a more basic question: Who did you come here to serve?

When we see Old Glory, we pledge our allegiance to the flag and to the Nation, not to a party and not to a President.

This is not a partisan question, so let us not give a partisan answer. Let's defeat this motion to recommit and pass H.R. 1941.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 194, nays 233, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 524]

YEAS—194

Aderholt	Granger	Nunes
Allen	Graves (GA)	Olson
Amodei	Graves (LA)	Palazzo
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Arrington	Green (TN)	Pence
Babin	Griffith	Perry
Bacon	Grothman	Posey
Baird	Guest	Ratcliffe
Balderson	Guthrie	Reed
Banks	Hagedorn	Reschenthaler
Barr	Harder (CA)	Rice (SC)
Bergman	Harris	Riggleman
Biggs	Hartzler	Roby
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Rodgers (WA)
Bishop (UT)	Herrera Beutler	Roe, David P.
Bost	Hice (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Brady	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Brooks (AL)	Hill (AR)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (IN)	Holding	Rouzer
Buchanan	Hollingsworth	Roy
Buck	Hudson	Rutherford
Bucshon	Huizenga	Scalise
Budd	Hunter	Schweikert
Burchett	Hurd (TX)	Scott, Austin
Burgess	Johnson (LA)	Sensenbrenner
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Shimkus
Calvert	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Carter (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Cheney	Katko	Spano
Cline	Keller	Stauber
Cloud	Kelly (MS)	Stefanik
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Collins (GA)	King (IA)	Steube
Collins (NY)	King (NY)	Stewart
Comer	Kinzinger	Stivers
Conaway	Kustoff (TN)	Taylor
Cook	LaHood	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	LaMalfa	Thornberry
Crenshaw	Lamborn	Timmons
Curtis	Latta	Tipton
Davidson (OH)	Lesko	Turner
Davis, Rodney	Long	Upton
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Wagner
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Walberg
Duffy	Luetkemeyer	Walden
Duncan	Marchant	Walker
Dunn	Marshall	Walorski
Emmer	Massie	Waltz
Estes	Mast	Watkins
Ferguson	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McClintock	Wenstrup
Flores	McHenry	Westerman
Fortenberry	McKinley	Williams
Foxx (NC)	Meadows	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	Meuser	Wittman
Gallagher	Miller	Womack
Gianforte	Mitchell	Woodall
Gibbs	Moolenaar	Wright
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	Yoho
Gonzalez (OH)	Mullin	Young
Gooden	Newhouse	Zeldin
Gosar	Norman	

NAYS—233

Adams	Chu, Judy	Demings
Aguilar	Cicilline	DeSaulnier
Allred	Cisneros	Deutch
Amash	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Axne	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Barragán	Clay	Doyle, Michael
Bass	Cleaver	F.
Beatty	Cohen	Engel
Bera	Connolly	Escobar
Beyer	Cooper	Eshoo
Bishop (GA)	Correa	Espallat
Blumenauer	Costa	Evans
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Pinkenauer
Bonamici	Cox (CA)	Fletcher
Boyle, Brendan	Craig	Foster
F.	Crist	Frankel
Brindisi	Crow	Fudge
Brown (MD)	Cuellar	Gabbard
Brownley (CA)	Cummings	Gaetz
Bustos	Cunningham	Gallego
Butterfield	Davids (KS)	Garamendi
Carbajal	Davis (CA)	García (IL)
Cárdenas	Davis, Danny K.	García (TX)
Carson (IN)	Dean	Golden
Cartwright	DeFazio	Gomez
Case	DeGette	Gonzalez (TX)
Casten (IL)	DeLauro	Gottheimer
Castor (FL)	DelBene	Green, Al (TX)
Castro (TX)	Delgado	Grijalva

Haaland	Maloney, Sean	Schakowsky	Dean	Krishnamoorthi	Rooney (FL)	King (IA)	Olson	Stefanik
Hastings	Matsui	Schiff	DeFazio	Kuster (NH)	Rose (NY)	Kinzinger	Palazzo	Steil
Hayes	McAdams	Schneider	DeGette	Lamb	Rouda	Kustoff (TN)	Palmer	Steube
Heck	McBath	Schrader	DeLauro	Langevin	Roybal-Allard	LaHood	Pence	Stewart
Higgins (NY)	McCollum	Schrier	DeBene	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz	LaMalfa	Perry	Stivers
Hill (CA)	McGovern	Scott (VA)	Delgado	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger	Lamborn	Peterson	Taylor
Himes	McNerney	Scott, David	Demings	Lawson (FL)	Rush	Latta	Posey	Thompson (PA)
Horn, Kendra S.	Meeks	Serrano	DeSaulnier	Lee (CA)	Rutherford	Lesko	Ratcliffe	Thornberry
Horsford	Meng	Sewell (AL)	Deutch	Lee (NV)	Ryan	Long	Reed	Timmons
Houlihan	Moore	Shalala	Dingell	Levin (CA)	Sánchez	Loudermilk	Reschenthaler	Tipton
Hoyer	Morelle	Sherman	Doggett	Levin (MI)	Sarbanes	Lucas	Rice (SC)	Turner
Huffman	Moulton	Sherrill	Doyle, Michael	Lewis	Scanlon	Luetkemeyer	Riggleman	Upton
Jackson Lee	Mucarsel-Powell	Sires	F.	Lieu, Ted	Schakowsky	Marchant	Roby	Wagner
Jayapal	Murphy	Slotkin	Engel	Lipinski	Schiff	Marshall	Rodgers (WA)	Walberg
Jeffries	Nadler	Smith (WA)	Escobar	Loeb sack	Schneider	Massie	Roe, David P.	Walden
Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Soto	Eshoo	Lofgren	Schrader	McCarthy	Rogers (AL)	Walker
Johnson (TX)	Neal	Spanberger	Españillat	Lowey	Schrier	McCaul	Rogers (KY)	Walorski
Kaptur	Neguse	Speier	Evans	Lujan	Scott (VA)	McClintock	Rose, John W.	Watkins
Keating	Norcross	Stanton	Finkenauer	Luria	Scott, David	McHenry	Rouzer	Weber (TX)
Kelly (IL)	O'Halleran	Stevens	Fitzpatrick	Lynch	Serrano	McKinley	Roy	Webster (FL)
Kennedy	Ocasio-Cortez	Foster	Frankel	Malinowski	Sewell (AL)	Meadows	Scalise	Wenstrup
Khanna	Omar	Suozi	Swalwell (CA)	Fudge	Shalala	Meuser	Schweikert	Westerman
Kildee	Pallone	Takano	Gabbard	Gomez	Sherman	Miller	Scott, Austin	Williams
Kilmer	Panetta	Thompson (CA)	Gaetz	Green, Al (TX)	Sherrill	Mitchell	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
Kim	Pappas	Thompson (MS)	Gallego	Meeke	Sires	Moolenaar	Shimkus	Wittman
Kind	Pascrell	Titus	Garamendi	Matsui	Mast	Mooney (WV)	Simpson	Womack
Kirkpatrick	Payne	Tlaib	Garcia (IL)	McAdams	Matsui	Mullin	Smith (MO)	Woodall
Krishnamoorthi	Perlmutter	Tonko	Golden	McBath	McAdams	Newhouse	Smucker	Wright
Kuster (NH)	Peters	Torres (CA)	Gomez	McCollum	Golden	Spano	Spano	Yoho
Lamb	Peterson	Torres Small (NM)	Gottheimer	McGovern	McCollum	Nunes	Staubert	Young
Langevin	Phillips	Trahan	Green, Al (TX)	McNerney	McGovern			
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Grijalva	Grija lva	Meeke	McNerney			
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Haaland	Haaland	Meng	McNerney			
Lawson (FL)	Porter	Harder (CA)	Harder (CA)	Moore	McNerney			
Lee (CA)	Pressley	Hastings	Hastings	Morelle	McNerney			
Lee (NV)	Price (NC)	Hayes	Hayes	Moulton	McNerney			
Levin (CA)	Quigley	Heck	Heck	Mucarsel-Powell	McNerney			
Levin (MI)	Raskin	Herrera Beutler	Herrera Beutler	Murphy	McNerney			
Lewis	Rice (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Nadler	McNerney			
Lieu, Ted	Richmond	Hill (CA)	Hill (CA)	Napolitano	McNerney			
Lipinski	Rooney (FL)	Himes	Himes	Neal	McNerney			
Loeb sack	Rose (NY)	Hollingsworth	Hollingsworth	Neguse	McNerney			
Lofgren	Rouda	Horn, Kendra S.	Horn, Kendra S.	Norcross	McNerney			
Lowenthal	Roybal-Allard	Horsford	Horsford	O'Halleran	McNerney			
Lowey	Ruiz	Houlihan	Houlihan	O'Halleran	McNerney			
Lujan	Ruiz	Hoyer	Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez	McNerney			
Lujan	Ruppersberger	Huffman	Huffman	Omar	McNerney			
Luria	Rush	Huffman	Huffman	Pallone	McNerney			
Lynch	Rush	Jackson Lee	Jackson Lee	Panetta	McNerney			
Malinowski	Ryan	Jayapal	Jayapal	Pappas	McNerney			
Maloney,	Sánchez	Jeffries	Jeffries	Pascrell	McNerney			
Carolyn B.	Sarbanes	Johnson (GA)	Johnson (GA)	Payne	McNerney			
	Scanlon	Johnson (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Perlmutter	McNerney			
		Kaptur	Kaptur	Peters	McNerney			
		Keating	Keating	Phillips	McNerney			
		Kelly (IL)	Kelly (IL)	Pingree	McNerney			
		Kennedy	Kennedy	Pocan	McNerney			
		Khanna	Khanna	Porter	McNerney			
		Kildee	Kildee	Pressley	McNerney			
		Kilmer	Kilmer	Price (NC)	McNerney			
		Kim	Kim	Quigley	McNerney			
		Kind	Kind	Raskin	McNerney			
		King (NY)	King (NY)	Rice (NY)	McNerney			
		Kirkpatrick	Kirkpatrick	Richmond	McNerney			

## NOT VOTING—5

Abraham Lawrence Smith (NJ)  
Clyburn McEachin

□ 1724

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 189, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 525]

YEAS—238

Adams	Brownley (CA)	Clay
Aguilar	Buchanan	Cleaver
Allred	Bustos	Cohen
Axne	Butterfield	Connolly
Barragán	Carbajal	Cooper
Bass	Cárdenas	Correa
Beatty	Carson (IN)	Costa
Bera	Cartwright	Courtney
Beyer	Case	Cox (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Casten (IL)	Craig
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Crist
Blunt Rochester	Castro (TX)	Crow
Bonamici	Chu, Judy	Cummings
Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline	Cunningham
F.	Cisneros	Davids (KS)
Brindisi	Clark (MA)	Davis (CA)
Brown (MD)	Clarke (NY)	Davis, Danny K.

Johnson (TX)	Smith (NJ)
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help those less fortunate during times of crisis.

I am proud to support the work that they do and hope to praise more organizations like them in the future.

#### IN HONOR OF CORPORAL JAMES COLQUITT AS VETERAN OF THE MONTH

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a Knoxville, Tennessee, native, Corporal James Colquitt, an American hero and United States Marine.

Corporal Colquitt joined the United States Marine Corps at the age of 17. On March 15, 1944, he boarded a train and was sent to Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego for recruit training.

Corporal Colquitt served as a rifleman with I Company, 23rd Marines, 4th Marine Division. From February 19 to March 2, 1945, he participated in combat action against the Japanese during the Battle of Iwo Jima, one of the bloodiest battles of the entire Pacific War.

Corporal Colquitt received a Purple Heart for wounds received during combat operations on March 2, 1945. He was promoted to the rank of corporal and was honorably discharged from Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., on April 26, 1946.

Corporal Colquitt is one of thousands of great men and women who honorably served our country during World War II. After defending our values and freedoms, these brave soldiers returned home, raised families, strengthened communities, and continued the growth of America.

It is my honor to recognize James Colquitt as the Tennessee Second Congressional District's September 2019 Veteran of the Month and to thank him for his service to our country.

#### IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 ATTACKS

(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 today to remember the September 11 attacks, and especially those who lost their lives on that day, including people from my own home State in Rhode Island.

I was 8 months into my first term in Congress when our Nation's course was inexorably altered that blue Tuesday morning. Over the last 18 years, as an inaugural member of the Committee on Homeland Security and as a member of the Committee on Armed Services with oversight over our Special Operations Forces, I devoted myself to ensuring our country is safe.

I know that we have made progress, important progress, and we worked to

eliminate terrorist enclaves around the world. We strengthened our security at home so that we are no longer a soft target. We, of course, paid dearly for these gains through the sacrifice of our servicemembers and the tax dollars of our citizens.

However, we still have a long way to go. This summer, Congress, of course, finally enacted, permanently, to protect 9/11 first responders. It is certainly long overdue.

We must also now fulfill our commitments to our veterans returning home from the Global War on Terror. We must protect our country against new and emerging threats, including in the cyber domain. And each year, we must renew our pledge to "never forget."

#### IN HONOR OF MELINDA "MINDY" GENE PICCOTTI

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 4279, to name the post office in Laceyville, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, after Melinda "Mindy" Gene Piccotti.

A native of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District, Mindy was an Air Force veteran who knew the struggles combat veterans and wounded soldiers face when returning home from duty.

Starting in 2009, at the age of 60, Mindy highlighted her commitment to our Nation's Armed Forces by creating Hunts for Healing, based out of Laceyville.

Mindy founded Hunts for Healing to help wounded soldiers returning from military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other combat areas transition back into civilian life by allowing them to experience the joys of hunting, including social interaction and camaraderie.

With the assistance of volunteer guides and funded entirely by private donations, Hunts for Healing helps veterans in need of physical, spiritual, and emotional support.

For the impact of her life and for her continued legacy in the veterans' community, I urge Members to support H.R. 4279 and name the post office in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, for Melinda "Mindy" Gene Piccotti.

□ 1745

#### WETLANDS INSTITUTE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, the Wetlands Institute in Stone Harbor, south Jersey, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary.

For half a century, the Wetlands Institute has been providing south Jersey and its community with programs that

work toward conserving our wetlands and our coastal systems.

This institute was founded on the belief that those living in coastal communities should be educated about how to keep themselves and their environments protected, and they have been fulfilling that goal for the last 50 years.

Our oceans and our coasts are changing, and places like the Wetlands Institute are vital in teaching us how to protect the wildlife affected by these changes.

I thank all those who work at the institute for all they have done for the past 50 years. They are teaching the scientists and the environmentalists of the future, and I know they will continue to enhance our community and all of our communities into the future.

New Jersey, south Jersey, and the United States of America is proud of them. They have always been on the cutting edge, and I know they will continue to be.

#### RECOGNIZING JAKOB ZERNICK

(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 a remarkable young man, Jakob Zernick, from Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Jakob is a 13-year-old with a green thumb who started his own nonprofit called Seedz 4 Needz.

Jakob grows celery, Brussels sprouts, potatoes, and more to support the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, where he has been receiving treatment for Crohn's disease for the last 5 years.

Jakob sells his produce at a vegetable stand outside his home in Ebensburg and uses the money to purchase toys, games, books, and more items to gift to children who are patients at the hospital.

According to Jakob, he is projected to raise \$10,000 this year to benefit the Children's Hospital. His efforts have been recognized by the community, and Jakob's neighbors have been incredibly supportive, offering their own donations as well.

Most notably, Saint Francis University of Loretto, Pennsylvania, donated a \$1,000 check to Seedz 4 Needz to help Jakob continue his mission.

I am proud of the work that Jakob has done, and I look forward to seeing Seedz 4 Needz grow.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF DIET EMAN

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a very special hero who risked her life to care for others and left a remarkable legacy.

Diet Eman was a longtime west Michigan resident who was born and

raised in the Netherlands. At 20 years old, she found herself in the middle of the crisis that had overtaken Europe during World War II.

Recognizing the injustices against the Jewish people in Holland, Diet and her fiancée, Hein Sietsma, formed the Dutch resistance group called “Help Elkander in Nood,” which means “helping each other in need.”

Throughout the course of the war, Diet organized shelters and provided assistance to Jews in need, reported on German troop movements, and helped downed Allied pilots.

Eventually, she was actually captured by the Germans and spent 3 months in a concentration camp. However, her spirit and will could not be broken, and she outsmarted her interrogators, bluffed her captors into releasing her, and quickly returned to her work within the resistance movement.

Diet was personally recognized by President Eisenhower for her contributions, as well as by Dutch King Willem-Alexander, who deemed her a national hero for her courage and sacrifice.

Meeting her in person last year was a very special memory for me and my entire family. Diet never wavered in taking a stand for what is noble and lived a life full of bravery, compassion, and purpose.

Through her efforts, Diet helped change the world and make it a better place.

May her memory be eternal.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe the 18th anniversary of the September 11 attacks on our Nation.

I want to thank the Congressional Progressive Caucus chairs, Representatives Jayapal and Pocan, and the Special Order conveners, Representatives Porter and Tlaib, for inviting us to use this time to commemorate this solemn anniversary of the 9/11 attacks.

I am deeply grateful to my colleagues who have supported the recovery over the years and, most recently, for the overwhelming support with a vote of 402–12 to fund and make permanent the Victim Compensation Fund.

On Tuesday, September 11, 2001, at 8:46 a.m., the first tower of the World Trade Center was struck. At 9:03, the second tower was struck. At 9:37, the Pentagon was hit. And, at 10:03, the fourth plane crashed in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the name of every person who perished in that attack.

Gordon M. Aamoth, Jr.  
Edelmiro Abad

Marie Rose Abad  
Andrew Anthony Abate  
Vincent Paul Abate  
Laurence Christopher Abel  
Alona Abraham  
William F. Abrahamson  
Richard Anthony Aceto  
Heinrich Bernhard Ackermann  
Paul Acquaviva  
Christian Adams  
Donald LaRoy Adams  
Patrick Adams  
Shannon Lewis Adams  
Stephen George Adams  
Ignatius Udo Adanga  
Christy A. Addamo  
Terence Edward Adderley, Jr.  
Sophia B. Addo  
Lee Adler  
Daniel Thomas Afflitto  
Emmanuel Akwasi Afuakwah  
Alok Agarwal  
Mukul Kumar Agarwala  
Joseph Agnello  
David Scott Agnes  
Joao Alberto da Fonseca Aguiar, Jr.  
Brian G. Ahearn  
Jeremiah Joseph Ahern  
Joanne Marie Ahladiotis  
Shabbir Ahmed  
Terrance Andre Aiken  
Godwin O. Ajala  
Trudi M. Alagero  
Andrew Alameno  
Margaret Ann Alario  
Gary M. Albero  
Jon Leslie Albert  
Peter Craig Alderman  
Jacquelyn Delaine Aldridge-Frederick  
David D. Alger  
Ernest Alikakos  
Edward L. Allegretto  
Eric Allen  
Joseph Ryan Allen  
Richard Dennis Allen  
Richard L. Allen  
Christopher E. Allingham  
Anna S. W. Allison  
Janet Marie Alonso  
Anthony Alvarado  
Antonio Javier Alvarez  
Victoria Alvarez-Brito  
Telmo E. Alvear  
Cesar Amoranto Alviar  
Tariq Amanullah  
Angelo Amaranto  
James M. Amato  
Joseph Amatuccio  
Paul W. Ambrose  
Christopher Charles Amoroso  
Craig Scott Amundson  
Kazuhiro Anai  
Calixto Anaya, Jr.  
Joseph P. Anchundia  
Kermit Charles Anderson  
Yvette Constance Anderson  
John Jack Andraecchio  
Michael Rourke Andrews  
Jean Ann Andrucki  
Siew-Nya Ang  
Joseph Angelini, Sr.  
Joseph John Angelini, Jr.  
David Lawrence Angell  
Mary Lynn Edwards Angell  
Laura Angilletta  
Doreen J. Angrisani  
Lorraine Antigua  
Seima David Aoyama

Peter Paul Apollo  
Faustino Apostol, Jr.  
Frank Thomas Aquilino  
Patrick Michael Aranyos  
David Gregory Arce  
Michael George Arczynski  
Louis Arena  
Barbara Jean Arestegui  
Adam P. Arias  
Michael J. Armstrong  
Jack Charles Aron  
Joshua Todd Aron  
Richard Avery Aronow  
Myra Joy Aronson  
Japhet Jesse Aryee  
Carl Francis Asaro  
Michael A. Asciak  
Michael Edward Asher  
Janice Marie Ashley  
Thomas J. Ashton  
Manuel O. Asitimbay  
Gregg A. Atlas  
Gerald Thomas Atwood  
James Audiffred  
Louis F. Aversano, Jr.  
Ezra Aviles  
Sandy Ayala  
Arlene T. Babakitis  
Eustace R. Bacchus  
John J. Badagliacca  
Jane Ellen Baeszler  
Robert J. Baierwalter  
Andrew J. Bailey  
Brett T. Bailey  
Garnet Ace Bailey  
Tatyana Bakalinskaya  
Michael S. Baksh  
Sharon M. Balkcom  
Michael Andrew Bane  
Katherine Bantis  
Gerard Baptiste  
Walter Baran  
Gerard A. Barbara  
Paul Vincent Barbaro  
James William Barbella  
Victor Daniel Barbosa  
Christine Johnna Barbuto  
Colleen Ann Barkow  
David Michael Barkway  
Matthew Barnes  
Melissa Rose Barnes  
Sheila Patricia Barnes  
Evan Jay Baron  
Renee Barrett-Arjune  
Arthur Thaddeus Barry  
Diane G. Barry  
Maurice Vincent Barry  
Scott D. Bart  
Carlton W. Bartels  
Guy Barzvi  
Inna B. Basina  
Alysia Christine Burton Basmajian  
Kenneth William Basnicki  
Steven Joseph Bates  
Paul James Battaglia  
W. David Bauer  
Ivhan Luis Carpio Bautista  
Marlyn Capito Bautista  
Mark Lawrence Bavis  
Jasper Baxter  
Lorraine G. Bay  
Michele Beale  
Todd M. Beamer  
Paul Frederick Beatini  
Jane S. Beatty  
Alan Anthony Beaven  
Lawrence Ira Beck  
Manette Marie Beckles

Carl John Bedigian  
 Michael Ernest Beekman  
 Maria A. Behr  
 Max J. Beilke  
 Yelena Belilovskiy  
 Nina Patrice Bell  
 Debbie S. Bellows  
 Stephen Elliot Belson  
 Paul M. Benedetti  
 Denise Lenore Benedetto  
 Bryan Craig Bennett  
 Eric L. Bennett  
 Oliver Bennett  
 Margaret L. Benson  
 Dominick J. Berardi  
 James Patrick Berger  
 Steven Howard Berger  
 John P. Bergin  
 Alvin Bergsohn  
 Daniel David Bergstein  
 Graham Andrew Berkeley  
 Michael J. Berkeley  
 Donna M. Bernaerts  
 David W. Bernard  
 William H. Bernstein  
 David M. Berray  
 David Shelby Berry  
 Joseph John Berry  
 William Reed Bethke  
 Yeneneh Betru  
 Timothy D. Betterly  
 Carolyn Mayer Beug  
 Edward Frank Beyea  
 Paul Michael Beyer  
 Anil Tahilram Bharvaney  
 Bella J. Bhukhan  
 Shimmy D. Biegeleisen  
 Peter Alexander Biefeld  
 William G. Biggart  
 Brian Eugene Bilcher  
 Mark Bingham  
 Carl Vincent Bini  
 Gary Eugene Bird  
 Joshua David Birnbaum  
 George John Bishop  
 Kris Romeo Bishundat  
 Jeffrey Donald Bittner  
 Albert Balewa Blackman, Jr.  
 Christopher Joseph Blackwell  
 Carrie Rosetta Blagburn  
 Susan Leigh Blair  
 Harry Blanding, Jr.  
 Janice Lee Blaney  
 Craig Michael Blass  
 Rita Blau  
 Richard Middleton Blood, Jr.  
 Michael Andrew Boccardi  
 John Paul Bocchi  
 Michael L. Bocchino  
 Susan M. Bochino  
 Deora Frances Bodley  
 Bruce Douglas Boehm  
 Mary Catherine Murphy Boffa  
 Nicholas Andrew Bogdan  
 Darren Christopher Bohan  
 Lawrence Francis Boisseau  
 Vincent M. Boland, Jr.  
 Touri Hamzavi Bolourchi  
 Alan Bondarenko  
 Andre Bonheur, Jr.  
 Colin Arthur Bonnett  
 Frank J. Bonomo  
 Yvonne Lucia Bonomo  
 Sean Booker, Sr.  
 Kelly Ann Booms  
 Canfield D. Boone  
 Mary Jane Booth  
 Sherry Ann Bordeaux  
 Krystine Bordenabe  
 Jerry J. Borg  
 Martin Michael Boryczewski  
 Richard Edward Bosco  
 Klaus Bothe  
 Carol Marie Bouchard  
 J. Howard Boulton  
 Francisco Eligio Bourdier  
 Thomas Harold Bowden, Jr.  
 Donna M. Bowen  
 Kimberly S. Bowers  
 Veronique Nicole Bowers  
 Larry Bowman  
 Shawn Edward Bowman, Jr.  
 Kevin L. Bowser  
 Gary R. Box  
 Gennady Boyarsky  
 Pamela Boyce  
 Allen P. Boyle  
 Michael Boyle  
 Alfred J. Braca  
 Sandra Conaty Brace  
 Kevin Hugh Bracken  
 Sandy Waugh Bradshaw  
 David Brian Brady  
 Alexander Braginsky  
 Nicholas W. Brandemarti  
 Daniel Raymond Brandhorst  
 David Reed Gamboa Brandhorst  
 Michelle Renee Bratton  
 Patrice Braut  
 Lydia Estelle Bravo  
 Ronald Michael Breitweiser  
 Edward A. Brennan III  
 Frank H. Brennan  
 Michael E. Brennan  
 Peter Brennan  
 Thomas More Brennan  
 Daniel J. Brethel  
 Gary Lee Bright  
 Jonathan Eric Briley  
 Mark A. Brisman  
 Paul Gary Bristow  
 Marion R. Britton  
 Mark Francis Broderick  
 Herman Charles Broghammer  
 Keith A. Broomfield  
 Bernard C. Brown II  
 Janice Juloise Brown  
 Lloyd Stanford Brown  
 Patrick John Brown  
 Bettina B. Browne-Radburn  
 Mark Bruce  
 Richard George Bruehert  
 Andrew Brunn  
 Vincent Edward Brunton  
 Ronald Bucca  
 Brandon J. Buchanan  
 Greg J. Buck  
 Dennis Buckley  
 Nancy Clare Bueche  
 Patrick Joseph Buhse  
 John Edward Bulaga, Jr.  
 Stephen Bruce Bunin  
 Christopher L. Burford  
 Matthew J. Burke  
 Thomas Daniel Burke  
 William Francis Burke, Jr.  
 Charles F. Burlingame III  
 Thomas E. Burnett, Jr.  
 Donald J. Burns  
 Kathleen Anne Burns  
 Keith James Burns  
 John Patrick Burnside  
 Irina Buslo  
 Milton G. Bustillo  
 Thomas M. Butler  
 Patrick Dennis Byrne  
 Timothy G. Byrne  
 Daniel M. Caballero  
 Jesus Neptali Cabezas  
 Lillian Caceres  
 Brian Joseph Cachia  
 Steven Dennis Cafiero, Jr.  
 Richard Michael Caggiano  
 Cecile Marella Caguicla  
 John Brett Cahill  
 Michael John Cahill  
 Scott Walter Cahill  
 Thomas Joseph Cahill  
 George C. Cain  
 Salvatore B. Calabro  
 Joseph M. Calandrillo  
 Philip V. Calcagno  
 Edward Calderon  
 Jose O. CalderoOlmedo  
 Kenneth Marcus Caldwell  
 Dominick E. Calia  
 Felix Bobby Calixte  
 Francis Joseph Callahan  
 Liam Callahan  
 Suzanne M. Calley  
 Gino Luigi Calvi  
 Roko Camaj  
 Michael F. Cammarata  
 David Otey Campbell  
 Geoffrey Thomas Campbell  
 Robert Arthur Campbell  
 Sandra Patricia Campbell  
 Sean Thomas Canavan  
 John A. Candela  
 Vincent A. Cangelosi  
 Stephen J. Cangialosi  
 Lisa Bella Cannava  
 Brian Cannizzaro  
 Michael R. Canty  
 Louis Anthony Caporicci  
 Jonathan Neff Cappello  
 James Christopher Cappers  
 Richard Michael Caproni  
 Jose Manuel Cardona  
 Dennis M. Carey, Sr.  
 Edward Carlino  
 Michael Scott Carlo  
 David G. Carlone  
 Rosemarie C. Carlson  
 Mark Stephen Carney  
 Joyce Ann Carpeneto  
 Jeremy Caz Carrington  
 Michael T. Carroll  
 Peter J. Carroll  
 James Joseph Carson, Jr.  
 Christoffer Mikael Carstanjen  
 Angelene C. Carter  
 James Marcel Cartier  
 Sharon Ann Carver  
 Vivian Casalduc  
 John Francis Casazza  
 Paul Regan Cascio  
 Neilie Anne Heffernan Casey  
 William Joseph Cashman  
 Thomas Anthony Casoria  
 William Otto Caspar  
 Alejandro Castaño  
 Arcelia Castillo  
 Leonard M. Castrianno  
 Jose Ramon Castro  
 William E. Caswell  
 Richard G. Catarelli  
 Christopher Sean Caton  
 Robert John Caulfield  
 Mary Teresa Caulfield  
 Judson Cavalier  
 Michael Joseph Cawley  
 Jason David Cayne  
 Juan Armando Ceballos

Marcia G. Cecil-Carter  
 Jason Michael Cefalu  
 Thomas Joseph Celic  
 Ana Mercedes Centeno  
 Joni Cesta  
 John J. Chada  
 Jeffrey Marc Chairnoff  
 Swarna Chalasani  
 William A. Chalcoff  
 Eli Chalouh  
 Charles Lawrence Chan  
 Mandy Chang  
 Rosa Maria Chapa  
 Mark Lawrence Charette  
 David M. Charlebois  
 Gregorio Manuel Chavez  
 Pedro Francisco Checo  
 Douglas MacMillan Cherry  
 Stephen Patrick Cherry  
 Vernon Paul Cherry  
 Nestor Julio Chevalier, Jr.  
 Swede Joseph Chevalier  
 Alexander H. Chiang  
 Dorothy J. Chiarchiaro  
 Luis Alfonso Chimbo  
 Robert Chin  
 Eddie Wing-Wai Ching  
 Nicholas Paul Chiofalo  
 John G. Chipura  
 Peter A. Chirchirillo  
 Catherine Ellen Chirls  
 Kyung Hee Casey Cho  
 Abul K. Chowdhury  
 Mohammad Salahuddin Chowdhury  
 Kirsten Lail Christophe  
 Pamela Chu  
 Steven Paul Chucknick  
 Wai Ching Chung  
 Christopher Ciafardini  
 Alex F. Ciccone  
 Frances Ann Cilente  
 Elaine Cillo  
 Patricia Ann Cimaroli Massari and her un-  
 born child  
 Edna Cintron  
 Nestor Andre Cintron III  
 Robert D. Cirri, Sr.  
 Juan Pablo Cisneros  
 Benjamin Keefe Clark  
 Eugene Clark  
 Gregory Alan Clark  
 Mannie Leroy Clark  
 Sara M. Clark  
 Thomas R. Clark  
 Christopher Robert Clarke  
 Donna Marie Clarke  
 Michael J. Clarke  
 Suria Rachel Emma Clarke  
 Kevin Francis Cleary  
 James D. Cleere  
 Geoffrey W. Cloud  
 Susan Marie Clyne  
 Steven Coakley  
 Jeffrey Alan Coale  
 Patricia A. Cody  
 Daniel Michael Coffey  
 Jason Matthew Coffey  
 Florence G. Cohen  
 Kevin S. Cohen  
 Anthony Joseph Coladonato  
 Mark Joseph Colaio  
 Stephen J. Colaio  
 Christopher Michael Colasanti  
 Kevin Nathaniel Colbert  
 Michel P. Colbert  
 Keith E. Coleman  
 Scott Thomas Coleman  
 Tarel Coleman

Liam Joseph Colhoun  
 Robert D. Colin  
 Robert J. Coll  
 Jean Marie Collin  
 John Michael Collins  
 Michael L. Collins  
 Thomas Joseph Collins  
 Joseph Kent Collison  
 Jeffrey Dwayne Collman  
 Patricia Malia Colodner  
 Linda M. Colon  
 Sol E. Colon  
 Ronald Edward Comer  
 Jaime Concepcion  
 Albert Conde  
 Denease Conley  
 Susan P. Conlon  
 Margaret Mary Conner  
 Cynthia Marie Lise Connolly  
 John E. Connolly, Jr.  
 James Lee Connor  
 Jonathan M. Connors  
 Kevin Patrick Connors  
 Kevin F. Conroy  
 Brenda E. Conway  
 Dennis Michael Cook  
 Helen D. Cook  
 Jeffrey W. Coombs  
 John A. Cooper  
 Julian T. Cooper  
 Joseph John Coppo, Jr.  
 Gerard J. Coppola  
 Joseph Albert Corbett  
 John J. Corcoran III  
 Alejandro Cordero  
 Robert Joseph Cordice  
 Ruben D. Correa  
 Danny A. Correa-Gutierrez  
 Georgine Rose Corrigan  
 James J. Corrigan, Ret.  
 Carlos CortéRodriguez  
 Kevin Michael Cosgrove  
 Dolores Marie Costa  
 Digna Alexandra Costanza  
 Charles Gregory Costello, Jr.  
 Michael S. Costello  
 Asia S. Cottom  
 Conrod Kofi Cottoy, Sr.  
 Martin John Coughlan  
 John G. Coughlin  
 Timothy J. Coughlin  
 James E. Cove  
 Andre Colin Cox  
 Frederick John Cox  
 James Raymond Coyle  
 Michele Coyle-Eulau  
 Christopher Seton Cramer  
 Eric A. Cranford  
 Denise Elizabeth Crant  
 James Leslie Crawford, Jr.  
 Robert James Crawford  
 Tara Kathleen Creamer  
 Joanne Mary Cregan  
 Lucia Crifasi  
 John A. Crisci  
 Daniel Hal Crisman  
 Dennis A. Cross  
 Kevin R. Crotty  
 Thomas G. Crotty  
 John R. Crowe  
 Welles Remy Crowther  
 Robert L. Cruikshank  
 John Robert Cruz  
 Grace Alegre Cua  
 Kenneth John Cubas  
 Francisco Cruz Cubero  
 Thelma Cuccinello  
 Richard Joseph Cudina

Neil James Cudmore  
 Thomas Patrick Cullen III  
 Joan Cullinan  
 Joyce Rose Cummings  
 Brian Thomas Cummins  
 Michael Joseph Cunningham  
 Robert Curatolo  
 Laurence Damian Curia  
 Paul Dario Curioli  
 Patrick Joseph Currivan  
 Beverly L. Curry  
 Andrew Peter Charles Curry Green  
 Michael Sean Curtin  
 Patricia Cushing  
 Gavin Cushny  
 Caleb Arron Dack  
 Carlos S. da Costa  
 Jason M. Dahl  
 Brian Paul Dale  
 John D'Allara  
 Vincent Gerard D'Amadeo  
 Thomas A. Damaskinos  
 Jack L. D'Ambrosi, Jr.  
 Jeannine Damiani-Jones  
 Manuel João DaMota  
 Patrick W. Danahy  
 Mary D'Antonio  
 Vincent G. Danz  
 Dwight Donald Darcy  
 Elizabeth Ann Darling  
 Annette Andrea Dataram  
 Edward A. D'Atri  
 Michael D. D'Auria  
 Lawrence Davidson  
 Michael Allen Davidson  
 Scott Matthew Davidson  
 Titus Davidson  
 Niurka Davila  
 Ada M. Davis  
 Clinton Davis, Sr.  
 Wayne Terrial Davis  
 Anthony Richard Dawson  
 Calvin Dawson  
 Edward James Day  
 William Thomas Dean  
 Robert J. DeAngelis, Jr.  
 Thomas Patrick DeAngelis  
 Dorothy Alma de Araujo  
 Ana Gloria Pocasangre Debarrera  
 Tara E. Debek  
 James D. Debeuneure  
 Anna M. DeBin  
 James V. DeBlase, Jr.  
 Jayceryll Malabuyoc de Chavez  
 Paul DeCola  
 Gerald F. DeConto  
 Simon Marash Dedvukaj  
 Jason Christopher DeFazio  
 David A. DeFeo  
 Jennifer De Jesus  
 Monique Effie DeJesus  
 Nereida De Jesus  
 Emy De La Peña  
 Donald Arthur Delapenha  
 Azucena Maria de la Torre  
 Vito Joseph DeLeo  
 Danielle Anne Delie  
 Joseph A. Della Pietra  
 Andrea DellaBella  
 Palmina DelliGatti  
 Colleen Ann Deloughery  
 Joseph DeLuca  
 Manuel Del Valle, Jr.  
 Francis Albert De Martini  
 Anthony Demas  
 Martin N. DeMeo  
 Francis Deming  
 Carol Keyes Demitz

Kevin Dennis  
 Thomas Francis Dennis, Sr.  
 Jean C. DePalma  
 Jose Nicolas De Pena  
 Robert John Deraney  
 Michael DeRienzo  
 David Paul DeRubbio  
 Jemal Legesse DeSantis  
 Christian Louis DeSimone  
 Edward DeSimone III  
 Andrew J. Desperito  
 Michael Jude D'Esposito  
 Cindy Ann Deuel  
 Melanie Louise de Vere  
 Jerry DeVito  
 Robert P. Devitt, Jr.  
 Dennis Lawrence Devlin  
 Gerard P. Dewan  
 Sulemanali Kassamali Dhanani  
 Michael Louis DiAgostino  
 Matthew Diaz  
 Nancy Diaz  
 Obdulio Ruiz Diaz  
 Michael A. Diaz-Piedra III  
 Judith Berquis Diaz-Sierra  
 Patricia Florence Di Chiaro  
 Rodney Dickens  
 Jerry D. Dickerson  
 Joseph Dermot Dickey, Jr.  
 Lawrence Patrick Dickinson  
 Michael D. Diehl  
 John Difato  
 Vincent Francis DiFazio  
 Carl Anthony DiFranco  
 Donald Joseph DiFranco  
 Eddie A. Dillard  
 Debra Ann Di Martino  
 David DiMeglio  
 Stephen Patrick Dimino  
 William John Dimmling  
 Christopher More Dincuff  
 Jeffrey Mark Dingle  
 Rena Sam Dinnoo  
 Anthony Dionisio  
 George DiPasquale  
 Joseph Di Pilato  
 Douglas Frank DiStefano  
 Donald Americo DiTullio  
 Ramzi A. Doany  
 Johnnie Doctor, Jr.  
 John Joseph Doherty  
 Melissa Cándida Doi  
 Brendan Dolan  
 Robert E. Dolan, Jr.  
 Neil Matthew Dollard  
 James Domanico  
 Benilda Pascua Domingo  
 Alberto Dominguez  
 Carlos Dominguez  
 Jerome Mark Patrick Dominguez  
 Kevin W. Donnelly  
 Jacqueline Donovan  
 William H. Donovan  
 Stephen Scott Dorf  
 Thomas Dowd  
 Kevin Christopher Dowdell  
 Mary Yolanda Dowling  
 Raymond Matthew Downey, Sr.  
 Frank Joseph Doyle  
 Joseph Michael Doyle  
 Randall L. Drake  
 Patrick Joseph Driscoll  
 Stephen Patrick Driscoll  
 Charles A. Droz III  
 Mirna A. Duarte  
 Luke A. Dudek  
 Christopher Michael Duffy  
 Gerard J. Duffy  
 Michael Joseph Duffy  
 Thomas W. Duffy  
 Antoinette Duger  
 Jackie Sayegh Duggan  
 Sareve Dukat  
 Patrick Dunn  
 Felicia Gail DunJones  
 Christopher Joseph Dunne  
 Richard Anthony Dunstan  
 Patrick Thomas Dwyer  
 Joseph Anthony Eacobacci  
 John Bruce Eagleson  
 Edward T. Earhart  
 Robert Douglas Eaton  
 Dean Phillip Eberling  
 Margaret Ruth Echtermann  
 Paul Robert Eckna  
 Constantine Economos  
 Barbara G. Edwards  
 Dennis Michael Edwards  
 Michael Hardy Edwards  
 Christine Egan  
 Lisa Erin Egan  
 Martin J. Egan, Jr.  
 Michael Egan  
 Samantha Martin Egan  
 Carole Eggert  
 Lisa Caren Ehrlich  
 John Ernst Eichler  
 Eric Adam Eisenberg  
 Daphne Ferlinda Elder  
 Michael J. Elferis  
 Mark Joseph Ellis  
 Valerie Silver Ellis  
 Albert Alfy William Elmarry  
 Robert R. Elseth  
 Edgar Hendricks Emery, Jr.  
 Doris Suk-Yuen Eng  
 Christopher Epps  
 Ulf Ramm Ericson  
 Erwin L. Erker  
 William John Erwin  
 Sarah Ali Escarcega  
 Jose Espinal  
 Fanny Espinoza  
 Billy Scoop Esposito  
 Bridget Ann Esposito  
 Francis Esposito  
 Michael A. Esposito  
 Ruben Esquillin, Jr.  
 Sadie Ette  
 Barbara G. Etzold  
 Eric Brian Evans  
 Robert Edward Evans  
 Meredith Emily June Ewart  
 Catherine K. Fagan  
 Patricia Mary Fagan  
 Ivan Kyrillos FairbankBarbosa  
 Keith George Fairben  
 Sandra Fajardo-Smith  
 Charles S. Falkenberg  
 Dana Falkenberg  
 Zoe Falkenberg  
 Jamie L. Fallon  
 William F. Fallon  
 William Lawrence Fallon, Jr.  
 Anthony J. Fallone, Jr.  
 Dolores Brigitte Fanelli  
 Robert John Fangman  
 John Joseph Fanning  
 Kathleen Anne Faragher  
 Thomas James Farino  
 Nancy C. Doloszycki Farley  
 Paige Marie Farley-Hackel  
 Elizabeth Ann Farmer  
 Douglas Jon Farnum  
 John Gerard Farrell  
 John W. Farrell  
 Terrence Patrick Farrell  
 Joseph D. Farrelly  
 Thomas Patrick Farrelly  
 Syed Abdul Fatha  
 Christopher Edward Faughnan  
 Wendy R. Faulkner  
 Shannon Marie Fava  
 Bernard D. Favuzza  
 Robert Fazio, Jr.  
 Ronald Carl Fazio, Sr.  
 William M. Feehan  
 Francis Jude Feely  
 Garth Erin Feeney  
 Sean Bernard Fegan  
 Lee S. Fehling  
 Peter Adam Feidelberg  
 Alan D. Feinberg  
 Rosa Maria Feliciano  
 Edward P. Felt  
 Edward Thomas Fergus, Jr.  
 George J. Ferguson III  
 J. Joseph Ferguson  
 Henry Fernandez  
 Judy Hazel Santillan Fernandez  
 Julio Fernandez  
 Elisa Giselle Ferraina  
 Anne Marie Sallerin Ferreira  
 Robert John Ferris  
 David Francis Ferrugio  
 Louis V. Fersini, Jr.  
 Michael David Ferugio  
 Bradley James Fetchet  
 Jennifer Louise Fialko  
 Kristen Nicole Fiedel  
 Amelia V. Fields  
 Samuel Fields  
 Alexander Milan Filipov  
 Michael Bradley Finnegan  
 Timothy J. Finnerty  
 Michael C. Fiore  
 Stephen J. Fiorelli  
 Paul M. Fiori  
 John B. Fiorito  
 John R. Fischer  
 Andrew Fisher  
 Bennett Lawson Fisher  
 Gerald P. Fisher  
 John Roger Fisher  
 Thomas J. Fisher  
 Lucy A. Fishman  
 Ryan D. Fitzgerald  
 Thomas James Fitzpatrick  
 Richard P. Fitzsimons  
 Salvatore Fiumefreddo  
 Darlene E. Flagg  
 Wilson F. Flagg  
 Christina Donovan Flannery  
 Eileen Flecha  
 Andre G. Fletcher  
 Carl M. Flickinger  
 Matthew M. Flocco  
 John Joseph Florio  
 Joseph Walkden Flounders  
 Carol Ann Flyzik  
 David Fodor  
 Michael N. Fodor  
 Stephen Mark Fogel  
 Thomas J. Foley  
 Jane C. Folger  
 David J. Fontana  
 Chih Min Foo  
 Delrose E. Forbes Cheatham  
 Godwin Forde  
 Donald A. Foreman  
 Christopher Hugh Forsythe  
 Claudia Alicia Foster  
 Noel John Foster  
 Sandra N. Foster

Ana Fosteris  
 Robert Joseph Foti  
 Jeffrey Fox  
 Virginia Elizabeth Fox  
 Pauline Francis  
 Virgin Lucy Francis  
 Gary Jay Frank  
 Morton H. Frank  
 Peter Christopher Frank  
 Colleen L. Fraser  
 Richard K. Fraser  
 Kevin J. Frawley  
 Clyde Frazier, Jr.  
 Lillian Inez Frederick  
 Andrew Fredericks  
 Tamitha Freeman  
 Brett Owen Freiman  
 Peter L. Freund  
 Arlene Eva Fried  
 Alan W. Friedlander  
 Andrew Keith Friedman  
 Paul J. Friedman  
 Gregg J. Froehner  
 Lisa Anne Frost  
 Peter Christian Fry  
 Clement A. Fumando  
 Steven Elliot Furman  
 Paul James Furmato  
 Karleton Douglas Beye Fyfe  
 G Fredric Neal Gabler  
 Richard Peter Gabriel  
 Richard S. Gabrielle  
 James Andrew Gadiel  
 Pamela Lee Gaff  
 Ervin Vincent Gailliard  
 Deanna Lynn Galante and her unborn child  
 Grace Catherine Galante  
 Anthony Edward Gallagher  
 Daniel James Gallagher  
 John Patrick Gallagher  
 Lourdes J. Galletti  
 Cono E. Gallo  
 Vincent Gallucci  
 Thomas E. Galvin  
 Giovanna Galletta Gambale  
 Thomas Gambino, Jr.  
 Giann F. Gamboa  
 Ronald L. Gamboa  
 Peter James Ganci, Jr.  
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 Charles William Garbarini  
 Andrew Sonny Garcia  
 Cesar R. Garcia  
 David Garcia  
 Jorge Luis Morron Garcia  
 Juan Garcia  
 Marilyn Del Carmen Garcia  
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 Douglas Benjamin Gardner  
 Harvey Joseph Gardner III  
 Jeffrey Brian Gardner  
 Thomas A. Gardner  
 William Arthur Gardner  
 Frank Garfi  
 Rocco Nino Gargano  
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 Matthew David Garvey  
 Bruce Gary  
 Boyd Alan Gatton  
 Donald Richard Gavagan, Jr.  
 Peter Alan Gay  
 Terence D. Gazzani  
 Gary Paul Geidel  
 Paul Hamilton Geier  
 Julie M. Geis  
 Peter Gerard Gelinas  
 Steven Paul Geller  
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 Peter Victor Genco, Jr.  
 Steven Gregory Genovese  
 Alayne Gentul  
 Linda M. George  
 Edward F. Geraghty  
 Suzanne Geraty  
 Ralph Gerhardt  
 Robert Gerlich  
 Denis P. Germain  
 Marina Romanovna Gertsberg  
 Susan M. Getzendanner  
 Lawrence D. Getzfred  
 James G. Geyer  
 Cortez Ghee  
 Joseph M. Giaccone  
 Vincent Francis Giammona  
 Debra Lynn Gibbon  
 James Andrew Giberson  
 Brenda C. Gibson  
 Craig Neil Gibson  
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 Andrew Clive Gilbert  
 Timothy Paul Gilbert  
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 Evan Hunter Gillette  
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 John F. Ginley  
 Donna Marie Giordano  
 Jeffrey John Giordano  
 John Giordano  
 Steven A. Giorgetti  
 Martin Giovinazzo  
 Kum-Kum Girolamo  
 Salvatore Gitto  
 Cynthia Giugliano  
 Mon Gjonbalaj  
 Dianne Gladstone  
 Keith Alexander Glascoe  
 Thomas Irwin Glasser  
 Edmund Glazer  
 Harry Glenn  
 Barry H. Glick  
 Jeremy Logan Glick  
 Steven Glick  
 John T. Gnazzo  
 William Robert Godshalk  
 Michael Gogliormella  
 Brian F. Goldberg  
 Jeffrey G. Goldflam  
 Michelle Goldstein  
 Monica Goldstein  
 Steven Ian Goldstein  
 Ronald F. Golinski  
 Andrew H. Golkin  
 Dennis James Gomes  
 Enrique Antonio Gomez  
 Jose Bienvenido Gomez  
 Manuel Gomez, Jr.  
 Wilder Alfredo Gomez  
 Jenine Nicole Gonzalez  
 Mauricio Gonzalez  
 Rosa J. Gonzalez  
 Lynn Catherine Goodchild  
 Calvin Joseph Gooding  
 Peter Morgan Goodrich  
 Harry Goody  
 Kiran Kumar Reddy Gopu  
 Catherine C. Gorayeb  
 Lisa Fenn Gordenstein  
 Kerene Gordon  
 Sebastian Gorki  
 Kieran Joseph Gorman  
 Thomas Edward Gorman  
 Michael Edward Gould  
 O. Kristin Osterholm White Gould  
 Douglas Alan Gowell  
 Yuji Goya  
 Jon Richard Grabowski  
 Christopher Michael Grady  
 Edwin J. Graf III  
 David Martin Graifman  
 Gilbert Franco Granados  
 Lauren Catuzzi Grandcolas and her unborn child  
 Elvira Granitto  
 Winston Arthur Grant  
 Christopher S. Gray  
 Ian J. Gray  
 James Michael Gray  
 Tara McCloud Gray  
 John M. Grazioso  
 Timothy George Grazioso  
 Derrick Auther Green  
 Wade B. Green  
 Wanda Anita Green  
 Elaine Myra Greenberg  
 Donald Freeman Greene  
 Gayle R. Greene  
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 Denise Marie Gregory  
 Donald H. Gregory  
 Florence Moran Gregory  
 Pedro Grehan  
 John Michael Griffin  
 Tawanna Sherry Griffin  
 Joan Donna Griffith  
 Warren Grifka  
 Ramon B. Grijalvo  
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 David Joseph Grimm  
 Francis Edward Grogan  
 Linda Gronlund  
 Kenneth George Grouzalis  
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 Matthew James Grzymalski  
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 Liming Gu  
 Richard J. Guadagno  
 Jose A. Guadalupe  
 Cindy Yan Zhu Guan  
 Geoffrey E. Guja  
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 Babita Girjamatie Guman  
 Douglas Brian Gurian  
 Janet Ruth Gustafson  
 Philip T. Guza  
 Barbara Guzzardo  
 Peter Mark Gyulavary  
 Gary Robert Haag  
 Andrea Lyn Haberman  
 Barbara Mary Habib  
 Philip Haentzler  
 Nezam A. Hafiz  
 Karen Elizabeth Hagerty  
 Steven Michael Hagis  
 Mary Lou Hague  
 David Halderman  
 Maile Rachel Hale  
 Diane Hale-McKinzy  
 Richard B. Hall  
 Stanley R. Hall  
 Vaswald George Hall  
 Robert J. Halligan  
 Vincent Gerard Halloran  
 Carolyn B. Halmon  
 James Douglas Halvorson  
 Mohammad Salman Hamdani  
 Felicia Hamilton  
 Robert W. Hamilton  
 Carl Max Hammond, Jr.

Frederic K. Han  
 Christopher James Hanley  
 Sean S. Hanley  
 Valerie Joan Hanna  
 Thomas Paul Hannafin  
 Kevin James Hannaford, Sr.  
 Michael Lawrence Hannan  
 Dana Rey Hannon  
 Christine Lee Hanson  
 Peter Burton Hanson  
 Sue Kim Hanson  
 Vassilios G. Haramis  
 James A. Haran  
 Gerald Francis Hardacre  
 Jeffrey Pike Hardy  
 T.J. Hargrave  
 Daniel Edward Harlin  
 Frances Haros  
 Harvey L. Harrell  
 Stephen G. Harrell  
 Melissa HarringtonHughes  
 Aisha Ann Harris  
 Stewart D. Harris  
 John Patrick Hart  
 Eric Hartono  
 John Clinton Hartz  
 Emeric Harvey  
 Peter Paul Hashem  
 Thomas Theodore Haskell, Jr.  
 Timothy Shawn Haskell  
 Joseph John Hasson III  
 Leonard W. Hatton, Jr.  
 Terence S. Hatton  
 Michael Helmut Haub  
 Timothy Aaron Haviland  
 Donald G. Havlish, Jr.  
 Anthony Maurice Hawkins  
 Nobuhiro Hayatsu  
 James Edward Hayden  
 Robert Jay Hayes  
 Philip T. Hayes, Ret.  
 W. Ward Haynes  
 Scott Jordan Hazelcorn  
 Michael K. Healey  
 Roberta B. Heber  
 Charles Francis Xavier Heeran  
 John F. Heffernan  
 Michele M. Heidenberger  
 Sheila M.S. Hein  
 H. Joseph Heller, Jr.  
 JoAnn L. Heltibridle  
 Ronald John Hemenway  
 Mark F. Hemschoot  
 Ronnie Lee Henderson  
 Brian Hennessey  
 Edward R. Hennessy, Jr.  
 Michelle Marie Henrique  
 Joseph Patrick Henry  
 William L. Henry, Jr.  
 Catherina Henry-Robinson  
 John Christopher Henwood  
 Robert Allan Hepburn  
 Mary Herencia  
 Lindsay C. Herkness III  
 Harvey Robert Hermer  
 Norberto Hernandez  
 Raul Hernandez  
 Gary Herold  
 Jeffrey Alan Hersch  
 Thomas J. Hetzel  
 Leon Bernard  
 Heyward MC Sundance  
 Brian Christopher Hickey  
 Enemencio Dario  
 Hidalgo Cedeño  
 Timothy Brian Higgins  
 Robert D.W. Higley II  
 Todd Russell Hill  
 Clara Victorine Hinds  
 Neal O. Hinds  
 Mark Hindy  
 Katsuyuki Hirai  
 Heather Malia Ho  
 Tara Yvette Hobbs  
 Thomas Anderson Hobbs  
 James J. Hobin  
 Robert Wayne Hobson III  
 DaJuan Hodges  
 Ronald G. Hoerner  
 Patrick A. Hoey  
 John A. Hofer  
 Marcia Hoffman  
 Stephen Gerard Hoffman  
 Frederick Joseph Hoffmann  
 Michele L. Hoffmann  
 Judith Florence Hofmiller  
 Wallace Cole Hogan, Jr.  
 Thomas Warren Hohlweck, Jr.  
 Jonathan R. Hohmann  
 Cora Hidalgo Holland  
 John Holland  
 Joseph F. Holland  
 Jimmie I. Holley  
 Elizabeth Holmes  
 Thomas P. Holohan  
 Herbert Wilson Homer  
 LeRoy W. Homer, Jr.  
 Bradley V. Hoorn  
 James P. Hopper  
 Montgomery McCullough Hord  
 Michael Joseph Horn  
 Matthew Douglas Horning  
 Robert L. Horohoe, Jr.  
 Michael Robert Horrocks  
 Aaron Horwitz  
 Charles J. Houston  
 Uhuru G. Houston  
 Angela M. Houtz  
 George Gerard Howard  
 Brady Kay Howell  
 Michael C. Howell  
 Steven Leon Howell  
 Jennifer L. Howley and her unborn child  
 Milagros Hromada  
 Marian R. Hrycak  
 Stephen Huczko, Jr.  
 Kris Robert Hughes  
 Paul Rexford Hughes  
 Robert T. Hughes, Jr.  
 Thomas F. Hughes, Jr.  
 Timothy Robert Hughes  
 Susan Huie  
 Lamar Demetrius Hulse  
 John Nicholas Humber, Jr.  
 William Christopher Hunt  
 Kathleen Anne Hunt-Casey  
 Joseph Gerard Hunter  
 Peggie M. Hurt  
 Robert R. Hussa  
 Stephen N. Hyland, Jr.  
 Robert J. Hymel  
 Thomas Edward Hynes  
 Walter G. Hynes  
 Joseph Anthony Ianelli  
 Zuhtu Ibis  
 Jonathan Lee Ielpi  
 Michael Patrick Iken  
 Daniel Ilkanayev  
 Frederick J. III, Jr.  
 Abraham Nethanel Ilowitz  
 Anthony P. Infante, Jr.  
 Louis S. Inghilterra  
 Christopher Noble Ingrassia  
 Paul Innella  
 Stephanie Veronica Irby  
 Douglas Jason Irgang  
 Kristin Irvine-Ryan  
 Todd Antione Isaac  
 Erik Hans Isbrandtsen  
 Taizo Ishikawa  
 Waleed Joseph Iskandar  
 Aram Iskenderian, Jr.  
 John F. Iskyan  
 Kazushige Ito  
 Aleksandr Valeryevich Ivantsov  
 Lacey Bernard Ivory  
 Virginia May Jablonski  
 Bryan C. Jack  
 Brooke Alexandra Jackman  
 Aaron Jeremy Jacobs  
 Ariel Louis Jacobs  
 Jason Kyle Jacobs  
 Michael G. Jacobs  
 Steven A. Jacobson  
 Steven D. Jacoby  
 Ricknauth Jaggernauth  
 Jake Denis Jagoda  
 Yudhvir S. Jain  
 Maria Jakubiak  
 Robert Adrien Jalbert  
 Ernest James  
 Gricelda E. James  
 Mark Steven Jardim  
 Amy Nicole Jarret  
 Muhammadou Jawara  
 Francois JeaPierre  
 Maxima JeaPierre  
 Paul Edward Jeffers  
 John Charles Jenkins  
 Joseph Jenkins, Jr.  
 Alan Keith Jensen  
 Prem Nath Jerath  
 Farah Jeudy  
 Hweidar Jian  
 Eliezer Jimenez, Jr.  
 Luis Jimenez, Jr.  
 Charles Gregory John  
 Nicholas John  
 Dennis M. Johnson  
 LaShawna Johnson  
 Scott Michael Johnson  
 William R. Johnston  
 Allison Horstmann Jones  
 Arthur Joseph Jones III  
 Brian Leander Jones  
 Charles Edward Jones  
 Christopher D. Jones  
 Donald T. Jones II  
 Donald W. Jones  
 Judith Lawter Jones  
 Linda Jones  
 Mary S. Jones  
 Andrew Brian Jordan, Sr.  
 Robert Thomas Jordan  
 Albert Gunnis Joseph  
 Ingeborg Joseph  
 Karl Henry Joseph  
 Stephen Joseph  
 Jane Eileen Josiah  
 Anthony Jovic  
 Angel L. Juarbe, Jr.  
 Karen Sue Juday  
 Ann C. Judge  
 Mychal F. Judge  
 Paul William Jurgens  
 Thomas Edward Jurgens  
 Shashikiran LakshmiKantha Kadaba  
 Gavkharoy Kamardinova  
 Shari Kandell  
 Howard Lee Kane  
 Jennifer Lynn Kane  
 Vincent D. Kane  
 Joon Koo Kang  
 Sheldon Robert Kanter

Deborah H. Kaplan  
 Robin Lynne Kaplan  
 Alvin Peter Kappelmann, Jr.  
 Charles H. Karczewski  
 William A. Karnes  
 Douglas Gene Karpiloff  
 Charles L. Kasper  
 Andrew K. Kates  
 John A. Katsimatides  
 Robert Michael Kaulfers  
 Don Jerome Kauth, Jr.  
 Hideya Kawauchi  
 Edward T. Keane  
 Richard M. Keane  
 Lisa Yvonne Kearney-Griffin  
 Karol Ann Keasler  
 Barbara A. Keating  
 Paul Hanlon Keating  
 Leo Russell Keene III  
 Brenda Kegler  
 Chandler Raymond Keller  
 Joseph John Keller  
 Peter R. Kellerman  
 Joseph P. Kellett  
 Frederick H. Kelley III  
 James Joseph Kelly  
 Joseph A. Kelly  
 Maurice P. Kelly  
 Richard John Kelly, Jr.  
 Thomas Michael Kelly  
 Thomas Richard Kelly  
 Thomas W. Kelly  
 Timothy Colin Kelly  
 William Hill Kelly, Jr.  
 Robert Clinton Kennedy  
 Thomas J. Kennedy  
 Yvonne E. Kennedy  
 John Richard Keohane  
 Ralph Francis Kershaw  
 Ronald T. Kerwin  
 Howard L. Kestenbaum  
 Douglas D. Ketcham  
 Ruth Ellen Kettler  
 Boris Khalif  
 Norma Cruz Khan  
 Sarah Khan  
 Taimour Firaz Khan  
 Rajesh Khandelwal  
 SeiLai Khoo  
 Michael Vernon Kiefer  
 Satoshi Kikuchihara  
 Andrew Jay-Hoon Kim  
 Lawrence Don Kim  
 Mary Jo Kimelman  
 Heinrich Kimmig  
 Karen Ann Kincaid  
 Amy R. King  
 Andrew M. King  
 Lucille Teresa King  
 Robert King, Jr.  
 Lisa King-Johnson  
 Brian K. Kinney  
 Takashi Kinoshita  
 Chris Michael Kirby  
 Howard Barry Kirschbaum  
 Glenn Davis Kirwin  
 Helen Crossin Kittle and her unborn child  
 Richard Joseph Klares  
 Peter Anton Klein  
 Alan David Kleinberg  
 Karen Joyce Klitzman  
 Ronald Philip Kloepfer  
 Eugueni Kniazev  
 Andrew James Knox  
 Thomas Patrick Knox  
 Rebecca Lee Koborie  
 Deborah A. Kobus  
 Gary Edward Koecheler  
 Frank J. Koestner  
 Ryan Kohart  
 Vanessa Lynn Przybylo Kolpak  
 Irina Kolpakova  
 Suzanne Rose Kondratenko  
 Abdoulaye Koné  
 Bon Seok Koo  
 Dorota Kopiczko  
 Scott Michael Kopytko  
 Bojan George Kostic  
 Danielle Kousoulis  
 David P. Kovalcin  
 John J. Kren  
 William Edward Krukowski  
 Lyudmila Ksido  
 Toshiya Kuge  
 Shekhar Kumar  
 Kenneth Bruce Kumpel  
 Frederick Kuo, Jr.  
 Patricia A. Kuras  
 Nauka Kushitani  
 Thomas Joseph Kuveikis  
 Victor Kwarkye  
 Raymond Kui Fai Kwok  
 Angela Reed Kyte  
 Andrew La Corte  
 Carol Ann La Plante  
 Jeffrey G. La Touche  
 Kathryn L. LaBorie  
 Amarnauth Lachman  
 Ganesh K. Ladkat  
 James Patrick Ladley  
 Joseph A. Lafalce  
 Jeanette Louise Lafond-Menichino  
 David James LaForge  
 Michael Patrick LaForte  
 Alan Charles LaFrance  
 Juan Mendez Lafuente  
 Neil Kwong-Wah Lai  
 Vincent Anthony Laieta  
 William David Lake  
 Franco Lalama  
 Chow Kwan Lam  
 Michael S. Lamana  
 Stephen LaMantia  
 Amy Hope Lamonsoff  
 Robert T. Lane  
 Brendan Mark Lang  
 Rosanne P. Lang  
 Vanessa Lang Langer and her unborn child  
 Mary Lou Langley  
 Peter J. Langone  
 Thomas Michael Langone  
 Michele Bernadette Lanza  
 Ruth Sheila Lapin  
 Ingeborg A.D. Lariby  
 Robin Blair Larkey  
 Judith Camilla Larocque  
 Christopher Randall Larrabee  
 Hamidou S. Larry  
 Scott Larsen  
 John Adam Larson  
 Natalie Janis Lasden  
 Gary Edward Lasko  
 Nicholas Craig Lassman  
 Paul Laszczynski  
 Charles A. Laurencin  
 Stephen James Lauria  
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 Denis Francis Lavelle  
 Jeannine Mary LaVerde  
 Anna A. Laverty  
 Steven Lawn  
 Robert A. Lawrence, Jr.  
 Nathaniel Lawson  
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 Eugen Gabriel Lazar  
 James Patrick Leahy  
 Joseph Gerard Leavey  
 Neil J. Leavy  
 Robert G. LeBlanc  
 Leon Lebor  
 Kenneth Charles Ledee  
 Alan J. Lederman  
 Elena F. Ledesma  
 Alexis Leduc  
 Daniel John Lee  
 David S. Lee  
 Dong Chul Lee  
 Gary H. Lee  
 Hyun Joon Lee  
 Juanita Lee  
 Kathryn Blair Lee  
 Linda C. Lee  
 Lorraine Mary Greene Lee  
 Myoung Woo Lee  
 Richard Y.C. Lee  
 Stuart Soo-Jin Lee  
 Yang Der Lee  
 Stephen Paul Lefkowitz  
 Adriana Legro  
 Edward Joseph Lehman  
 Eric Lehrfeld  
 David R. Leistman  
 David Prudencio Lemagne  
 Joseph Anthony Lenihan  
 John Joseph Lennon, Jr.  
 John Robinson Lenoir  
 Jorge Luis León, Sr.  
 Matthew G. Leonard  
 Michael Lepore  
 Charles A. Lesperance  
 Jeff LeVeen  
 John Dennis Levi  
 Alisha Caren Levin  
 Neil David Levin  
 Robert Levine  
 Robert Michael Levine  
 Shai Levinhar  
 Daniel M. Lewin  
 Adam Jay Lewis  
 Jennifer Lewis  
 Kenneth E. Lewis  
 Margaret Susan Lewis  
 Ye Wei Liang  
 Orasri Liangthanasarn  
 Daniel F. Libretti  
 Ralph Michael Licciardi  
 Edward Lichtschein  
 Samantha L. LightbourAllen  
 Steven Barry Lillianthal  
 Carlos R. Lillo  
 Craig Damian Lilore  
 Arnold Arboleda Lim  
 Darya Lin  
 Wei Rong Lin  
 Nickie L. Lindo  
 Thomas V. Linehan, Jr.  
 Robert Thomas Linnane  
 Alan Patrick Linton, Jr.  
 Diane Theresa Lipari  
 Kenneth P. Lira Arévalo  
 Francisco Alberto Liriano  
 Lorraine Lisi  
 Paul Lisson  
 Vincent M. Litto  
 Ming-Hao Liu  
 Nancy Liz  
 Harold Lizcano  
 Martin Lizzul  
 George A. Llanes  
 Elizabeth C. Logler  
 Catherine Lisa Loguidice  
 Jérôme Robert Lohez  
 Michael William Lomax  
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Laura Maria Longing  
 Salvatore P. Lopes  
 Daniel Lopez  
 George Lopez  
 Luis Manuel Lopez  
 Maclovio Lopez, Jr.  
 Manuel L. Lopez  
 Joseph Lostrangio  
 Chet Dek Louie  
 Stuart Seid Louis  
 Joseph Lovero  
 Sara Elizabeth Low  
 Jenny Seu Kueng Low Wong  
 Michael W. Lowe  
 Garry W. Lozier  
 John P. Lozowsky  
 Charles Peter Lucania  
 Edward Hobbs Luckett  
 Mark Gavin Ludvigsen  
 Lee Charles Ludwig  
 Sean Thomas Lugano  
 Daniel Lugo  
 Marie Lukas  
 William Lum, Jr.  
 Michael P. Lunden  
 Christopher E. Lunder  
 Anthony Luparello  
 Gary Frederick Lutnick  
 Linda Anne Luzzicone  
 Alexander Lygin  
 CeeCee Lyles  
 Farrell Peter Lynch  
 James Francis Lynch  
 James T. Lynch, Jr.  
 Louise A. Lynch  
 Michael Cameron Lynch  
 Michael Francis Lynch  
 Richard D. Lynch, Jr.  
 Robert Henry Lynch, Jr.  
 Sean P. Lynch  
 Sean Patrick Lynch  
 Terence M. Lynch  
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 Monica Anne Lyons  
 Nehamon Lyons IV  
 Patrick John Lyons  
 M Robert Francis Mace  
 Marianne MacFarlane  
 Jan Maciejewski  
 Susan A. Mackay  
 Catherine Fairfax MacRae  
 Richard Blaine Madden  
 Simon Maddison  
 Noell C. Maerz  
 Jennieann Maffeo  
 Joseph Maffeo  
 Jay Robert Magazine  
 Brian Magee  
 Charles W. Magee  
 Joseph V. Maggitti  
 Ronald Magnuson  
 Daniel L. Maher  
 Thomas A. Mahon  
 William J. Mahoney  
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 Linda C. Mair-Grayling  
 Takashi Makimoto  
 Abdu Ali Malahi  
 Debora I. Maldonado  
 Myrna T. Maldonado-Agosto  
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 Gregory James Malone  
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 Joseph E. Maloney  
 Gene Edward Maloy  
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 Francisco Miguel Mancini  
 Joseph Mangano  
 Sara Elizabeth Manley  
 Debra M. Mannetta  
 Marion Victoria Manning  
 Terence John Manning  
 James Maounis  
 Alfred Gilles Padre Joseph  
 Marchand  
 Joseph Ross Marchbanks, Jr.  
 Laura A. Marchese  
 Hilda Marcin  
 Peter Edward Mardikian  
 Edward Joseph Mardovich  
 Charles Joseph Margiotta  
 Louis Neil Mariani  
 Kenneth Joseph Marino  
 Lester V. Marino  
 Vita Marino  
 Kevin D. Marlo  
 Jose Juan Marrero  
 John Daniel Marshall  
 Shelley A. Marshall  
 James Martello  
 Michael A. Marti  
 Karen Ann Martin  
 Peter C. Martin  
 Teresa M. Martin  
 William J. Martin, Jr.  
 Brian E. Martineau  
 Betsy Martinez  
 Edward J. Martinez  
 Jose Angel Martinez, Jr.  
 Robert Gabriel Martinez  
 Waleska Martinez  
 Lizie D. Martinez-Calderon  
 Paul Richard Martini  
 Anne Marie Martino-Cramer  
 Joseph A. Mascali  
 Bernard Mascarenhas  
 Stephen Frank Masi  
 Ada L. MasoAcker  
 Nicholas George Massa  
 Michael Massaroli  
 Phillip William Mastrandrea, Jr.  
 Rudy Mastrocinque  
 Joseph Mathai  
 Charles William Mathers  
 William A. Mathesen  
 Marcello Matricciano  
 Margaret Elaine Mattic  
 Dean E. Mattson  
 Robert D. Mattson  
 Walter A. Matuza, Jr.  
 Timothy J. Maude  
 Jill Maurer-Campbell  
 Charles A. Mauro, Jr.  
 Charles J. Mauro  
 Dorothy Mauro  
 Nancy T. Mauro  
 Robert J. Maxwell  
 Renée A. May and her unborn child  
 Tyrone May  
 Keithroy Marcellus Maynard  
 Robert J. Mayo  
 Kathy N. Mazza  
 Edward Mazzella, Jr.  
 Jennifer Lynn Mazzotta  
 Kaaria Mbaya  
 James Joseph McAlary, Jr.  
 Brian Gerard McAleese  
 Patricia Ann McAneney  
 Colin R. McArthur  
 John Kevin McAvoy  
 Kenneth M. McBrayer  
 Brendan F. McCabe  
 Michael McCabe  
 Thomas Joseph McCann  
 Justin McCarthy  
 Kevin M. McCarthy  
 Michael Desmond McCarthy  
 Robert G. McCarthy  
 Stanley McCaskill  
 Katie Marie McCloskey  
 Juliana Valentine McCourt  
 Ruth Magdaline McCourt  
 Charles Austin McCrann  
 Tonyell F. McDay  
 Matthew T. McDermott  
 Joseph P. McDonald  
 Brian Grady McDonnell  
 Michael P. McDonnell  
 John F. McDowell, Jr.  
 Eamon J. McEneaney  
 John Thomas McErlean, Jr.  
 Daniel Francis McGinley  
 Mark Ryan McGinly  
 William E. McGinn  
 Thomas Henry McGinnis  
 Michael Gregory McGinty  
 Ann Walsh McGovern  
 Scott Martin McGovern  
 William J. McGovern  
 Stacey Sennas McGowan  
 Francis Noel McGuinn  
 Thomas F. McGuinness, Jr.  
 Patrick J. McGuire  
 Thomas M. McHale  
 Keith David McHeffey  
 Ann M. McHugh  
 Denis J. McHugh III  
 Dennis P. McHugh  
 Michael Edward McHugh, Jr.  
 Robert G. McIlvaine  
 Donald James McIntyre  
 Stephanie Marie McKenna  
 Molly L. McKenzie  
 Barry J. McKeon  
 Evelyn C. McKinnedy  
 Darryl Leron McKinney  
 George Patrick McLaughlin, Jr.  
 Robert C. McLaughlin, Jr.  
 Gavin McMahan  
 Robert D. McMahan  
 Edmund M. McNally  
 Daniel Walker McNeal  
 Walter Arthur McNeil  
 Christine Sheila McNulty  
 Sean Peter McNulty  
 Robert William McPadden  
 Terence A. McShane  
 Timothy Patrick McSweeney  
 Martin E. McWilliams  
 Rocco A. Medaglia  
 Abigail Medina  
 Ana Iris Medina  
 Damian Meehan  
 William J. Meehan, Jr.  
 Alok Kumar Mehta  
 Raymond Meisenheimer  
 Manuel Emilio Mejia  
 Eskedar Melaku  
 Antonio Melendez  
 Mary P. Melendez  
 Christopher D. Mello  
 Yelena Melnichenko  
 Stuart Todd Meltzer  
 Diarelia Jovanah Mena  
 Dora Marie Menchaca  
 Charles R. Mendez  
 Lizette Mendoza  
 Shevonne Olicia Mentis  
 Wolfgang Peter Menzel  
 Steve John Mercado  
 Wesley Mercer  
 Ralph Joseph Mercurio  
 Alan Harvey Merdinger  
 George L. Merino

Yamel Josefina Merino  
 George Merkouris  
 Deborah Merrick  
 Raymond Joseph Metz III  
 Jill Ann Metzler  
 David Robert Meyer  
 Nurul H. Miah  
 William Edward Micciulli  
 Martin Paul Michelstein  
 Patricia E. Mickle  
 Ronald D. Milam  
 Peter Teague Milano  
 Gregory Milanowycz  
 Lukasz Tomasz Milewski  
 Sharon Christina Millan  
 Corey Peter Miller  
 Craig J. Miller  
 Douglas C. Miller  
 Henry Alfred Miller, Jr.  
 Joel Miller  
 Michael Matthew Miller  
 Nicole Carol Miller  
 Philip D. Miller  
 Robert Alan Miller  
 Robert Cromwell Miller, Jr.  
 Benny Millman  
 Charles M. Mills, Jr.  
 Ronald Keith Milstein  
 Robert J. Minara  
 William George Minardi  
 Louis Joseph Minervino  
 Thomas Mingione  
 Wilbert Miraille  
 Domenick N. Mircovich  
 Rajesh Arjan Mirpuri  
 Joseph D. Mistrulli  
 Susan J. Miskowicz  
 Paul Thomas Mitchell  
 Richard P. Miuccio  
 Jeffrey Peter Mladenik  
 Frank V. Moccia, Sr.  
 Louis Joseph Modafferi  
 Boyie Mohammed  
 Dennis Mojica  
 Manuel D. Mojica, Jr.  
 Kleber Rolando Molina  
 Manuel De Jesus Molina  
 Carl Molinaro  
 Justin John Molisani, Jr.  
 Brian Patrick Monaghan  
 Franklyn Monahan  
 John Gerard Monahan  
 Kristen Leigh Montanaro  
 Craig Montano  
 Michael G. Montesi  
 Carlos Alberto Montoya  
 Antonio De Jesus Montoya Valdes  
 Cheryl Ann Monyak  
 Thomas Carlo Moody  
 Sharon Moore  
 Krishna V. Moorthy  
 Laura Lee Defazio Morabito  
 Abner Morales  
 Carlos Manuel Morales  
 Paula E. Morales  
 Sonia Mercedes Morales Puopolo  
 Gerard P. Moran, Jr.  
 John Christopher Moran  
 John Michael Moran  
 Kathleen Moran  
 Lindsay Stapleton Morehouse  
 George William Morell  
 Steven P. Morello  
 Vincent S. Morello  
 Yvette Nicole Moreno  
 Dorothy Morgan  
 Richard J. Morgan  
 Nancy Morgenstern

Sanae Mori  
 Blanca Robertina Morocho Morocho  
 Leonel Geronimo Morocho Morocho  
 Dennis Gerard Moroney  
 Lynne Irene Morris  
 Odessa V. Morris  
 Seth Allan Morris  
 Steve Morris  
 Christopher Martel Morrison  
 Ferdinand V. Morrone  
 William David Moskal  
 Brian A. Moss  
 Marco Motroni  
 Cynthia MotuWilson  
 Iouri A. Mouchinski  
 Jude Joseph Moussa  
 Peter Moutos  
 Damion O'Neil Mowatt  
 Teddington H. Moy  
 Christopher Michael Mozzillo  
 Stephen Vincent Mulderry  
 Richard T. Muldowney, Jr.  
 Michael D. Mullan  
 Dennis Michael Mulligan  
 Peter James Mulligan  
 Michael Joseph Mullin  
 James Donald Munhall  
 Nancy Muñiz  
 Francisco Heladio Munoz  
 Carlos Mario Muñoz  
 Theresa Munson  
 Robert Michael Murach  
 Cesar Augusto Murillo  
 Marc A. Murolo  
 Brian Joseph Murphy  
 Charles Anthony Murphy  
 Christopher W. Murphy  
 Edward Charles Murphy  
 James F. Murphy IV  
 James Thomas Murphy  
 Kevin James Murphy  
 Patrick Jude Murphy  
 Patrick Sean Murphy  
 Raymond E. Murphy  
 Robert Eddie Murphy, Jr.  
 John Joseph Murray  
 John Joseph Murray  
 Susan D. Murray  
 Valerie Victoria Murray  
 Richard Todd Myhre  
 Louis J. Nacke II  
 Robert B. Nagel  
 Mildred Rose Naiman  
 Takuya Nakamura  
 Alexander John Robert Napier  
 Frank Joseph Naples III  
 John Philip Napolitano  
 Catherine Ann Nardella  
 Mario Nardone, Jr.  
 Manika K. Narula  
 Shawn M. Nassaney  
 Narender Nath  
 Karen Susan Navarro  
 Joseph M. Navas  
 Francis Joseph Nazario  
 Glenroy I. Neblett  
 Rayman Marcus Neblett  
 Jerome O. Nedd  
 Laurence F. Nedell  
 Luke G. Nee  
 Pete Negron  
 Laurie Ann Neira  
 Ann N. Nelson  
 David William Nelson  
 Ginger Risco Nelson  
 James A. Nelson  
 Michele Ann Nelson  
 Peter Allen Nelson

Oscar Francis Nesbitt  
 Gerard Terence Nevins  
 Renee Tetreault Newell  
 Christopher C. Newton  
 Christopher NewtoCarter  
 Nancy Yuen Ngo  
 Khang Ngoc Nguyen  
 Jody Tepedino Nichilo  
 Kathleen Ann Nicosia  
 Martin Stewart Niederer  
 Alfonse Joseph Niedermeyer  
 Frank John Niestadt, Jr.  
 Gloria Nieves  
 Juan Nieves, Jr.  
 Troy Edward Nilsen  
 Paul Nibley  
 John Ballantine Niven  
 Katherine McGarry Noack  
 Curtis Terrance Noel  
 Michael A. Noeth  
 Daniel R. Nolan  
 Robert Walter Noonan  
 Jacqueline June Norton  
 Robert Grant Norton  
 Daniela Rosalia Notaro  
 Brian Christopher Novotny  
 Soichi Numata  
 Brian Nunez  
 Jose Nunez  
 Jeffrey Roger Nussbaum  
 Dennis Patrick O'Bergh  
 James P. O'Brien, Jr.  
 Michael P. O'Brien  
 Scott J. O'Brien  
 Timothy Michael O'Brien  
 Daniel O'Callaghan  
 Dennis James O'Connor, Jr.  
 Diana J. O'Connor  
 Keith Kevin O'Connor  
 Richard J. O'Connor  
 Amy O'Doherty  
 Marni Pont O'Doherty  
 James Andrew O'Grady  
 Thomas G. O'Hagan  
 Patrick J. O'Keefe  
 William O'Keefe  
 Gerald Thomas O'Leary  
 Matthew Timothy O'Mahony  
 John P. O'Neill  
 Peter J. O'Neill, Jr.  
 Sean Gordon Corbett O'Neill  
 Kevin M. O'Rourke  
 Patrick J. O'Shea  
 Robert William O'Shea  
 Timothy Franklin O'Sullivan  
 James A. Oakley  
 Douglas E. Oelschlager  
 Takashi Ogawa  
 Albert Ogletree  
 Philip Paul Ognibene  
 John A. Ogonowski  
 Joseph J. Ogren  
 Samuel Otice  
 Gerald Michael Olcott  
 Christine Anne Olender  
 Linda Mary Oliva  
 Edward K. Oliver  
 Leah Elizabeth Oliver  
 Eric Taube Olsen  
 Jeffrey James Olsen  
 Barbara K. Olson  
 Maureen Lyons Olson  
 Steven John Olson  
 Toshihiro Onda  
 Seamus L. Oneal  
 Betty Ann Ong  
 Michael C. Opperman  
 Christopher T. Orgielewicz

Margaret Quinn Orloske  
 Virginia Anne Ormiston  
 Ruben S. Ornedo  
 Ronald Orsini  
 Peter Keith Ortale  
 Juan Ortega-Campos  
 Jane Marie Orth  
 Alexander Ortiz  
 David Ortiz  
 Emilio Pete Ortiz  
 Pablo Ortiz  
 Paul Ortiz, Jr.  
 Sonia Ortiz  
 Masaru Ose  
 Elsy Carolina Osorio Oliva  
 James R. Ostrowski  
 Jason Douglas Oswald  
 Michael John Otten  
 Isidro D. Ottenwalder  
 Michael Chung Ou  
 Todd Joseph Ouida  
 Jesus Ovalles  
 Peter J. Owens, Jr.  
 Adianes Oyola  
 Angel M. Pabon, Jr.  
 Israel Pabon, Jr.  
 Roland Pacheco  
 Michael Benjamin Packer  
 Diana B. Padro  
 Deepa Pakkala  
 Jeffrey Matthew Palazzo  
 Thomas Palazzo  
 Richard A. Palazzolo  
 Orio Joseph Palmer  
 Frank Anthony Palombo  
 Alan N. Palumbo  
 Christopher Matthew Panatier  
 Dominique Lisa Pandolfo  
 Jonas Martin Panik  
 Paul J. Pansini  
 John M. Paolillo  
 Edward Joseph Papa  
 Salvatore T. Papasso  
 James Nicholas Pappageorge  
 Marie Pappalardo  
 Vinod Kumar Parakat  
 Vijayashanker Paramsothy  
 Nitin Ramesh Parandkar  
 Hardai Parbhu  
 James Wendell Parham  
 Debra Marie Paris  
 George Paris  
 Gye Hyong Park  
 Philip Lacey Parker  
 Michael Elaine Parkes  
 Robert E. Parks, Jr.  
 Hashmukh C. Parmar  
 Robert Parro  
 Diane Marie Parsons  
 Leobardo Lopez Pascual  
 Michael J. Pascuma, Jr.  
 Jerrold Hughes Paskins  
 Horace Robert Passananti  
 Suzanne H. Passaro  
 Avnish Ramanbhai Patel  
 Dipti Patel  
 Manish Patel  
 Steven Bennett Paterson  
 James Matthew Patrick  
 Manuel D. Patrocino  
 Bernard E. Patterson  
 Clifford L. Patterson, Jr.  
 Cira Marie Patti  
 Robert E. Pattison  
 James Robert Paul  
 Patrice Paz  
 Victor Hugo Paz  
 Stacey Lynn Peak  
 Richard Allen Pearlman  
 Durrell V. Pearsall, Jr.  
 Thomas Nicholas Pecorelli  
 Thomas Pedicini  
 Todd Douglas Pelino  
 Mike Adrian Pelletier  
 Anthony G. Peluso  
 Angel R. Pena  
 Robert Penninger  
 Richard Al Penny  
 Salvatore F. Pepe  
 Carl Allen B. Peralta  
 Robert David Peraza  
 Jon A. Perconti, Jr.  
 Alejo Perez  
 Angel Perez, Jr.  
 Angela Susan Perez  
 Anthony Perez  
 Ivan Antonio Perez  
 Nancy E. Perez  
 Berry Berenson Perkins  
 Joseph John Perroncino  
 Edward J. Perrotta  
 Emelda H. Perry  
 Glenn C. Perry, Sr.  
 John William Perry  
 Franklin Allan Pershep  
 Danny Pesce  
 Michael John Pescherine  
 Davin N. Peterson  
 Donald Arthur Peterson  
 Jean Hoadley Peterson  
 William Russell Peterson  
 Mark James Petrocelli  
 Philip Scott Petti  
 Glen Kerrin Pettit  
 Dominick A. Pezzulo  
 Kaleen Elizabeth Pezzuti  
 Kevin J. Pfeifer  
 Tu-Anh Pham  
 Kenneth John Phelan, Sr.  
 Sneha Anne Philip  
 Eugenia McCann Piantieri  
 Ludwig John Picarro  
 Matthew Picerno  
 Joseph O. Pick  
 Christopher J. Pickford  
 Dennis J. Pierce  
 Bernard Pietronico  
 Nicholas P. Pietrunti  
 Theodoros Pigis  
 Susan Elizabeth Pinto  
 Joseph Piskadlo  
 Christopher Todd Pitman  
 Joshua Michael Piver  
 Robert R. Ploger III  
 Zandra F. Ploger  
 Joseph Plumitallo  
 John M. Pocher  
 William Howard Pohlmann  
 Laurence Michael Polatsch  
 Thomas H. Polhemus  
 Steve Pollicino  
 Susan M. Pollio  
 Darin H. Pontell  
 Joshua Iosua Poptean  
 Giovanna Porras  
 Anthony Portillo  
 James Edward Potorti  
 Daphne Pouletsos  
 Richard N. Poulos  
 Stephen Emanuel Poulos  
 Brandon Jerome Powell  
 Scott Alan Powell  
 Shawn Edward Powell  
 Antonio Dorsey Pratt  
 Gregory M. Preziose  
 Wanda Ivelisse Prince  
 Vincent A. Princiotta  
 Kevin M. Prior  
 Everett Martin Proctor III  
 Carrie Beth Progen  
 David Lee Pruum  
 Richard A. Prunty  
 John Foster Puckett  
 Robert David Pugliese  
 Edward F. Pullis  
 Patricia Ann Puma  
 Jack D. PUNCHES  
 Hemanth Kumar Puttur  
 Joseph J. Pycior, Jr.  
 Edward R. Pykon  
 Christopher Quackenbush  
 Lars Peter Qualben  
 Lincoln Quappé  
 Beth Ann Quigley  
 Patrick J. Quigley IV  
 Michael T. Quilty  
 James Francis Quinn  
 Ricardo J. Quinn  
 Carol Millicent Rabalais  
 Christopher Peter Anthony  
 Racaniello  
 Leonard J. Ragaglia  
 Eugene J. Raggio  
 Laura Marie Ragonese-Snik  
 Michael Paul Ragusa  
 Peter Frank Ramondi  
 Harry A. Raines  
 Lisa J. Raines  
 Ehtesham Raja  
 Valsa Raju  
 Edward J. Rall  
 Lukas Rambousek  
 Maria Ramirez  
 Harry Ramos  
 Vishnoo Ramsaroop  
 Deborah A. Ramsaur  
 Lorenzo E. Ramzey  
 Alfred Todd Rancke  
 Adam David Rand  
 Jonathan C. Randall  
 Shreyas S. Ranganath  
 Anne T. Ransom  
 Faina Rapoport  
 Rhonda Sue Rasmussen  
 Robert A. Rasmussen  
 Amenia Rasool  
 R. Mark Rasweiler  
 Marsha D. Ratchford  
 David Alan James Rathkey  
 William Ralph Raub  
 Gerard F. Rauzi  
 Alexey Razuvaev  
 Gregory Reda  
 Sarah Anne Redheffer  
 Michele Marie Reed  
 Judith Ann Reese  
 Donald J. Regan  
 Robert M. Regan  
 Thomas Michael Regan  
 Christian Michael Otto Regenhard  
 Howard Reich  
 Gregg Reidy  
 James Brian Reilly  
 Kevin O. Reilly  
 Timothy E. Reilly  
 Joseph Reina, Jr.  
 Thomas Barnes Reinig  
 Frank Bennett Reisman  
 Joshua Scott Reiss  
 Karen Renda  
 John Armand Reo  
 Richard Cyril Rescorla  
 John Thomas Resta  
 Sylvia San Pio Resta and her unborn child

Martha M. Reszke  
 David E. Retik  
 Todd H. Reuben  
 Luis Clodoaldo Revilla Mier  
 Eduvigis Reyes, Jr.  
 Bruce Albert Reynolds  
 John Frederick Rhodes  
 Francis Saverio Riccardelli  
 Rudolph N. Riccio  
 Ann Marie Riccoboni  
 David Harlow Rice  
 Eileen Mary Rice  
 Kenneth Frederick Rice III  
 CeCelia E. Richard  
 Vernon Allan Richard  
 Claude Daniel Richards  
 Gregory David Richards  
 Michael Richards  
 Venesha Orintia Richards  
 Jimmy Riches  
 Alan Jay Richman  
 John M. Rigo  
 Frederick Charles Rimmele III  
 Rose Mary Riso  
 Moises N. Rivas  
 Joseph R. Rivelli, Jr.  
 Carmen Alicia Rivera  
 Isaias Rivera  
 Juan William Rivera  
 Linda Ivelisse Rivera  
 David E. Rivers  
 Joseph R. Riveroso  
 Paul V. Rizza  
 John Frank Rizzo  
 Stephen Louis Roach  
 Joseph Roberto  
 Leo Arthur Roberts  
 Michael E. Roberts  
 Michael Edward Roberts  
 Donald Walter Robertson, Jr.  
 Jeffrey Robinson  
 Michell Lee Jean Robotham  
 Donald Arthur Robson  
 Antonio A. Rocha  
 Raymond James Rocha  
 Laura Rockefeller  
 John Michael Rodak  
 Antonio José Rodrigues  
 Anthony Rodriguez  
 Carmen Milagros Rodriguez  
 Gregory E. Rodriguez  
 Marsha A. Rodriguez  
 Mayra Valdes Rodriguez  
 Richard Rodriguez  
 David Bartolo Rodriguez-Vargas  
 Matthew Rogan  
 Jean Destrehan Rogér  
 Karlie Rogers  
 Scott William Rohner  
 Keith Michael Roma  
 Joseph M. Romagnolo  
 Efrain Romero, Sr.  
 Elvin Romero  
 James A. Romito  
 Sean Paul Rooney  
 Eric Thomas Ropiteau  
 Aida Rosario  
 Angela Rosario  
 Mark H. Rosen  
 Brooke David Rosenbaum  
 Linda Rosenbaum  
 Sheryl Lynn Rosenbaum  
 Lloyd Daniel Rosenberg  
 Mark Louis Rosenberg  
 Andrew Ira Rosenblum  
 Joshua M. Rosenblum  
 Joshua Alan Rosenthal  
 Richard David Rosenthal  
 Philip Martin Rosenzweig  
 Daniel Rosetti  
 Richard Barry Ross  
 Norman S. Rossinow  
 Nicholas P. Rossomando  
 Michael Craig Rothberg  
 Donna Marie Rothenberg  
 Mark David Rothenberg  
 James Michael Roux  
 Nicholas Charles Alexander Rowe  
 Edward V. Rowenhorst  
 Judy Rowlett  
 Timothy Alan Roy, Sr.  
 Paul G. Ruback  
 Ronald J. Ruben  
 Joanne Rubino  
 David M. Ruddle  
 Bart Joseph Ruggiere  
 Susan A. Ruggiero  
 Adam Keith Ruhalter  
 Gilbert Ruiz  
 Robert E. Russell  
 Stephen P. Russell  
 Steven Harris Russin  
 Michael Thomas Russo, Sr.  
 Wayne Alan Russo  
 William R. Ruth  
 Edward Ryan  
 John Joseph Ryan  
 Jonathan Stephan Ryan  
 Matthew L. Ryan  
 Tatiana Ryjova  
 Christina Sunga Ryook  
 Thierry Saada  
 Jason Elazar Sabbag  
 Thomas E. Sabella  
 Scott H. Saber  
 Charles E. Sabin, Sr.  
 Joseph Francis Sacerdote  
 Jessica Leigh Sachs  
 Francis John Sadocha  
 Jude Elias Safi  
 Brock Joel Safronoff  
 Edward Saiya  
 John Patrick Salamone  
 Marjorie C. Salamone  
 Hernando Rafael Salas  
 Juan G. Salas  
 Esmerlin Antonio Salcedo  
 John Pepe Salerno  
 Rahma Salie and her unborn child  
 Richard L. Salinardi, Jr.  
 Wayne John Saloman  
 Nolbert Salomon  
 Catherine Patricia Salter  
 Frank G. Salvaterra  
 Paul Richard Salvio  
 Samuel Robert Salvo, Jr.  
 Carlos Alberto Samaniego  
 John P. Sammartino  
 James Kenneth Samuel, Jr.  
 Michael San Phillip  
 Hugo M. Sanay  
 Alva Cynthia Jeffries Sanchez  
 Jacquelyn Patrice Sanchez  
 Jesus Sanchez  
 Raymond Sanchez  
 Eric M. Sand  
 Stacey Leigh Sanders  
 Herman S. Sandler  
 Jim Sands, Jr.  
 Ayleen J. Santiago  
 Kirsten Reese Santiago  
 Maria Theresa Concepcion Santillan  
 Susan Gayle Santo  
 Christopher A. Santora  
 John August Santore  
 Mario L. Santoro  
 Rafael Humberto Santos  
 Rufino C.F. Santos III  
 Victor J. Saracini  
 Kalyan K. Sarkar  
 Chapelle Renee Stewart Sarker  
 Paul F. Sarle  
 Deepika Kumar Sattaluri  
 Gregory Thomas Saucedo  
 Susan M. Sauer  
 Anthony Savas  
 Vladimir Savinkin  
 John Michael Sbarbaro  
 David M. Scales  
 Robert Louis Scandole  
 Michelle Scarpitta  
 Dennis Scauso  
 John Albert Schardt  
 John G. Scharf  
 Fred C. Scheffold, Jr.  
 Angela Susan Scheinberg  
 Scott Mitchell Schertzer  
 Sean Schielke  
 Steven Francis Schlag  
 Robert A. Schlegel  
 Jon Schlissel  
 Karen Helene Schmidt  
 Ian Schneider  
 Thomas G. Schoales  
 Marisa Dinardo Schorpp  
 Frank G. Schott, Jr.  
 Gerard Patrick Schrang  
 Jeffrey H. Schreier  
 John T. Schroeder  
 Susan Lee Schuler  
 Edward W. Schunk  
 Mark Evan Schurmeier  
 John Burkhardt Schwartz  
 Mark Schwartz  
 Adriane Victoria Scibetta  
 Raphael Scorca  
 Janice M. Scott  
 Randolph Scott  
 Christopher Jay Scudder  
 Arthur Warren Scullin  
 Michael H. Seaman  
 Margaret M. Seeliger  
 Anthony Segarra  
 Carlos Segarra  
 Jason M. Sekzer  
 Matthew Carmen Sellitto  
 Michael L. Selves  
 Howard Selwyn  
 Larry John Senko  
 Arturo Angelo Sereno  
 Frankie Serrano  
 Marian H. Serva  
 Alena Sesinova  
 Adele Christine Sessa  
 Sita Nermalla Sewnarine  
 Karen Lynn Seymour  
 Davis Grier Sezna, Jr.  
 Thomas Joseph Sgroi  
 Jayesh Shantilal Shah  
 Khalid M. Shahid  
 Mohammed Shajahan  
 Gary Shamay  
 Earl Richard Shanahan  
 Dan F. Shanower  
 Neil G. Shastri  
 Kathryn Anne Shatzoff  
 Barbara A. Shaw  
 Jeffrey James Shaw  
 Robert John Shay, Jr.  
 Daniel James Shea  
 Joseph Patrick Shea  
 Kathleen Shearer  
 Robert M. Shearer

Linda June Sheehan  
 Hagay Shefi  
 Antionette M. Sherman  
 John Anthony Sherry  
 Atsushi Shiratori  
 Thomas Joseph Shubert  
 Mark Shulman  
 See Wong Shum  
 Allan Abraham Shwartzstein  
 Clarin Shellie Siegel-Schwartz  
 Johanna Sigmund  
 Dianne T. Signer and her unborn child  
 Gregory Sikorsky  
 Stephen Gerard Siller  
 David Silver  
 Craig A. Silverstein  
 Nasima H. Simjee  
 Bruce Edward Simmons  
 Diane M. Simmons  
 Donald D. Simmons  
 George W. Simmons  
 Arthur Simon  
 Kenneth Alan Simon  
 Michael J. Simon  
 Paul Joseph Simon  
 Marianne Liquori Simone  
 Barry Simowitz  
 Jane Louise Simpkin  
 Jeff Lyal Simpson  
 Cheryle D. Sincok  
 Khamladaï Khami Singh  
 Roshan Ramesh Singh  
 Thomas E. Sinton III  
 Peter A. Siracuse  
 Muriel F. Siskopoulos  
 Joseph Michael Sisolak  
 John P. Skala  
 Francis Joseph Skidmore, Jr.  
 Toyena Corliss Skinner  
 Paul Albert Skrzypek  
 Christopher Paul Slattery  
 Vincent Robert Slavin  
 Robert F. Sliwak  
 Paul Kenneth Sloan  
 Stanley S. Smagala, Jr.  
 Wendy L. Small  
 Gregg H. Smallwood  
 Catherine T. Smith  
 Daniel Laurence Smith  
 Gary F. Smith  
 George Eric Smith  
 Heather Lee Smith  
 James Gregory Smith  
 Jeffrey R. Smith  
 Joyce Patricia Smith  
 Karl T. Smith, Sr.  
 Kevin Joseph Smith  
 Leon Smith, Jr.  
 Moira Ann Smith  
 Rosemary A. Smith  
 Bonnie Shihadeh Smithwick  
 Rochelle Monique Snell  
 Christine Ann Snyder  
 Dianne Bullis Snyder  
 Leonard J. Snyder, Jr.  
 Astrid Elizabeth Sohan  
 Sushil S. Solanki  
 Rubén Solares  
 Naomi Leah Solomon  
 Daniel W. Song  
 Mari-Rae Sopper  
 Michael Charles Sorresse  
 Fabian Soto  
 Timothy Patrick Soulas  
 Gregory Thomas Spagnoletti  
 Donald F. Spampinato, Jr.  
 Thomas Sparacio  
 John Anthony Spataro  
 Robert W. Spear, Jr.  
 Robert Speisman  
 Maynard S. Spence, Jr.  
 George Edward Spencer III  
 Robert Andrew Spencer  
 Mary Rubina Sperando  
 Frank Spinelli  
 William E. Spitz  
 Joseph Patrick Spor, Jr.  
 Klaus Johannes Sprockamp  
 Saranya Srinuan  
 Fitzroy St. Rose  
 Michael F. Stabile  
 Lawrence T. Stack  
 Timothy M. Stackpole  
 Richard James Stadelberger  
 Eric Adam Stahlman  
 Gregory Stajk  
 Alexandru Liviu Stan  
 Corina Stan  
 Mary Domenica Stanley  
 Anthony Starita  
 Jeffrey Stark  
 Derek James Statkevicius  
 Patricia J. Statz  
 Craig William Staub  
 William V. Steckman  
 Eric Thomas Steen  
 William R. Steiner  
 Alexander Robbins Steinman  
 Edna L. Stephens  
 Andrew Stergiopoulos  
 Andrew J. Stern  
 Norma Lang Steuerle  
 Martha Jane Stevens  
 Michael James Stewart  
 Richard H. Stewart, Jr.  
 Sanford M. Stoller  
 Douglas Joel Stone  
 Lonny Jay Stone  
 Jimmy Nevill Storey  
 Timothy Stout  
 Thomas Strada  
 James J. Straine, Jr.  
 Edward W. Straub  
 George J. Strauch, Jr.  
 Edward Thomas Strauss  
 Steven R. Strauss  
 Larry L. Strickland  
 Steven F. Strobert  
 Walwyn Wellington Stuart, Jr.  
 Benjamin Suarez  
 David Scott Suarez  
 Ramon Suarez  
 Dino Xavier Suarez Ramirez  
 Yoichi Sumiyama Sugiyama  
 William Christopher Sugra  
 Daniel Thomas Suhr  
 David Marc Sullins  
 Christopher P. Sullivan  
 Patrick Sullivan  
 Thomas G. Sullivan  
 Hilario Soriano Sumaya, Jr.  
 James Joseph Suozzo  
 Colleen M. Supinski  
 Robert Sutcliffe  
 Seline Sutter  
 Claudia Suzette Sutton  
 John Francis Swaine  
 Kristine M. Swearson  
 Brian David Sweeney  
 Brian Edward Sweeney  
 Madeline Amy Sweeney  
 Kenneth J. Swenson  
 Thomas F. Swift  
 Derek Ogilvie Sword  
 Kevin Thomas Szocik  
 Gina Szejnberg  
 Norbert P. Szurkowski  
 Harry Taback  
 Joann C. Tabeek  
 Norma C. Taddei  
 Michael Taddonio  
 Keiichiro Takahashi  
 Keiji Takahashi  
 Phyllis Gail Talbot  
 Robert R. Talhami  
 John Talignani  
 Sean Patrick Tallon  
 Paul Talty  
 Maurita Tam  
 Rachel Tamares  
 Hector Rogan Tamayo  
 Michael Andrew Tamuccio  
 Kenichiro Tanaka  
 Rhondelle Cherie Tankard  
 Michael Anthony Tanner  
 Dennis Gerard Taormina, Jr.  
 Kenneth Joseph Tarantino  
 Allan Tarasiewicz  
 Michael C. Tarrou  
 Ronald Tartaro  
 Deborah Tavolarella  
 Darryl Anthony Taylor  
 Donnie Brooks Taylor  
 Hilda E. Taylor  
 Kip P. Taylor  
 Leonard E. Taylor  
 Loris Ceylon Taylor  
 Michael Morgan Taylor  
 Sandra C. Taylor  
 Sandra Dawn Teague  
 Karl W. Teepe  
 Paul A. Tegtmeier  
 Yeshavant Moreshwar Tembe  
 Anthony Tempesta  
 Dorothy Pearl Temple  
 Stanley L. Temple  
 David Gustaf Peter Tengelin  
 Brian John Terrenzi  
 Lisa Marie Terry  
 Goumatie Thackurdeen  
 Harshad Sham Thatte  
 Michael Theodoridis  
 Thomas F. Theurkauf, Jr.  
 Lesley Anne Thomas  
 Brian Thomas Thompson  
 Clive Ian Thompson  
 Glenn Thompson  
 Nigel Bruce Thompson  
 Perry A. Thompson  
 Vanavah Alexei Thompson  
 William H. Thompson  
 Eric Raymond Thorpe  
 Nichola Angela Thorpe  
 Tamara C. Thurman  
 Sal Edward Tieri, Jr.  
 John Patrick Tierney  
 Mary Ellen Tiesi  
 William Randolph Tieste  
 Kenneth Tietjen  
 Stephen Edward Tighe  
 Scott Charles Timmes  
 Michael E. Tinley  
 Jennifer M. Tino  
 Robert Frank Tipaldi  
 John James Tipping II  
 David Tirado  
 Hector Luis Tirado, Jr.  
 Michelle Lee Titolo  
 Alicia Nicole Titus  
 John J. Tobin  
 Richard J. Todisco  
 Otis V. Tolbert  
 Vladimir Tomasevic  
 Stephen Kevin Tompsett

Thomas Tong	Lawrence Virgilio	Mark P. Whitford
Doris Torres	Joseph Gerard Visciano	Leslie A. Whittington
Luis Eduardo Torres	Joshua S. Vitale	Michael T. Wholey
Amy Elizabeth Toyen	Maria Percoco Vola	Mary Lenz Wieman
Christopher Michael Traina	Lynette D. Vosges	Jeffrey David Wiener
Daniel Patrick Trant	Garo H. Voskerjian	William J. Wik
Abdoul Karim Traore	Alfred Anton Vukosa	Alison Marie Wildman
Glenn J. Travers, Sr.	Gregory Kamal Bruno Wachtler	Glenn E. Wilkinson
Walter Philip Travers	Karen J. Wagner	Ernest M. Willcher
Felicia Yvette Traylor-Bass	Mary Alice Wahlstrom	John Charles Willett
James Anthony Trentini	Honor Elizabeth Wainio	Brian Patrick Williams
Mary Barbara Trentini	Gabriela Silvina Waisman	Candace Lee Williams
Lisa L. Trerotola	Wendy Alice Rosario Wakeford	Crossley Richard Williams, Jr.
Karamo Baba Trerra	Courtney Wainsworth Walcott	David J. Williams
Michael Angel Trinidad	Victor Wald	David Lucian Williams
Francis Joseph Trombino	Kenneth E. Waldie	Debbie L. Williams
Gregory James Trost	Benjamin James Walker	Dwayne Williams
Willie Q. Troy	Glen Wall	Kevin Michael Williams
William P. Tselepis, Jr.	Mitchel Scott Wallace	Louie Anthony Williams
Zhanetta Valentynovna Tsoy	Peter Guyder Wallace	Louis Calvin Williams III
Michael Patrick Tucker	Robert Francis Wallace	John P. Williamson
Lance Richard Tumulty	Roy Michael Wallace	Donna Ann Wilson
Ching Ping Tung	Jeanmarie Wallendorf	William Eben Wilson
Simon James Turner	Matthew Blake Wallens	David Harold Winton
Donald Joseph Tuzio	Meta L. Waller	Glenn J. Winuk
Robert T. Twomey	John Wallace, Jr.	Thomas Francis Wise
Jennifer Lynn Tzemis	Barbara P. Walsh	Alan L. Wisniewski
John G. Ueltzhoeffer	Jim Walsh	Frank Paul Wisniewski
Tyler Victor Ugolyn	Jeffrey P. Walz	David Wiswall
Michael A. Uliano	Ching Wang	Sigrid Charlotte Wiswe
Jonathan J. Uman	Weibin Wang	Michael R. Wittenstein
Anil Shivhari Umakar	Michael Warchola	Christopher W. Wodenshek
Allen V. Upton	Stephen Gordon Ward	Martin Phillips Wohlforth
Diane Marie Urban	Timothy Ray Ward	Katherine Susan Wolf
John Damien Vaccacio	James A. Waring	Jennifer Yen Wong
Bradley Hodges Vadas	Brian G. Warner	Siucheung Steve Wong
William Valcarcel	Derrick Christopher Washington	Yin Ping Wong
Felix Antonio Vale	Charles Waters	Yuk Ping Wong
Ivan Vale	James Thomas Waters, Jr.	Brent James Woodall
Benito Valentin	Patrick J. Waters	James John Woods
Santos Valentin, Jr.	Kenneth Thomas Watson	Marvin Roger Woods
Carlton Francis Valvo II	Michael Henry Wayne	Patrick J. Woods
Pendyala Vamsikrishna	Todd Christopher Weaver	Richard Herron Woodwell
Erica H. Van Acker	Walter Edward Weaver	David Terence Wooley
Kenneth W. Van Auken	Nathaniel Webb	John Bentley Works
R. Bruce Van Hine	Dinah Webster	Martin Michael Wortley
Daniel M. Van Laere	William Michael Weems	Rodney James Wotton
Edward Raymond Vanacore	Joanne Flora Weil	William Wren, Ret.
Jon Charles Vandevander	Michael T. Weinberg	John W. Wright, Jr.
Frederick T. Varacchi	Steven Weinberg	Neil Robin Wright
Gopalakrishnan Varadhan	Scott Jeffrey Weingard	Sandra Lee Wright
David Vargas	Steven George Weinstein	Jupiter Yambem
Scott C. Vasel	Simon Weiser	John D. Yamnicky, Sr.
Azael Ismael Vasquez	David M. Weiss	Suresh Yanamadala
Ronald J. Vauk	David Thomas Weiss	Vicki Yancey
Arcangel Vazquez	Chin Sun Pak Wells	Shuyin Yang
Santos Vazquez	Vincent Michael Wells	Matthew David Yarnell
Peter Vega	Deborah Jacobs Welsh	Myrna Yaskulka
Sankara Sastry Velamuri	Timothy Matthew Welty	Shakila Yasmin
Jorge Velazquez	Christian Hans Rudolf Wemmers	Olabisi Shadie Layeni Yee
Lawrence G. Veling	Ssu-Hui Wen	Kevin W. Yokum
Anthony Mark Ventura	John Joseph Wenckus	Edward P. York
David Vera	Oleh D. Wengerchuk	Kevin Patrick York
Loretta Ann Vero	Peter M. West	Raymond R. York
Christopher James Vialonga	Whitfield West, Jr.	Suzanne Martha Youmans
Matthew Gilbert Vianna	Meredith Lynn Whalen	Barrington Leroy Young, Jr.
Robert Anthony Vicario	Eugene Michael Whelan	Donald McArthur Young
Celeste Torres Victoria	Adam S. White	Edmond G. Young, Jr.
Joanna Vidal	Edward James White III	Jacqueline Young
John T. Vignano II	James Patrick White	Lisa L. Young
Joseph Vincent Vignano	John Sylvester White	Elkin Yuen
Frank J. Vignola, Jr.	Kenneth Wilburn White, Jr.	Joseph C. Zaccoli
Joseph Barry Vilardo	Leonard Anthony White	Adel Agayby Zakhary
Claribel Villalobos Hernandez	Malissa Y. White	Arkady Zaltsman
Sergio Gabriel Villanueva	Maudlyn A. White	Edwin J. Zambrana, Jr.
Chantal Vincelli	Sandra L. White	Robert Alan Zampieri
Melissa Renée Vincent	Wayne White	Mark Zangrilli
Francine Ann Virgilio	Leanne Marie Whiteside	Christopher R. Zarba, Jr.

Ira Zaslow  
 Kenneth Albert Zelman  
 Abraham J. Zelmanowitz  
 Martin Morales Zempoaltecatl  
 Zhe Zeng  
 Marc Scott Zeplin  
 Jie Yao Justin Zhao  
 Yuguang Zheng  
 Ivelin Ziminski  
 Michael Joseph Zinzi  
 Charles Alan Zion  
 Julie Lynne Zipper  
 Salvatore J. Zisa  
 Prokopios Paul Zois  
 Joseph J. Zuccala  
 Andrew Steven Zucker  
 Igor Zukelman

That brilliant, blue-skied September day became one of the darkest mornings in our history when 2,997 innocent people were struck and killed just for going about their daily lives. They were murdered for being Americans.

Thousands more were injured, and, in the years since, tens of thousands more became ill, disabled, or died from exposure to the toxic soup that hung in the air and covered the crash sites.

Since that heartbreaking day, we have come together as a Nation on each anniversary to remember the lives that were taken from us and to honor and thank those first responders who were there for us when we needed them most. Their heroic actions in those first chaotic hours and in the weeks and months to follow showed us that, even in our darkest hours, there can be light.

The dark attack became one of the greatest rescue efforts in history. In a time of sorrow, we drew strength from friends and found comfort in the kindness of strangers. We were inspired to persevere by the resolve and courage of thousands who rushed to the scene to help.

In Congress, we were united and determined. It was on that day that we first pledged to never forget. We vowed to honor those we lost and to always be there for those first responders and survivors who had suffered and continue to suffer from devastating diseases caused by the toxins at the crash site.

It is to honor that pledge, and in recognition of those who still suffer every day from the effects of 9/11, that many of us worked over the years—Congressmen NADLER, KING, and many others, along with hundreds of advocates and colleagues—in a bipartisan effort to ensure first responders and survivors have the healthcare and compensation they so justly deserve.

We are proud that, as of this past July, both the World Trade Center Health Program and the Victim Compensation Fund are effectively permanent.

As the longtime sponsor and author, along with JERRY NADLER and PETER KING, of this legislation in the House, seeing these bills pass was my proudest moment in Congress.

Despite the darkness of those hours, “Never Forget” also calls us to remem-

ber that we were united at that time as one Nation and we were there for one another.

Even today, we can find comfort and inspiration in remembering the way all New Yorkers, all Americans, came together in the aftermath of the attack.

Let us remember the good that we can accomplish together when we focus on what unites us, when we let our shared dreams and highest values pull us together rather than divide us.

After all that I witnessed on that long-ago September day, I was proud beyond words to be a New Yorker and an American.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to recognize my good friend and colleague from the great State of New York, JERRY NADLER, who has worked many long days in response to rebuilding after 9/11.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER).

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MALONEY for yielding and for all her work over the years on this issue.

It is hard to believe it has been 18 years. Like many New Yorkers, 9/11 seems both long ago and immediate, a memory and something I live with every day.

I was in Washington that morning and immediately rushed back to New York by train. I saw the smoking wreckage in Lower Manhattan from the train window and expected chaos in the city, but, when I exited Penn Station that evening, I was struck by the silence.

It was like a scene from out of the movie “On the Beach.” The city seemed empty. No cars, no people, no vehicles, no buses, nothing on the streets—just the strange odor that hung in the air.

Knowing the terror and confusion happening just 40 blocks south, the silence was eerie.

But, as we recall the fear and grief of September 11, we cannot forget the courage we saw that morning and in the days, weeks, and months following the attack: the firefighters who ran into those buildings, the police officers who searched for survivors, the co-workers who carried each other down endless stairs, the strangers on the street who guided each other to safety, the construction workers who spent months clearing debris.

The legacy of 9/11 is not just one of tragedy and grief; it is one of courage, self-sacrifice, and community; it is one of the American people, through Congress, appropriating \$20 billion to help New York begin to recover from the terrorist attack.

But history would not be complete if we did not acknowledge that the Federal Government exacerbated the massive environmental disaster caused by the collapse of the World Trade Center by insisting, contrary to ample evidence, that the air in Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn was safe to breathe.

Thousands of responders, from all over the country, worked on the World

Trade Center site with minimal or no protective equipment.

The Federal Government did not step in to conduct the necessary comprehensive cleanup of the schools, offices, and residences in Lower Manhattan. Instead, students were sent back to schools caught in a dust cloud before the ventilation systems were cleaned. Residents and office workers were sent back to buildings covered in asbestos.

I joined a few environmental groups in trying to warn people that they could not believe the assurances of EPA administrator Christine Todd Whitman and Mayor Giuliani that the air was not safe to breathe, that people should not return to school or to work without respiratory protection and until a proper cleanup was done.

Eventually, we forced the government to acknowledge those lies and to provide healthcare and resources for those clearly made sick by their exposure to those toxins.

As subcommittee chair, I held the first hearings to hold the EPA and former EPA administrator Whitman accountable for putting hundreds of thousands at risk. Those hearings were held in 2007.

Working with Congresswoman MALONEY, Congressman KING, and my colleagues in New York and New Jersey, we finally got Congress to come together in 2010 to pass the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, to establish a national health program, and to reopen the Victim Compensation Fund to provide support to sick responders and survivors.

In 2015, as these programs were about to expire, we made the Health Program permanent, but reauthorized the VCF for only 5 years.

This year, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I was incredibly proud and moved to hold a hearing on the need for additional time and money for the VCF.

We heard heartbreaking testimony from sick responders and survivors: a firefighter, an FBI agent, a former high school student, the widow of a construction worker, and the late Detective Luis Alvarez, who passed away from a 9/11-related cancer just weeks after testifying.

The very next day, the committee unanimously passed the bill to make the fund permanent, to restore any cuts to past awards, and to ensure the Victim Compensation Fund had all the necessary funding going forward.

That bill passed the full House and Senate and went straight to the President's desk, where it was signed into law.

Creating the Health Program and the Victim Compensation Fund and making those programs permanent count among the proudest moments of my time as a Member of Congress. Through these programs, we are finally living up to the challenge Abraham Lincoln laid before us in his second inaugural address, that we must care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan.

□ 1800

We will never forget 9/11. We will never forget those who perished on that day from the terrorist attacks, and we will never abandon those who battled that day and still bear the scars.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MALONEY for hosting this Special Order hour with me and for being such a champion for the survivors and responders over the years.

I thank each of our colleagues who come to the floor this evening to remember those we lost and thank all of our colleagues who joined us in voting for and renewing the 9/11 healthcare act.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), another champion for this cause.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend and New Yorker, my colleague, CAROLYN MALONEY, for organizing this evening so that we can all remember.

Eighteen years have passed since the September 11 terrorist attacks, but the memory of this unimaginable tragedy, unspeakable terror, and profound grief remains.

When tragedy struck, men and women streamed from the Twin Towers and the Pentagon as first responders ran in and risked their lives. Volunteers sifted through debris for days and weeks, hoping for miracles.

Between those horrific attacks and the crash of Flight 93 in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, we lost nearly 3,000 family members, friends, and neighbors. We promised to never forget those whose lives were cut short.

The pain that we all feel from the loss of our relatives, friends, and neighbors will never heal, but every day we must channel that pain into remembrance and service. By participating in this day of service, we help build a stronger, more unified community to honor the victims' memories.

We are also called to care for those who remain with us but suffer as a result of their bravery that day. In July, the Senate followed the House's lead and passed the permanent renewal of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, which was enacted on July 29, 2019. The long-overdue action provides financial security and care for first responders and survivors who are ill from exposure to a mix of burning chemicals and debris.

On this and every anniversary of the September 11 attacks, we are reminded of our common purpose and solemn responsibilities: to care for the survivors and first responders, to give our law enforcement the resources to prevent and respond to attacks, and, last but not least, to hold the victims and heroes of September 11 and their families forever in our hearts.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I yield to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

On 9/11, I got in a car and started to driving to New York. There were barricades up that said: "New York in crisis. You cannot pass." It was the only time I ever had to use my congressional ID.

I got through, and all you could see were first responders pouring in from New Jersey to help. They were a critical part of not only rebuilding in New York, but passing the important legislation.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman, Representative MALONEY, for all her dedication, and I thank her for naming me to share a few remarks.

I am a new Representative from Pennsylvania, neighbor to New Jersey, but I spend an awful lot of time in New Jersey, and our whole area was affected.

Eighteen years ago, planes crashed into the Twin Towers, the Pentagon, and a Pennsylvania field near Shanksville. September 11 slammed into our national consciousness and has reverberated ever since.

We lost family, friends, neighbors, coworkers—losses that are immeasurable. We might have lost more, but on that day, our first responders rushed toward danger, rescued survivors, and then spent months cleaning up the wreckage.

That blend of sorrow and courage was on display again in June, when first responders encouraged Congress to reauthorize the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund.

Detective Luis Alvarez told me: "I'm doing okay, but there are others out there who aren't doing okay." Before Detective Alvarez died a few weeks later, he said: "The government has to act like first responders . . . put politics aside and let's get this bill done."

Ultimately, we did so—through the might and strength of CAROLYN MALONEY, I might add—naming our bill for him, Luis Alvarez, and other heroes.

In the spirit of Detective Alvarez, let us continue to do so, working together with decency and respect. That is how we will honor those we lost; that is how we will honor those we continue to lose; and that is how we will honor all of those who continue to grieve.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN).

9/11 was a total bipartisan effort. I have never seen this Congress so united and determined, working together, particularly in the New York delegation.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) for yielding and for hosting this Special Order hour.

Really, much of Congresswoman MALONEY's career here and legacy of service in the House of Representatives, while focused passionately on a lot of other issues that are very important, certainly is one that is filled with much success in advocating on behalf of the New York community and for first responders all across America for important priorities post-9/11. So I

thank her for all of her leadership, because a lot of that benefits my constituents as well on the East End, but, really, for all of us as Americans.

As we are here right now, all across New York, across my district, across our country, people are gathering, men and women who remember exactly where they were and how they felt, what they saw, what they heard, and also, kids who weren't even born yet, learning for the first time those stories of what was experienced on September 11, 2001.

We often talk about our Nation's Greatest Generation. I was at Army Reserve duty this past weekend, and I was talking to one officer who said that his life—not just his military career, but his life—is broken up into two parts: There was the part of his life until September 11, 2001, and the part of his life after September 11, 2001.

It is a challenge for that generation serving post-9/11 to try to fill the shoes of our Nation's Greatest Generation, those who have served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, peacetime, wartime, many great Americans through generations.

It is so important for us to honor and remember the victims of September 11, 2001, to honor and remember those with courage who ran up while other people were running down, who ran toward danger, ignoring orders to go in the opposite direction at the ultimate risk of their own life.

And also, it is important for us to honor all of the men and women who have served in our Nation's military. Think of that man or that woman that next morning who had a successful career, a stable family, and they went to their local recruiter's office to sign up to serve and, ultimately, gave their life in that cause. There has been so much sacrifice since 9/11.

As we gather together on this 18th anniversary here in the House Chamber, this morning starting with a moment of silence and a singing of "God Bless America," when we say "never forget," we have to ensure that every single day that we are honoring the legacy of all those lives cut short too soon, that we are paying tribute to those first responders with an enormous amount of courage, and that we are honoring those men and women who still serve to this day, those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice, our Gold Star families, our Blue Star families, past, present, and future.

As that lieutenant colonel told me this past weekend, for him, where he separated his life into service before 9/11 and service after, life before 9/11 and life after, know that right now we have men and women who are overseas who were 1 year old or 2 years old and their entire life have only known the post-9/11 reality, and yet they want nothing else but service.

So I think this 18th anniversary is not just about what happened on that day and the days and the weeks and the months that followed, but it is also about where we are today.

Finally, I would say this: While we talk about the lives that were lost that day, there is an important lesson with the justice that was served to follow, for anyone who seeks to break down this country, to tear apart what binds us together as Americans, the ultimate justice will be delivered to them abroad, because America is strong.

New Yorkers are strong, but as Americans, we will come together; we will unite; we will fight to protect our freedoms and our liberties. And it is not about Republican or Democrat, conservative or liberal; it is about us as Members of this body and as Americans outside of this body to unite for a cause so much greater than ourselves, the greatest Nation in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Mrs. MALONEY for her leadership through the years to ensure that, in so many ways, our first responders, families, victims are all being fought for successfully in the Halls of this great Chamber, and all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have assisted Mrs. MALONEY in her important efforts. I thank the gentlewoman for hosting today's Special Order hour.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER), a great partner in our efforts to rebuild after 9/11.

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MALONEY and Chairman NADLER for hosting this bipartisan Special Order hour this evening to remember the attacks on September 11, 2001.

I thank the gentlewoman so much for all she does for our first responders and for our country. We are all very grateful.

More than 700 New Jersey residents were among the nearly 3,000 Americans killed at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and on the four planes that morning. The attacks were not only a declaration of war on the American people, but also on our fundamental ideals of freedom and liberty.

On 9/11, we lost more than 400 firefighters, police, EMTs, and other first responders who all ran in to help, true patriots putting others ahead of themselves.

And since that tragic morning, 2,000 first responders who were there at the pile in the days, weeks, and months following have died from illnesses from their exposure to toxic dust and debris.

Earlier this year, I was proud to stand right here on the House floor alongside my colleagues in the New York and New Jersey delegations, led by Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. KING and Chairman NADLER, calling for the permanent authorization of the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund, which, through the tireless advocacy efforts of their fellow first responders and survivors will provide our sick and dying 9/11 first responders and their families with the support they need and deserve.

Just as we stood together then—not as Democrats or Republicans, but as

Americans—after those attacks 18 years ago, we must continue to do so today and come together as a country for our children, for our first responders, for our brave men and women in Active Duty, and for our veterans.

I think our country has had enough of the fighting. I think people want us to come together as one. They want us to work together, govern together, and solve problems together under the flag.

Today, we are able to step back, to think and reflect and pray for all the lives we lost that day and all those we have lost since. We honor their legacies by coming together as a nation here in the greatest country in the world and continuing to work to build a more perfect Union.

As we remember those we lost and our veterans and our active service-members and all of our first responders who continue to protect us, may God bless all those we lost that day as well as their families, those we have lost since, and may God bless those who bravely protect us here at home and abroad every day. And may God continue to bless the United States of America.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO), an outstanding new Member of Congress, a great addition to the New York delegation.

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of nearly 3,000 Americans who were killed in the September 11 terrorist attacks on our homeland.

Eighteen years ago today, vile acts of terror were committed in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. In the moments following these tragedies, as thousands of people streamed out of the towers for safety, thousands of first responders ran into harm's way to save lives. These first responders came from all across the State of New York, including my district, the 19th Congressional District.

Today is a solemn day of quiet remembrance. We bow our heads as a nation in a moment of silence, as we cannot carry the weight of these memories of loved ones alone. The pain is too hard for one family to bear, for one city to bear alone, for one State to bear alone.

□ 1815

Today I join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and from every corner of the country to never forget—to never forget the lives we lost, to never forget the sacrifices made of our men and women in uniform, and know that we will stand with you and your families in the years ahead.

May we also never forget the national unity we all felt in the days, weeks, and months following 9/11 where all that mattered was putting country first. God bless America.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NORMA TORRES), a great leader here in Congress.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives MALONEY and NADLER for organizing this Special Order to mark a day that is engraved in the memory of every American, September 11, 2001.

Eighteen years later we honor the lives of the fallen, the firefighters and the law enforcement officers who ran towards danger when everyone else was running away from it. And we recognize the 911 dispatchers who were working around the clock behind the scenes to organize emergency response across our Nation.

I was working at the LAPD 911 center that morning. It was all hands on deck, and I didn't know when I would be able to go home. My first assignment that day was to assemble two mobile field force units and send them out to protect places of worship, water treatment plants, cell phone towers, and anything that could be considered a target.

I had no idea what would come next. None of us did. But like every first responder working that day, 911 dispatchers had to cast their own fears aside. They had jobs to do. They had to protect and secure their communities, just like firefighters and police officers. And they had to be the calm reassuring voice on the other side of the line for every person who dialed 911, for every resident who was fearing the worst, for every child who was calling to ask should I go to school or stay home. We received calls from all over the world at our 911 center that day.

So as we pause today to remember that tragic, dark day, let us not forget the unsung heroes, the 911 dispatchers who are always heard and never seen.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Congressional Progressive Caucus for allowing us to use their time on the floor with this Special Order remembering our losses, our strength, remembering 9/11.

9/11 was a transformational event. I never meet anyone from another country or any State in America that they do not tell me about their feelings about 9/11. I remember when I drove home that day and my daughter was home sick, and she said—and it still is one of the best descriptions of what happened—she said, "I feel like Alice in Wonderland. I have gone through the looking glass and nothing will ever be the same again." And it is true about our country.

We reordered our priorities and made Homeland Security our number one priority. We wrote many bills to make this country safer and stronger, and we worked together that day and every day. We remember the lives that were taken from us and in the years that have followed the lives that have been lost because of sickness, and we are reminded of the strength and resiliency of our great Nation and what we can achieve when we band together.

I want to thank all of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for joining me in this Special Order and for all of

their help and support and ideas, leadership, and guidance to help rebuild this Nation and make it stronger after 9/11.

We will never forget.

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

#### REMEMBERING 9/11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MALONEY for telling the story. You know, it is not just New Yorkers, I can't imagine there is an American who doesn't remember exactly where they were in that horrific moment. And it's a moment yet where those of us in the West and all over the country ached to see what happened to your community.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. I yield to the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman and all of my colleagues for all of the support and the effort to rebuild and make this country stronger. We literally rewrote the whole intelligence system and defense system of the Nation and took really massive steps to restructure our government and our country to be able to respond and protect our citizens. It was a unified, determined effort.

I thank all of my colleagues for all of their help for New York and for all of their help for the Pentagon and Shanksville, and, mostly, for being part of an effort to rebuild and make this country stronger to be able to prevent future attacks.

I thank Members so much for their kind words. My constituents in my city deeply appreciate it.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MALONEY. We always have to be careful when we are friends not to go around calling each other by our first names.

But I was not here at the time of 9/11, I did not come for another decade. And yet today, even with the young people we have in our office that were just children, I mean young children, and you can still feel that sort of somber tone. It is a powerful example and something that is devastating. And we can come together. I desperately wish there were more opportunities where we remember, not the horror, but the fact that there was unity. And how do we deal in a world right now where so much of our politics is toxic and in not allowing that broken sort of political system to ever sort of be more powerful than those moments where we must come together and both heal, deal with the heartbreak and then also make sure it never ever happens again.

So my reason for being on the floor this evening is I wanted to spend a mo-

ment and just touch on 9/11 and how that just affects so many of us. I am told now in Arizona we have 30 or 40 of those first responders or others who were affected who are receiving their healthcare in our community. I know of only one or two Arizonans, I believe, who lost their lives, so we always sort of pull back to our communities and personalize it.

#### THE MATH DOESN'T WORK

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, just before we got back there was a jobs report, and I know that it is going to be a little geeky, but I wanted to go walk through some of those underlying numbers that lay in there. And it's actually good news, the fact that there are really terrific things happening in our economy.

But I still want to put it in context: I have been coming to this microphone for quite a while now to say, What is the biggest issue we as a society have?

If you think of my little girl that is going to turn 4 next month, what is the biggest impairment to her economic future? And we are going to walk through some of the math, but we are going to also walk through some of the solutions, because it turns out it is demographics.

We always put up this slide to basically sort of point out that the days of yesteryear, where Members would get behind these microphones and say, Well, if we just raise the tax on this population, or if we just do this entitlement reform over here, or we just do premium support over here that the fact of the matter is that 30 years from now, if you remove Social Security and Medicare from the budget, this country is 20-some-trillion dollars cash positive. If you pull Social Security and Medicare back into the math, we are \$100 trillion upside down. Mathematically, we just can't get there.

And so, if we actually care about keeping our promises to those, you know, the 10,300 Americans that turn 65 every single day and start to move into their benefits, we really need to get serious, because we are already in a time—we don't tell the public this because it is hard. We are not honest, I believe, with ourselves, but there is already things Congress would desperately like to be doing, our constituents would desperately like us to do that we are not doing because of the squeeze-out factor that is already happening because of our demographics.

There is this thing called baby boomers. I am one of them. And the math to keep our promises basically takes away the resources that would be doing other things. And they are promises, we have to keep them.

So how do you create the economic vitality, the labor force and all those other things? And we are going to spend a little bit of time on labor force today.

So just some points of reference. Every 5 years just the growth of Social Security and Medicare healthcare entitlements, just the growth portion

equals the entire Defense Department. So if you came into the office and said, "DAVID, tomorrow my solution for being able to keep our promises in Medicare is let's just get rid of the Pentagon," you only covered the growth portion of the spending for Social Security and Medicare healthcare entitlements for 5 years. So then every 10 years, two full Pentagons is just the growth. Ninety-one percent of the spending increases that are basically slated for the next 10 years are solely the growth in Social Security and Medicare.

Understand, it is math. It is not Republican or Democrat. And we have lunacy around here. We have done this on the floor before, where we walk through some of the solutions that are thrown out that are completely make-believe. Well, if we just raised taxes on the rich and do this, if we just raised this number, and you understand, the math doesn't work. You are going to have to do something that is really hard for a broken political system. And we are going to have to do something that is big, complex, and actually holistic.

So one of the reasons we put this board up almost every time we are behind this microphone is trying to say, We actually sort of have come up with about five pillars, everything from, you know, one pillar being tax policy, trade policy, regulatory policy to maximize economic velocity, incentives to be in the labor force to maximize that, because labor force participation is crucial.

Let's explain. After tax reform, the modelers kept coming back and saying, We believe the headwinds for the economic growth are going to be what they call capital stock, savings. Will the country have cash in its banks and those things?

Well, we have already blown the wheels off or the charts off or however you want to say it in everything from repatriated cash coming back into the country which has been substantially greater than we have ever expected. Foreign investments. But also, Americans have been saving substantially more of the tax reform savings to them than we actually modelled.

But it was labor force. And we are going to come back to that because there is actually some really interesting, good news, but we have got to get our heads around it, but the two headwinds were labor force and capital stock.

□ 1830

We have proven capital stock is working in our favor, and all of a sudden, we got a jobs report that looks like the labor force. This violates all the smart people and the demographers who never thought that, at this point in our demographic cycle, we would be hitting these numbers.

Another thing we talk about is, how do we have population stability? Immigration, family formation. Our birth

rates, now we are at functionally negative population growth if we look at domestic birth rates. That is a real problem. If we are going to redesign immigration, can we move to a talent-based immigration system so it maximizes economic velocity?

Once again, you see a theme here. We must grow like crazy.

Other things: Can we put incentives into our earned entitlement programs? When you earn your Social Security, you earn your Medicare, could we build some incentives in there saying, if you are healthy and feel of sharp mind, or if you want to be an entrepreneur, what can we do as incentives to stay in the labor force, to continue that, because we need you?

We have done some time on the floor where we have walked through things that are happening in countries like Japan, where they are desperately trying to get populations to stay or come back into the labor force just for economic survival.

The one we have had the most fun with behind this microphone—and the next slide will make some sense, and then we will go on to the labor force issues—is that I believe we are in a time when technology may be one of the things that saves us. We have done time on this floor where we have walked through amazing technology that is about to do stunningly great things for the environment.

We now have a couple of big experimental power plants that are working outside of Houston where they are burning coal and natural gas with no smokestack. They are collecting every bit of the CO<sub>2</sub>.

We have proven that technology works. Now we have had a breakthrough on being able to carbon mine the air. We have learned how to do a couple things. There is a type of genetic engineering in certain food stocks so your cow doesn't produce as much methane. Remember, twice as much comes out of the mouth as—a bit of trivia.

It turns out, instead of just regulating and controlling and crushing the very economic growth we must have to be able to keep our social entitlement promises, let's embrace technology.

There is technology that is about to be a disruption in healthcare costs. Our problem is that we have to legalize it.

Are you prepared to allow technology to write you a prescription if we can demonstrate that the algorithms and the sensors and those things are incredibly accurate? Are we prepared to work out some financing mechanisms for these new biological drugs that are about to cure diseases that are crushing to both individuals and families but also to the economics of healthcare?

Remember, 5 percent of our brothers and sisters who have chronic conditions are the majority of our healthcare expenditures.

Where is the excitement and optimism that there are a number of these horrible, horrible afflictions that are about to be cured?

I have been up here and brought the charts and those things about diseases like hemophilia. The fact is that we believe we are heading to a single-shot cure. The 8,600—I believe that is the accurate number—of our brothers and sisters who suffer hemophilia, which is a horribly expensive disease, can be cured, but the drug is also really expensive. For instance, are we prepared to think through how we finance cures, a drug that stabilizes ALS but is going to be really expensive?

What happens when I can use technology on one end to keep us healthy and technology on the other end to cure?

This has to be a radically different way to think about how we are going to crush the price of healthcare than the insanity, the mathematical insanity, that seems to be part of our public discourse right now of, "Well, let's just nationalize healthcare," because that removes no costs. If you lay it out and look at the underlying math, it doesn't save anything. It is just, once again, playing the game of shifting.

Shifting things, like the debate we have had for the last 10 years between Republicans and Democrats on who gets subsidized, who has to pay, who should pay, and who gets subsidized, it is absurdity.

We now need to do those things that reduce the price or cure our brothers and sisters who have these afflictions.

As we are walking through the math, and we went back and double-vetted this a couple of hours ago, and we talked about this before, if you look at the next 30 years and remove Social Security and Medicare, our country is \$23.1 trillion cash positive. If you take Social Security, Medicare, and their associated interest costs on the borrowing, we are over \$100 trillion negative.

If you look carefully, it is not Social Security. Social Security is a big deal, but two-thirds-plus of it is Medicare.

We need to have a fixation on what we do as a society to crack the cost of healthcare. That is why we are working on a piece of legislation in our office to allow technology to be truly—think about a Blockbuster video moment.

How many of us went to Blockbuster video last weekend? I know it is a silly example, but it is a good one because didn't it feel like, overnight, we used to go get those little silver disks, and now we go home and hit a button?

We, as a society, engage in technology disruption all the time.

The problem with healthcare, similar to what we have in education, is that we have so much government intrusion in it, so much government regulation, so much trying to keep people safe. The ability to have technology innovation that crashes the price—we have all seen some of the new wearables and some of the things you can blow into that look like they are going to diagnose everything from several types of cancer to being able to tell if you have

the flu. The algorithms associated with that, if we can demonstrate they are highly accurate, what should they be allowed to do?

That disruption is coming, but what do we do about this? We know what is driving the debt and what is going to drive us off the rails.

Could I beg of us, as policymakers, to fixate on the revolution that changes this cost curve? Instead, we will do absolutely ridiculous—my father used to refer to it as the shiny object theory. It is, you could have something that is incredibly important in your life, but if I can come up with a shiny object over here and wave it around and, in this case, get the press and others and maybe talk radio and maybe the cable news, we will talk about the shiny object. We will go run over and worry about that and deal with that, even though this over here is the thing that is so critical to the survival of our society.

Let's talk about where we are having some success right now.

It was only a couple years ago—I remember it was the Joint Economic Committee—we were sitting down with some demographers and researchers. We were talking about the aging of America and how labor force participation was going to crash. Because of that, we were going to see a real headwind in our ability to grow as a society, as an economy.

Without growth, we are not going to have the revenues. We are not going to have all those pillars that we talked about in the beginning moving forward.

Last Friday, we got the unemployment numbers. Underneath it, there is that thing called the U6 data where you start to dive into it and understand what is really going on.

As we get ready to walk through these really positive things, I need everybody to work with me on a concept. How do we have a society—and let me grab my little notes here—that, all of a sudden, we have 163.4 million Americans working? We are now back above 63 percent labor force participation. We are back up to, like, 63.2, which those very researchers in that meeting a couple of years ago said by now we would be maybe as low as in the high 50s, that the available labor was going to crash.

You start to understand that there is a miracle happening in our society because, to quote some of the folks recently, workers came out of the woodwork this last month and have been entering the labor force.

The best way I can describe this is, remember a few years ago when we used to come behind these microphones and talk about the real unemployment data: Hey, I know they are saying we are only at 6 percent unemployment, but if you add in all those people who are not looking for work, discouraged workers, if I can use a pop-culture term from the 1980s, worn-out workers, the unemployment rate was 14, 16, 18 percent of the society.

We have data that, last month, when they do the real unemployment calculation, it is the lowest it has been in modern times. We are back at 7 percent and ticking lower. The official unemployment rate stayed at 3.7.

Work with me here. The official unemployment rate doesn't change, but we know we had a few hundred thousand new entries into the labor force. A big chunk of that was not being calculated in unemployment numbers because they weren't even looking. Something happened in society where, all of a sudden, folks who were underemployed, who had not been looking, all of a sudden came back.

This is really, really important. I know it is geeky, but the math is absolutely critical.

The other thing that was happening was, if you dug into that unemployment report on Friday, if you take the last 3 months, all of a sudden, wages and productivity have started to spike. If you analyze the last 3 months, all of a sudden, wages are moving at about a 4.2 percent increase in a time with very low inflation.

We all remember our econ classes. What are the two things that make an employer pay you more money? It was really simple. It was productivity and inflation.

What happens if we are in a world where there is very little inflation and, all of a sudden, we are paying people more? It turns out maybe we have to add a little labor force squeeze, a society with more jobs than available workers. All of a sudden, we get the spike of productivity we see in the last 3 months. These are good things.

We have talked behind these microphones for years now about how working men and women aren't getting ahead, that the actual real wages have stayed flat for a couple of decades, except for substantially this last year. We really should figure out what are we doing right and continue to do more of it.

Look, it is math. Is it Republican math or Democratic math? It is math, but something is working in our society where they are coming back into the labor force.

Look, why isn't there joy in this place? Has our partisanship become so dark that something that would be a conversation of joy, a 3.3 percent unemployment rate for adult women—this is close to the 1953 rate, and in 1953, it was a dramatically smaller population that was looking.

How about a 5.5 percent African American unemployment rate, a record low? Where's the joy? A 4.2 percent Hispanic American unemployment rate has now tied the all-time record low. A 3.3 percent unemployment rate for adult women, near the lowest rate since 1953. A 2.8 percent Asian American unemployment rate, almost touching up against the record low.

If you want to take prime age, which there is a whole reason we calculate that for productivity numbers, a 76.3

percent labor force participation, the highest rate since February 2002, and an 80 percent prime age, 25 to 54, employment rate for the first time since 2008.

There are other numbers in here.

□ 1845

You would actually think for a moment there would be some level of joy of something is working in our society, where the very people we walk around here claiming that we are fighting for and that we care about is working. We just need to figure out what is working and do more of it.

U.S. household income finally matches the 1999 peak, while the poverty rate is at its lowest since 2001.

How many of you actually saw that discussed over this weekend and over the last couple of days?

It is working. For the first time, most new working age hires in the U.S. are people of color. It is working.

When I get up behind this mike and I keep trying to say we have these five pillars that we need all of these cylinders to be clicking to be able to grow the economy so we can generate the revenues, so we actually have a fighting chance to keep our promises, that labor force participation one is working right now.

Doesn't this body understand how powerful this is?

They will be out tomorrow, and it is always dangerous to guess, but last month you saw the reality of what we call receipts, tax receipts. Tax receipts so far this year are functionally 3.1 percent higher. They have grown. They are the highest in U.S. history. And if you actually use even what they call inflation adjusted dollars, it is the second highest in history.

So the misinformation campaign saying, well, tax reform didn't—no, tax reform is working. The revenue receipts are up.

If we could actually get some decent data on understanding social needs, Social Security and disability, we know the numbers have fallen. TANF needs have fallen. Many of these are no longer needing the U.S. Government subsidies, our taxpayer dollars, because they are working again.

Where is the joy? Yet why is the spending functionally up about 6½ percent?

Well, a big portion of that was displaced on what we call discretionary, but a big portion of that growth is demographics. We don't do a particularly honest job of showing in a chart saying, look, this is on autopilot.

Every day, 10,300 Americans turn 65, they move into benefits, and we have set aside not nearly enough resources to cover that. As a matter of fact, the Medicare part A portion of the trust fund is gone in a couple of years.

So as we walk through this—and this chart is almost impossible to read and understand, but the trendline of African American women, of Hispanics, of White workers, of African American

men, of Hispanics and others coming back into the labor force is a miracle. It is a demonstration of our five-pillar proposal of how we grow, how we deal with those healthcare costs that are the driver of the crushing debt that is coming down upon us not tomorrow, but today.

One of the pillars is actually working right now. We have demonstrated that sort of holistic theory that, when you get tax policy right, regulatory policy right—could you imagine, when we finally get ourselves and some of the trade issues all cleaned up, where we can go economically?

But it is a demonstration that, economically, this affects what is happening over here on people's ability to have the honor of work.

Mr. Speaker, I just desperately wish, when we have our debates—I know we are always going to have those moments where we have to do the shiny object because that is great politics, but the demographics and over \$100 trillion of debt being handed to my little girl over the next three decades is a level of cruelty.

And it is not Republican or Democrat, it is math, could we ever get our heads around the fact of doing those things that remove that cruelty and make the next three decades for my little girl, for all of us, one of the most amazing portions of American history.

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

#### UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES) for 30 minutes.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, throughout our district work period, I visited farms, ranches, manufacturing plants, and small businesses where people all said the same thing: It is time to pass the USMCA now. Farmers, ranchers, and workers in Kansas understand how important this monumental trade deal is, and they want it done now.

On November 30, 2018, the United States, Mexico, and Canada signed a monumental free and fair trade agreement for our countries. Since then, Mexico has made significant labor reforms and adopted the USMCA, while Canada is not far behind.

Unfortunately, here at home, the USMCA is stuck in purgatory. Congress failed to bring the USMCA to a vote over the summer, while some of

my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continue to slow walk and delay a vote to ratify the USMCA.

While my colleagues may want to deny, or at least delay, any victory for President Trump, the only people hurt by delaying the USMCA are hard-working American farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and families.

Currently, more than 12 million American jobs depend on trade with Canada and Mexico. As is the case for 45 other States, Canada and Mexico are Kansas' top two trading partners, worth \$4.9 billion every year, while supporting 110,000 jobs in my State alone. This impact underscores just how important the USMCA is for our country.

According to the U.S. International Trade Commission, the USMCA will create 176,000 new jobs and increase U.S. GDP by \$68 billion. Exports to USMCA partners will grow by \$33.3 billion, and imports from the USMCA partners will grow by \$31.5 billion.

Overall, the update to NAFTA will create jobs, boost wages, and open up new markets for American agriculture and manufacturing. It also sets unprecedented standards for areas like intellectual property, small businesses, and the environment.

This is a significant improvement over NAFTA, which was actually beneficial to my district in Kansas, especially for our farmers, ranchers, and aerospace manufacturers. However, the 25-year-old NAFTA agreement was outdated and badly in need of reform and modernization.

Consider that, when NAFTA was first negotiated in 1992, Motorola cell phones were carried around in a bag, and just one in five households had a home computer. Even fewer than that could connect to a dial-up internet in order to access the world wide web, which had just been unveiled in 1991.

Clearly, a lot has changed in the last 25 years, and our laws and trade deals should change as well.

As Representative of the Air Capital of the World and the breadbasket of America, I know that USMCA is critical for manufacturers, farmers, and ranchers throughout Kansas and our country. That is why I am proud to serve today on the whip team, led by Whip STEVE SCALISE, to help get the USMCA finalized in Congress.

Earlier today, our team met with Ambassador Lighthizer to receive an update on negotiations, and I want to take a moment to again thank him and the entire administration for the work they did to draft the USMCA. Now it is time for Congress to do its part to secure this free and fair trade deal that farmers, ranchers, workers, and families in the heartland and throughout the country deserve.

As a fierce advocate for free and fair trade, I believe a trade agreement with Canada and Mexico is crucial for Kansas and our country. However, President Trump is right to insist that trade deals both be fair and free.

Free trade allows us to export our quality agriculture and manufactured goods around the globe, while fair trade enables us to do so at a fair price without intellectual property infringement. The USMCA accomplishes both of these goals.

I have several Members here with me tonight who also want to talk. I want to talk some more about some of the other benefits that are out there from the USMCA, but right now, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), my friend and colleague.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the good gentleman for bringing this issue to light and for holding this Special Order, and, of course, my colleagues who are with me here today.

All of us who are probably older than the age of 25 have watched, probably in every State in the Union, certainly in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, every little town that you drove through in the State that I am privileged to represent, every little town had some small business, or maybe two or three: a shoe factory, a dress factory. One of the little towns south of us had a cigar factory or two.

Over the course of my adult lifetime, those little factories, those small employers in every single town have left. The reason they left is multiple, but one of them is because the trade deals that were signed by previous administrations encouraged them to leave. They encouraged our competitors to take them over, and we closed up shop. We lost those jobs. Our folks in America had to go find work elsewhere and get retraining elsewhere.

It has been 25 years since NAFTA was enacted. Twenty-five years is a long time. Things were different 25 years ago. There wasn't e-commerce. We weren't all thinking about a globalized economy.

Now these antiquated laws that we are living under are holding back our American economy. If we would just pass the USMCA—it is in the hands of the Speaker right now. If we would just pass it, 176,000 new jobs, \$68 billion in growth to our economy.

Instead of being worried about trading with China and being concerned with what China is going to do, we could trade with people we really agree with who are right on the other side of our border: Canada and Mexico. Wouldn't that be wonderful?

We need to modernize our laws, and that starts by allowing the USMCA to go through. That framework should be considered today. We need free and fair trade. We don't have that right now.

We must pass the USMCA to bolster quality, family-sustaining jobs in America, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other States around our country.

The USMCA is a win for the American worker. It is great to help out our neighbors around the globe, but our responsibility first is right here at home in our States, like the State of Penn-

sylvania where I am privileged to come from.

The USMCA is a great start and a strategic win. Today I am calling on House leadership to allow for the consideration of the USMCA without any further delay. Let the chips fall where they may. Put it on the floor, and let's see what happens. I suspect it will pass, which means the will of the people will be done and we can get to work working more with our allies and our friends and doing better for Americans.

Quite honestly, while China is waiting to make a trade deal, one of the reasons they are waiting is because this Congress won't approve one in the USMCA. They are saying: Why should we come negotiate with America when their Congress won't approve what we negotiate?

We need to show them that we will approve it; we do stand with the American people and the American worker. We need a better deal with China, too, and it starts with the USMCA.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for allowing me the time and for bringing this issue to the forefront.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. PERRY said a lot of things that are really valid there and important to us.

I have several other Members who want to talk about how important things are. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BALDERSON), my friend and colleague.

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge this body's consideration of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or the USMCA, which has the support of both of our neighboring nations; the majority of our Nation's Governors, including Ohio's Governor Mike DeWine; more than 600 trade group organizations across the Nation; our current administration; a significant number of my colleagues both in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate; and myself.

The USMCA will support tens of millions of jobs across the United States. In my home State of Ohio, more than 428,000 jobs are supported by trade with Canada and Mexico.

The livelihood of my constituents is directly impacted by the success of trade with our neighboring nations. Last year, nearly \$28 billion worth of goods and services were exported from my home State of Ohio to Canada and Mexico.

□ 1900

These exports consist of iron, steel, motor vehicle parts, and machinery, much of which come from my district in central Ohio.

Ohio is also the 12th largest agricultural exporting State. USMCA will make important improvements to secure greater market access for our farmers and will ensure the fair treatment of Ohio's agriculture products in the marketplace.

With \$28 billion in economic value and 428,000 Ohio jobs on the line, we simply cannot afford for the USMCA to fail. It is time to pass USMCA now.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Representative BALDERSON's efforts and involvement in this.

I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), my colleague.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Kansas for yielding.

I also rise today to speak urging consideration of USMCA.

Mr. Speaker, I have been an elected official for a while, and even when I first began this job in the 1990s, I would get complaints from people as to why we couldn't do something about NAFTA.

After four Presidents, we watched NAFTA be approved and watched jobs leave America. We finally have a President who is willing to do something about it. As mentioned before, this agreement is important for Wisconsin manufacturers and manufacturers all over the country. Wisconsin, of all of the States, has the second highest percent of our workforce involved in manufacturing, and that is why when I get home, I hear about the importance of this agreement so much.

But as important as it is to manufacturing, the major reason why I wish so much this would be brought to the floor is when I go back home, I hear so much from my agriculture sector. This is important for your corn farmer, but it is even more important for your dairy farmer. Dairy is in the worst position it has been, I think, since I was in law school in the 1980s, and I was a law clerk for someone who had a primarily dairy clientele. It was so tough watching what these guys and gals went through in dairy in the 1980s.

Now, due to low prices, we are back to where we again and again watch dairy farmers wondering whether they are going to be able to hang on for another week, another month without going under. And here we have this agreement, which has been sitting here waiting to be voted on, and we are not allowed to come in here and vote on it.

I beg people. I realize that there may be some things you don't like about President Trump, but he has negotiated a very important agreement here, a very important agreement for manufacturers, a very important agreement for the agriculture sector, especially dairy.

Please, do not let this agreement wait any more. Do not drive more people out of business just for partisan reasons. This is such a good agreement. It is so rare that we get a big improvement around here.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's time and participation in this very important topic tonight.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), my friend.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kansas who represents my wife's family.

Hopefully, I won't take a couple of minutes, but there were a couple of things as we were doing some economic numbers before.

The modeling right now says if USMCA passes, it is another half a point on GDP growth. In a \$21 trillion economy, that is real money, but it is also hundreds and hundreds of thousands of jobs.

But there is even another complexity that I am going to ask for folks to think about. Think of the issues we have, particularly with China. So many of us would love to have a healthy relationship with China, but we don't believe they are playing by the WTO rules. They are breaking the rules.

So we are seeing a world right now where lots of manufacturers are thinking about moving parts of their supply chain. Wouldn't it be an amazing thing that we do our job here, we get this trade agreement passed, and those components, those issues, parts of those supply chains are back here in North America? Our ability to say our continent, our trading block, our ability to not only have robust economies for ourselves, but these labor provisions.

And this is the last thing I really wanted to hit on. The gentleman and I are on the whip team for passing this. We have had a number of visits with our brothers and sisters on the left. With a lot of them, I will get this: Well, David, I am concerned about the enforcement of the new labor standards that the Mexican Government has passed.

Remember, their legislature has passed this. Their President has signed it. There are dramatic changes in their labor rules. I will bring them a copy and say: But you don't understand, it is not the 1940s and 1950s anymore. You don't send in a team of union representatives to go inspect one of the 70,000-some facilities and inspect and then write up a report saying we don't think you are—in today's world, we have that thing called the internet.

The law the Mexican Congress passed actually has provisions in there for privacy and secrecy and the ability to use technology that if you believe your labor rights are being abused in a Mexican factory, you can actually document it. You can actually put it on a blog and those things.

So how do we drag our brothers and sisters from the left to actually walk away from the excuse of the labor improvement enforcement, and get them to understand that it is not the 1950s anymore; that now we are going to use technology and the ability to have these new labor standards in Mexico which can be enforced on a very large scale using technology?

This is incredibly important to our economic growth, and our entire regions. Let's get this done.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his comments. The gentleman pointed out so much about how important it is to get that economic growth so that we have got the value in the economy and how much effort that Mexico has made, already changing the laws in their coun-

try to make sure that it is a much more viable process for them, and it is more productive for them as well.

Mr. Speaker, I come from Kansas, and specifically in my district, we have a lot of agriculture and a lot of issues there. And the USMCA is a great improvement for the agriculture area. It sets some unprecedented standards for agriculture, regulation, and biotechnology.

It maintains duty-free access for American farmers in Mexico, and provides new access for U.S. wheat, eggs, dairy, and poultry. In fact, the International Trade Commission estimates an additional \$277 million in increased dairy sales to our North American partners under USMCA. That is a 44 percent increase that will bring a much-needed lift to the U.S. dairy industry.

Another area is manufacturing. USMCA maintains a duty-free access for U.S. manufactured goods and removes some of the existing barriers for remanufactured goods, opening up a lot of new markets for American products.

It encourages U.S. manufacturing by requiring 75 percent of auto content to be produced in North America. The Office of the United States Trade Representative estimates that USMCA will add \$34 billion in automotive investment and create 76,000 new American jobs.

It also incentivizes higher wages, requiring 40 to 50 percent of auto content to be made by workers making at least \$16 an hour, helping to boost wages across many manufacturing sectors.

It requires Mexico to pass some sweeping labor reforms to improve standards there and create an even more even playing field for American labor. Mexico has already followed through and enacted these reforms which are already benefiting U.S. manufacturing.

Canada and Mexico buy more products manufactured in America than our next 10 trading partners. Exports of manufactured goods to Canada and Mexico account for more than 2 million jobs across our country.

As a representative of Wichita, I have seen firsthand how important it is that our manufacturers have access to global markets. Transportation equipment exports account for \$2.7 billion last year, and the growth in manufactured goods, exports from Kansas, grew 8.5 percent from 2010 to 2018.

In addition, Kansas aerospace exports to Canada and Mexico have increased by more than 20 percent over the last decade, helping grow the total value of manufactured goods exported from Kansas to Canada and Mexico to \$3.2 billion in 2018. These numbers underscore the importance of USMCA for American manufacturing.

I wanted to mention that I have got some other representatives here who also have a big impact and a lot of value to add to that. Right now I would like to call on my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Kansas yielding to me.

I stand before you today representing the outstanding people of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District to call upon the Speaker to bring up and my colleagues to pass the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, otherwise known as USMCA.

Back in Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District during the August work month, I heard from our farmers our manufacturers, and energy producers, all of whom would benefit from the passage of the USMCA.

Their message to me was clear: We need to complete this trade deal so we can continue hiring, growing wages, and keep this economy rolling. The benefits of the USMCA to our agriculture community are critical.

Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District is home to over 10,500 farms, 98 percent of which are family farms. Moreover, our district is responsible for 18 percent of Pennsylvania's agricultural sales.

During August, I visited Brown Hill Farms in Tunkhannock. I met with dairy producers at an ag-dairy summit with USDA Secretary Sonny Perdue and my colleague, Congressman G.T. THOMPSON.

I also attended Penn State's AG Progress Days, Pennsylvania's largest outdoor agricultural exposition. At each visit, dairy producers said the same thing. The USMCA agreement would greatly benefit them by eliminating Canada's Class 7 milk, allowing American dairy farmers to once again sell milk ingredient products in Canada.

Canada and Mexico have taken steps to finalize this agreement. What is stopping the United States from doing the same? Right now, the agreement is sitting on Speaker PELOSI's desk.

Let's be clear. Failure to bring up the USMCA for a vote is a failure to stand up for American jobs, American workers, and American families.

That is a shame because one thing that Members of Congress share is that we want to do what is best for our districts and for our country. Our constituents sent us here to work on things that will actually help people. USMCA will do that by prioritizing American jobs, American goods, and American workers.

I thank Congressman ESTES for organizing tonight's Special Order on USMCA. Let's work on things that can actually help people. Let's work on things that can have a positive impact. Let's pass the USMCA.

Mr. Speaker, let's get this done.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's time and involvement in this.

I would also now like to call on a friend of mine and colleague from the great State of Indiana.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Kansas for allowing me to have the opportunity to speak on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend my voice in support of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, better known as USMCA, which will expand markets for our farmers and manufacturers, while ensuring cheaper goods for Americans.

In Indiana, our economy thrives because we are one of the larger manufacturing States in the country, and an agricultural center for the Nation. We make the steel that towers above the Nation's largest cities in skyscrapers. We build the cars that drive along the Nation's highways and byways, and we grow the crops that feed the Nation's citizens and livestock.

We have built this economy, in part, through strong international relationships with countries as far away as Japan, and as close as Canada and Mexico. In fact, it is the partnerships with our closest neighbors to the north and south that are the strongest and most vital.

In 2018, Canada was the Hoosier State's most significant international export market, purchasing 34 percent of all of the exports, for a total of \$13 billion in products. The 72 Canadian companies which operate in Indiana employ over 15,600 citizens of our State.

Mexico follows as our second biggest export market, purchasing 13.8 percent of our exports, injecting \$5.5 billion into the Hoosier heartland. There are 2,000 manufacturing firms and 61,000 jobs in Indiana who rely on exports to these countries.

Beyond the strengthening of our export market, USMCA will also increase the percentage of cars that must be built in North America to 75 percent and require that 40 percent of the auto content be built by workers earning \$16 an hour or more.

This is both a boon for manufacturers in the State and the Hoosier workers that are the lifeblood of our economy.

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This legislation also opens up Canadian markets to our U.S. turkey and dairy products and ensures that our agricultural producers have access to Mexico's markets tariff-free.

Right now, due to the international trade conditions like the current delay in this deal, Hoosier manufacturers are seeing their growth stymied. The Hoosier farmers are hurting as corn, soy, and pork markets have taken major hits in the past few years. The longer we wait, the worse it gets.

Nearly every day I hear from constituents who are anxious to get this trade deal passed so that we can keep our economy in high gear. Our farmers and manufacturers in the Fourth District need this deal for both the certainty and the prosperity it will provide.

USMCA will further expand prosperity and ensure that the strong economic growth we have seen in the past 3 years continues.

Mr. Speaker, I will close with this: Allow us to vote.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE), who is my friend and colleague.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Florida, which I have the privilege of representing, relies on trade with Canada and Mexico to survive and thrive. From transportation equipment to machinery to agricultural products, in 2017 alone, Florida exported \$6.7 billion in goods to Canada and Mexico.

We are not alone. Canada was the leading market for United States goods exported, followed closely by Mexico in 2017. These allies account for 34 percent of U.S. exports and 35 percent of U.S. imports. They are our strategic partners and an important part of our successful economy here in the United States.

Continuing the long history of our successful trade relationship is essential to bringing the United States economy into the 21st century. That is why Congress should pass the USMCA. By implementing the USMCA, we would be creating 176,000 additional American jobs and continuing to grow our economy by over \$68 billion.

This agreement will protect American intellectual property, update our digital trade rules, enable data to be transferred cross-border, and expand markets for American agricultural products. USMCA maintains the successful duty-free access for American farmers in Mexico and opens the Canadian market up for the first time to American dairy, wheat, chicken, egg, and turkey products. American dairy producers alone would grow their access to up to 3.59 percent of the Canadian dairy market, and the dairy farmers in my district in the 17th District of Florida can use every little bit of an opportunity to sell their products.

Improving USMCA will ease the uncertainty facing Florida farmers and ranchers, allowing them to make new investments to grow operations.

This deal is a good deal for Florida and America, and it is time that the majority bring this important measure to the floor.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL). Representative ROGER MARSHALL is my fellow Kansan and colleague.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank so much the gentleman, my friend and fellow colleague from Kansas, for leading on this issue and giving me the opportunity to speak about it.

Certainly, times are very tough in agriculture, the toughest I have ever seen, the toughest, certainly, since the 1980s. The passage of USMCA, the NAFTA 2.0, is the single greatest thing

Congress could do for our farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and workers.

The President has delivered, and now it is time for Congress to deliver. Delaying the implementation of this program hurts agriculture across Kansas because the deal would enable Kansas producers to trade more commodities by opening the Canadian market up for American dairy, wheat, chicken, and eggs, some for the very first time.

Additionally, this agreement will grow our business with our very top two customers, Mexico and Canada, meaning thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in increased exports for Kansans.

Finally, the unprecedented standards for agricultural biotechnology will support 21st-century innovations in agriculture and lay the groundwork for future agreements with other countries around the globe.

Some of the brightest thinkers in the world are in America, but these innovators have been robbed of billions of dollars over the previous decades due to intellectual property theft. USMCA can't be delayed any longer, as new protections for intellectual property will drive innovation and create even more jobs by strengthening protection of patents, trademarks, and secrets.

President Trump's USMCA also levels the playing field for workers in my State by expanding guarantees for the enforcement of labor protections across North America. Future economic growth and jobs for Kansas and America are increasingly dependent on expanding U.S. trade and investment opportunities in the global marketplace. President Trump has delivered this incredibly bipartisan deal, and it is long past time for Congress to bring it up for a vote to usher in a new era in American trade.

Mr. Speaker, it is now time for us to bring USMCA to the floor.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank all the Members who have joined us tonight.

As President Trump has often pointed out, many of our trade deals have not always created the best outcomes for American workers and products, but by approving the USMCA, we can take one giant step in overhauling one of the most fundamental trade deals with our closest neighbors. We can also create a great template for success, especially if we turn our focus to improving trade relations with China and other countries.

As we stated tonight, there is no time like the present to get started moving this process forward, making sure that every provision of the deal is enforceable so we can get the USMCA across the finish line. The cost of delay is too great for our farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, small businesses, entrepreneurs, and families.

Again, I thank my colleagues for joining me tonight, and I ask this body to pass the USMCA now.

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

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, if innovation is the lifeblood of our nation's economy, then the Dallas-Fort Worth region might very well be considered our country's heart. World-class research hospitals and several leading pharmaceutical companies call DFW home, where they create life-saving treatments while keeping our local economy strong. Their continued success, however, depends on their access to international marketplaces, especially those in Canada and Mexico. That is why passing the United States Mexico Canada Agreement, or "USMCA," is so important.

One of the biggest concerns that I hear from innovators in my district is the protection of their intellectual property (IP) rights in the international marketplace. President Trump and Trade Ambassador Lighthizer have delivered on this issue by installing robust IP protections into this trade agreement with Canada and Mexico. The USMCA provisions that

strengthen patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets protections mean that innovators can spend less time worrying about protecting their IP rights and more time creating products and Texas jobs.

Not only will this job creation boost the American and Texan economies, but it will also benefit two of our country's strongest trading partners. In 2017, Texas alone exported \$127 billion in products to Canada and Mexico, with 72 percent of the materials imported by Texan manufacturers coming from those same countries. The Texas economy flourishes from its trade relationship with these countries, and in the end, trade with Mexico and Canada supports 948,900 jobs in our state.

Many Americans are already living in the strongest economy of their lifetimes, and the USMCA is critical to ensuring that our country's industries can continue to prosper and sell their goods freely and fairly across the globe. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage and ask that it be brought up for a vote as soon as possible.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2035. An act to require the Transportation Security Administration to develop a strategic plan to expand eligibility for the PreCheck Program to individuals with Transportation Worker Identification Credentials or Hazardous Materials Endorsements; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 12, 2019, at 9 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 205, the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 205 (RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116-29)

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019-2024	2019-2029	
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT														
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects	0	0	-45	-45	5	5	15	15	15	15	10	-80	-10	

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 1941 (RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116-31)

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019- 2024	2019- 2029
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT	0	0	-45	-45	-20	-20	-15	-15	-15	-15	-20	-130	-210
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects	0	0	-45	-45	-20	-20	-15	-15	-15	-15	-20	-130	-210

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.**

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2037. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulations and Energy Efficiency, Office of Management, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Inclusion of Early Stage Technology Demonstration in Authorized Technology Transfer Activities (RIN: 1991-AC14) received August 27, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2038. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Revision to Reference Methods Rule [EPA-R07-OAR-2019-0293; FRL-9998-39-Region 7] received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2039. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — C1-C4 Linear and Branched Chain Alkyl D-Glucitol Dianhydro Alkyl Ethers; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0201; FRL-9997-14] received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2040. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Technical Amendments to Revise Regional Office Address [FRL-9998-08-Region 6] received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2041. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Revision to Emission Data, Emission Fees and Process Information Rule [EPA-R07-OAR-2019-0300; FRL-9998-41-Region 7] received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2042. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Lipochitooligosaccharide (LCO) MOR116; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0244; FRL-9997-94] received August 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2043. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dinotefuran; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0424; FRL-9994-82] received August 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2044. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Nevada; Revisions to Clark County Ozone Maintenance Plan [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0365; FRL-9998-83-Region 9] received August 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2045. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Ohio; Corrections [EPA-R05-OAR-2007-1092; MI-87-1; EPA-R05-OAR-2018-0121; FRL-9998-75-Region 5] received August 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2046. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Arkansas; Revisions to State Implementation Plan Permitting Programs [EPA-R06-OAR-2019-0301; FRL-9997-81-Region 6] received August 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2047. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Arizona; Maricopa County Air Quality Department [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0105; FRL-9998-76-Region 9] received August 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2048. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting a notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Poland, Transmittal No. 19-49, pursuant to section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2049. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on politically motivated boycotts of, divestment from, and sanctions against Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2050. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-113, "Close Relative Caregiver Subsidy Pilot Program Establishment Temporary Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2051. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 23-114, "Medical Marijuana Program Patient Employment Protection Temporary Amendment Act of 2019", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2052. A letter from the Director, Office of the White House Liaison, Department of

Education, transmitting a notification of a discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

2053. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office for Coastal Management, National Ocean Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Coastal Zone Management Act Program Change Procedures [Docket No.: 080416573-8999-03] (RIN: 0648-AW74) received August 19, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2054. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to Civil Penalty Amounts (RIN: 2105-AE80) received August 22, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2055. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0253; Product Identifier 2019-NM-006-AD; Amendment 39-19686; AD 2019-14-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2056. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Learjet, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0046; Product Identifier 2018-CE-040-AD; Amendment 39-19721; AD 2019-17-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2057. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0018; Product Identifier 2018-NM-116-AD; Amendment 39-19681; AD 2019-14-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2058. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0528; Product Identifier 2018-NE-24-AD; Amendment 39-19717; AD 2019-16-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2059. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0577; Product Identifier 2018-NM-119-AD; Amendment 39-19695; AD 2019-15-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2060. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0606; Product Identifier 2019-NM-120-AD; Amendment 39-19706; AD 2019-16-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2061. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0607; Product Identifier 2019-NM-135-AD; Amendment 39-19709; AD 2019-16-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2062. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0257; Product Identifier 2018-NM-175-AD; Amendment 39-19714; AD 2019-16-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2063. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Division Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0365; Product Identifier 2019-NE-12-AD; Amendment 39-19718; AD 2019-16-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2064. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Marion, OH [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0355; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2065. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Threat Disqualification Update [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0656; Amendment Nos.: 3-2, 61-143, 63-42, and 65-59] (RIN: 2120-AL04) received August 29, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2066. A letter from the Chief, Commercial and Trade Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological Material From Algeria [CBP Dec. 19-09] (RIN: 1515-AB48) received August 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110

Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2067. A letter from the Regulatory Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Assessment of Fees [Docket No.: OCC-2018-0039] (RIN: 1557-AE58) received August 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2068. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Failure To Cash a Distribution Check From a Qualified Retirement Plan (Rev. Rul. 2019-19) received August 21, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 3691. A bill to require the TSA to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-201). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 335. A bill to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-202, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Natural Resources discharged from further consideration, H.R. 335 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

### CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 7, September 11, 2019 by Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York on H.R. 1980.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KELLER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. LAMB, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4279. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 445 Main Street in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, as the "Melinda Gene Piccotti Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr.

GALLEGO, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SIRES, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SLOTKIN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 4280. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update eligibility for the supplemental security income program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself and Mr. LAMB):

H.R. 4281. A bill to amend chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to allow a veteran to receive a full year supply of contraceptive pills, transdermal patches, and vaginal rings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 4282. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop a training session and a counseling session in suicide prevention and lethal means tailored to veterans who served in the Armed Forces after September 11, 2001, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PENCE (for himself and Mr. VISLOSKEY):

H.R. 4283. A bill to require Federal agencies with jurisdiction over broadband deployment to enter into an interagency agreement related to certain types of funding for broadband deployment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. COMER, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 4284. A bill to permanently extend the exemption for the aging process of distilled spirits from the production period for purposes of capitalization of interest costs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRINDISI (for himself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 4285. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend and modify certain authorities and requirements relating to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 4286. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit to businesses for certain virtual training expenses related to elementary and secondary school students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COX of California:

H.R. 4287. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to provide greater protection of proprietary information of other registered entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 4288. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish the Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. COLE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. COOK, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 4289. A bill to require Federal law enforcement agencies to report on cases of

missing or murdered Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Energy and Commerce, and Oversight and 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 Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 4290. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate a week as "Battle Buddy Check Week" for the purpose of outreach and education concerning peer wellness checks for veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. McEACHIN (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 4291. A bill to help reduce household energy burdens by expanding access to solar energy for low-income households, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and Education and Labor, 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. MEADOWS:

H.R. 4292. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the authority of district courts to provide injunctive relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4293. A bill to establish the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. SCALISE (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 4294. A bill to empower States to manage the development and production of oil and gas on available Federal land, to distribute revenues from oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf to certain coastal States, to promote alternative energy development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H. Con. Res. 60. Concurrent resolution recognizing September 11, 2019, as a "National Day of Service and Remembrance"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR (for himself, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. MITCHELL):

H. Con. Res. 61. Concurrent resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 11 to September 17 as "Patriot Week"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr.

KILDEE, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. BERGMAN):

H. Res. 552. A resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence of wrongdoing or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

131. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Mississippi, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 596, requesting the Congress of the United States call a convention of the states to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

132. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 247, memorializing the Congress of the United States to facilitate and ensure implementation of the VA Maintaining Internal Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks Act of 2018 by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. KELLER:

H.R. 4279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7—"The Congress shall have the Power to establish Post Offices and Post Roads." Page H65891

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 4280.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 4281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 4282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 4283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution which grants 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 Mr. YARMUTH:

H.R. 4284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. BRINDISI:

H.R. 4285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, authorized by Congress' power to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 4286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COX of California:

H.R. 4287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GALLEGUO:

H.R. 4288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 4289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 4290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. McEACHIN:

H.R. 4291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MEADOWS:

H.R. 4292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 9 states "The Congress shall have Power To . . . constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court . . ." And Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 states "The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof."

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 4294.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 35: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 96: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 144: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 146: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 250: Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 303: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 307: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 366: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 444: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 510: Mr. TIPTON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Ms. LOFGREN.

- H.R. 569: Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 575: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 585: Mr. POCAN and Mr. CICILLINE.  
H.R. 647: Mr. BACON, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. BASS, and Mr. CRIST.  
H.R. 649: Mr. BUDD.  
H.R. 674: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
H.R. 727: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.  
H.R. 728: Mr. MORELLE.  
H.R. 737: Mr. GRIFFITH.  
H.R. 744: Mr. AMODEI and Mr. FLORES.  
H.R. 820: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 822: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 832: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 838: Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. MITCHELL.  
H.R. 912: Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. PETERSON.  
H.R. 940: Mrs. FLETCHER.  
H.R. 961: Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
H.R. 996: Mr. AMODEI.  
H.R. 1002: Mr. PETERS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. MAST.  
H.R. 1008: Mrs. FLETCHER.  
H.R. 1025: Mr. GALLEGRO.  
H.R. 1049: Mr. TIPTON.  
H.R. 1098: Mr. MEUSER.  
H.R. 1139: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. O'HALLERAN.  
H.R. 1163: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 1173: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 1174: Mr. POCAN and Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 1186: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. LEVIN of California.  
H.R. 1221: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 1236: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.  
H.R. 1272: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 1309: Mr. McNERNEY and Ms. FRANKEL.  
H.R. 1337: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.  
H.R. 1342: Mr. FORTENBERRY.  
H.R. 1354: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 1400: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 1497: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 1498: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 1516: Ms. TLAIB.  
H.R. 1527: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 1534: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. MOULTON, and Ms. PRESSLEY.  
H.R. 1554: Mr. SCHRADER.  
H.R. 1607: Mr. GAETZ.  
H.R. 1661: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 1670: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 1671: Mr. DESAULNIER.  
H.R. 1682: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 1695: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.  
H.R. 1707: Ms. DEAN.  
H.R. 1709: Mr. ALLRED.  
H.R. 1737: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 1749: Ms. PLASKETT and Mr. KING of Iowa.  
H.R. 1761: Mr. PALMER.  
H.R. 1766: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1767: Ms. SHERILL.  
H.R. 1773: Mr. WALBERG.  
H.R. 1776: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 1799: Mr. LIPINSKI.  
H.R. 1814: Mr. KING of New York, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 1865: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. TIPTON.  
H.R. 1869: Mr. WELCH and Mr. WILLIAMS.  
H.R. 1873: Mr. BOST and Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 1901: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 1933: Mr. WATKINS.  
H.R. 1934: Mr. VEASEY.  
H.R. 1940: Mr. GOODEN.  
H.R. 1956: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
H.R. 1975: Mr. LOUDERMILK.  
H.R. 1978: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 1980: Mr. KELLER, Mr. FLORES, Mr. OLSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. GUTHRIE.  
H.R. 1987: Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 2014: Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. GOODEN.  
H.R. 2054: Mr. DEUTCH.  
H.R. 2062: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 2096: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2117: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 2134: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. MOORE.  
H.R. 2135: Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 2153: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 2161: Mr. SPANO.  
H.R. 2168: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. WRIGHT.  
H.R. 2178: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2184: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 2218: Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 2271: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 2279: Mr. STEWART, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.  
H.R. 2315: Ms. PRESSLEY.  
H.R. 2319: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BARR, Mr. FLORES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. STIVERS, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 2328: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. COOPER, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. STAUBER.  
H.R. 2339: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 2382: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.  
H.R. 2408: Mr. EMMER, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 2415: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.  
H.R. 2420: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. FRANKEL, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 2426: Mrs. MURPHY and Mr. ESPAILLAT.  
H.R. 2428: Mr. TIPTON.  
H.R. 2435: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 2471: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 2474: Mr. COX of California.  
H.R. 2477: Mr. TIPTON.  
H.R. 2482: Ms. BASS.  
H.R. 2486: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COOPER, and Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 2501: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
H.R. 2504: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 2577: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2594: Mr. WELCH and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.  
H.R. 2597: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.  
H.R. 2616: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 2645: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 2680: Mr. CALVERT.  
H.R. 2681: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 2708: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 2711: Mr. SIRES, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.  
H.R. 2739: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 2742: Mr. PALMER.  
H.R. 2746: Mr. ABRAHAM.  
H.R. 2747: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 2752: Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 2795: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 2800: Mrs. DINGELL.  
H.R. 2808: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 2813: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.  
H.R. 2815: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. TIPTON.  
H.R. 2816: Mr. ZELDIN and Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 2846: Mrs. MURPHY.  
H.R. 2854: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 2895: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 2901: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2905: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2947: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
H.R. 2951: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 2985: Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BIGGS, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
H.R. 2991: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 2993: Mr. HUIZENGA and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
H.R. 3036: Mr. COX of California, Ms. MENG, and Mr. ZELDIN.  
H.R. 3048: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. COOK, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 3077: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H.R. 3114: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. YARMUTH.  
H.R. 3116: Mr. DEUTCH.  
H.R. 3125: Mr. WATKINS.  
H.R. 3138: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 3145: Mr. KING of Iowa.  
H.R. 3172: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 3192: Ms. HILL of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 3197: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. MEEKS.  
H.R. 3219: Mrs. MURPHY and Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 3220: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 3260: Mr. ROSE of New York.  
H.R. 3289: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 3303: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 3312: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.  
H.R. 3332: Mr. MAST and Ms. STEVENS.  
H.R. 3350: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 3356: Mr. RIGGLEMAN and Mr. LAMB.  
H.R. 3362: Mr. ALLRED.  
H.R. 3381: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 3396: Ms. PORTER, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. ROSE of New York.  
H.R. 3402: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 3403: Mr. CLINE.  
H.R. 3415: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. SPANBERGER.  
H.R. 3451: Mr. VEASEY.  
H.R. 3463: Mr. HUFFMAN.  
H.R. 3473: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 3495: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. COLE, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. MAST, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.  
H.R. 3497: Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MCADAMS, and Mr. UPTON.  
H.R. 3502: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BARR, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. GOODEN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Ms. MENG.  
H.R. 3529: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 3545: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
H.R. 3555: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 3559: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
H.R. 3593: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. FOSTER.  
H.R. 3598: Mr. CISNEROS.  
H.R. 3645: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 3647: Mr. GARAMENDI.  
H.R. 3657: Mr. WALDEN and Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 3665: Mr. AMODEI.  
H.R. 3666: Mr. BACON and Mr. BUDD.  
H.R. 3668: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.  
H.R. 3712: Mr. RASKIN.  
H.R. 3735: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 3742: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Ms. STEVENS.  
H.R. 3744: Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 3762: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, Mr. PETERSON, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.  
H.R. 3798: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 3808: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.  
H.R. 3820: Ms. WILD and Mr. KINZINGER.  
H.R. 3828: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.  
H.R. 3870: Mr. DELGADO.  
H.R. 3882: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.  
H.R. 3884: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 3942: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. SEN-SENRENNER.

- H.R. 3954: Mr. RATCLIFFE.  
 H.R. 3962: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.  
 H.R. 3973: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
 H.R. 3981: Ms. PORTER.  
 H.R. 4019: Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
 H.R. 4032: Mr. STELL.  
 H.R. 4056: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 4061: Mr. BALDERSON.  
 H.R. 4077: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL and Mr. PASCRELL.  
 H.R. 4086: Mr. WELCH and Mr. TIPTON.  
 H.R. 4096: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.  
 H.R. 4116: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H.R. 4150: Mr. CALVERT.  
 H.R. 4155: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. VEASEY.  
 H.R. 4187: Mr. TIPTON.  
 H.R. 4194: Mrs. AXNE.  
 H.R. 4206: Mr. TRONE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
 H.R. 4207: Mr. TIPTON.  
 H.R. 4211: Mr. TED LIEU of California.  
 H.R. 4219: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
- H.R. 4237: Mr. KATKO and Miss RICE of New York.  
 H.R. 4248: Mr. VAN DREW.  
 H.R. 4249: Mr. POCAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 4255: Mr. DEUTCH.  
 H.R. 4263: Mr. VAN DREW.  
 H.R. 4270: Mr. SIRES, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mrs. LOWEY.  
 H.R. 4272: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. ESPALLAT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.  
 H.R. 4277: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
 H.J. Res. 38: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
 H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. PERRY.  
 H. Con. Res. 27: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
 H. Con. Res. 29: Mr. KENNEDY.  
 H. Con. Res. 52: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
- H. Res. 49: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.  
 H. Res. 107: Mr. MAST.  
 H. Res. 160: Mr. BAIRD.  
 H. Res. 189: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MAST, and Mr. GALLAGHER.  
 H. Res. 326: Mr. CASE, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. GABBARD.  
 H. Res. 387: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. ALLRED.  
 H. Res. 439: Mr. SPANO.  
 H. Res. 475: Mr. CHABOT.  
 H. Res. 513: Mr. SUOZZI and Mr. PAPPAS.  
 H. Res. 517: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MAST, Ms. ESHOO, and Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.  
 H. Res. 543: Ms. CLARKE of New York.



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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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No. 145

## Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, You are our defender and hope. On this 18th anniversary of September 11, we thank You that You never give us burdens too great to bear. Continue to remind us that eternal vigilance is the price for freedom. Comfort the families of those who died on 9/11, surrounding them with Your mercy and grace.

Lord, incline Your ears to our intercession. Teach us how to embrace the things that lead to peace, as You instruct us on how to fulfill Your purposes on Earth. Today, use our lawmakers as instruments of reconciliation.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11<sup>TH</sup>

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, the Chaplain opened our Senate in prayer reminding everybody of what happened 18 years ago today: a disastrous attack on the United States. So referring to that same 18 years, I say

our Nation changed forever following an act of cowardice from the enemies of freedom. The events of September 11 have left an indelible mark on American and world history and certainly on the lives of the victims' families. We pray now, as we did then, that God may heal the wounds of those injured and the wounds left by those lost that day, that they may find peace on this solemn day.

Let us recall the sacrifices made that day to preserve our way of life and honor each day the pledge "Never forget."

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### E-CIGARETTES

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, this week there was a significant development when it came to public health and our children in America. By way of preface to what I am about to say, I want to make clear that I have, during the course of my service in the House and the Senate, focused a great deal of my efforts on tobacco, the addiction that people have to tobacco cigarettes, and the deadly consequences of that addiction. My family has been touched by it, as most have in America. I lost my father when I was in high school. He smoked two packs a day and was a lung cancer victim. We buried him at the age of 53. I remember it to this day.

I am not alone. Literally, thousands of Americans—millions, perhaps—have a similar story to tell. So from the beginning of my service in the House of Representatives, I started looking for ways to deal with this scourge of to-

bacco cigarette addiction. Many years ago—over 25 years ago—I introduced a measure that banned smoking on airplanes, and to my great surprise it managed to pass the House of Representatives. Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey was on the Appropriations subcommittee with the responsibility. He took it on in the Senate, passed it, and we made it the law of the land, banning smoking in airplanes.

I didn't realize—and I am sure Senator Lautenberg didn't—that we had triggered a tipping point or reaction that led to banning smoking in so many other venues. Ultimately, we have now reached a point where no one would consider walking into my office and lighting up a cigarette or even asking for permission to light a cigarette. It is just unthinkable. But 25 years ago it was common. So things have changed.

But what has happened is that Big Tobacco, having lost its marketplace position and lost its profitability, has moved to a new product—e-cigarettes and vaping. This company, JUUL, which is the largest provider of e-cigarette devices in the United States, has a huge stock ownership in tobacco companies. This is their new venue, their new approach. But much as with tobacco cigarettes, the vaping industry is counting on addicting children so that they can build their ranks, addicting teenagers. Tobacco cigarettes did the same with Joe Camel and the Marlboro cowboy, and now we see the same thing occurring when it comes to e-cigarettes and vaping.

The previous Food and Drug Administration Commissioner, Dr. Gottlieb, characterized it properly when he called it an epidemic. We now have 3 percent of American adults who are using vaping devices, 20 percent of America's teenagers and children using vaping devices. It is a new school year, and many of these students are heading off to middle schools and high schools

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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with new backpacks and maybe new laptops and new lockers and new teachers and new classrooms and new friends and a new addiction—the addiction of vaping.

Vaping targets kids. They are introducing flavors that can be mixed with this vaping experience that appeal directly to children and teenagers in this country. How in the world can you imagine that someone who is a 50-year-old chain smoker trying to quit is going to choose a flavor pod called “Unicorn Milk” or “Bubble Gum” or “Gummy Bears”? They are all out there. They are designed to lure children, and, sadly, they are effective.

For months now I have been begging this administration and the Food and Drug Administration to do something about this epidemic, and until this week they did little or nothing. But this week was a breakthrough. The Food and Drug Administration announced early this week that they were going to stop JUUL from advertising that their vaping products were a safe alternative to tobacco cigarettes.

The reason is obvious. We have hundreds and hundreds of vaping victims now showing up in hospitals. As of last night, the sixth victim in America died from a vaping experience. Why? Because they are ingesting into their lungs, in these huge clouds of vapor and smoke, chemicals that are killing them, chemicals that are stopping their lungs from functioning. They don't realize it at the time; it is just another wild experience. They are told, by the way, by JUUL and others that it is safer than tobacco cigarettes. It is not safe. It is deadly, and it is an epidemic in this country.

This week the American Medical Association stepped up its role, and I want to commend them. Dr. Patrice Harris, the President of the American Medical Association, released the following this week:

In light of increasing reports of e-cigarette-associated lung illnesses across the country, the [American Medical Association] urges the public to avoid the use of e-cigarette products until health officials further investigate and understand the cause of these illnesses.

She goes on to say:

The e-cigarette-related lung illnesses currently sweeping across the country reaffirm our belief that the use of e-cigarettes and vaping is an urgent public health epidemic that must be addressed. We must not stand by while e-cigarettes continue to go unregulated. We urge the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to speed up the regulation of e-cigarettes and remove all unregulated products from the market. We also call on the FDA to immediately ban flavors, as well as marketing practices, that enhance the appeal of e-cigarette products to youth.

The Food and Drug Administration Commissioner has the authority today—before the sun sets on this 9/11 anniversary—to ban these flavor pods that are attracting children and adding to this epidemic in our high schools and middle schools across the United States. This Food and Drug Adminis-

tration Administrator, Dr. Ned Sharpless, has the authority to take off the market scores, if not hundreds, of vaping devices that have been introduced to the public after the official date of deeming last year. He can do it today. It would have a dramatic effect starting tomorrow. He could start enforcing it with the retailers across America if he cared and if he were serious.

Now we have an opportunity to test him and to test this administration. Will they go the next step in warning America's schools, teachers, families, and children about this epidemic and the deadly consequences of ignoring it? Will they take these products off the market this week?

That is my challenge to them and to every American parent who dearly loves their child and cares about their health. I hope they will join me in this effort to urge this administration to take decisive action for children across America.

I yield the floor.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

#### BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, with only a few weeks to go until the end of September, we have no time to waste when it comes to appropriations. We had planned for the Senate to consider bipartisan bills from the Appropriations Committee as soon as next week and make significant headway before a partial interim continuing resolution becomes necessary at the end of the month.

To this end, Democrats and Republicans in both the House and the Senate, plus President Trump, formalized an agreement 1 month ago. It set up funding levels to inform the appropriations process, and everyone on both sides agreed there would be no poison pills, no partisan wrenches thrown into the gears.

Unfortunately, yesterday brought some disturbing signals that Democrats may be rethinking that commitment. New poison pills are apparently being discussed. But everyone knows what we agreed to last month. In fact, back on August 1, I asked consent to print the entire terms sheet that everyone agreed to in the RECORD.

So I maintain hope that Chairman SHELBY and Ranking Member LEAHY can oversee a smooth process and that we can move all 12 appropriations bills in a bipartisan fashion. Both sides have every reason to want a smooth appropriations process to proceed as we had planned. I hope that is exactly what happens in committee this week and on the floor soon thereafter.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN BOLTON

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on another matter, as he departs the

position of National Security Advisor, I want to thank Ambassador John Bolton for his many years of valuable service to our country. Personally, I have always appreciated John's candor and clear advice. He possesses something crucial—the ability to understand the world the way it is. He knows that there are many threats to American interests and that those threats will not recede if we retreat. He understands that American leadership is essential to keeping these threats and enemies at bay and that our partners and allies rarely act without us.

John appreciates the need to stand up to adversaries like Putin's Russia, to approach them from a position of strength, and to hold them accountable for their lies and their misdeeds.

I wish him well wherever his career next takes him.

Of course, the President deserves to choose his own team, and he has assembled a strong one. He and our Nation are well served by leaders such as Secretary Pompeo, Secretary Esper, and Director Haspel.

I hope the President selects a National Security Advisor who will work well with these seasoned national security leaders who have been chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

#### REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on another entirely different matter, for 18 years today's date has held a tragic meaning. September 11 is a day of mourning, a date stained by the terrorist murderers of so many innocent people in New York, Arlington, and Pennsylvania. With each passing day, the reality is still shocking, and the wounds are still painful.

Each year we remember the innocent men, women, and children who lost their lives: workers rushing to meetings, vacationers headed home, emergency personnel whose quick response immortalized them as heroes. Each year we honor the memories of the heroes who sacrificed their lives to bring the perpetrators of this evil to justice and to prevent similar attacks.

Our way of life was changed by 9/11. It changed our approach to security. It awakened us to determined new enemies.

The dangers of radical Islamic terrorists remain real. Al-Qaida, its enablers, and its allies still plot against America from Afghanistan and Pakistan to Yemen, Somalia, Libya, Mali, and beyond. ISIS persists in Iraq and Syria through an underground network of terrorists who have not yet given up the fight. We cannot walk away from these dangers. We must not leave our work undone.

Many nations have a stake in defeating the terrorists. NATO allies have been with the United States since the early hours of this fight. Eighteen years ago, this critical alliance invoked article V for the first time.

Since then, many NATO partners have fought side by side with us in Afghanistan, in Iraq, and in Syria.

We are not—and need not be—the world’s policeman. Winning this long war, like the Cold War, will require sustained efforts and contributions not only from the United States but from our allies and especially from local partners. For example, in Afghanistan the vast majority of the fighting is done by local security forces, but we must always remember the global coalition to defeat the terrorists will not lead itself.

So, today, as we remember the tragedies of the past, we must renew our commitment to leading the fight for a better future. Today, may the memory of the nearly 3,000 victims who lost their lives on this day in 2001 serve as a lasting reminder of what is at stake in the fight against terrorism and steel our resolve to continue the hard, necessary work of defending our homeland. May we always keep foremost in our thoughts all the U.S. servicemembers, intelligence officers, diplomats, and first responders who have given their lives in pursuit of our Nation’s security.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the disposition of the Akard nomination, the majority leader and Democratic leader both have a minute to speak and the Senate then observe a moment of silence in remembrance of the events of September 11, 2001.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

#### REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, 18 years ago today, on a cloudless Tuesday morning, my city, our country, our world changed forever. In the span of a few hours, the Twin Towers fell, the Pentagon was hit, and smoke rose from an empty field in Pennsylvania. More than 3,000 souls were taken from us that day.

I knew some of them: a guy I played basketball with in high school, a businessman who helped me on my way up,

a firefighter I did blood drives with. It was one of the bloodiest days on American soil since the Civil War.

Each year, we pause to remember that awful day. We mourn those we lost, but we also recognize, in the aftermath of September 11, the resiliency of the American people. The resiliency of New Yorkers shone through one of the darkest hours in our country.

Looking back remains difficult even after 18 years. I ride my bike through the city of New York and every fifth or sixth street is named after a firefighter or a police officer who died, as are parts of Brooklyn, Bay Ridge, and places like that. I will never forget. I think of it all the time.

The day after, when President Bush sent Senator Clinton and me to go up to New York in planes, we were the only planes in the sky. We were in an airliner that had us surrounded by F-18s and F-16s. When we landed, we went down to the site. The smell of death and burnt flesh was in the air. This I will never forget, a thousand people lined up—no one knew who had lived and who had died—with little signs: Have you seen my mother, Mary? Have you seen my son, Bill?

That stays with me.

I remember the generosity of New Yorkers. A man who owned a shoe store just north of the Towers gave out free shoes to everybody who was fleeing. Many of them had lost their shoes in the long trek down the stairs.

I remember the valor of the first responders who rushed to the Towers. I remember a firefighter from Staten Island, based in Brooklyn, who went to his firehouse, put his full gear on, and ran through the tunnel with about 60, 70 pounds of gear on. It was his day off, but he knew he was called. He went up the stairs of the World Trade Center and was crushed when the Twin Towers collapsed. So there is a lot.

Another way I think of this every day, as I am sure you have noticed, is that I always wear this flag on my lapel. I called on Americans to wear the flag the day after my having witnessed the site, and I have worn this flag every day since. Every time I look at it, I think of those who were lost, and I think of the valor of New Yorkers and of the American people.

For the first responders, this 9/11 carries additional significance. A few months ago, some of the heroes that day were here in Washington to celebrate the permanent reauthorization of the Victim Compensation Fund. I thank the first responders who came to Washington and helped to secure this funding, especially those who are no longer with us—James Zadroga, Luis Alvarez, my friend Ray Pfeifer. Wherever they are, I hope they are looking down with the knowledge that their brothers and sisters are being taken care of.

God bless those good heroes. May God continue to bless this resilient Nation.

Later this morning, I will return to the floor with the Republican leader and my colleagues as we will respect a moment of silence in memory of September 11.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on a different subject, I return this morning to the topic of appropriations.

We have until the end of this work period to figure out a way to continue government funding, and there is good talk of a short-term continuing resolution so the government doesn’t run out of money on September 30. Yet the larger question is how this Chamber is going to proceed or not proceed with the 12 appropriations bills that fund our government.

Despite many disagreements between the majority and minority in this Chamber, the Senate has been able to produce several bipartisan budget deals even in the Trump era. The reason we have been able to do this is that both parties have been committed to working together throughout each stage of the appropriations process. Bipartisanship—appropriations can only work with it and will not work without it.

Earlier this summer, the Democrats and the Republicans negotiated the broad outlines of a budget deal in good faith. We allocated the 302(a)s and came up with a side agreement. After that, the very first step in the appropriations process is to agree, in a bipartisan way, with the allocations for the 12 subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee. That is what we did in 2018, and I believe it passed the committee unanimously—or maybe with one dissenting vote. It was passed unanimously on a bipartisan basis. The Appropriations Committee passed those 302(b) allocations 31 to 0. That is how we thought it was going to work now, but already we are running into trouble with those allocations this time around.

The Republican majority on the Appropriations Committee has unilaterally proposed putting in an additional \$12 billion for the President’s border wall, taking away \$5 billion of funding for Health and Human Services—desperately needed programs like healthcare and fighting opioid addiction and cancer research—and putting it into the wall. This is without our OK, without our acknowledgment, and without our acceptance. The Republican majority also reprogrammed funding from other sources and backfilled money the President proposes to pilfer for military construction, which has affected, I believe, 30 States.

My Republican colleagues and my friend the Republican leader know very well this will not fly with Senate Democrats. We are not going to vote for a budget that is partisan and is attempting to be jammed down our throats. It puts an additional \$12 billion into the wall? Forget that. So here

we are already—at step No. 1 in the appropriations process—and the spirit of bipartisanship that is necessary for this work might be melting away.

I just warn my Republican colleagues that this is not a way to produce a budget. This is the same path they tried to go down last year. They shut down the government and then had to walk it back. We all know what a partisan process looks like. President Trump caused the longest government shutdown in American history by demanding funding for a border wall and then by shutting down the government when Congress didn't give it to him. Let's not go down that exact path again 9 months later.

There is still time to get the process back on track. The Republican majority should sit down with the Democrats on the committee and, in good faith, come up with the 302(b) allocations and come up with the order by which we bring bills to the floor. Then we can get this done. We don't have to go back to a CR. Certainly, our side wants to avoid a Republican shutdown, and we hope our Republican colleagues will have the good sense not to let President Trump lead them into that cul-de-sac once again. So let's sit down and make this work. That is what we want to do, not unilaterally declare something and say, "Take it or leave it," but work together so both sides have to give.

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, now, on gun safety, in response to the scenes of senseless violence in America throughout the month of August, Leader MCCONNELL promised that the issue of gun safety would be "front and center" when Congress returned. The Democrats are eager to debate this issue, and we believe we have a great place to start—with the bipartisan, House-passed bill on universal background checks.

Leader MCCONNELL has also suggested that President Trump will determine if and what the Senate will vote on, so we need to know what the President might support. Throughout the month of August, frankly, the President was all over the map, saying he wanted strong background check legislation one day and then saying, the next day, we don't need it at all. It makes no sense. The President doesn't seem to know what he wants.

My Republican colleagues met with the President yesterday and ostensibly discussed the issue of gun safety. I asked them: Where is the President on this issue? Will he support universal background checks?

We are eager to move forward with this debate. We want to vote on the H.R. 8 bill—a simple bill of universal background checks. It does not impede on the rights of any legitimate gun owner. It only gets in the way of felons and spousal abusers and those adjudicated mentally ill from getting guns,

and no one thinks they should get them.

The President needs to make his position clear and soon. If he continues to refuse to state his position or if he keeps flipping around, the Senate should proceed to debate this on its own. In any case, you can be sure the Democrats will not let the issue of gun safety fall by the wayside.

I yield the floor.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephen Akard, of Indiana, to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, with the rank of Ambassador.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

#### TORNADO IN SIOUX FALLS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, as I begin this morning, I need to mention the tornado that tore through my hometown of Sioux Falls last night. Thankfully, there appear to have been no fatalities, but there has been a lot of structural damage. I am grateful to all of the emergency responders, the electric crews, and all of those who worked through the night to keep the residents safe. My thoughts are with Sioux Falls today and with all of those who are dealing with the tornado's aftermath.

I had the opportunity this morning to speak with Mayor Paul TenHaken, of Sioux Falls, who, as you would expect, was up throughout the night with his team. I just expressed our support to him, to his team, and to our community as they begin the process of the cleanup and recovery from what was a very damaging storm.

I also talked with my wife and older daughter, who lives in Sioux Falls, both of whom were in their basements last night as, I think, most residents were. I am glad to hear that people took the necessary steps to keep themselves and their families safe.

As I have reported, so far—knock on wood—we are not aware of injuries that have been associated with this. Yet I will continue to monitor the situation, and my staff and I are available to help with whatever will be needed as a result of this storm.

#### REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. President, it is difficult to believe it has been 18 years since the September 11 attacks. That bright September morning is seared in our minds as if it were yesterday—the shock, the horror, the sense of unreality in the days that followed, the grief and loss but also the resolve and the unity of purpose.

As always, where there is great evil, good rises up in response—that of the courageous passengers on Flight 93 who laid down their lives to protect their fellow Americans; Vietnam veteran and Morgan Stanley security chief Rick Rescorla, who successfully evacuated more than 2,000 of his firm's employees from the World Trade Center and died returning to help evacuate others; Jason Thomas and Dave Karnes, two former marines who dropped everything and sped to the Towers and saved the lives of the two Port Authority officers they found who had been trapped in the rubble; National Guard pilots Heather Penney and Marc Sasseville, who scrambled their F-16s—weaponless—to meet the threat that was headed toward DC and who were prepared to sacrifice their lives by ramming their aircraft into Flight 93 before it could hit the Capitol or the White House; and the hundreds of first responders who ran toward the Towers, toward the inferno, and headed up the steps while civilians ran down.

Then there were the countless ordinary Americans who were far away from New York and Washington who flooded blood banks and overwhelmed organizations like the Red Cross with their donations; who stormed Heaven with prayers for the missing and the injured and the suffering; and who proudly flew their flags and reached out to their neighbors.

In the weeks and months and years to come, there was a 9/11 generation of soldiers—those who signed up in the wake of September 11 to fight back against the terrorists and those who were already serving. They deployed around the globe to fight terror and to defend freedom, and thousands of them laid down their lives. Eighteen years on, we remember the horror of that September day, but we are also lifted up by the memory of the heroes who came out of it.

For those of us who serve in Congress, the anniversary of September 11 is also a reminder of the obligation we have to provide for our Nation's defense and to ensure that we are prepared to meet and defeat any threat. In the Senate, I am proud that both parties have worked together over the past couple of years to rebuild our Nation's military after years of its being underfunded and the strains of the War on Terror.

September 11 is also a reminder of our obligation to care for those who stand between us and danger—our soldiers, our veterans, our first responders, and our law enforcement officers. They take on a heavy burden so the

rest of us can live in peace and safety. We owe them a debt we can never repay. This year, Congress overwhelmingly passed legislation to make the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund permanent to ensure that first responders whose health has suffered in the wake of their work at Ground Zero, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania will have the resources they need.

While we are on the subject of veterans, like all of my colleagues, I am saddened that Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON is retiring at the end of this year.

We were members of the same freshman class in 2004. During his time here, he has been a tireless advocate for veterans, and he will be deeply missed. Yet his hard work in the Senate as the head of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs will continue to bear fruit, and we will continue to work to implement the VA reforms he shepherded to ensure our veterans receive the care they have earned.

I was here in Washington, DC, on September 11, and I evacuated the Capitol Complex. One of the things I remember very clearly from that day were the Capitol police officers who directed us out of the buildings. We were running from the danger, and they were not. They were not going anywhere until they were sure every last man and woman had made his way out.

Against that spirit of courage and self-sacrifice, evil will never ultimately triumph. May God bless all of those who stand between us and danger. May He bless the victims of September 11 and their families, and may He continue to bless the United States of America.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOMINATION OF MICHELLE BOWMAN

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the nomination of Governor Michelle Bowman to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security in the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

First, I will speak about Governor Bowman. Michelle Bowman currently serves as a Governor on the Federal Reserve Board and was the first person to fill the Federal Reserve's community banking seat, after her confirmation last year by a bipartisan vote of 64 to 34. Her current term expires on January 30, 2020, and President Trump has renominated her to the same position for a full 14-year term.

Prior to serving as Governor, she was the State bank commissioner of Kansas from January 2017 to November 2018.

She also served as vice president of a Kansas-based community bank, Farmers & Drivers Bank, between 2010 and 2017 and served in a number of government roles.

Confirming Governor Bowman to a new 14-year term will provide the needed stability on the Board.

During her current term as Governor, she has played a crucial role at the Federal Reserve by providing the community banking perspective and highlighting their importance to people, households, and small businesses across this Nation, as well as the U.S. economy broadly. She has also contributed meaningfully toward appropriately tailoring regulations in accordance with S. 2155.

If confirmed, I am confident her experience and skill will continue to benefit the Board in promoting the effective operation of the U.S. economy and serving the public interest. I will be voting in support of Governor Bowman and urge my colleagues to vote in support of her nomination, as well, today.

Turning for a moment to another important issue regarding the Federal Reserve, I want to reinforce that maintaining the independence of the Federal Reserve is of the utmost importance in this country.

The recent remarks made by former New York Fed President Dudley urging the Federal Reserve to sway an election by using monetary policy are incredibly troubling. The job of the Federal Reserve is to provide this Nation with a safer, more flexible, and more stable monetary and financial system. I continue to encourage the Federal Reserve to conduct its monetary policy while remaining independent of politics.

#### NOMINATION OF THOMAS PETER FEDDO

Mr. President, now I would like to turn to the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security in the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or what we often call CFIUS.

CFIUS plays an important role in today's investment market by reviewing the national security implications of certain transactions involving foreign investment in the United States. Congress recognized and underscored the importance of this national security job when it repurposed the previous Assistant Secretary slot with passage of FIRRMA last July.

Up until that time, the Assistant Secretary split his time between CFIUS and work on international markets, and, today, the Assistant Secretary for Investment Security is dedicated 100 percent to CFIUS responsibilities.

Mr. Feddo's nomination comes at an important time in history, when China's ambitions forced Congress to reevaluate the reliance of U.S.-China commerce and the laws and regulations governing that connectivity.

FIRRMA expanded the jurisdictional reach of CFIUS to better protect U.S.

cutting-edge technology companies from hostile foreign takeover and influence based on a couple of concerns. First, CFIUS did not have visibility into many investments from China that might provide coercive influence over U.S. cutting-edge technology companies. Second, these investments were resulting in technology transfers that could convey capabilities, advancing Chinese economic and security interests while restricting the U.S. military and national security structure from leveraging that technology.

FIRRMA not only increased the bandwidth of CFIUS but also expanded the resources given to it to meet the new level of today's challenges.

The time is now to fill this sensitive vacancy.

Thomas Feddo is the ideal candidate to take up the mantle because he has the keen intellect and natural suspicions of a dedicated financial warrior. He currently leads the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Investment Security in executing Treasury's statutory role as the chair of CFIUS during one of the most trying times that investment markets have seen. For over a year now, he has led the CFIUS team at Treasury, but before that, he put in a 7-year tour at the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, where he oversaw implementation and enforcement of some 29 U.S. sanctions programs.

As a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, with a degree in naval engineering, Mr. Feddo served as a lieutenant in the Navy's nuclear submarine force and as an officer at the Navy Antiterrorist Alert Center. Because of his unique experience and his technical education, once confirmed, Mr. Feddo will hit the ground running, moving CFIUS forward in pursuit of its continuing mission to guard U.S. technological leadership from foreign adversaries.

I look forward to continuing conversations with him on opportunities to improve America's foreign investment review system, which requires constant vigilance. I also look forward to working with him on how we can make CFIUS programs more effective and efficient and be a faithful steward of U.S. taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Feddo enjoys nearly unanimous support from stakeholders, which speaks volumes to his strong track record of experience and expertise. Thomas Feddo's nomination was advanced by voice vote in the Senate Banking Committee on June 18, 2019, with overwhelming bipartisan support. I ask my colleagues once again to vote to confirm him to this critical post.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## BACKGROUND CHECKS

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, before I begin, I would like to take just a moment to remember the thousands of innocent lives lost 18 years ago today and to thank the first responders who so bravely sacrificed their lives in the service of others.

September 11 is a day that will always weigh heavily upon our Nation, but it is also a day that shows the strength and resiliency of the American people. In response to tragedy, we saw beyond our differences and came together as a country. That is the lesson we must never forget.

Today, I come to the floor as a voice for families in my home State of Washington who have had enough of just "thoughts and prayers" and as a mother and a grandmother who has had enough of them too. My heart breaks with every report of another horrific mass shooting.

Like my colleagues here today and the rest of our country, I watched in horror last month as devastating gun violence claimed dozens of innocent lives and threw our communities into a state of panic yet again. This heartbreak has become all too familiar to so many of us—from El Paso and Odessa, to Dayton, to Maryville in my home State of Washington, and in schools and movie theaters and community spaces across our country. So what we are doing here today is refusing to accept this as normal and demanding the change that so many families are crying out for.

Democrats are committed to heeding the voices of countless people back in Washington State and across our country who are desperate for leaders in this Washington—including President Trump and Leader MCCONNELL—to address this crisis. That is why I am joining my colleagues on the Senate floor throughout today to call on Leader MCCONNELL to take up commonsense gun safety legislation, starting with universal background checks.

We know universal background checks save lives by closing dangerous loopholes to help keep guns out of the hands of people who should not have them. That is why more than 80 percent of Americans support universal background checks and are demanding immediate action from Congress to make universal background checks the law of the land.

There certainly are other steps we can take as well. We could strengthen the extreme risk protection orders, which have worked in my home State of Washington. We could revive the assault weapons ban, invest in gun violence prevention research, and regulate firearm magazine limits. All of those steps could save lives and prevent more families from enduring the horrific pain and trauma too many already have. But H.R. 8—the universal background check legislation that has already passed the House—is literally sitting here in the Senate, waiting to be called up for a vote.

As I close, I want to be clear. Passing universal background checks must be this body's first order of business if we are serious about protecting people and helping to keep guns out of the wrong hands. I and all of my Democratic colleagues and so many others are going to keep up the pressure as long as we have to, to get this done.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Akard nomination?

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SASSE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 270 Ex.]

YEAS—90

Baldwin	Durbin	McConnell
Barrasso	Enzi	McSally
Blackburn	Ernst	Menendez
Blumenthal	Feinstein	Merkley
Blunt	Fischer	Moran
Boozman	Gardner	Murkowski
Braun	Graham	Murphy
Brown	Grassley	Murray
Burr	Hassan	Paul
Cantwell	Hawley	Perdue
Capito	Heinrich	Peters
Cardin	Hirono	Portman
Carper	Hoeven	Reed
Casey	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cassidy	Inhofe	Romney
Collins	Isakson	Rosen
Coons	Johnson	Rounds
Cornyn	Jones	Rubio
Cortez Masto	Kaine	Sasse
Cotton	Kennedy	Schatz
Cramer	King	Schumer
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Leahy	Scott (SC)
Daines	Lee	Shaheen
Duckworth	Manchin	Shelby

Sinema	Thune	Warner
Smith	Tillis	Whitehouse
Stabenow	Toomey	Wicker
Sullivan	Udall	Wyden
Tester	Van Hollen	Young

NAYS—2

Gillibrand Markey

NOT VOTING—8

Alexander	Harris	Sanders
Bennet	Klobuchar	Warren
Booker	Roberts	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I think everyone knows today is the anniversary of 9/11. Many of us here remember evacuating this very building on September 11, 2001. We knew the world would never be the same.

For the people of New York, an ordinary beautiful morning was brought to a screeching halt as the clear blue sky filled with smoke. For those at the Pentagon, the workdays in service of our Nation turned into a literal nightmare. For hundreds of air travelers, routine flights gave way to tragedy, and, thanks to the bravery of passengers and crew, incredible acts of heroism.

The Senate stands with the entire Nation as we remember the terrible events of 18 years ago today and the nearly 3,000 innocent lives that terrorists stole away. We stand in solidarity with those who still grieve, and we honor the patriotic resolve that inspired first responders, U.S. servicemembers, and countless Americans who dedicated themselves, that day and since, to selflessly keeping our Nation safe.

May our remembrances renew our commitment to building a world where terrorist evil has no home. May we never forget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I join the leader. Eighteen years ago, on a cloudless Tuesday morning, my city, our country, and our world changed forever. In the span of a few hours, the Twin Towers fell, the Pentagon was hit, and smoke rose from an empty field in Pennsylvania.

More than 3,000 souls were taken from us that day. I knew some of them: a guy I played basketball with in high school, a businessman who helped me on the way up, and a firefighter whom I went around the city doing blood drives with. It was one of the bloodiest days on American soil since the Civil War.

Each year we correctly and appropriately pause to remember that awful day. We mourn those whom we lost and think of them. The day after 9/11, I called for every American to wear the flag. I wear this flag every day. I have worn it every day since then in memory of them.

We also remember our resiliency and the resiliency of New Yorkers, the brave firefighters, police officers, and

ordinary citizens who rushed to the Towers.

The generosity—I will never forget a man who had a shoe store about two blocks north of the Towers who just gave shoes to all the people. Some men and women who had to run 90 flight of stairs left their shoes behind.

I remember the next day, when President Bush sent us back up to New York, and the empty skies, a bunch of F-16s around our plane going down there, smelling the smell of burnt flesh and death in the air, and seeing over 1,000 people lined up with little signs, because we didn't know who was gone and who might be found: Have you seen my sister Mary? Have you seen my son Bob?

It was an awful day and a day we live with, but we know our resilience. Many predicted that Lower Manhattan would be a ghost town forevermore. It has more people, more jobs, and more business than before 9/11. Many thought that America would succumb to the evil brutality of the terrorists. We have fought back very successfully.

We think, finally, of those who are dying now as a result of their rushing to the Towers into the hours and days after, and we are also grateful that this body has now fully funded both the health fund and the fund to see that the families are taken care of.

It is an amazing moment. I live with it all the time. I ride my bike around the city, and every seventh or eighth block has the name of a street commemorating someone who died—firefighter this and police officer that.

But America, New York, and all of us have not been beaten by the terrorists and have not been beaten by adversity. On this issue, we have come together, and we will prevail.

I ask unanimous consent that there be a minute of silence in memory of those who were lost both that day and who are still being lost because of their heroism a few days after.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LIVES LOST IN THE ATTACKS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will observe a moment of silence in remembrance of the events of September 11, 2001.

(Moment of silence.)

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dale Cabaniss, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management for a term of four years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Cabaniss nomination?

Mr. HOEVEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LANKFORD). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 271 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Barrasso	Gardner	Paul
Blackburn	Graham	Perdue
Blunt	Grassley	Portman
Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Romney
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Inhofe	Rubio
Cassidy	Isakson	Sasse
Collins	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Jones	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Kennedy	Shelby
Cramer	Lankford	Sinema
Crapo	Lee	Sullivan
Cruz	McConnell	Thune
Daines	McSally	Tillis
Enzi	Moran	Toomey
Ernst	Murkowski	Wicker
Fischer	Murphy	Young

NAYS—38

Baldwin	Hassan	Rosen
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Schatz
Brown	Hirono	Schumer
Cantwell	Kaine	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Udall
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	

NOT VOTING—8

Alexander	Harris	Sanders
Bennet	Klobuchar	Warren
Booker	Roberts	

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of James Byrne, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Byrne nomination?

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 81, nays 11, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 272 Ex.]

YEAS—81

Baldwin	Fischer	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Peters
Blackburn	Graham	Portman
Blumenthal	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hassan	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rosen
Braun	Heinrich	Rounds
Burr	Hoeven	Rubio
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cardin	Inhofe	Schatz
Carper	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Casey	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Jones	Shahen
Collins	Kaine	Shelby
Coons	Kennedy	Sinema
Cornyn	King	Smith
Cortez Masto	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Leahy	Tester
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	McSally	Udall
Duckworth	Menendez	Van Hollen
Durbin	Moran	Warner
Ernst	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wicker
	Paul	Young

NAYS—11

Brown	Markey	Schumer
Cantwell	Merkley	Stabenow
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Hirono	Reed	

NOT VOTING—8

Alexander	Harris	Sanders
Bennet	Klobuchar	Warren
Booker	Roberts	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motions to reconsider are considered made and laid upon the table. The President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the Bowman nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 14 years from February 1, 2020. (Reappointment)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

## REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, as we all know, today we commemorate the solemn anniversary of the attacks on 9/11/2001.

If you ask anybody who is old enough to remember where they were that day, I bet they can tell you. It is one of those rare moments that defines an entire generation.

I have always said that it is etched in my memory like the only other event in my lifetime that might rise to that level of shock and horror, and that is the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Eighteen years ago today, I was in Austin, talking on the phone to then-Governor Rick Perry. When I hung up the phone, my wife said, "You need to see this," pointing to the TV set. That was just as the second plane hit the World Trade Center, and we all know what came after.

It was the same image that millions of Americans struggled to understand on that morning and still struggle to comprehend today—how someone could be so evil and so determined to take innocent lives.

September 11 serves as a dividing line in American history. For people like me, there is before and there is after, but for an entire generation of younger people, there is really only after. I believe this 18th anniversary carries special weight because those young people who have only lived in a post-9/11 world will now be able to vote in our elections, serve in our military, and help shape the future of our country.

It is a reminder of our commitment as a nation to carry out the promise we made in the wake of the attack to "never forget"—never forget.

As Americans, we must remain vigilant, and we must remain with a strong sense of purpose and a strong moral clarity regarding confronting evil in all its forms. We vow to carry the memory of the nearly 3,000 lives lost that day in our hearts, the sense of patriotism that welled up inside of each of us, and the determination never to be intimidated, and never to back down.

Today, we remember the families who lost loved ones that day, the first responders who ran not away from but toward the danger, and the commitment of our Armed Forces, who fight to eradicate terrorism around the globe each and every day.

## UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

Mr. President, on another matter, for a quarter of a century, the North American Free Trade Agreement has guided our trade relationship with Mexico and Canada. When NAFTA was created, it sought to remove the barriers that impeded free and fair trade to provide benefits to all three countries. While this agreement has certainly had its share of critics and champions, I think there is no doubt—certainly, in my mind—that NAFTA has been a benefit to the United States.

Last year, U.S. goods and services trade with Mexico and Canada totaled

nearly \$1.4 trillion. Across every industry, from major companies to small businesses, an estimated 12 million American jobs rely on trade with our NAFTA partners—12 million.

The importance of maintaining strong trade ties is certainly understood in my home State of Texas, and that is in large part because—and this will not surprise you—last year, Texas exported nearly \$110 billion in goods to Mexico, our next-door neighbor, 35 percent of our State's total exports.

We also imported more than \$107 billion in goods from Mexico, including everything from motor vehicle parts to computer equipment, to tractors and avocados. It is not uncommon to see certain products, like automobile parts, crossing the border multiple times during the manufacturing process before eventually making their way to the customer.

NAFTA has fueled the economies of every State across the country, but a lot has changed since NAFTA was ratified in 1993. At that time, the internet was in its infancy, smartphones didn't exist, and shopping at brick-and-mortar stores was the norm. Countless economic advancements and our digitalized marketplace have fundamentally changed the global trade landscape. So it is clearly time to modernize NAFTA and bring it up to current needs.

I was glad when the heads of all three countries signed the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement last November and took major steps just to get that far, but the new NAFTA—or, as we call it, the USMCA—takes into account businesses and practices that didn't even exist when NAFTA existed, things like 2-day shipping, online micro-retailers, and digital products like e-books and music.

The USMCA will require Mexico and Canada to raise their de minimis shipment value levels, which will allow certain classes of shipments to enter all three countries with expedited entry procedures. That is a big win for small and medium-sized businesses, which often lack the resources to pay customs duties and taxes.

Overall, the USMCA takes steps to advance the digital economy, which accounted for nearly 7 percent of our total economy in 2017.

A few months ago, the International Trade Commission publicly released its analysis of the economic impact of the USMCA, which shows some positive indicators. The ITC concluded that, within 6 years, the USMCA will raise real GDP in the United States by \$68.2 billion and lead to the creation of 176,000 new jobs.

We can also expect a more than \$33 billion increase in exports and more than \$31 billion in imports. That is great news for North American workers, farmers, ranchers, and businesses that will reap the benefits of this agreement.

When I was traveling around the State during August, one of the most

frequent questions I encountered from my constituents was this: When is Congress going to pass the USMCA? I assured them that I am just as eager as they are to see Congress ratify this agreement, but we are still waiting on the House and the administration to iron out their differences.

I know that the U.S. Trade Representative, Ambassador Lighthizer, and Secretary Mnuchin are having constructive conversations with the Speaker of the House, and she has set up a process by which the House can provide its necessary input into the final product, but we are all waiting to see the Speaker turn on the green light to allow them to start the process—sooner, hopefully, rather than later. We know that, historically speaking, the closer we get to an election, the more challenging it is to get things passed, particularly in a divided Congress, like we have now. So I hope we can get this process moving soon.

Businesses, jobs, and communities in Texas rely on a strong trade relationship between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada. While NAFTA has benefited all three countries, it is not able to propel our economies into the future. That is why the USMCA is so important.

The USMCA increases goods' market access. It supports small businesses. As I said, it supports digital trade, safeguards intellectual property, supports our agriculture sector, and keeps jobs right here at home.

Free and fair trade isn't just good news for our economy. It is good news for the people behind it. This is a trade agreement built for the 21st century, and it is time for Congress to pass the USMCA and provide greater stability and more opportunities for North American workers.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

## NOMINATION OF DALE CABANISS

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, just a little bit earlier today, the Senate voted to confirm President Trump's nomination of Dale Cabaniss to lead the Office of Personnel Management.

I voted against this nominee, but now that she is confirmed, it is more important than ever for the Senate and the House to fulfill our oversight duties to protect our civil servants from political interference. I know the Presiding Officer has a keen interest in this subject as well, in his capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management, overseeing Federal civil service, and I appreciate his work on that front.

In order to do their jobs for the American people, our Federal employees must be able to perform their duties free of politics. They must be judged on the merits of their work, not political favoritism or cronyism. They must be able to present factual information and analysis without fear of retribution. Yet time and again, we

have seen that this President, President Trump, views civil servants as his adversaries.

The President has sought to silence those whose work or words contradict him, even when the facts are clear. We saw that most recently when the National Weather Service tried to calm residents in the State of Alabama after President Trump falsely stated that Hurricane Dorian would put them at severe risk. Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross reportedly threatened to fire the agency's leadership after they corrected the President's false statements about Hurricane Dorian and Alabama. Just within the last hour, the New York Times is reporting that the order to change the statements at NOAA came directly from the White House in the form of a directive from the Acting Chief of Staff to the President, Mick Mulvaney.

We have also seen this pattern at other times. We saw President Trump standing side by side with Vladimir Putin in Helsinki, while President Trump sided with Putin's claims about noninterference in the 2016 Presidential elections, and where President Trump threw our own U.S. intelligence agency experts under the bus.

These assaults on the Federal civil service and the efforts to undermine the integrity of the Federal civil service have also included an assault on Federal employees. This administration knows that workers are stronger when they are organized and have representatives who can speak on their behalf. Many—not all, but many—of the Trump agency heads have repeatedly refused to comply with the law and to bargain in good faith with their workers. Instead of trying to negotiate, they have tried to impose contracts and terms unilaterally. This has already happened at the Social Security Administration, where agency management has shown particular hostility to the unions representing their workforce. Some of these issues are now tied up in the courts, but I would hope we could work on a bipartisan basis to address these challenges.

Now, President Trump is trying to abolish the Office of Personnel Management. That brings me to the nomination of Ms. Cabaniss, because she will be directed to preside over the dismantlement of the agency—that is, if the President has his way. I know those of us in Congress with a different view will be weighing in as well.

The Office of Personnel Management is an independent Federal agency with an absolutely vital mission—to strengthen and protect the Federal civil service system. Their role is to protect the integrity of our Federal civil service and prevent it from being hijacked by political forces.

I know there has been a lot of talk that this is all about civil service reform. As I look at the proposals, I don't see it that way. I see these proposals as an attack on the institution that defends our civil service system.

The Office of Personnel Management needs a strong, independent leader who will protect the Federal workforce from partisan interference and defend agencies from the administration's attacks. After looking at Ms. Cabaniss's record, she is not the right person to lead OPM. When she chaired the Federal Labor Relations Authority, morale was dead last among small Federal agencies. That is the agency that is supposed to resolve disputes between Federal workers and management, but 55 percent of their decisions were overturned under Ms. Cabaniss's jurisdiction.

OPM's mission is vital to the success of our Federal civil service and their ability to deliver services to the American people. We need a leader who is going to stand up for the integrity of that system, not one who is going to preside over the dismantlement of that agency. So I hope we can work on a bipartisan basis to ensure that this country preserves one of its vital assets, which is a nonpartisan civil service.

Presidents come and Presidents go, and Presidents, of course, give direction to the different agencies, but we will be doing a great disservice to the people of this country if we allow political cronyism to seep into this system and create an environment where people fear speaking out, telling the truth, and providing the facts.

I want to take this opportunity today, as we discuss the nomination of the Office of Personnel Management, to raise that larger issue, and I hope we will be united in that effort because lots of countries around the world suffer from political cronyism. The United States has helped shield itself from that by establishing decades and decades ago a system that tries to immunize ourselves against that kind of political infection in terms of the day-to-day work that we ask people to do and carry on, on behalf of the American people. Let's work together to accomplish what I believe is a bipartisan goal.

I yield the remainder of my time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROMNEY). The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, before I get into the substance of what I want to talk about, I am going to take my own personal opportunity to remember those whom we lost 18 years ago today. Like everyone else, I remember the events. I was at home with my family and young children, not knowing what was going to happen and seeing things happen. I can remember taking one of my kids to daycare when the second tower collapsed and the radio announcer simply saying, "They are both gone," and the emptiness we felt.

We remember today, we honor today, and we honor not only those whom we lost but honor those responders who were there and who still suffer the pain from having to deal with all of that.

FUTURE ACT

Mr. President, I rise today almost a year ago since I first came to the Senate floor to discuss the state of our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions.

As I did then, and many times since, I am again making an urgent call to colleagues to act. At the end of this month, at the end of the fiscal year, nearly half of all Federal funds these schools receive each year, and have for a long time, is going to end. That is \$255 million annually that they have had available to count on for well over a decade. That is going to come to a screeching halt if we don't act, and we need to act now.

These historic institutions serve nearly 4 million students of color. Many of our Nation's brightest minds have matriculated at these institutions. HBCUs are the leading educators for African-American PhDs in science and engineering. They are foundational to building generational wealth in communities that have long faced headwinds in doing so. They are doing amazing work. They are doing incredible work with very limited resources and with their own individual financial headwinds to contend with.

In Alabama, we are home to 14 HBCUs—more than any State in the country—so they are an integral part of my home State's higher education system. Just as important, they are integral to the economy of Alabama.

Minority-serving institutions play a central role in America's higher education system. For example, Hispanic-Serving Institutions account for 13 percent of all nonprofit colleges. Yet they enroll 62 percent of all Hispanic students.

More than 75 percent of students at HBCUs and nearly 80 percent of students at Tribal colleges and universities receive Pell grants, compared to only 32 percent of all students. These schools have a very serious purpose for these kids who otherwise might get shut out, likely would get shut out of our higher education system. They are so important, and they face such strong headwinds financially to achieve.

Last year, we held our first HBCU summit where we brought all of our HBCUs in Alabama together to talk about the challenges, to talk about what they were facing but also to talk about opportunities to work together, to work with the State, to work with the Congress, to try to meet the challenges of our workforce of the 21st century, to try to meet the challenges of our educational system in general. What I saw was an amazing group of people—amazing group of people who were doing the work for their students and for their communities, people who

are committed from deep down in their heart. They love these kids. They love the purpose they are serving, and they are thinking ahead. They are thinking outside the box. These are not institutions that are so cookie cutter that they are not willing to explore new opportunities for their students. They are seizing every one of those opportunities.

I have seen firsthand, though, increasing concern from our HBCU community. Given their significance, it is frustrating that some of these schools continue to struggle. Public and private HBCUs face extensive capital project needs but have few funding sources to rely on.

On top of that, the Government Accountability Office found that HBCUs' average endowment is half the size of a similar sized non-HBCU. We have to change that. We have to make sure we provide to these schools because the bottom line is, they have no safety net. They struggle. They work. They do the things. The bottom line is, they have no safety net. If they have no safety net, neither do the students they serve.

This time last year, I was talking about legislation I had introduced called the Strengthening Minority-Serving Institutions Act, which would have permanently extended and increased mandatory funding to all minority-serving institutions. That bill was supported by one-quarter of the Senate. Unfortunately, it was simply all Democrats. We could not get the bipartisan support that I hope we will get in the future. However, now we are here and only have 19 days left in the fiscal year, and these schools still have no certainty about whether these critical funds will continue to be available.

We hear a lot in this body about the need to make sure we continue to fund government, that we continue to fund our military, and about how devastating even a continuing resolution might be to the Defense Department because it doesn't allow the military to plan. I agree with that. I see it. This is \$255 million that all of a sudden is going to be cut off completely from schools that have relied on it, that have planned, that have done their budgets around it. We owe it to them. We owe it to them to make sure that we get this funding because they give so much back to us.

Ensuring equal access to quality education should not be a partisan issue, and I worked over the last year to find a solution that I think should receive and could receive broad bipartisan support. I believe we have that in the Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education Act. It is called the FUTURE Act, which I have introduced with my colleague Senator TIM SCOTT and Representatives ALMA ADAMS and MARK WALKER in the House.

The FUTURE Act reauthorizes funding for the next 2 fiscal years, maintaining just level funding of \$255 million a year. It is the least we could do.

Our bill checks all the boxes. It helps institutions in 43 States. It is bipartisan, it is bicameral, and it is paid for.

Let's not delay any longer. With this important bill, let's get this to the floor. Let's come up with something so we can show the American people how important these institutions are and just as important, we show the American people that, doggone it, we can get something done. That is the most frustrating part I heard about when I went back to Alabama over the recess: When are you going to get something done, Jones?

Well, it is difficult. You all know it. It is difficult, but this is a piece of legislation that ought to receive support in this body and across the aisle, across the Capitol in the House.

This week we have a lot of the HBCU presidents and administrators who are on Capitol Hill. They are coming up for their own benefit but also for the Congressional Black Caucus events that are later this week. They are here on the Hill. It would be the perfect time to get this to the floor. I don't see it on the schedule anywhere, but it would be the perfect time.

As people are looking here, as they are watching us and listening to us, they know we support their institutions. Let's show them we support their institutions.

I urge my colleagues to support the FUTURE Act. Get onboard with us. Sponsor this legislation and, in turn, support our Nation's minority-serving institutions of higher education. Their graduates deserve the same quality education as any other student, and they deserve a fair shot at a successful future. Let's get this done. Let's do our job and get this done.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I am going to be joined on the floor over the course of about an hour or so by Members of the Senate who are desperate for our colleagues to wake up and recognize that the time for action to quell the epidemic of gun violence in this country is now. It was also last week. It was also a month ago and a year ago and 6 years ago. It was also nearly 7 years ago, after the shooting in my State of Connecticut that felled 20 little 6- and 7-year-olds attending first grade at Sandy Hook Elementary School.

We tend to pay attention to the mass shootings—the ones in Odessa, El Paso, Dayton, and Newtown—but every single day in this country, 93 people die from gunshot wounds. Most of those are suicides, but many of them are homicides, and others are accidental shootings. When you total it up, we are losing about 33,000 people every year from gun violence and gunshot wounds.

Those numbers may not be that meaningful to you because it is a big country, but how does that compare to the rest of the world or at least the

rest of the high-income world? Well, that is about 10 times higher than other countries of similar income and of similar situation as the United States. Something different is happening here. It is not that we have more mental illness. It is not that we have less mental health treatment. It is not that we have less resources going into law enforcement. The difference is that we have guns spread out all over this Nation, many of them illegal and many of them of a caliber and capacity that were designed for the military in which this slaughter becomes predictable. We have a chance to do something about it right now in the U.S. Congress. We have a chance to try to find some way to come together over some commonsense measures.

I just got off the phone—a 40-minute conversation with the President of the United States. I was glad that he was willing to take that amount of time with me, Senator MANCHIN, and Senator TOOMEY to talk about whether we can figure out a way to get Republicans and Democrats on board with a proposal to expand background checks to more gun sales in this Nation. In particular, we were talking about expanding background checks to commercial gun sales. That is certainly not as far as I would like to go, but I understand that part of my job here is to argue for my beliefs and my convictions but then try to find a compromise.

There is no single legislative initiative that will solve all of these issues, but what we know is, if you want to take the biggest bite out of gun crime as quickly as possible, increasing the number of background checks done in this country is the way to go. All we are trying to do here is make sure that when you buy a gun, you prove that you aren't someone with a serious criminal history or that you aren't someone who has a serious history of mental illness.

In 2017, about 170,000 people in this country went into a store, tried to buy a gun, and were denied that sale because they had an offense on their record or a period of time in an inpatient psychiatric unit, which prohibited them from buying a gun. Of those 170,000 sales that were denied, 39 percent of them were convicted felons who had tried to come in and buy a gun, many of them knowing they were likely prohibited from buying those guns.

The problem is, that isn't a barrier to buying a weapon—being denied a sale at a gun store. Why do we know that? It is because just a few weeks ago in Texas, a gunman who went in and shot up 7 people who died and 23 who were injured failed a background check because he had been diagnosed by a clinician as mentally ill and had triggered one of those prohibiting clauses, but then he went and bought the gun from a private seller, knowing that he wouldn't have to go through a background check if he bought the weapon from a place in Texas that didn't have

a background check attached to it. He then took that weapon and turned it on civilians.

This happens over and over again every single day. Estimates are that at least 20 percent of all gun sales in this country happen without a background check. These aren't gifts of guns to a relative or a loaner to somebody who is going to go and use it for hunting on a Saturday or Sunday; this is about legitimate commercial transactions, 20 percent of which, when they involve guns, happen without a background check.

We also have plenty of data from States that have decided to expand background checks to make them universal. States requiring universal background checks for all gun sales have homicide rates that are 15 percent lower than States that don't have those laws.

In Connecticut, we have research showing that when we extended background checks to all gun sales through a local permitting process, we had a 40-percent reduction in gun homicide rates. Compare that with the State of Missouri, which repealed its permitting law, which was their way of making sure that everybody who buys a gun has to get a background check. They saw a 23-percent increase in firearm homicides immediately after they started allowing people to buy guns without a background check.

There is your data. It is pretty incontrovertible. You can get pretty immediate and serious returns—safety returns—if you expand background checks to all gun purchases. But the benefit to a U.S. Senator who has to go back for reelection every 6 years is that not only are background checks as a legislative initiative impactful, they are also very politically popular. In fact, very few things are more popular than expanding background checks to more gun sales.

Ninety percent of Americans want universal background checks. Apple pie is not that popular. Baseball is not that popular. Background checks are. You are not going to get in trouble with your constituents if you vote to expand background checks to all commercial sales or all private sales in this country. You are going to get rewarded politically if you do that. I don't argue that that is the reason you vote for background checks, but I think you should accept the plaudits that will come to you from your constituents if you support this measure.

I don't think the President has made up his mind yet. After spending about 40 minutes on the phone with him this afternoon, I don't know that the President is convinced yet that he should support universal background checks.

I was with the President right after the Parkland shooting, and he said he would support universal background checks, and then he didn't support them after speaking to representatives of the gun lobby. I am sure the gun lobby will come in and talk to the

President this afternoon or tomorrow and try to explain to him why he should once again endorse the status quo.

The status quo is not acceptable to Americans in this country. People are sick and tired of feeling unsafe when they walk into a Walmart. Parents are heartbroken when their children come home and tell them about the latest active-shooter drill they participated in. I know that from direct experience, having listened to my then-kindergarten tell me about being stuffed into a tiny bathroom with 25 of his other colleagues and told by his teacher to remain as quiet as possible because they were practicing what would happen if a stranger came into their school. Some of the kids knew what it was really about and some of them didn't, but my 7-year-old—6 years old at the time—knew enough to say to me: "Daddy, I didn't like it." No child should have to fear for their safety when they walk to school.

I am not saying that universal background checks can solve all of our gun violence issues in this country. I will say that beyond the lives that it will save, it will also send a message to our children and to families in this country that we are not encased in concrete, that we are trying our best to reach out across the aisle and come to some conclusion to at least save some lives.

I will tell you that peace of mind, that moral signal of compassion and concern that we will send, will have a value, as well, next to and beside the actual lives we will save.

Leilah Hernandez was 15 years old. She was a high school student when she was shot by the gunman in Odessa, TX. Her grandmother Nora explained how Leilah would spend a lot of her time with family and would drop by after school to visit her grandmother. She described Leilah as a happy girl who adored her parents. She was described at her funeral as "a naturally shy girl who became a quiet leader on the basketball court."

Lois Oglesby was 27 when she was killed in the Dayton shooting. Her friend Derasha Merrett said: "She was a wonderful mother, a wonderful person." According to the children's father, Oglesby face-timed him after she was shot, saying "Babe, I just got shot in my head. I need to get to my kids." She died that day in Dayton.

Jordan and Andre Anchondo were 25 and 23 years old when they were amongst the 22 who were killed in El Paso. The couple had dropped their 5-year-old daughter at cheer practice, and then they went to Walmart to pick up some back-to-school supplies. Their 2-month-old son Paul was with them. He survived the shooting, probably because it looks like Jordan died shielding her baby, while Andre jumped in front of the two of them. The baby was found under Jordan's body and miraculously suffered only two broken fingers.

On August 31 in Buffalo, NY, Norzell Aldridge saw an altercation happening

from a distance. He went over to the altercation to try to defuse the situation. He was a youth league football coach. As he tried to deal with this altercation, he was shot and killed. One of his friends said: "The guy died a hero trying to save somebody else's life." One of the folks who work in football with him said: "His legacy will always be never give up, give it your all, and now his legacy is through his son."

You haven't heard of Norzell because he didn't die in a mass shooting. He is just one of the routine gun murders that happen every single day in this country. It matters just as much as those that occurred in El Paso and Dayton and Odessa, and we can do something about those right now.

I am begging the President to come to the table and agree to a common-sense background checks expansion bill that will save lives. I am begging my colleagues here to do the same—figure out a way to get to yes. There is no political liability in it for you. There are thousands and thousands of lives to be saved.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

MR. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am honored to follow my colleague from Connecticut after his powerful and eloquent description of the lives that have been lost, the stakes of this decision, and the clear path we have—an opportunity and an obligation to save lives.

Let me begin where he ended. The President of the United States has an obligation here to lead. If he does, we will have legislation that will literally save thousands of lives. He has an obligation, as we do, to find a way to save these lives.

All of us have seen all too often the needless, senseless, and unspeakable tragedy done by gun violence. We focus on the mass killings, but those 90 deaths a day consist of the drive-by, one-by-one shootings in Hartford and New Haven and Bridgeport and cities and towns and communities around the country. No one is immune. No family is untouched, through friends and relatives and workplaces and through suicides, which are a major part of those 90 deaths every day in this country. Domestic violence is made five times more deadly when there is a gun in the home.

The President must not only come to the table but lead. And if he will not lead, get out of the way because we have an obligation to move forward now and take advantage of this historic opportunity and obligation.

Just weeks ago, in one 24-hour period, massacres in El Paso and Dayton left 31 people dead. Eleven days ago, a shooter in Odessa, TX, killed another seven. Communities are forever changed by these events, and so is our Nation. The trauma and the stress done in schools to our children by the drills they conduct, by the anticipation that

is raised, by the fear that is engendered—the sights and sounds of gun violence echo and reverberate across our land.

I remember the sights and sounds of the parents at the firehouse in Sandy Hook on that horrible day in 2012 when 20 beautiful children and sixth grade educators died. The firehouse is where parents went to find out whether their children were OK. The way they found out was either their children appeared or they did not.

For them, in the cries and sobbing they experienced, the expressions of anguish, the look on those faces, it was only the beginning of their nightmare. It transformed Connecticut. What we did in Connecticut was adopt commonsense measures and comprehensive steps to stop gun violence.

The lesson of Connecticut is not only that those steps have reduced gun violence, including homicide, but also that States with the strongest laws are still at the mercy of the ones with the weakest because guns have no respect for State boundaries. They cross State lines, and they do damage and death in States like Connecticut with strong gun laws. Through the Iron Pipeline, it comes from other States to our south.

Since that day at Sandy Hook, there have been 2,218 mass shootings in the United States, and over 2,000 times, parents have sat, as did those parents at Sandy Hook, and waited to know whether their children were OK—children who left in the morning with no inkling about the violence that was to unfold.

There is no reason people have to live this way in the United States of America. America has no greater proportion of mental health issues than any other country. We have a higher rate of gun violence. We can prevent it through commonsense steps and comprehensive steps that will save as many lives as possible as quickly as possible by keeping guns out of the hands of dangerous people. That is the principle of the two main proposals likely to come before this body.

To keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people, do it through background checks, which have to apply universally to all States for them to be effective. Experts estimate that 80 percent of firearms acquired for criminal purposes are obtained from unlicensed sellers, and a recent study found that States that have universal background check laws experienced 52 percent fewer mass shootings. Background checks prevent people who are dangerous to themselves or others from buying firearms, and, likewise, emergency risk protection orders take guns away from people who are dangerous to themselves or others. These two concepts have a common goal, the same end. They achieve it by complementary means.

The vast majority of perpetrators of mass violence exhibit clear signs that they are about to carry out an attack. The shooter in Parkland, as my col-

league Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM has said, all but took out an ad in the newspaper saying that he was going to kill people at that school in Parkland. The police were repeatedly alerted to his violent behavior, including a call from a family member who begged the police to recover his weapon.

Today, in Florida, she could ask for an extreme risk protection order under a Florida law signed by my colleague Senator SCOTT when he was Governor. In the 17 jurisdictions that have passed emergency risk protection order laws, enforcers can petition courts to temporarily restrict access to firearms with due process.

At a hearing this morning in the Judiciary Committee, we learned from one of the judges in Broward County who enforce these laws that they have worked to prevent shootings, including many suicides, and they enable mental health help to be available as well. These laws prevent suicide. The majority of those gun deaths in the United States, in fact, are suicide, which is accounting for 60 percent of those 90 people killed every day.

Emergency risk protection orders are effective, but they are resource intensive, and that is why Senator GRAHAM and I have worked hard and we are close to finalizing a measure that will provide grants and incentives to other States that are considering or may consider these kinds of laws. Together with Senator GRAHAM, I have been working hard on this legislation, and we are close—after extensive discussion, not only between us but with the White House and with our colleagues—to a bill that can muster bipartisan support and pass this body.

The Charleston loophole must be closed. I have been leading that fight in the Senate to fix this problem for years. The House passed bipartisan legislation on background checks, H.R. 8, and on the Charleston loophole that would fix the problem of would-be murderers having access to guns simply because information is unavailable within the time limit that is set.

Guns should not be sold simply because a deadline for a background check is not met. Most are done literally within seconds or a minute, but some require more extensive work. There is no reason to wait to pass these measures.

Neither should we wait to pass a safe storage bill that we believe would have prevented deaths like Ethan Song's perishing in Guilford. This past January, Ethan Song would have celebrated his 16th birthday, but a year earlier, he was accidentally killed by a gun stored in his friend's closet, accessible to him and a friend. Like Kristen and Mike Song, thousands of other families across America lose children in gun violence every year. It is a parent's worst nightmare, and, in many cases, safe storage, including possibly Sandy Hook, would have prevented a mountain of heartache and a river of tears.

The Songs have been so strong and courageous, as have been the survivors

of the victims' families in Sandy Hook. They have been the powerful faces and voices of this effort and the most effective advocates.

The groups that have been formed in these past years, raising awareness and mobilizing every town—Guilford, Brady, Newtown Action Alliance, Sandy Hook Promise, Connecticut Against Gun Violence, Moms Demand Action, and Students Demand Action are only some of them. They are mounting a political movement, and we need to hear them.

History will judge us harshly if we fail to heed that call for commonsense reform. The voters will judge harshly, as well, the colleagues who fail to heed that call.

We need to keep in mind that gun violence is not one problem. There is no one solution. There is no panacea. We need to aim at all of these measures, including a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines. The House, just this week, approved a ban on high-capacity magazines, as well as an emergency risk protection order statute.

Gun violence is many problems—not one. It is the loopholes in the background check system; it is the failure to safely store firearms; it is an arbitrary deadline for completing a background check; and it is the lack of emergency risk protection orders that take guns away from people who are dangerous to themselves or others with due process.

I have worked on this issue for more than two decades—almost three decades since I was attorney general first elected in the State of Connecticut. There has been progress. The progress has achieved results. Now it is this body's obligation to take that next step, and I implore the President of the United States to state his support, which my colleagues across the aisle have said is necessary for them to do what they think is responsible. I say to them: If the President fails to lead, you must do so.

We must continue to fight and never give up and never go away for the sake of the survivors and families who said from this Gallery when we failed to act in the wake of Sandy Hook: Shame.

Shame on us, in fact, if we fail to act. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I join with many of my colleagues to make a pretty simple request, and that is, the issue of gun violence in this country requires us to take action.

The Senate needs to do what it has historically been in place to do. The Presiding Officer is in his first term, and I am in my third term. The U.S. Senate is the place in which we debate and vote on issues, the greatest deliberative body in the world—at least that is what I thought I was running for.

It is time for Leader MCCONNELL to bring up gun safety legislation—well

past time to bring up gun safety legislation—and for us to act and do something about gun violence in this country.

Yes, we hope the President will lead, will provide that leadership that we hear about after every one of these mass shootings—that the President is engaged. We need his leadership to bring us together on sensible gun safety legislation, but if not, we still have the responsibility here in this body to act. We call upon Leader McCONNELL to bring forward sensible gun safety legislation.

The United States is an outlier on gun violence. When you compare the amount of gun violence in the United States to that in the other developed countries of the world, in every category, multiply it times 10, 20, or 30—more likely for gun violence episodes here in the United States than other developed countries of the world.

We have far more private ownership of guns in this country than other industrial nations of the world. We have far more mass killings. We have far more gun-related suicides, and the list goes on and on and on.

So we need to take action. This is one area where we don't want to be the outlier. We want safe communities, and inaction is not an answer.

Yes, there are many things we could do. Look, the people of Maryland and the people throughout this country have been victims of this gun violence. In my own State of Maryland, we had a mass shooting in June of last year at the Capital Gazette—outrageous. People trying to do their jobs were killed. We have had, of course, school shootings. It is time for this Congress to take steps to reduce this risk. Inaction is not an option.

What should we do? As my previous colleague said, there are a lot of things we should be doing. We should take a look at whether it is reasonable for there to be private ownership of military-style weapons. I think there shouldn't be. That is certainly a bill we can bring up.

We have seen these assault weapons used in a lot of mass attacks, where you have multiple casualties in a matter of seconds, where there is no possibility for law enforcement to respond to keep people safe during that short period of time.

We should get rid of the high-capacity magazines. I know the House is working on that. That is something that, again, is not necessary for the purposes of recreation.

We should identify extreme-risk individuals and be able to put a flag on their ability to purchase a weapon. We need to invest in mental health. All of that is important.

The bill we can pass today is a universal background check. The House has passed it. It has been here since February of this year. For 7 months, that bill has been here—universal background checks. It was passed with a strong bipartisan vote in the House

of Representatives and is consistent with the Second Amendment. The Supreme Court has said the right is not absolute, that certain individuals are not entitled to have firearms because of what they have done.

Since 1968, we have provided forms to determine whether individuals are entitled to own a firearm or not. Of course, in 1993, we passed the presale process for licensed dealers because that is where guns were being purchased back in 1993. So if you buy a gun from a licensed firearms dealer, you have to go through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. As my colleague has said, it takes a matter of seconds. You can get cleared or not cleared, and it works. Three million guns have been denied a transfer as a result of this check, but there are loopholes in it because of the way commerce is handled today. It doesn't cover private sales. Internet sales weren't even available back when we passed these laws. We have to close those loopholes, and it will save lives. States that have closed these loopholes have a lower amount of gun violence than those States that have not.

We need a national answer to this. A person from Maryland can go into Virginia or West Virginia where the laws are different. We need one Federal law to deal with closing this loophole.

Today and every day in this country 100 people are killed through gun violence—every single day. We can't wait. We have to act. That is what this body is best at.

So I encourage President Trump to lead on this issue. I know he had some meetings this week. I encourage our leader to allow this body to take up the universal background check bill that passed the House of Representatives by a strong bipartisan vote. Let us get that done. Let us tell the people of this country that we will not be silent and we will not be inactive in regard to the amount of gun violence in this country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleagues in discussing our country's horrific gun violence epidemic. I have risen to speak of this problem many times over the years, and to be honest it is exasperating to have to do it over and over again.

El Paso, Dayton, Gilroy, Odessa, Midland, Brownsville in New York—the list goes on and on—city after city, community after community, devastated by gun violence. We witness these tragedies. We watch heart-breaking and nightmarish footage on our televisions. We offer our thoughts and prayers. We have heavy hearts, deep disappointment and horror, and still nothing. The Senate has still not passed any meaningful legislation to address the problem.

So here we are once again in this Chamber. Democrats are speaking out on behalf of the American people, on

behalf of the citizens who are protesting and demanding action, and on behalf of our constituents who call and write and tweet to us every single day for commonsense legislation to help end this gun violence that plagues our communities.

We aren't just speaking out on behalf of Democrats because gun violence doesn't ask what political party you support. It touches the lives of everyone in this country. The majority of the American people—Democrats, Independents, and Republicans—all want action. They want their schools to be safe. They want a place to go and worship and be safe. They want to go and buy their back-to-school supplies and be safe.

Let's be really clear about the root of this inaction. It is greed. It is corruption. It is the rot at the heart of Washington. The NRA is no different. The NRA cares more about gun sales than they do about the people of this country. They care more about the gun manufacturers than they do our communities. Too many of my colleagues just don't have the guts to stand up to the NRA.

There are three effective solutions sitting right in front of us, all of which are bipartisan, all of which have been voted on before, getting lots of bipartisan support. I reject the false argument that because these commonsense proposals may not stop every single instance of gun violence that it is not worth doing them. We should do these. It makes no sense to stop doing the commonsense things just because it doesn't stop every gun crime because the truth is, it is time to do something.

We can and should ban assault weapons and large magazines. No civilian needs access to weapons of war. Those weapons are designed solely to kill large numbers of people very quickly, in minutes and seconds, and our military train heavily to be able to use those weapons well.

We can and should pass my legislation to criminalize gun trafficking. It will help slow the tide of illegal guns into cities like New York and Chicago and across the country where guns that are illegal are sold directly out of the back of a truck to a gang member or a criminal. It is one of the things that law enforcement keeps asking us to do and have been asking for a decade.

We can and should pass the red flag laws that are designed to make sure people with violent tendencies cannot have access to guns, but the first and most obvious solution should be a cakewalk for this Chamber, and that is universal background checks. This solution is supported by the vast majority of Americans. A great bipartisan bill has already passed our House, but it is not even being considered right now for a vote in the Senate.

So it is really on Senator McCONNELL right now. It is on him. It is his decision whether to protect our communities or not—to just protect our kids.

As a mom, when there was a shooting less than a mile from Theo and Henry's

school, all I could think about was getting there as fast as I possibly could just to make sure my child was safe. That is the fear every parent in America has today. We shouldn't accept living in an America where we have to worry that our kids aren't safe in school, where they are actually doing shelter-in-place drills instead of mathematical drills. We shouldn't accept that world. We shouldn't accept a world where you can't be at Bible study with your friends. We shouldn't accept a world where you can't go to a concert or go to a movie and know that you are safe, but that is the world we are living in.

The truth about all of this is, right now at this moment, we have Americans who are fueled by hate hunting down other people with weapons of war. That has to change.

We do have the will to do this. Congress can show courage. Congress can do the right thing, so why not do it now, when the American people are begging us to just have an ounce of strength in our spines, just an ounce of courage to stand up to special interests, to greed and corruption and lies that distort this debate.

We are bigger than this. We are stronger than this. We are better than this. Let's protect our kids.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the same issue my colleague from New York just spoke to, and I know others have preceded her on the floor. I am grateful to be a part of this discussion today.

What I could do—but I know I don't have to because it is so well known now—is go through the three or four most recent mass shootings which are the ones that get most attention, but I don't have to do that because we know so well now what happened just in the last number of weeks.

One way to remember them, of course, is by the names of the communities: El Paso, Dayton, Midland, Odessa—names like that where everyone in the country knows exactly what we are talking about because of what happened there. What we don't talk about enough, of course, are the places where there is daily gun violence and horror and tragedy and death and grievous injury because it doesn't get the same attention.

Tragically, another way to go through a list of tragedies that are connected to this awful epidemic of gun violence—this uniquely American problem of gun violence—is to use numbers. These numbers are now emblazoned on the communities that were so tragically destroyed, in large measure, by these events. In El Paso it was 22, in Dayton it was 9, and in Midland and Odessa it was 7. So doing the math, that is 38. That is the number of people killed in just three places. Of course, there are a lot of other deaths between those tragic events which aren't get-

ting the same attention. That is another way to measure—38 killed between August 3 and August 31. Another number is the number of injured. I think the number now is just about 76, just in those three tragedies. So there were 38 killed and 76 injured in three American communities.

One of the most disturbing realities after the fact is what happened in Dayton in just such a short timeframe. I know that timeframe. We could probably cite the other tragedies as well, but we know that in about 32 seconds in Dayton, 9 people were killed and 27 were injured. Law enforcement, the folks we often call the good guys—good guys not just with guns but good guys with a lot of training and a heroic willingness and heroic commitment to get to a place of danger to try to apprehend a criminal and to try to save people. In Dayton, law enforcement officials got there faster than Superman could get there, and it wasn't fast enough because in 32 seconds 9 were gone and 27 were injured.

We know that in Midland and Odessa, TX, the authorities reported that the gunman was prohibited from purchasing a firearm at one point, but he was able to avoid a background check because he purchased his assault-style weapon through a private sale. This is further evidence of why we need a background check bill that is rigorous—not just a background check bill that makes a nice headline but is rigorous enough to stop the guy in Texas who brought such horror to that community, including, as one of the wounded, a 17-month-old child.

We also know that through the month of August, in that same time period I mentioned, the 3rd to the 31st—but if you include every day of that month, the United States has experienced 38 mass shootings. So there were 38 times when four or more people were involved, which is the definition of a mass shooting.

When I think about it in terms of the scale of it—and I don't think there is anyone who would disagree with this—this is a public health epidemic, and it is plaguing our cities and our communities every single day. What we are talking about, in terms of the perpetrators of this violence, they are not just criminals, they are domestic terrorists, and we should call them that. That is what they are. We shouldn't try to remember their names or, frankly, even speak their names, but we should remember what they are: domestic terrorists who are, frankly, in terms of the whole scale of the problem, causing more problems in America than any other terrorists are causing. These domestic terrorists are using high-powered, military-style assault weapons to kill our children and to kill our families.

We know that last October, the most deadly active violence against the Jewish community in American history occurred at the Tree of Life synagogue in the city of Pittsburgh. Eleven were

killed there and six were injured, including four of the six being law enforcement officers who, again, got there very quickly—maybe not in seconds but in minutes. Of course, getting there that fast, with all of their training, all of their courage, and all of their commitment, was not fast enough because even though they got there in just minutes, that wasn't fast enough because of the nature of the weapon and because of the assailant.

How about Philadelphia? The two biggest cities in my home State are Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Philadelphia being the largest. Days before the horrible weekend of El Paso and Dayton, a mass shooting occurred in Southwest Philadelphia that left a 21-year-old dead and five others injured. Because only one person was killed, it is not ranked as a mass shooting. That happened in that same timeframe.

On August 14, an individual in North Philadelphia barricaded himself in a house and shot six police officers with an assault-style weapon. The shootout lasted nearly 8 hours and prompted a local childcare center to shelter in place for hours. I was at that childcare center just a few days later. Watching it on the news, I had envisioned a geographic distance of a lot more than it was. When I walked just to the side of the building where the childcare center was and looked across the street, it was closer than the width of this room we are in today. When you go out the back door of the childcare center, it was within feet across a very narrow street from where the shooter was barricaded. In this instance, you have one shooter in a house with a high-powered weapon who is able to hold off a number of law enforcement officials for hours at a time. That is just one example of the power of the weapon.

The issue of gun violence is a uniquely American problem. No country has the same problem on this scale. America has never had a problem like this in its history. It is uniquely American and unique in American history itself.

Some in Congress want to surrender to this problem. The argument is that there is nothing we can do except better enforcement of existing law. I don't think most Americans believe that—nor should they—because there is certainly more we can do. To have a position that I would say is a surrender to the problem, you would have to argue that the most powerful Nation in the history of the world can do absolutely nothing—except maybe tighten up a law by way of enforcement—that we can do absolutely nothing to confront this problem.

No one is arguing that if we passed a background check bill here or an extreme risk protection order bill that somehow the problem would magically begin to decline. No one is arguing that. But there is certainly something we can do to reduce the likelihood and we would hope substantially reduce the likelihood of more mass shootings. If we passed two bills in the Senate that

became law and 25 years from now, one mass shooting was prevented, it would be worth every minute of that effort and every degree of energy expended in furtherance of passing that legislation.

We have been talking about this for a long time just in the recent past. We now know that it is more than 195 days since the House passed H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019.

As I referred to earlier, in the Odesa-Midland shooting, we know that our Nation now needs a national background checks bill in order to make all Americans safer from the horrors of gun violence.

Reports indicate that in 2018 alone, 1.2 million firearm classified ads were posted on armslist.com that did not require a background check before purchase. This is a big loophole that helps feed an illegal underground gun market in cities and communities across our country. If implemented, the universal background checks bill known as H.R. 8 would close this loophole, requiring background checks for all firearm sales between private parties. We also know that since 1994, background checks have prevented 3.5 million gun sales to dangerous criminals and others prohibited from owning a gun.

I have to ask again, are we to surrender to this problem? I don't think so. I think most Americans don't want to surrender to it. What they want is for us to take action. They are a little bit tired of just speeches and debate. They may want a little more debate, but they want votes. They want us to be debating and voting several times at least, if not more so.

This is a grave, difficult challenge to confront, but the commitment to confronting it is a mission that I think is worthy of a great country. I ask Majority Leader MCCONNELL to give the Senate the opportunity to debate and vote on first the universal background checks bill, H.R. 8. And I am sure there will be other versions of that in the debate, and that is fine. We should debate all of them and vote on all of them and debate and vote on an extreme risk protection bill.

I would argue we should do more than that. We should have a series of commonsense gun measures to be debated and voted on, even if we are likely to know the outcome, because the American people expect that this uniquely American problem and the scale of it are worthy of that debate and worthy of those votes.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINÉ, Mr. President, I also rise to talk about gun violence. I express my appreciation for our Republican colleagues. Those of us on this side of the aisle feel very strongly about this issue. I understand we have gone a little bit past the time. I will try to be quick. I feel very strongly about it too.

Let me just talk about two Virginia tragedies, and let me tell the story of a

hero whose name we should all know. It has been interesting. I sat on the Senate floor and listened to a number of my colleagues' speeches. As they talked about gun violence and mass shooting in the United States, very few have mentioned that 12 people were killed in Virginia Beach in a mass shooting on May 31. They mentioned Odessa, they mentioned El Paso, and they mentioned Dayton. Why not Virginia Beach? Because there have been so many tragedies since May 31.

The Virginia Beach shooting of 11 governmental employees and a contractor who was just there to get some permits for a building permit he was seeking happened barely 3 months ago, but it has already receded into the memory of virtually anybody outside of Virginia because the gun tragedies since have been the ones that have crowded into our minds.

The fact that that has been allowed to happen—that we are so used to it now that the killing of 12 people in a mass shooting barely 3 months ago escaped people's memories—tells us we have become used to a situation we should never have been able to tolerate.

In the Virginia Beach shooting, one of the reasons 12 people were killed quickly was the shooter used high-capacity magazines that would contain dozens and dozens of munition, which made the rescue operation conducted by brave first responders extremely difficult.

We say we care about our first responders. When I talk to our first responders, they say: If you care about us, do something to restrict high-capacity magazines. Don't you want us to be able to stop a shooting in progress? Don't you want us to stop a murder and keep the homicides and carnage down? It is hard to do it when we are up against somebody with such a massive amount of firepower. If you care about first responders, if you want us to stop crimes in process, then enable us to put meaningful restrictions on high-capacity magazines.

I think that was a powerful lesson from the Virginia Beach shooting, that had the magazines been smaller, they could have stopped the carnage earlier. There may have been those injured or killed, but it would have been less of a toll.

I want to point this out before moving to the next issue. As a society, we tolerate high-capacity magazines. Many in this Chamber are hunters. Many in this Chamber are familiar with hunting laws. In Virginia, as in most States, there are rules that have been on the books for years. If you hunt a deer in Virginia, we limit the amount of rounds you can have in a rifle or shotgun. We put a limit, and that limit has been accepted for decades. Why do we limit the size of magazines in hunting animals? Because it wouldn't be fair. It wouldn't be sportsmanlike. It wouldn't be humane to allow an animal to be hunted with a

magazine of near-unlimited capacity. If it is not humane to hunt an animal with a massive magazine, then why allow near-unlimited magazines to be used to hunt human beings? This is a rule we accept, and we should accept it for weapons designed to hurt humans as well.

The second tragedy in Virginia occurred when I was Governor a number of years ago—the tragic shooting at Virginia Tech. I won't go into it because I will segue when I talk about a hero, but the shooting at Virginia Tech happened because of a weakness in the background check system. The individual, the young man, Seung-Hui Cho, who killed 32 people was prohibited from having a weapon because he had been adjudicated mentally ill and dangerous, but weaknesses in the background checks system enabled him to get a weapon anyway. We learned a powerful and painful lesson that day, which is that if your background check system has loopholes and gaps, disasters will result.

So I join with my colleagues who say H.R. 8—that has come from the House and is a comprehensive background check system bill that keeps weapons out of the hands of people who are dangers to themselves and others—is something we should absolutely pass.

Last, let me tell the story about an American hero. I have told this story on the floor before but not for a number of years. I want to tell this story because I think everybody should know this individual's name. The name of the hero I want to describe is a man named Liviu Librescu.

Liviu Librescu was one of the 32 people who were killed at Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007. Let me tell you about him. He was born in Romania—and he was Jewish—during the Holocaust. When Germany occupied Romania and began to take over the country, Jews were persecuted. Liviu Librescu was then a young child. His family was sent to concentration camps, and many of them perished just because they were Jewish. Liviu, as a young child, was hidden by relatives and friends and miraculously managed to survive the Nazi campaign of anti-Semitism against Jews. Many Jews left Romania because they felt their neighbors and friends didn't protect them. Liviu Librescu decided to stay. "I am a Romanian and am going to stay in Romania and make my country a peaceful place where Jews can live in peace with their fellow men and women."

He ran into a second problem. He went to the university. He was a talented scientist and engineer. But then the Soviet Union moved in and essentially occupied Romania. They punished him because he was Jewish and because he wouldn't join the Communist Party. He was a world-renowned engineer published in journals around the world. First, they prohibited his ability to travel to academic conferences and then prohibited his right to publish. Over the years, the

Soviet-dominated Government of Romania took away virtually every right he had.

He started to try to figure out a way to immigrate to Israel. In the early 1970s, at a time when some Eastern European Jews were allowed to immigrate to Israel, Liviu Librescu finally escaped Soviet-dominated communism after having survived the Holocaust and moved to Israel. It was his dream.

Liviu Librescu was teaching at the Technion in Israel, one of the premier scientific engineering institutions in the world. He got an offer after a few years to come be a visiting professor in Blacksburg, VA, at Virginia Tech for 1 year. He came in 1958. This Romanian Jew, professor at an Israeli technical university, came to Blacksburg, VA, in the mountains of Appalachia, for 1 year, and he fell in love with Blacksburg. He stayed in Blacksburg, at Virginia Tech, for the rest of his career.

On April 16, 2007, Liviu Librescu—now 22 years in Blacksburg—was teaching an engineering class in one of the two buildings that were the subject of the attack by the shooter, Seung-Hui Cho. On the morning of April 16, 2007, he had undergraduates and graduates in the class. When he heard shooting start in the classroom, he instinctively knew he should protect his students. Liviu Librescu was now over 70 years old, this Holocaust survivor.

He stood in front of the classroom door on the second floor of this building and told the students: You have to jump out the window. I am going to do everything I can to protect your life. Jump out the window.

He stood there in front of the classroom door and absorbed bullet after bullet. Every student of Liviu Librescu's was able to escape from that building, save one. There was one student who couldn't get out in time and who had let others go first. Liviu Librescu was killed, and one student in his class was killed, but he saved the lives of all of these other young people.

April 16, 2007, was a day that was a very special day in Liviu Librescu's life. Most in the classroom wouldn't have known it. That day was Yom HaShoah, which is a day that occurs every year on the Hebrew calendar and is a day that is celebrated and commemorated in Israel. It is a day to commemorate, remember, and never forget the Holocaust. That is what Yom HaShoah was. Liviu Librescu, a Holocaust survivor, knew what that day was. He knew what it meant. He made a choice.

The commemoration of the Holocaust is not just about remembering the violent perpetrators and is not just about remembering the victims; it is also about remembering that there wouldn't have been millions of victims had there not been so many bystanders. That is what Yom HaShoah is about. It is about victims, perpetrators, and also about bystanders in that the Holocaust would never have hap-

pened had there not been so many bystanders. What Liviu Librescu decided to do that day was not to be a bystander. As violence was occurring around him, he decided: I will not be a bystander. I will try to take an action to save someone's life.

Think about it. He survived the Holocaust. Think about it. He survived the Soviet takeover of his country. Then he came to this Nation and loved it, but he could not survive the carnage of American gun violence. He did, at least, decide he wouldn't be a bystander.

That is what we are called to do in the Senate of the United States—not to be bystanders. We do not have to demonstrate the courage of a Liviu Librescu and place our bodies in front of a classroom door and absorb bullet after bullet to save somebody else's life. I don't think I would have the courage to do that. I don't know how many of us would have. We are not called to make a sacrifice of that magnitude, but I do think we are called to make some sacrifices, and I do think we are called not to be bystanders. If we are going to be true to that calling, we have to be willing to take up and debate and to vote on commonsense measures to keep Americans safe from gun violence.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise to honor those who lost their lives tragically 18 years ago and to make sure that we never forget what happened then.

I vividly remember that morning. I was in my own office in Jasper, IN. I didn't have a TV. Somebody there brought it up on the internet. The second plane flew into the building. I will never forget that image because we didn't know what had happened with the first one. We knew what had happened with the second.

Over the summer break, Senator RICK SCOTT and I took a trip to Israel and saw all of that which goes into its preparedness against the evil that lurks around the world. I saw it again up close, and it always makes me wonder: How can they live like that? How can they be prepared when they know there are always individuals and countries out there just like in 1941 and just like in 2001? Imagine living in a country in which your entire border is surrounded by a fence or a wall in order to keep people out—where, in the tough places, there is another barrier and where, in the really tough places, there is a dirt berm.

That drove home again how important it is to be prepared and to always be strong when it comes to defending this country and the liberty and freedoms we all enjoy every day. I never thought it could happen in 1941, and I didn't think it could happen in 2001. It can happen again because that is the world we live in.

When I came here as a U.S. Senator, I always knew the most important thing this body should do was foster the defense and the security of this country. When you see it has slipped so precariously over the last few years—and thank goodness that we have built it back up to a level that makes sense—it is because we always need to be prepared. If we are going to truly honor all of the lives that were lost in 1941 and 2001 and will be inevitably lost down the road, we need to be strong; we need to be prepared. We always need to be aware of the fact that we are blessed just as the State of Israel is blessed—despite all of that—with a thriving economy. They live with that danger every day, and they find a way to get through it. Let us never let our guard down or drop our defenses here. Our freedom and our liberty depend upon it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, as my friend from Indiana and others have pointed out today, this is a day that Americans remember as a day of unique tragedy. Earlier today, on the Senate floor, we had a moment of silence in the middle of a series of votes. The Senate floor was full of Members who paused to think about what had happened on that day.

I think almost every American alive knows where he was that morning. Just like this morning, it was beautiful and clear. If you were too young to remember where you were that morning—and there is a real likelihood that your parents told you where you were—it was a seminal moment. It changed how we look at so many things in our country. We reflect today where we were and the changes that occurred after that.

I was working on the other side of the building as a Member of the House 18 years ago, and I shared with the Capitol Police today my appreciation for what they do every day. On this day every year, I remember being one of the last people to leave this building. The Capitol Police were working hard to get people out as there was a sense that a plane was coming here and was going to either hit the White House or the Capitol. I remember walking out the door—I really was among the last to leave the building that day—and I remember looking into the eyes of a Capitol Police Officer who was still at the door and thinking and realizing that I was going to be out. If the building were a target, I was quickly going to be somewhere else, and she was still going to be here until those who work to protect us every day were sure that everybody who could possibly be found and gotten out of the building was already gone.

We clearly understand the world is a dangerous place. We just had a foreign policy discussion this week about the country that had served as really the haven for al-Qaida and what would happen if we were to totally leave that

country and it were to go back to the Taliban. Would it become a haven again? Almost certainly, I think it would.

We really need to think about a number of things. One is that so many people do so much to protect us all the time. We have thousands of Americans who are in uniform and in the intelligence community who spend their time every day being sure that we are as safe as we can be and that our freedoms are secure. They are deployed overseas. They are fighting terrorist groups like ISIS or the remnants of al-Qaida. They are working here to spot homegrown terrorists. They are doing what they can to find what somebody may be talking about or what somebody may be bringing across the border that would be of danger.

Senator CAPITO and I were just at the border last week. Some of the things we talked about were not only the drugs coming over the border but the other things coming over the border that are designed to harm us—who we are and how we live.

In St. Louis, MO, and Arnold, MO, we have the second biggest installation of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency constantly looking at the information that is out there. It looks all over the world to see if there is activity in places in which there wouldn't be activity. Yet, if there were activity, it would likely be activity that would be designed to harm us or others in the world. We need to understand that.

We also need to understand that in the society in which we live, there is never perfect security and perfect freedom at the same time. We have worked really hard not to allow ourselves to lose the freedoms we cherish in return for the security we would like to have.

We also need to remember those people who responded. As for the first responders who ran toward the tragedy on 9/11 as others were able to run away from the tragedy—passing each other—many of those first responders were numbered among the 3,000 Americans who died on that day.

Just last month, the President signed into law the National Urban Search and Rescue Parity Act, which allows Federal employees to be active participants on urban search and rescue teams whether the disaster is natural or man-made.

The third thing we need to keep in mind is how important it is to honor and care for the victims and heroes among us—those who ran toward the tragedy, those they left behind, and the people who still suffer today because of what happened to them on that day. As likely as not, those people to benefit from the Victim Compensation Fund are the people who stayed behind to help others or who rushed forward to help others.

We don't want to become afraid to be the great, diverse society we have become; we don't want to become a society in which we allow the terrorists to win by taking our freedoms away. Yet

this is an important time for us to think of those freedoms, of those who defend those freedoms, of those who rush to the scenes of danger when we have danger, and of those who try to do everything they can to minimize that.

We grieve, we pray, we remember, and we resolve today that we will continue to be vigilant against attack and unafraid of defending who we are.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote series begin following the remarks of Senators DAINES, COLLINS, LANKFORD, and COTTON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, 18 years ago, on a bright, clear-skied, September morning, without warning, our Nation was attacked. Many of us probably remember where we were on that horrible day.

I had that morning off. I was at home with my nearly 2-year-old daughter. We didn't have the TV on. We had a couple of gentlemen at the house. I was getting a brandnew furnace on that day. What would normally be a couple-of-hours-long installation turned into an all-day event as those men would take time off from installing our new furnace to run into the other room so we could see what was going on on the television.

I had two phone calls that morning. The first was early. It was from a neighbor.

She said: JONI, do you have the TV on?

I said: Well, no, Wanda. I don't. What's going on?

She said: JONI, you just need to turn the TV on.

So I did, and I saw the horrible events unfolding right in front of us.

The second phone call I got was from my Iowa Army National Guard unit: Captain ERNST, we are doing a 100-percent accountability check. We need you to stay by the phone all day so we know how we can get ahold of you—100 percent accountability.

It was an experience many of us had never felt before—the terrifying shock of knowing that the country we love and our fellow Americans were under attack.

Our adversaries sought to tear us apart by their cowardly acts, but, instead, they brought us together as Americans, for in those terrible moments, we also saw the very, very best of our country—the firefighters, the police officers, the first responders, and the ordinary citizens who courageously put their lives on the line to save countless others.

On that day, as individuals and as a Nation, we came together in a unique way, and we also made a pledge to never forget—to never forget the nearly 3,000 victims and the families they

left behind, to never forget the heroism of both our first responders and those everyday men and women who selflessly acted to save lives, and to never forget the importance of defending our homeland and the great democratic principles that we stand for.

It is a pledge I personally take very seriously, and it is why I have organized this event for my colleagues to come to the floor today and to share their memories and thoughts on today, this eighteenth anniversary of the September 11th terrorist attacks.

It is why I work so hard to make sure our Armed Forces have the technology, support, and resources they need to defend our Nation from threats both here at home and abroad.

It is why I cosponsored and helped to finally get signed into law a permanent reauthorization of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, keeping our Nation's promise to support the first responders who continue to sacrifice their health and even their lives from their work in the post-9/11 recovery efforts.

And it is why we should never ever take our Nation and our freedoms for granted.

I am one—just one—of the millions of Americans keeping that promise to never forget. In fact, today, back home in Iowa, there are countless folks who are honoring that vow in their own thoughtful way.

Many use today's anniversary as a day of service, performing acts of kindness throughout Iowa. Others come together with their communities to honor and remember those who were lost.

It is really wonderful to see all of the ways that folks are doing that, from walking in the 9/11 March to the Capitol in Des Moines to visiting the 9/11 Never Forget Mobile Exhibit, currently at the Clay County Fair, to participating in the annual 9/11 Moment of Silence Motorcycle Ride in Mason City.

For some of our fellow Iowans, today will be spent remembering loved ones lost in the attack—folks like Newton's Jean Cleere's husband, Jim, a loving, good-natured, good-humored, and God-fearing giant of a man, who never came home from a fateful business trip to the World Trade Center 18 years ago.

For nearly two decades now, Jean has been on a crusade to keep Jim's memory alive and well. She helped to raise funds for Newton's very own 9/11 memorial. She speaks to local students, educating them about the events of that day 18 years ago, and she has given her testimony all over Iowa. For folks in Iowa, they have probably seen her driving across the State. She has a pretty special license plate, which reads "NVR4GT"—never forget.

Today and every day, Iowans are keeping that sacred promise. We will always remember Jim Cleere and the nearly 3,000 others who lost their lives that tragic day. We will always honor the heroes who selflessly sacrificed and saved countless lives. We will always

rise up to defend our Nation and its citizens. We will never forget. That is our sacred promise.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, 18 years ago today, Americans witnessed what evil looks like. Eighteen years ago today, Americans witnessed the loss of innocent life. Eighteen years ago today, Americans witnessed acts of cowardice.

Today, Montanans and Americans across our country are taking time to reflect upon the horrific acts of 9/11. Today, we take time to remember the thousands of lives lost on that horrible day. We remember the daughters who lost mothers, the sons who lost fathers, and the loved ones and friends and the communities that were broken by these tragedies.

I know I speak for most of us when I say that we remember that day like it was yesterday. That fateful morning, I was in Bozeman, MT. I typically like to get an earlier start at work. We are 2 hours behind eastern time. So it was early in the morning.

My wife Cindy called me. I was at my desk. I was working for a cloud-computing software company, just starting the day, and Cindy called me. She said: There is really strange news. There has been a plane that hit one of the World Trade Center towers.

I think many of us at that time thought it was maybe a small, private plane—sort of, kind of a strange bit of news coming out that morning. Then, as the minutes went by, we started finding out what was really going on, that it wasn't a small plane. It wasn't an accident. It was a 767 loaded with fuel because it was attempting to make a journey across our country from Boston out to the west coast.

The images of the planes crashing into the Twin Towers is one I will never forget, and it is one that will never stop hurting. I remember that after it was confirmed that it was a commercial aircraft, very quickly the speculation began that this was a premeditated terror attack. In moments like that you want to be with your loved ones. I quietly closed the door to my office, and I drove home to be with my wife and to be with family as we watched the rest of the horrible day unfold: 2,977 innocent Americans lost their lives, and 2,977 innocent Americans didn't return home that day.

I think it is important to think about every single human life that was lost and the pain of the families who remember that day today when they lost their loved ones. That pain is very real yet again today.

This was a slaughter of our fellow Americans that shook our Nation to its very core. Yet, in the face of extreme adversity, we are a nation that did come together and we carried on. I think about those moments when our churches and cathedrals were filled with Americans in prayer, reflecting upon what had happened.

Today, we honor and remember the almost 3,000 people who died that September morning. We remember the survivors, those first responders, the firefighters, and the friends and families of those we lost. While we take the time to remember today, we also reflect on who we are as a nation. As Americans, we are strong and resilient. After the 9/11 attacks, we responded with strength and we strengthened the homeland.

We are most grateful to those who served and to those who are serving today in our Armed Forces. Just recently, last December, I flew to Afghanistan. In fact, we carried 50 pounds of Montana beef jerky to deliver to the 495th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion of the Montana Army National Guard, who are deployed over in Afghanistan protecting us. As I received the briefs that day, I was reminded yet again that this war that we have against terrorism exists this very moment, and I can tell you this because of the men and women who serve in our Armed Forces, in intelligence, and in law enforcement across our Nation. It is because of them that we are able to stand here today without another terror attack like we saw on 9/11.

When I received the brief in Afghanistan in December, I was reminded again of the porous border between Afghanistan and Pakistan and that there are plots being created and attempts to hit the homeland again. There are many brave men and women there, many Special Forces.

I spent time with the four-star there, Scott Miller, who has had a career in Special Forces. He is overseeing the operations there. I am grateful that they continue to remain vigilant in this fight against global terrorism.

America's enemies want us to be afraid, but the thing is, here in America, we don't give up. When America is strong, so are our allies and so is the free world. We must remain vigilant to ensure that we maintain that Reagan doctrine of peace through strength.

The world will never forget what happened on this day 18 years ago, and despite the political differences and divisions that we have across our country and this city, we must always remember that we are all in this together, and Americans are strong when we are united.

There is no force of evil or terror that will ever overcome the will and the determination of a free and united people.

We ask that God continue to bless our fighting men and women, and may God continue to bless the United States of America.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, September 11 is a solemn anniversary. Eighteen years later, we still remember the toll from that terrible day. Nearly 3,000 Americans lost their lives in the attacks on the Twin Towers, the Pentagon, and United Flight 93, but

every American experienced the pain of loss that day.

Just as we mourn the innocent lives lost, we also remember the heroism of our first responders who ran toward danger and death to help their fellow Americans.

Out of the ashes of that terrible tragedy arose a strength and unity that the whole world came to admire. September 11 altered the course of our Nation's history in a blaze of fire and smoke, and for so many Americans, it altered the course of our lives.

Our fighting men and women deployed overseas just weeks later and remain in the fight today. So many Americans joined them, enlisting to defend our Nation. Young kids who witnessed firefighters rushing into the burning towers grew up and themselves joined units with old-fashioned names like "engine" and "ladder." A generation of intelligence officers dedicated themselves to preventing another 9/11, and they have and still do.

Our lives continue to be altered because the consequences of September 11 are still with us. The attacks of 18 years ago continue to claim new victims, as first responders and others succumb to injuries and illnesses that trace back to that morning.

The al-Qaida terrorists who attacked us are bloodied, yet undefeated, while the Taliban terrorists who gave safe haven threaten to regain control in Afghanistan.

Most tragic of all, our brave soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines continue to fall in the line of duty and defense of our country.

Just last week, Army SFC Elis A. Barreto Ortiz was killed on the battlefield in Afghanistan. September 11 is his story, too—the story of valor and sacrifice.

So the story of September 11 continues to unfold many years after the fact. May its memory strengthen our resolve to continue fighting the enemies of freedom, and may we never ever forget.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, 18 years ago today, in my office in Oklahoma City, a fellow staff member poked her head into the office and said to me: There is a freak accident that has happened in New York. A plane flew into the World Trade Center.

She went down the hallway and pulled in a rolling cart—the younger generation will have no idea what that is—but a rolling cart with a TV on top of it, and we plugged it in and watched it. As the second plane flew in, both of us stood there silently, thinking: That is no accident. That is murder on a massive scale and terror like I have never witnessed with my own eyes.

What I didn't know at that moment is how many thousands of lives would be affected and how much our Nation would be changed. That morning, 18 years ago, seven Oklahomans died, but

our Nation was forever changed. Common terms we think about today like “TSA,” or “terror watch list,” or “Department of Homeland Security,” or “Global Entry,” or “body scanners,” or “PATRIOT Act”—those didn’t exist on September 10, 2001. They have all come since then as our Nation learns how to do more security, learns how to engage, and has learned a painful lesson that what people think in an isolated village in a remote country—what they think matters to us because what they may carry out, if left alone and ignored, could kill our family members and our fellow Americans.

Almost 3,000 Americans died that day, but since that time period, we have pushed back not against the people of Afghanistan or the people of Iraq, not against Muslims or a faith but against a specific ideology that intensely hates the freedom of America and who intentionally plans to kill Americans they have never met.

We learned a new ideology as a nation that day; that we have to not only take it seriously but that we must not wait until they carry out a fight. If they are planning it, if they are preparing it, if they have the capability, we should assume they are actually going to do it.

Since that time period, American men and women have taken the fight to people who want to come and kill more Americans, but it has also been at a great cost of American blood and treasure: 4,432 Americans have died in Iraq; 2,353 Americans have died in Afghanistan. Fifty-one of those are my fellow Oklahomans in Afghanistan; 72 of those are my fellow Oklahomans in Iraq.

Today, I pulled out of my closet a specific tie that I rarely wear. It was a tie given to me by a Gold Star Wife who never ever wanted to be a Gold Star Wife. She just wanted to be the wife of Chris Horton, whom she intensely loved, who went to Afghanistan to serve his country in the Oklahoma National Guard and died for our freedom. Two years later, she handed me this tie and said: He hated wearing ties, but you have to wear them all the time. Just remember him.

We, as Americans, will not forget, and we have not forgotten. There are flags out all over America today just to remember. There are moms and dads who really hugged their kids tight this morning before they left for school, and the kids didn’t even know why. They just did. There are places where people are gathering to pray for peace because as a nation we are a nation of peace, and we have no desire for war. In fact, we detest the pain and penalty and blood and loss of war, and we have no desire to be at war across the world, but it came to us, and we look forward to the day when guns are silent again and this finally concludes and a time of peace can be restored again.

Today, though, we are just a nation remembering and praying for that time of peace that will come, and we are

telling Gold Star families and families who have sent their loved ones around the world to places they had never seen before: We have not forgotten, and we are grateful that we serve together as a nation.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, let me say at the outset, I join with the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Oklahoma and our colleagues on the floor, starting with a moment of silence until this last speech, in remembering the historic American significance of September 11.

The fact that both political parties came together shows there is hope that when it comes to this Nation and its values, what brings us together is a powerful force. Today it is the force of memory, the force of promise, and the force of the future of this country. I want to salute my colleagues, particularly my friend from Oklahoma for his moving statement about families in his State touched by this tragedy.

#### E-CIGARETTES

Mr. President, I would like to change topics for just a moment to another important issue that has risen today and I believe is worthy of comment.

Just a few hours ago, the White House, the President, the First Lady, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration made a historic announcement when it comes to vaping and e-cigarettes.

They just finished the 2019 National Youth Tobacco Survey. What they have found is that in a 1-year period of time, the number of our kids who are using these vaping products and e-cigarette products has gone up from 20 percent to 27.5 percent. In the previous year, it had gone up by 80 percent, and it is continuing to skyrocket because it is an addiction which is so popular with children.

Our kids don’t know any better. They are being told by JUUL and other companies that somehow this vaping is really a healthy alternative to tobacco cigarettes. That has yet to be proven, and the Food and Drug Administration challenged JUUL and the other companies to come up with clinical proof of that statement before they repeat it again and again and again.

In the course of the last several years, the sale of these e-cigarettes and vaping products has mushroomed dramatically in the United States. Just ask any school principal, teacher, and many parents, and they will tell you what is happening. Kids don’t understand that these flavors they are buying—flavor pods like Unicorn Milk, Gummy Bears, Bubble Gum—sound like some sweet candy treat, but when you inhale it into your lungs, you run the risk of real damage.

So far, over 450 American kids have been admitted to hospitals because of lung problems from vaping. Six have died. These young people do not understand how risky this is.

Have you walked down the street and seen somebody with a big cloud of white smoke over their head as they exhale from one of these vaping devices? They don’t realize that what they are ingesting in their lungs could be deadly.

The Food and Drug Administration and the Secretary of Health and Human Services made an announcement today that is significant. They announced that the e-cigarette device and flavors that are now being sold are going to be taken off the market, out of retail stores, off of online sales. Then, come May of next year, those who want to bring these flavors back have to justify them as being consistent with being good for public health.

I ask that the RECORD note that Senator MURKOWSKI and I have joined in a bill we introduced last year, a bill which went after these flavor pods. I want to thank her. There weren’t a lot of Senators who were willing to step up, and she did. On a bipartisan basis, we set out to ban any of these flavor pods that were dangerous to children and couldn’t be proven to be harmless. I thank her for that leadership. I believe our legislation and our constant pressure on this administration came to this moment today where we are stepping forward.

We are making it clear in the United States of America that we know vaping targets kids. We know these targeted kids are risking their health and their life by continuing to use e-cigarettes and vaping. With this administration today, on a bipartisan basis, we are banning these flavor pods once and for all. We are going to try to move forward.

The last thing I will say is this: I hope the Surgeon General or one of the other leaders in public health in our government will step up now and notify every school principal in America to call an assembly, to gather the parents, and let them know about this danger. There are 5 million kids in this country vaping today. Let’s hope they can stop, and stop soon, before they harm themselves.

I salute the administration for its leadership on this matter. I worked on it for quite a few years. It is a good moment in our history that we are moving together on a bipartisan basis.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COTTON). The Senator from Maine.

#### REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, earlier today we paused and commemorated those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001.

Eighteen years have passed, but the memory of that day remains as vivid as if it were yesterday. We each have our own recollections of where we were and what we were doing as the horrifying terrorist attacks on our country began to unfold.

I remember having the television on and watching a report that a plane—

originally reported as a small plane—had struck one of the Twin Towers. I then shortly thereafter saw the second aircraft strike the World Trade Center. It was then that I knew our country was under attack. I told my staff to stay away from the Capitol Building because I feared it, too, could be a target.

Today, we all still share the powerful emotions of shock, anger, and grief. I was worried about not only my staff, those in the buildings, but also staff members who were on their way back from Portland, ME, which turns out to be where some of the terrorists began their journey of death and destruction that day.

On the evening of that terrible day, Members of Congress gathered together on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. With tears in our eyes and sorrow in our hearts, together we sang “God Bless America.” The emotions of shock, anger, and grief were joined by unity, resolve, and patriotism. That sense that swept over us as we sang was a source of strength in the challenges that we faced in the fight against terrorism.

So many were killed that horrific day. In my State of Maine, we remember Robert and Jackie Norton of Lubec, a devoted retired couple who boarded Flight 11 to celebrate a son’s wedding on the west coast. We remember James Roux of Portland, an Army veteran and a devoted father, who was on his way to a business meeting in California. We remember Robert Schlegel of Gray, who was celebrating his recent promotion to the rank of commander in the U.S. Navy and was still settling into his new office at the Pentagon when the plane struck. We remember Stephen Ward of Gorham, who was working on the 101st floor of the North Tower that terrible morning.

On this solemn anniversary, we join all Americans in remembering the nearly 3,000 people who lost their lives that day—lives of accomplishment, contribution, and promise. Each loss leaves a wound in the hearts of families and friends that can never be fully healed.

We honor the heroes of that day. We are still moved by the selfless courage of the men and women on Flight 93 who wrestled that plane to the ground in Pennsylvania, sacrificing their lives so that others might live. We are inspired by the firefighters, EMS personnel, and police officers at the World Trade Center who continued to climb upward to rescue those who were in peril even as the Twin Towers were tumbling down. The New York City Fire Department alone lost 343 firefighters who responded to the attacks.

We pay tribute today and every day to the first responders, the military personnel, and the civilians who rushed into the smoke and flames at the Pentagon to lead others to safety.

We express our gratitude to those who have given so much to defend our Nation against terrorism, the men and women of our Armed Forces.

While millions of Americans watched in horror as the tragedy unfolded on that terrible day, the thousands of courageous first responders who rushed to the World Trade Center, who rushed to that field in Pennsylvania, who rushed to the Pentagon to help search for victims and to help bring anyone they could to safety, still inspire us. They put themselves in imminent danger to save the lives of others.

Later on, years later, we learned that the toxic dust and debris that many were exposed to have caused chronic illnesses. The overwhelmingly bipartisan vote in the Senate in July to permanently reauthorize the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund ensures that those first responders who risked their lives to save their fellow Americans will always be supported and their illnesses treated.

September 11 was a day of personal tragedy for so many families. It was also an attack on the United States of America and an assault on civilization. We must never forget what was lost and what remains at stake. We must continue our pledge—the pledge we made that horrific day—to do all we can to prevent future attacks.

The fundamental obligation of government is to protect its people. Since September 11, 2001, we have done much to meet that obligation, but more work remains. In the aftermath of those attacks, former Senator from Connecticut Joe Lieberman and I, as the leaders of the Senate Homeland Security Committee, worked in a bipartisan way with the leaders of the 9/11 Commission and the families of those who were lost to terrorist attacks on that day to pass the most sweeping reforms of our intelligence community since World War II. It is significant that the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act passed the Senate by a vote of 96 to 2 and that, of the hundreds of amendments that were considered, not a single one was decided by a party-line vote.

In what seemed like a moment, September 11, 2001, was transformed from a day like any other into one that forever will stand alone. The loss we re-live reminds us of the value of all that we must protect. The heroism reminds us of the unconquerable spirit of the American people. Our accomplishments remind us that we can meet any challenge. As long as we keep this day of remembrance in our hearts, we shall meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

#### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the

Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2020 (Reappointment).

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Shelley Moore Capito, Mike Rounds, John Boozman, Thom Tillis, Richard Burr, James E. Risch, Jerry Moran, David Perdue, Roy Blunt, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, Tom Cotton, John Barrasso, Steve Daines.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of fourteen years from February 1, 2020 (Reappointment), shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 62, nays 31, as follows:

#### [Rollcall Vote No. 273 Ex.]

#### YEAS—62

Alexander	Fischer	Perdue
Barrasso	Gardner	Peters
Bennet	Graham	Portman
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hassan	Romney
Boozman	Hawley	Rounds
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Carper	Isakson	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Shaheen
Collins	Jones	Shelby
Coons	Kaine	Sinema
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Tester
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	McConnell	Warner
Daines	McSally	Wicker
Enzi	Moran	Young
Ernst	Murkowski	

#### NAYS—31

Baldwin	Heinrich	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Leahy	Smith
Cardin	Markey	Stabenow
Casey	Menendez	Udall
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murphy	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murray	Wyden
Feinstein	Paul	
Gillibrand	Reed	

NOT VOTING—7

Booker Roberts Warren  
Harris Sanders  
Klobuchar Tillis

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 62, the nays are 31.

The motion is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remaining votes in this series be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security. (New Position)

Mitch McConnell, James E. Risch, John Boozman, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, Pat Roberts, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham, John Kennedy, David Perdue, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Roger F. Wicker, Todd Young, Thom Tillis, Ron Johnson, Rick Scott.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security (New Position), shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON).

Mr. BOOKER. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 92, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 274 Ex.]

YEAS—92

Alexander	Burr	Cortez Masto
Baldwin	Cantwell	Cotton
Barrasso	Capito	Cramer
Bennet	Cardin	Crapo
Blackburn	Carper	Cruz
Blumenthal	Casey	Daines
Blunt	Cassidy	Duckworth
Boozman	Collins	Durbin
Braun	Coons	Enzi
Brown	Cornyn	Ernst

Feinstein	Manchin	Schumer
Fischer	Markey	Scott (FL)
Gardner	McConnell	Scott (SC)
Gillibrand	McSally	Shaheen
Graham	Menendez	Shelby
Grassley	Merkley	Sinema
Hassan	Moran	Smith
Hawley	Murkowski	Stabenow
Heinrich	Murphy	Sullivan
Hirono	Murray	Tester
Hoehn	Perdue	Thune
Hyde-Smith	Peters	Tillis
Inhofe	Portman	Toomey
Johnson	Reed	Udall
Jones	Risch	Van Hollen
Kaine	Romney	Warner
Kennedy	Rosen	Whitehouse
King	Rounds	Wicker
Lankford	Rubio	Wyden
Leahy	Sasse	Young
Lee	Schatz	

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—7

Booker	Klobuchar	Warren
Harris	Roberts	
Isakson	Sanders	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 92, the nays are 1.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Jennifer D. Nordquist, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of two years.

Mitch McConnell, John Cornyn, Mike Crapo, Shelley Moore Capito, Mike Rounds, John Boozman, Thom Tillis, Richard Burr, James E. Risch, David Perdue, Roy Blunt, Kevin Cramer, Roger F. Wicker, Tom Cotton, John Barrasso, Steve Daines, John Thune.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Jennifer D. Nordquist, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of two years, shall be brought to a close?

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 94, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 275 Ex.]

YEAS—94

Alexander	Gardner	Peters
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hassan	Romney
Blumenthal	Hawley	Rosen
Blunt	Heinrich	Rounds
Boozman	Hirono	Rubio
Braun	Hoehn	Sasse
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Burr	Inhofe	Schumer
Cantwell	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Jones	Shaheen
Carper	Kaine	Shelby
Casey	Kennedy	Sinema
Cassidy	King	Smith
Collins	Lankford	Stabenow
Coons	Leahy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	McConnell	Toomey
Crapo	McSally	Udall
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murkowski	Wicker
Enzi	Murphy	Wyden
Ernst	Murray	Young
Feinstein	Paul	
Fischer	Perdue	

NOT VOTING—6

Booker	Klobuchar	Sanders
Harris	Roberts	Warren

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 94, the nays are 0.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Jennifer D. Nordquist, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of two years.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report the next nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephanie L. Haines, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Haines nomination?

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 276 Ex.]

YEAS—94

Alexander	Gardner	Peters
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hassan	Romney
Blumenthal	Hawley	Rosen
Blunt	Heinrich	Rounds
Boozman	Hirono	Rubio
Braun	Hoeven	Sasse
Brown	Hyde-Smith	Schatz
Burr	Inhofe	Schumer
Cantwell	Isakson	Scott (FL)
Capito	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cardin	Jones	Shaheen
Carper	Kaine	Shelby
Casey	Kennedy	Sinema
Cassidy	King	Smith
Collins	Lankford	Stabenow
Coons	Leahy	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lee	Tester
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Thune
Cotton	Markey	Tillis
Cramer	McConnell	Toomey
Crapo	McSally	Udall
Cruz	Menendez	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Whitehouse
Durbin	Murkowski	Wicker
Enzi	Murphy	Wyden
Ernst	Murray	Young
Feinstein	Paul	
Fischer	Perdue	

NOT VOTING—6

Booker	Klobuchar	Sanders
Harris	Roberts	Warren

The nomination was confirmed.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Ada E. Brown, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Brown nomination?

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAMER). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 80, nays 13, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 277 Ex.]

YEAS—80

Alexander	Graham	Peters
Barrasso	Grassley	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blunt	Heinrich	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rosen
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Burr	Inhofe	Rubio
Capito	Isakson	Sasse
Cardin	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Carper	Jones	Scott (SC)
Casey	Kaine	Shaheen
Cassidy	Kennedy	Shelby
Collins	King	Sinema
Cornyn	Lankford	Smith
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Tester
Crapo	Manchin	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Daines	McSally	Toomey
Duckworth	Menendez	Udall
Durbin	Merkley	Van Hollen
Enzi	Moran	Warner
Ernst	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Murphy	Wicker
Fischer	Paul	Young
Gardner	Perdue	

NAYS—13

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Schumer
Blumenthal	Hirono	Stabenow
Brown	Markey	Wyden
Cantwell	Murray	
Cortez Masto	Schatz	

NOT VOTING—7

Booker	Klobuchar	Warren
Coons	Roberts	
Harris	Sanders	

The nomination was confirmed.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Steven D. Grimberg, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Grimberg nomination?

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 75, nays 18, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 278 Ex.]

YEAS—75

Alexander	Blackburn	Braun
Barrasso	Blunt	Burr
Bennet	Boozman	Capito

Cardin	Hoeven	Reed
Carper	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Casey	Inhofe	Romney
Cassidy	Isakson	Rosen
Collins	Johnson	Rounds
Cornyn	Jones	Rubio
Cotton	Kaine	Sasse
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Crapo	King	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lankford	Shaheen
Daines	Leahy	Shelby
Duckworth	Lee	Sinema
Durbin	Manchin	Sullivan
Enzi	McConnell	Tester
Ernst	McSally	Thune
Feinstein	Moran	Tillis
Fischer	Murkowski	Toomey
Gardner	Murphy	Van Hollen
Graham	Paul	Warner
Grassley	Perdue	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wicker
Hawley	Portman	Young

NAYS—18

Baldwin	Heinrich	Schatz
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schumer
Brown	Markey	Smith
Cantwell	Menendez	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Udall
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden

NOT VOTING—7

Booker	Klobuchar	Warren
Coons	Roberts	
Harris	Sanders	

The nomination was confirmed.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Steven C. Seeger, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Seeger nomination?

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 279 Ex.]

YEAS—90

Alexander	Brown	Cornyn
Baldwin	Burr	Cortez Masto
Barrasso	Cantwell	Cotton
Bennet	Capito	Cramer
Blackburn	Cardin	Crapo
Blumenthal	Carper	Cruz
Blunt	Casey	Daines
Boozman	Cassidy	Duckworth
Braun	Collins	Durbin

Enzi	Lee	Schatz
Ernst	Markey	Schumer
Feinstein	McConnell	Scott (FL)
Fischer	McSally	Scott (SC)
Gardner	Menendez	Shaheen
Grassley	Merkley	Shelby
Hassan	Moran	Sinema
Hawley	Murkowski	Smith
Heinrich	Murphy	Stabenow
Hirono	Murray	Sullivan
Hoeven	Paul	Tester
Hyde-Smith	Perdue	Thune
Inhofe	Peters	Tillis
Isakson	Portman	Toomey
Johnson	Reed	Udall
Jones	Risch	Van Hollen
Kaine	Romney	Warner
Kennedy	Rosen	Whitehouse
King	Rounds	Wicker
Lankford	Rubio	Wyden
Leahy	Sasse	Young

NAYS—1

Gillibrand

NOT VOTING—9

Booker	Harris	Roberts
Coons	Klobuchar	Sanders
Graham	Manchin	Warren

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Mary S. McElroy, of Rhode Island, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the McElroy nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Stephanie A. Gallagher, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge the Senate to confirm the nomination of Stephanie Gallagher of Maryland to be a U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland. This is a noncontroversial nomination which the Senate should be able to confirm in short order.

Judge Stephanie Gallagher brings tremendous experience to the courtroom as a sitting U.S. magistrate judge in Baltimore, as well as being a former prosecutor, private law firm attorney, and judicial law clerk. Her strong roots in the Maryland legal community, tremendous understanding and respect for the rule of law, and willingness to volunteer her time in service outside the courtroom make her an exceptional nominee. I was pleased to recommend Judge Gallagher's nomination to President Trump, along with Senator VAN HOLLEN.

I must note for my colleagues that I originally recommended Judge Gallag-

her's nomination to President Obama along with Senator Mikulski, back in 2015, given the impending retirement of Judge William Quarles in 2016. Judge Gallagher's nomination has actually been favorably recommended by the Judiciary Committee on three separate occasions, in 2016, 2018, and now in 2019. Most recently, on June 20, 2019, the Judiciary Committee favorably recommended Judge Gallagher to the full Senate for confirmation by a vote of 21–1.

I want to thank Senator VAN HOLLEN for working with me to ensure we seek out the best attorneys in our State for Federal judicial vacancies, which are lifetime appointments and one of the most important obligations we have as U.S. Senators. We have recommended judicial nominations to the President that have made Marylanders proud of our Federal courts.

Stephanie Gallagher, of Baltimore, MD, has been a U.S. magistrate judge in Baltimore since April 2011. As a magistrate judge, Judge Gallagher works closely on a daily basis with district court judges, the very position she has been nominated for today. In her current position as a magistrate judge, Judge Gallagher convenes settlement conferences, resolves discovery disputes, and prepares reports and recommendations on dispositive motions. With the consent of the parties, Judge Gallagher can take jurisdiction over civil cases. In consent cases, she becomes the presiding judge, making all rulings in the case and overseeing the trial. In this capacity, she has presided over civil bench and jury trials. She has served as the criminal duty judge on a rotating basis with her colleagues, where she presides over preliminary proceedings in felony cases and handles misdemeanor cases, including those occurring at Federal military installations in Maryland.

Previously, Judge Gallagher was a partner and cofounder at Levin & Gallagher LLC, now Levin & Curlett, for 3 years, served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Baltimore for 6 years, and was a litigation associate at Akin Gump in Washington, DC, for 2 years. She practiced in a wide variety of legal issues, including complex civil litigation, employment disputes, constitutional issues, criminal defense, and criminal prosecution.

Judge Gallagher began her legal career as a law clerk for then-Chief Judge J. Frederick Motz of the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland from 1997 to 1999. She received her J.D. in 1997 from Harvard Law School, graduating cum laude, and received her B.S. in government from Georgetown University in 1994, graduating magna cum laude.

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts has declared this Maryland seat as a judicial emergency, based on the length of the vacancy and the caseload of the court.

Judge Gallagher was given the rating of unanimously well qualified by the

American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, which is their highest possible rating.

Judge Gallagher brings tremendous experience and credentials to the courtroom as a sitting U.S. Magistrate Judge in Baltimore, as well as being a former prosecutor, private law firm attorney, and judicial law clerk. Her strong roots in the Maryland legal community and fantastic understanding and respect for the rule of law make her an exceptional nominee. I was pleased to recommend Judge Gallagher's nomination to both President Obama and President Trump. I am confident that she will serve the people of Maryland extremely well once she is finally confirmed for this lifetime appointment as a U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this nomination and confirm Judge Gallagher.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the confirmation of Judge Stephanie Gallagher to serve as a Federal judge for the U.S. District Court of Maryland. Judge Gallagher has an impressive legal background and has provided years of service to the State of Maryland.

She is currently a U.S. magistrate in Maryland having served in this capacity since 2011. Moreover, she has occupied the position of Assistant U.S. Attorney office for the State of Maryland. Finally, she clerked for the Honorable J. Frederick Motz, a Judge in Maryland's Federal district court.

Judge Gallagher has been lauded repeatedly as a rising star, as one of Maryland's Super Lawyers, and has received a number of awards and commendations from a number of Federal agencies.

Moreover, she has strong academic credentials having graduated from Harvard Law School, J.D. cum laude. I cannot think of anyone more qualified to occupy this critical position at this important time and am grateful for her nomination and the Senate's overwhelming support for her confirmation to serve as a Judge in Maryland's Federal District Court.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Gallagher nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, today we mark the 18th anniversary of the September 11th attacks. We remember the nearly-3,000 people who lost their lives. We pray for all of the 9/11 victims and their families. We honor our 9/11 heroes. They were the brightest lights that day in the dark sky—our brave firefighters, police, service men and women. So many Americans gave their lives to save lives that day, and we pay tribute to them today.

Congress has passed new laws to care for 9/11 first responders. We recently

made the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund permanent. This ensures that all those who responded to the terror attacks and their families have peace of mind and first-rate healthcare.

#### HEALTHCARE

Mr. President, I want to turn to the topic of the overall healthcare debate that we are having in this country. For the past several weeks, I have been home in Wyoming, as you have been home in North Dakota, and I listened to the people I am so privileged to represent, many of whom I have been privileged to treat as their doctor. Of course we discussed their healthcare. As a doctor, I want to make care better and more affordable.

Folks in Wyoming actually know me first as a doctor, so many of them call me Dr. BARRASSO or JOHN as opposed to Senator BARRASSO. People back home think of their doctors as members of the family, as friends, neighbors who live down the street, who go to the same church, whose kids go to the same schools. The local hospital in Casper is right in the center of town. People don't want that to change. They want the same people giving them care, but they want it at lower costs.

This holds true for the rest of the country. People are rightly concerned. Americans worry that they won't be able to pay for healthcare. Republicans are listening to these concerns, and we are focused on lowering the out-of-pocket costs for people's healthcare. That is why we ended the unfair Obamacare tax penalty. We ended that. We recently banned the costly drug price gag clauses so people could know what things actually cost and what the best deal was for them.

Now we are focused on ending something called surprise medical billing. It happens. You get huge medical bills that you don't expect and you can't easily pay. We are also moving more measures to lower drug prices that people actually have to pay.

Here is the problem: Democrats are rejecting all of our efforts. They are proposing costly healthcare—to me, schemes. The Washington Post reports that five of the seven Democratic Senators who are Members of this body and who are running for President have backed a one-size-fits-all approach. It is a government-run plan they call Medicare for All. The Washington Post reports that a majority of House Democrats also back it. They have actually cosponsored it. They want it to become the law.

The Democrats' proposal would take away on-the-job health insurance from 180 million working Americans. Let me repeat that. What the Democrats are proposing with their so-called Medicare for All—a one-size-fits-all proposal for healthcare in this country—would take away the healthcare that people get on the job that they earned on the job. There are 180 million people who get their insurance that way in America. The cost of their proposal is \$32 trillion—that is “trillion” with a “t.” It is

an astronomical amount of money. Of course, they have to pay for that, as Senator SANDERS has said, by raising taxes on the middle class.

These Democrats clearly aren't focused on helping to lower the costs of care. They are too busy, in my opinion, with plans to destroy health insurance, to destroy union workers' hard-fought insurance benefits, to destroy the current Medicare Program for 60 million seniors, and to destroy the health coverage that people have earned at work. For what? It is all so that government can have complete control over America's healthcare system. We can't afford for that to happen. The Democrats have admitted that their ObamaCare healthcare law has failed. The polling shows that the majority of Americans do not want a one-size-fits-all healthcare plan for them.

Now, remember, when it came to the vote on ObamaCare, congressional Democrats in the House and the Senate promised that the Obama healthcare law would control costs. They actually named it—I think completely misnamed it—the Affordable Care Act. It was the Unaffordable Care Act. What we have seen is that out-of-pocket costs soared and that insurance premiums soared all after the Obama healthcare law was signed. For many Americans, health insurance premiums have doubled since the signing of the Obama healthcare law. Monthly premiums are often more than mortgage payments. This can't stand. This simply can't continue. We cannot trust the Democrats to roll the dice again with the healthcare of the American people.

The Republicans are focused on real reforms—reforms that actually lower costs and reforms that protect patients with preexisting conditions. In July, the Senate's Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions approved a measure to end surprise medical billing. It also includes language to bring down the cost of drugs. As a doctor, I know patients shouldn't stress over forms. When you are sick, you should focus on getting well. Care from an out-of-network provider can result in a big bill—called a surprise medical bill—and it can easily blow an entire family's budget. Patients should really not be pawns in this high-stakes financial chess game, so we are working with President Trump to end this unfair practice of surprise medical billing. It is the right thing to do for patients and for their families.

The Republicans are also making progress on lowering drug costs. We passed a bill I cosponsored to end the drug price gag rule. As a result, patients can always find the lowest priced drug. We are continuing to work with the President on this and other issues.

Still, to make more progress, we need Democratic support and cooperation. The choice is clear—to work together to lower costs without lowering standards or to follow the Democratic Senators who are running for President

and follow the House Democrats who are pushing for a one-size-fits-all, government-run healthcare for America with the loss of choice and the loss of control—all of the concerns that come with a one-size-fits-all, government approach.

It doesn't seem like they are for lowering costs. It seems they are for raising your taxes and taking away your control and your choice. They are not for improving care. They are for increasing and growing the role of government. Remember, the Democrats want to take away health insurance from 180 million Americans—working Americans—people who go to work every day and have earned their health insurance at work.

At the same time, the Democrats who are running for President are promising free healthcare. I was astonished when I heard this from the Democrats. They are promising free healthcare for illegal immigrants. They want to take insurance away from hard-working Americans and give insurance—free—to illegal immigrants.

What kind of proposal is that? Who is being represented with this proposal by these Democratic Senators and other Democrats who are running for President? Who do you think is going to pay for all of this? Why should we pay more to wait longer for worse care?

It is not something Americans want or will tolerate. Instead, let's give patients the care they need from the doctors they choose and at lower costs.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

#### REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I start my remarks tonight by thanking my colleague from Wyoming for his remarks concerning the anniversary of the horror that was September 11, 2001. I join him and all of my colleagues here in recognizing that in the midst of that horror, the American people came together, and we demonstrated the strength, kindness, bravery, and resilience that we have throughout our history.

I, too, remember the victims, their loved ones, as well as all of the brave first responders. I thank all of the men and women of our military who continue to fight against terrorism and who keep us safe, and I remember the lives lost on the battlefield.

#### OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Mr. President, I also want to take a minute tonight to talk about the importance of there being the continued funding to address our Nation's opioid crisis. As the Senate Appropriations Committee prepares its markup of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies' fiscal year 2020 budget, I rise to discuss the urgent need for additional funding to combat the fentanyl, heroin, and opioid crisis.

The substance misuse crisis continues to ravage communities in my home State of New Hampshire and all

across our country. People in New Hampshire are doing vital work to address this crisis and get those who are struggling the support they need to get and stay healthy.

Just last month, I visited Moms in Recovery in Lebanon, which is an addiction services program through Dartmouth-Hitchcock that is providing comprehensive care to get pregnant and parenting women the services they need to address substance misuse. In Lebanon, NH, Moms in Recovery offers everything from medication-assisted treatment to group therapy, counseling, outpatient therapy, parenting classes, and more. Providers said that what started as a program for 5 women is now serving 60. It has transformed from a program that just served pregnant women to one that is now serving women after they give birth. It works to help them stabilize their lives and to reengage in our workforce and in our communities.

People in my State are implementing innovative approaches to help their friends and neighbors, and Congress needs to give them the support they need to help save lives.

I have been proud to work with Senator SHAHEEN and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to strengthen support for treatment, recovery, prevention, and law enforcement efforts. This includes having worked to secure more than \$6 billion in the 2018 budget agreement for governmentwide efforts to combat this crisis and to ensure that as the appropriations process progressed, hardest hit States, including the Granite State, were prioritized.

Last year, we also passed the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, which the President signed into law. It included, among many critical priorities, the following: establishing comprehensive opioid recovery centers, expanding access to medication-assisted treatment, and supporting law enforcement in its efforts to curb the shipment of fentanyl through the Postal Service.

Yet nobody in this body should think that our work is anywhere near complete. As the Appropriations Committee considers funding bills for the next fiscal year, I urge my colleagues on the committee to ensure that State opioid response grants, which have been a vital tool in increasing access to treatment, recovery, and prevention, are fully funded. While these grants should be increased, they must, at the very least, be fully funded at the fiscal year 2019 levels.

It is also imperative to continue prioritizing hardest hit States and to give communities additional flexibility to use this funding to address other substances that are being used in conjunction with or instead of opioids. While the vast majority of overdose deaths in New Hampshire still involve opioids, specifically fentanyl, we are seeing substances like crystal methamphetamine emerge as a growing issue. Additional flexibility in funding

can help communities respond to this challenge in realtime.

This crisis didn't begin overnight, and it will not be solved overnight. What we need at the Federal level is a long-term solution and additional certainty so States and communities know they will have stable and consistent Federal funding as they implement strategies and treatment programs that will help save lives.

One important next step would be to pass Senator SHAHEEN's Turn the Tide Act, which is legislation I have cosponsored that would invest \$63 billion in flexible funding over 10 years, support treatment and prevention efforts, and address workforce challenges in the treatment field. This is the kind of long-term, comprehensive approach we should be taking, and I will continue to join with Senator SHAHEEN to push for this bill.

The fentanyl, heroin, and opioid crisis remains the most pressing public health and public safety challenge facing New Hampshire and many other communities across our country, and the biggest mistake anyone could make is in thinking our efforts to address this crisis are close to being done.

I am going to continue to push to ensure that those on the frontlines of this crisis have the support they need. I urge my colleagues to join me so we can make our families, communities, and country healthier and safer so we can help save lives.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I so enjoy listening to my colleagues as they talk about the issues that are important to them and to the States they represent. It is, indeed, one of those privileges that we in this body enjoy, and many times we take it for granted. Yet today is a day of remembrance. It is a day that we look back and say we ought not take it for granted because there are many in this world who would threaten our freedoms and our liberties.

Earlier this week, I was talking with some of the members of our team, and we were trading stories about where we were on the morning of September 11 and how it affected the way we viewed their place in the world, and their memories, and what their recollections were. Those of us who vividly remember that day still recall an unsettling cascade of emotions. There was shock, confusion, and, finally, dread as we realized we were not, as initially thought, seeing a senseless accident, but that, indeed, we were under attack. As the morning wore on, dread really gave way to fear and panic and, finally, to absolute terror that our loved ones who were in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania and who were in the air, maybe flying home, were among those who were experiencing firsthand what was happening. It was the perfect storm of conflicting media reports and

jammed cell service that made it almost impossible to reach out to people and to ask that question, "Are you OK?" and to hear their voices.

Through the smoke and the blood came a moment of awful clarity. Life would never be the same because we would never again experience life without feeling as if we were a target. The events of September 11 introduced a new generation of Americans to the reality that our country is not and will never be immune to the threat of terror.

Those who were teetering on the edge of adulthood may not have immediately made the connection between global politics and the disaster that was playing out on TV in real time. Yet, by the time terrorists struck that second tower, I think a lot of people really had begun to understand what was happening. Later, they learned that a half a world away, a group of men who referred to themselves as al-Qaida had made it their life's mission to murder Americans. They were doing it to prove a point. Yes, it did leave a mark on this Nation and on our citizens. Younger Americans' memories of that day really are fuzziest, but almost without exception, my staff members remember what they now describe as a sense of national unity rising up in the days following the attacks.

They remember that every house on the street flew an American flag and that every adult they knew stood in a line to give blood. They saw small town first responders load up those firetrucks and emergency vehicles and head to New York.

At the time, they really didn't understand geopolitics, but they did understand fear and suffering because they saw that fear in the eyes of their teachers and in the eyes of the adults who surrounded them; but they also saw the shift that the attacks and the aftermath caused in our country. For a time, partisanship and bitterness was washed away. What you saw was unity, and waving flags.

Now, almost 20 years later, memories are growing fuzzy. Sometimes they are nonexistent. Calls for unity have been replaced by heated debate. Too often, the loudest voices look back at 9/11 as an event in the collective memory, and they don't look at it as an occurrence that changed lives and lifestyles forever.

They consider in passing the remnants of the attacks in debates over foreign policy and defense spending, but ignore why we remain so focused on national security. This is why every year, without exception, we remind ourselves that the kind of hatred it takes to bring an entire country to its knees gives no quarter.

We acknowledge the actions of 19 terrorists whose twisted beliefs led to the violent murder of nearly 3,000 innocent people because even though the panic of that awful morning has faded, our enemies' desire to make an example of us has not. But America, with all her

imperfections, still thrives in utter defiance of hatred, divisiveness, and destruction.

Today, we remember those who died, and we keep their memory as a beacon against the void that allowed violence and terror.

We remember the heroes who defied fear and reason and ran toward the flames, putting love of country and countrymen above all else.

And we remember and remind ourselves that by simply standing back up, America made herself the world's best example of what it looks like when love, hope, and valor triumph over the forces of darkness.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE  
CALENDAR

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action for the nominations confirmed during today's session of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 12:15 p.m. on Thursday, September 12, the Senate vote on the Bowman and Nordquist nominations and that, if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action; further, that following disposition of the Nordquist nomination, the Senate resume consideration of the Feddo nomination; finally, that at 1:45 p.m. the Senate vote on the Feddo nomination and that, if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms

sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY  
COOPERATION AGENCY,  
Arlington, VA.

Hon. JAMES E. RISCH,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 19-49 concerning the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Poland for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$6.5 billion. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

GREG M. KAUSNER,  
(For Charles W. Hooper, Lieutenant  
General, USA, Director).

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-49

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Poland.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:  
Major Defense Equipment \* \$4.1 billion.  
Other \$2.4 billion.  
Total \$6.5 billion.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):  
Thirty-two (32) F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Conventional Take Off and Landing (CTOL) Aircraft.

Thirty-three (33) Pratt & Whitney F-135 Engines (32 installed, 1 spare).

Non-MDE: Also included are Electronic Warfare Systems; Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence/Communications, Navigational, and Identification (C4I/CNI); Autonomic Logistics Global Support System (ALGS); Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS); Full Mission Trainer; Weapons Employment Capability, and other Subsystems, Features, and Capabilities; F-35 unique infrared flares; reprogramming center; F-35 Performance Based Logistics; software development/integration; aircraft ferry and tanker support; support equipment; tools and test equipment; communications equipment; spares and repair parts; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documents; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, logistics, and personnel services; and other related elements of logistics and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (PL-D-SAI).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: September 10, 2019.

\* As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Poland—F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Aircraft

Poland has requested to buy thirty-two (32) F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Conventional Take Off and Landing (CTOL) Aircraft and thirty-three (33) Pratt & Whitney F-135 Engines. Also included are Electronic Warfare Systems; Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence/Communications, Navigational, and Identification (C4I/CNI); Autonomic Logistics Global Support System (ALGS); Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS); Full Mission Trainer; Weapons Employment Capability, and other Subsystems, Features, and Capabilities; F-35 unique infrared flares; reprogramming center; F-35 Performance Based Logistics; software development/integration; aircraft ferry and tanker support; support equipment; tools and test equipment; communications equipment; spares and repair parts; personnel training and training equipment; publications and technical documents; U.S. Government and contractor engineering, logistics, and personnel services; and other related elements of logistics and program support. The estimated cost is \$6.5 billion.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security of the United States by improving the security of a NATO ally, which is an important force for political stability and economic progress in Europe. This sale is consistent with U.S. initiatives to provide key allies in the region with modern systems that will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and increase security.

This proposed sale of F-35s will provide Poland with a credible defense capability to deter aggression in the region and ensure interoperability with U.S. forces. The proposed sale will augment Poland's operational aircraft inventory and enhance its air-to-air and air-to-ground self-defense capability. The Polish Air Force's legacy MiG-29 and Su-22 fleet will be replaced with F-35s. Poland will have no difficulty absorbing these aircraft into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this aircraft, systems and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractors will be Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company in Fort Worth, Texas; and Pratt & Whitney Military Engines in East Hartford, Connecticut. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale. However, the purchaser typically requests offsets. Any offset agreements will be defined in negotiations between the purchaser and the contractor(s).

Implementation of this proposed sale will require multiple trips to Poland involving U.S. Government and contractor representatives for technical reviews/support, program management and training over the life of the program. U.S. contractor representatives will be required in Poland to conduct Contractor Engineering Technical Services (CETS) and Autonomic Logistics and Global Support (ALGS) for after aircraft delivery.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 19-49

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

## (vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The F-35 Conventional Take-Off and Landing (CTOL) Block 4 aircraft is classified SECRET, except as noted below. It contains current technology representing the F-35 low observable airframe/outer mold line, Pratt & Whitney engine, radar, integrated core processor central computer, mission systems/electronic warfare suite, a multiple sensor suite, operational flight and maintenance trainers, technical data/documentation, and associated software. As the aircraft and its subsystems are under development, many specific identifying equipment/system nomenclatures have not been assigned to date. Sensitive and classified elements of the F-35 CTOL Block 4 aircraft include hardware, accessories, components, and associated software for the following major subsystems:

a. The Propulsion system is classified SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET. The single 40,000-lb thrust class engine is designed for low observability and has been integrated into the aircraft system. Pratt & Whitney, with the F-135, is developing and producing engine turbo machinery compatible with the F-35 and assures highly reliable, affordable performance. The engine is designed to be utilized in all F-35 variants, providing unmatched commonality and supportability throughout the worldwide base of F-35 users. The CTOL propulsion configuration consists of a main engine, diverterless supersonic inlet, and a Low Observable Axisymmetric Nozzle (LOAN).

b. The AN/APG-81 Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) provides mission systems with air-to-air and air-to-ground tracks, which the mission system uses as a component to sensor fusion. The AESA allows the radar to direct RF energy in a way that does not expose the F-35, allowing it to maintain low observability in high-threat environments. The radar subsystem supports integrated system performance for air-to-air missions by providing search, track, identification, and AIM-120 missile data link functionality. The radar also provides synthetic aperture radar mapping for locating surface targets and weather mapping for weather avoidance. The radar functions are tightly integrated, interleaved, and managed by an interface to sensor management functions within mission software. The hardware and software are classified SECRET.

c. The Electro Optical Targeting System (EOTS) contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET. The EOTS subsystem to the sensor suite provides long-range detection and tracking, Infrared Search and Track (IRST) capability, a Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensor for precision tracking, and Bomb Damage Indication (BDI) capability. EOTS replaces multiple separate internal or podded systems typically found on legacy aircraft. The functionality of the EOTS employs the following modes: Targeting FLIR; Laser Range-Finding and Target Designation; EO DAS and EOTS Performance.

d. The Electro-Optical Distributed Aperture System (EODAS) is a subsystem to the sensor suite and provides full spherical coverage for air-to-air and air-to-ground detection and Navigation Forward Looking Infra-

red (NFLIR) imaging. The system contains both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET. The NFLIR capability provides infrared (IR) imagery directly to the pilot's Helmet-Mounted Display (HMD) for navigation in total darkness, including takeoff and landing, and provides a passive IR input to the F-35's sensor fusion algorithms. The all-aspect missile warning function provides time-critical warnings of incoming missiles and cues other subsystems to provide effective countermeasure employment. EODAS also provides an IRST function that can create and maintain Situational Awareness-quality tracks (SAIRST). EODAS is a mid-wave Infrared (IR) system consisting of six identical sensors distributed around the F-35 aircraft. Each sensor has a corresponding airframe window panel integrated with the aircraft structure to meet aerodynamic and stealth requirements.

e. The Electronic Warfare (EW) system contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET. Sensitive elements include: apertures; radio frequency (RF) and infrared (IR) countermeasures; and Electronic Countermeasures I (ECM) techniques and features. The reprogrammable, integrated system provides radar warning and electronic support measures (ESM) along with a fully integrated countermeasures (CM) system. The EW system is the primary subsystem used to enhance situational awareness, targeting support and self-defense through the search, intercept, location and identification of in-band emitters and to automatically counter IR and RF threats. The IR and RF countermeasures are classified SECRET. This system uses low signature-embedded apertures, located in the aircraft control surface edges, to provide direction finding and identification of surface and airborne emitters and the geo-location of surface emitters. The system is classified SECRET.

f. The Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence/communications, Navigation, and Identification (C4I/CNI) system provides the pilot with unmatched connectivity to flight members, coalition forces, and the battlefield. It is an integrated subsystem designed to provide a broad spectrum of secure, anti-jam, covert voice and data communications, precision radio navigation and landing capability, self-identification, beyond visual range target identification, and connectivity with off-board sources of information. The functionality is tightly integrated within the mission system for enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in the areas of communications, navigation, identification, and sensor fusion. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET. The CNI function includes both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements. Sensitive elements of the CNI subsystems include:

1. The VHF/UHF Voice and Data (Plain and Secure) Communication functionality includes air-to-air UHF/VHF voice and data, both clear and secure, to provide communications with other friendly and coalition aircraft, air-to-ground UHF voice to provide communications with ground sites, and intercommunication voice and tone alerts to provide communications between the avionics system and the pilot. UHF/VHF downlink of air vehicle status and maintenance information is provided to notify the

ground crews of the amounts and types of stores, fuel, and other supplies or equipment needed to quickly turn the aircraft for the next mission. The system contains both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

2. The Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) functionality provides operational modes to identify ground station and to provide bearing-to-station, slant range-to-ground station, bearing-to-airborne station and slant range to the nearest airborne station or aircraft. TACAN is not unique to the F-35 aircraft but is standard on most U.S. Air Force aircraft. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

3. The Identification Friend or Foe Interrogator and Transponder Identification functionality consists of integrated Mark XII Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) transponder capability to provide identification of other friendly forces. The CNI system supports sensor fusion by supplying data from IFF interrogations and off-board sources through the intra-flight data link. The system contains both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

4. The Global Positioning System Navigation functionality includes the Global Positioning System (GPS) aided inertial navigation to provide high-quality positional navigation, and the Instrument Landing System (ILS)/Tactical Air Control and Navigation (TACAN) to provide navigation and landing cues within controlled airspace. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

5. The Multi-Function Advanced Data Link (MADL) is used specifically for communications between F-35 aircraft and has a very low probability of intercept, contributing to covert operations. The system contains both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

6. The Inertial Navigation System is an all-attitude, Ring Laser Gyro-based navigation system providing outputs of linear and angular acceleration, velocity, body angular rates, position, altitude (roll, pitch, and platform azimuth), magnetic and true heading, altitude, and time tags. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

7. The Radar Altimeter functionality is a module provided in the CNI system rack 3A and uses separate transmit and receive antennae. It measures and reports altitude, and altitude rate of change. Control data is transferred over to a configurable avionics interface card, which translates the information to the F-35 aircraft computers. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

8. The Instrument Landing System (ILS) measures, and reports azimuth course and alignment, elevation course alignment, and distance to the runway. Data from the ILS is used to drive visual flight instrumentation. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

9. The Tactical Data Link is a secure broadcast Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) used for real-time voice/data exchange for command and control, relative navigation, and Precise Position Location Identification (PPLI), providing Link-16 type capabilities. The system contains both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET.

g. The F-35 Autonomic Logistics Global Sustainment (ALGS) includes both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements. It provides a fully integrated logistics management solution. ALGS integrates a number of functional areas, including supply chain management, repair, support equipment, engine support, and training. The ALGS infrastructure employs a state-of-the-art information system that provides real-time, decision-worthy information for sustainment decisions by flight line personnel. Prognostic health monitoring technology is integrated with the air system and is crucial to the predictive maintenance of vital components.

h. The F-35 Autonomic Logistics Information System (ALIS) includes both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements. The ALIS provides an intelligent information infrastructure that binds all of the key concepts of ALGS into an effective support system. ALIS establishes the appropriate interfaces among the F-35 Air Vehicle, the warfighter, the training system, government information technology (IT) systems, JSF operations, and supporting commercial enterprise systems. Additionally, ALIS provides a comprehensive tool for data collection and analysis, decision support, and action tracking.

i. The F-35 Training System includes both SECRET and UNCLASSIFIED elements. The Training System includes several types of training devices, to provide for integrated training of both pilots and maintainers. The pilot training device includes a Full Mission Simulator (FMS). The maintainer training devices include an Aircraft Systems Maintenance Trainer (ASMT), Ejection System Maintenance Trainer (ESMT), and Weapons Loading Trainer (WLT). The F-35 Training System can be integrated, where both pilots and maintainers learn in the same Integrated Training Center (ITC). Alternatively, the pilots and maintainers can train in separate facilities (Pilot Training Center and Maintenance Training Center).

j. Weapons employment capability is SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET. Sensitive elements include co-operative targeting.

k. Other Subsystems, Features, and Capabilities:

1. The Low Observable Air Frame is SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is classified SECRET. Software (object code) is SECRET. Sensitive elements include: the Radar Cross Section and its corresponding plots, construction materials and fabrication.

2. The Integrated Core Processor (ICP) Central Computer is SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is SECRET. Software (object code) is classified SECRET. Sensitive elements include: F-35 Integrated Core Processor utilizing Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) Hardware and Module Design to maximize growth and allow for

efficient management of DMS and Technology Insertion, if additional processing is needed, a second ICP will be installed in the space reserved for that purpose, more than doubling the current throughput and memory capacity.

3. The F-35 Helmet Mounted Display System (HMDS) is SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is SECRET. Software (object code) is SECRET. Sensitive elements include: HMDS consists of the Display Management Computer-Helmet, a helmet shell/display module, a quick disconnect integrated as part of the ejection seat, helmet trackers and tracker processing, day- and night-vision camera functions, and dedicated system/graphics processing. The HMDS provides a fully sunlight readable, bi-ocular display presentation of aircraft information projected onto the pilot's helmet visor. The use of a night vision camera integrated into the helmet eliminates the need for separate Night Vision Goggles (NVG). The camera video is integrated with EO and IR imaging inputs and displayed on the pilot's visor to provide a comprehensive night operational capability.

4. The Pilot Life Support System is SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is SECRET. Software (object code) is SECRET. Sensitive elements include: a measure of Pilot Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Protection through use of an On-Board Oxygen Generating System (OBOGS); and an escape system that provide additional protection to the pilot. OBOGS takes the Power and Thermal Management System (PTMS) air and enriches it by removing gases (mainly nitrogen) by adsorption, thereby increasing the concentration of oxygen in the product gas and supplying breathable air to the pilot.

5. The Off-Board Mission Support System is SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. Information on performance and inherent vulnerabilities is SECRET. Software (object code) is SECRET. Sensitive elements include: mission planning, mission briefing, maintenance/intelligence/ tactical debriefing, sensor/algorithm planning, EW system reprogramming, data debrief, etc.

1. Publications: Manuals are considered SECRET as they contain information on aircraft/system performance and inherent vulnerabilities.

2. The JSF Reprogramming Center is classified SECRET and contains technology representing the latest state-of-the-art in several areas. This hardware/software facility is located in the United States and provides F-35 customers a means to update JSF electronic warfare databases. Sensitive elements include: EW software databases and tools to modify these databases.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Poland can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal are authorized for release and export to the Government of Poland.

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent, but had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 263, motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 403, Kelly Craft, of Kentucky, to be Representative of the United States to the UN General Assembly.

I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 264, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 403, Kelly Craft, of Kentucky, to be Representative of the United States to the UN General Assembly.

I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 265, motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 5, Elizabeth Darling, of Texas, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 266, confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 5, Elizabeth Darling, of Texas, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 267, motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 174, Stephen Akard, of Indiana, to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, with the rank of Ambassador.

I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 268, motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 246, Dale Cabaniss, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

I was necessarily absent but, had I been present, would have voted yes on rollcall vote 269, motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 294, James Byrne, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

#### OREGON WILDLANDS ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, Oregonians love and cherish their wild rivers, and I am pleased we were able to protect many of these Oregon treasures in the Oregon Wildlands Act, which Congress included as part of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The act adds 255 miles of new Wild and Scenic Rivers in Oregon.

Some, but not all, of these new or expanded wild and scenic rivers designated under the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act were evaluated by the Bureau of Land Management for their potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These evaluations in many cases identified the rivers' "outstandingly remarkable values," ORVs, consistent with agency regulations and guidance. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act specifies that wild

and scenic rivers are managed to “protect and enhance the values,” 16 USC 1281(a), for which the wild and scenic river was established.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act generally defines “outstandingly remarkable values” as “scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values.” The Federal land management agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, which is administering most of the new and expanded wild and scenic rivers in the Oregon Wildlands Act, has defined “other” values as, but not limited to, “ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, traditional cultural uses, water quality, and scientific values.”

Some of the new and expanded wild and scenic rivers in Oregon Wildlands Act were never evaluated by the agency. Therefore, as part of the fact-gathering by my staff based on State and Federal agency data and research and public input during the development of the legislation, ORVs were determined for the new and expanded wild and scenic rivers. The table I am including with my statement lists both the general and specific ORVs identified during consideration of the legislation. It is to protect and enhance these values for which I, as the chief sponsor of the Oregon Wilderness Act, included the various wild and scenic rivers in the legislation that Congress ultimately included in the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recre-

ation Act. This table includes both the outstandingly remarkable values that BLM found for the stream segments, as well as additional values.

The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act reflects the Nation’s commitment to protect America’s rivers, streams, and special places. I am pleased the legislation permanently protects from damming, diversion, and mining over 255 miles of Oregon’s pristine rivers and streams as part of the nation’s Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Wild & Scenic River	General Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Specific Outstandingly Remarkable Value
<b>Elk River Additions:</b>		
Rock Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Intact mature and old-growth forest habitat; habitat for threatened marbled murrelets; habitat for Southern-Oregon Northern California (SONCC) wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery values; mature forest scenic values; Port Orford-cedar.
Bald Mountain Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat for threatened marbled murrelets; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; Port Orford-cedar.
South Fork Bald Mountain Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for threatened SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
Platinum Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery .....	Clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values, waterfall, Port Orford-cedar.
Panther Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Wildlife, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
East Fork Panther Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Wildlife, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
West Fork Panther Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Wildlife, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
Lost Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Wildlife, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; clean cold water that supports mainstem wild fishery and scenic values; Port Orford-cedar.
Millbury Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; clean cold water that supports mainstem wild fishery and scenic values; Port Orford-cedar.
Blackberry Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Wildlife, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets, Del Norte salamander; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
East Fork Blackberry Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Wildlife, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets, Del Norte salamander; habitat for SONCC coho, fall Chinook, winter steelhead, cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
McCurdy Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; Port Orford-cedar.
Bear Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
Butler Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; older forest scenery; Port Orford-cedar.
East Fork Butler Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; Port Orford-cedar.
Purple Mountain Creek .....	Fisheries, Water Quality, Scenery, Botany and Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest habitat; habitat for marbled murrelets; habitat for SONCC wild coho, wild fall Chinook, wild winter steelhead, native cutthroat trout; clean cold water that supports mainstem native fishery and scenic values; Port Orford-cedar.
Molalla .....	Cultural, Scenic, Fish, Recreation, Geology .....	Five identified cultural sites; highly rated scenery includes gorgeous river and views of cliffs, moss-covered boulders and diverse stream-side vegetation; critical habitat for wild spring Chinook salmon and wild winter steelhead, native resident cutthroat trout; unique columnar basalt rosette formation; hiking, horseback riding, white water boating, and mountain biking.
<b>Rogue River Additions:</b>		
Alder Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation .....	View of and from the Rogue River canyon, and the Rogue River National Recreational Trail, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Anna Creek .....	Scenery, Fish, Ecology .....	Mature forests and winter steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Bailey Creek .....	Scenery, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forests and views of and from Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Big Windy Creek .....	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Wildlife, Ecology .....	Del Norte salamander, mature and old growth forest, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, wild coho salmon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
East Fork Big Windy Creek .....	Fish, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forests, wild winter steelhead, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Little Windy Creek .....	Fish, Scenery, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Booze Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation .....	Views of and from the Rogue River canyon and Rogue River National Recreation Trail, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Bronco Creek .....	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Ecology .....	Mature forests, views and from the Rogue River canyon, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, wild winter steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Bunker Creek .....	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Ecology, Wildlife .....	Mature and old growth forest, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Copsey Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forest, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, views of and from the Rogue River Canyon.
Corral Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation, Ecology .....	Mature forest, views from and of the Rogue River canyon, and Rogue River National Recreation Trail, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Cowley Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation .....	Views of and from the Rogue River canyon and Rogue River National Recreation Trail, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Ditch Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, and Rogue River National Recreation Trail, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Dulog Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Francis Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forests, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, and views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and steelhead.
Hewitt Creek .....	Fish, Scenery, Botanical, Ecology .....	Rogue River stonecrop, mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Howard Creek .....	Fish, Scenery, Ecology, Wildlife .....	Mature and old growth forests, scenic views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, wild coho salmon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Jenny Creek .....	Fish, Scenery, Ecology .....	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, wild coho salmon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Kelsey Creek .....	Scenery, Recreation, Fish, Botanical, Ecological/Biological Diversity, Wildlife.	White-flowered ginger, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, mature and old growth forests, wild winter steelhead, wild coho salmon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.

Wild & Scenic River	General Outstandingly Remarkable Value	Specific Outstandingly Remarkable Value
East Fork Kelsey Creek	Water quality, Botanical, Ecology, Fish	Rogue River stonecrop, mature and old growth forests, winter steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Long Gulch	Fish, Scenery, Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Meadow Creek	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from Rogue River canyon, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, wild winter steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Missouri Creek	Fish, Scenery, Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter steelhead, wild coho salmon.
Montgomery Creek	Scenery, Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Mule Creek	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Ecology, Wildlife	Mature and old growth forests, winter steelhead, coho salmon, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, camping, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Quail Creek	Scenery, Recreation, Botanical, Ecology	White-flowered ginger, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, mature and old growth forest, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Rum Creek	Fish, Scenery, Botanical, Ecology	Rogue River stonecrop, mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, clean cold water that supports salmon and wild steelhead.
East Fork Rum Creek	Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Russian Creek	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, Rogue River Recreation Trail, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Shady Creek	Scenery, Recreation, Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Slide Creek	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Wildlife, Ecology	Del Norte salamander, mature and old growth forest, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Whiskey Creek	Fish, Scenery, Recreation, Historic, Wildlife	Del Norte salamander, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, coho salmon, Rogue River National Recreation Trail, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
East Fork Whiskey Creek	Fish, Wildlife, Ecological/Biological Diversity	Del Norte salamander, mature and old growth forests, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, wild coho salmon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
West Fork Whiskey Creek	Fish, Wildlife, Ecology	Del Norte salamander, mature and old growth forests, wild winter and wild summer steelhead, wild coho salmon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Wildcat Creek	Scenery, Ecology	Mature and old growth forests, views of and from the Rogue River canyon, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Nestucca River	Fish, Recreation, Scenic, Wildlife, Ecology	Very high producing wild steelhead stream; wild chum salmon, wild Chinook salmon, wild coho salmon, native cutthroat trout, lamprey, dace, sculpins; High quality-habitat for bald eagle, northern spotted owl, red tree vole, marbled murrelet and coastal giant salamander; the only known breeding site in Oregon Coast Range for Harlequin ducks; Mature and old growth forests; camping and fishing.
Walker Creek	Botanical, Ecology, Fish	The largest and one of the few natural populations of Nelson's checkermallow in the Oregon Coast Range, mature and old growth forests, winter and summer steelhead, clean cold water that supports wild salmon and wild steelhead.
Franklin Creek	Scenery, Ecological/Biological Diversity, Wildlife, Fish	Part of the largest Oregon Coast Range low elevation mature and old-growth rainforest. Excellent, crayfish, beaver and native cutthroat trout habitat. Views from the Umpqua River looking up the watershed. Wild winter steelhead, wild coho salmon, and wild fall Chinook salmon.
Wasson Creek	Scenery, Ecological/Biological Diversity, Wildlife	Part of the largest coast range low elevation mature and old-growth coast rainforest. Excellent crayfish, beaver, native cutthroat trout and rough-skinned newt habitat. High concentration of rough-skinned newts in Wasson Lake. Scenic views of the lakeshore and beyond.
Lobster Creek	Fisheries	Wild coho salmon, wild winter steelhead, wild fall Chinook salmon, and lamprey.
North Fork Silver Creek	Ecological/Biological Diversity, Water Quality, Fisheries, Wildlife	Mature and old growth forests such as Port Orford-cedar, Brewer's spruce, Sadler's oak, Sierra laurel; native resident rainbow and native cutthroat trout, wild winter steelhead.
Jenny Creek	Fish, Wildlife, Historic, Recreational, Scenic, Ecological/Biological Diversity	Jenny Creek sucker, native redband trout, endemic snail species, northern Pacific pond turtle; Applegate National Historic Trail crossing; kayaking, fishing, hiking; diverse views due to diverse vegetation and geology; intact willow riparian habitat, three EPA Level IV ecoregions converge.
Spring Creek	Scenery, Wildlife, Fish	Endemic snail species, northern Pacific pond turtle, possible dwarf western pearl shell mussel; diverse views due to diverse vegetation and geology; intact willow riparian habitat; native redband trout.
Elk Creek	Fish, Wildlife	Wild coho salmon, wild fall Chinook salmon, wild spring Chinook salmon, wild winter steelhead, wild summer steelhead, Roosevelt elk winter range.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. BARDETT FAUSETT

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the honor of recognizing Dr. Bardett Fausett, of Missoula County, for his service in providing care and treatment to Montana mothers and babies.

Early in his career, Dr. Fausett made the decision to serve his country in the U.S. Air Force. After serving his country, he was able to afford to go to medical school and provide for his young family after college. After serving 25 years in the Air Force, Dr. Fausett retired from his military service earned a position at the Missoula Community Medical Center.

Dr. Fausett went to Missoula with the hope of serving the community and providing care and treatment for mothers and their babies. Fausett took up the challenge of handling mothers with very complicated pregnancies and medical issues.

As a maternal fetal medicine specialist, he focused on treating babies and mothers while the baby is still in the womb. Pregnant mothers from all over the region with complicated medical issues traveled to see Dr. Fausett with the hope that he could help their families.

In his 5 years in Missoula, Dr. Fausett has delivered about 1,200 babies.

His service to our Nation in the U.S. Air Force as well as his dedication to continue his service by providing care to Montana mothers and babies is exemplary of the Montana spirit. He has changed the lives of many families across Montana by giving them personal care through challenging times.●

RECOGNIZING EXPERTISE COSMETOLOGY INSTITUTE

• Ms. ROSEN. Mr. President, each week the U.S. Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship recognizes one small business that exemplifies the hard work and perseverance of the American Dream and the American entrepreneur. The great State of Nevada is home to more than 250,000 small businesses of all types, from mom-and-pop shop bakeries to world renowned cyber security firms. Nevada's small businesses are the driving force behind our State's rapidly growing economy and the engine that powers our communities. It is therefore my honor to recognize Nevada's Expertise Cosmetology Institute, a small business with a strong and deep-rooted commitment to improving lives and a desire to give back to the community, for recently having been named the U.S. Senate Small Business of the Week.

Small businesses, especially minority-owned small businesses, are breaking down barriers in every corner of Nevada. Expertise Cosmetology Institute is the first African-American-

owned school of cosmetology in Nevada and helps many of their students receive degrees in cosmetology, hair design, nail technology, aesthetics, and barbering. Expertise Cosmetology Institute equips its students with the knowledge to thrive in the barbering and salon industry and ensures graduates have the skills necessary to succeed post-graduation. Students gain a comprehensive knowledge of State regulations, training on the latest trends, and most importantly, how to manage a small business of their own. Expertise Cosmetology offers financial aid to those students who qualify so no student with the desire to succeed in this industry is left behind.

I would also like to recognize Mrs. Gwen Braimoh who, in addition to managing Expertise Cosmetology, also runs the Expertise New Path program in Nevada. The Expertise New Path program helps women earn their cosmetology license while incarcerated at Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center in North Las Vegas, NV. Mrs. Braimoh's passion for helping the less fortunate and those who wish to build a better life for themselves is changing lives and improving our communities across the State of Nevada.

Small businesses truly are the driving force for development and growth not just in Nevada but across our entire Nation. Small businesses like Gwen's not only help our economy succeed, they also give back by uplifting our communities, inspiring others to

open businesses of their own and changing lives for the better.

Again, I would like to recognize Mrs. Gwen Braimoh and all the employees at Expertise Cosmetology Institute for their contribution to Nevada and our Nation and congratulate them for being named the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee's Small Business of the Week.●

#### RECOGNIZING RETHREADED

● Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize a small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit at the heart of our economy. It is my privilege to honor a Florida small business that not only produces outstanding products but also assists survivors of human trafficking by providing dignified work and a second chance at life. This week, it is my pleasure to recognize Rethreaded of Jacksonville, FL as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Rethreaded was established in 2011 following founder Kristin Keen's return from India where she worked with victims of human trafficking. Realizing that there was a need in her own community to provide opportunities to survivors, Kristin sought to create a safe haven where women could learn skills while also earning a living. Many Rethreaded employees are survivors of human trafficking, and since its launch, Rethreaded has employed 40 women. The company has raised awareness about the horrific realities of human trafficking in the immediate community and beyond as well.

Rethreaded sells conscious gifts and handcrafted accessories such as purses, scarves, and jewelry at its storefront in Jacksonville, as well as online. Their website not only provides nationwide customers access to their products, but it also serves as a platform from which they promote human rights issues that are foundational to Rethreaded's purpose.

Over the years, Rethreaded has partnered with more than 300 companies, including Southwest Airlines, which provides airline seat leather for various "upcycled" products such as keychains and earrings. Since the beginning of this partnership, Southwest has provided more than 5,400 pounds of leather to Rethreaded, saving 2.8 tons of waste from entering our Nation's landfills. This partnership provided national exposure, but it was not the first time Rethreaded has received acclaim. The company appeared on "Project Runway All Stars," an opportunity which gave their brand yet another chance to promote their mission. Additionally, Rethreaded has established relationships with numerous strategic partners, named Freedom Partners, which supply ready-made products from around the world. Selling these ready-made products in the Rethreaded storefront and online supports like-

minded enterprises that also strive to end human trafficking.

Rethreaded not only creates sustainable products for a good cause but also provides a supportive community for women who are in need of hope and healing. In addition to providing employment, Rethreaded has established programs to assist employees in the recovery process. Programs such as its warm-line telephone crisis support service, mental health group services, care management services, and individual counseling services target the unique challenges facing trauma victims.

Congratulations to Kristin and the entire team at Rethreaded on their 8 years of service. I commend their efforts to provide dignified employment and skills training to women in our community who have been impacted by human trafficking. Rethreaded is a great example of the positive impact social entrepreneurship ventures can have in our communities. I look forward to watching their continued growth and success.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Ms. Roberts, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

(The message received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:31 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 241. An act to amend the Bank Service Company Act to provide improvements with respect to State banking agencies, and for other purposes.

H.R. 281. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require Federal Reserve banks to interview at least one individual reflective of gender diversity and one individual reflective of racial or ethnic diversity when appointing Federal Reserve bank presidents, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1690. An act to require carbon monoxide alarms or detectors in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2852. An act to amend the National Housing Act to authorize State-licensed appraisers to conduct appraisals in connection with mortgages insured by the FHA and to require compliance with the existing appraiser education requirement, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3620. An act to provide rental assistance to low-income tenants in certain multi-

family rural housing projects financed by the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture, and to develop and implement a plan for preserving the affordability of rural rental housing, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY) announced that on today, September 11, 2019, he has signed the following enrolled bill, which was previously signed by the Speaker of the House:

H.R. 831. An act to direct the Secretary of Transportation to request nominations for and make determinations regarding roads to be designated under the national scenic byways program, and for other purposes.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 241. An act to amend the Bank Service Company Act to provide improvements with respect to State banking agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 281. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require Federal Reserve banks to interview at least one individual reflective of gender diversity and one individual reflective of racial or ethnic diversity when appointing Federal Reserve bank presidents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1690. An act to require carbon monoxide alarms or detectors in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2852. An act to amend the National Housing Act to authorize State-licensed appraisers to conduct appraisals in connection with mortgages insured by the FHA and to require compliance with the existing appraiser education requirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 3620. An act to provide rental assistance to low-income tenants in certain multi-family rural housing projects financed by the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture, and to develop and implement a plan for preserving the affordability of rural rental housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2482. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Abamectin; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9998-21) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2483. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Alcohols, C2-33, Manuf. of By-products from, Overheads; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9998-

48) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2484. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "C10-C16 Alkylbenzene Sulfonates; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance" (FRL No. 9998-57) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2485. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pyraflufen-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9998-98) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2486. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerances" (FRL No. 9995-90) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2487. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to violations of the Antideficiency Act that occurred between 2011 and 2016 in the Environmental Programs and Management account and the Hazardous Substance Superfund account; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-2488. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Availability of Department of the Navy Records and Publication of Department of the Navy Documents Affecting the Public" ((RIN0703-AA95) (32 CFR Part 701)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2489. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause 'Trade Agreements'" ((RIN0750-AK53) (DFARS Case 2019-D016)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2490. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause 'Orders for Facilities and Services'" ((RIN0750-AK10) (DFARS Case 2019-D045)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2491. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Provision 'Award to Single Offeror'" ((RIN0750-AK61) (DFARS Case 2019-D024)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2492. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing

and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause 'Cancellation or Termination of Orders'" ((RIN0750-AJ97) (DFARS Case 2019-D035)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2493. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Update to Performance Information System References" ((RIN0750-AK70) (DFARS Case 2019-D033)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2494. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause 'Returnable Containers Other Than Cylinders'" ((RIN0750-AK62) (DFARS Case 2019-D025)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2495. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Appendix A, Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, Part 1-Charter" (RIN0750-AK73) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2496. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause 'Release of Past Infringement'" ((RIN0750-AK49) (DFARS Case 2019-D012)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2497. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause 'Readjustment of Payments'" ((RIN0750-AK54) (DFARS Case 2019-D017)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2498. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Modification of DFARS Clause 'Reporting and Payment of Royalties'" ((RIN0750-AK55) (DFARS Case 2019-D018)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2499. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Suspension of Community Eligibility" ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA-2019-0003)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2500. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management

Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Suspension of Community Eligibility" ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA-2019-0003)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2501. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Suspension of Community Eligibility" ((44 CFR Part 64) (Docket No. FEMA-2019-0003)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2502. A communication from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations" (31 CFR Part 582) received during adjournment in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2503. A communication from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Policy on the Compliance Assistance Sandbox" (Docket No. CFPB-2018-0042) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2504. A communication from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Policy on No-Action Letters" (Docket No. CFPB-2018-0042) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2505. A communication from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Policy to Encourage Trial Disclosure Programs" (Docket No. CFPB-2018-0023) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2506. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Definition for General Service Lamps" ((RIN1904-AE26) (10 CFR Part 430)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2507. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; NC; Revision to I/M Program & Update to Charlotte Maintenance Plan for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS" (FRL No. 9999-55-Region 4) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2508. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Air Plan Approval; New Mexico; Infrastructure for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Repeal of State Regulations for Total Suspended Particulate" (FRL No. 9998-72-Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in

the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2509. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Amendments to the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds from Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Non-Assembly Line Coating Operations" (FRL No. 9999-41-Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2510. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard" (FRL No. 9999-67-Region 3) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2511. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Montana; Revisions to Administrative Rules of Montana" (FRL No. 9999-32-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2512. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Montana; East Helena Lead Nonattainment Area Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request" (FRL No. 9999-28-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2513. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arkansas; Approval of Regional Haze State Implementation Plan Revision for Electric Generating Units in Arkansas" (FRL No. 9998-66-Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2514. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Colorado; Regional Haze 5-Year Progress Report State Implementation Plan" (FRL No. 9999-34-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2515. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; Interstate Transport Requirements for Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulfur

Dioxide, and Fine Particulate Matter" (FRL No. 9999-15-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2516. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; New Mexico and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County; Municipal Solid Waste Landfills" (FRL No. 9998-59-Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2517. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Montana; Redesignation Request and Associated Maintenance Plan for East Helena SO<sub>2</sub> Nonattainment Area" (FRL No. 9999-29-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2518. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "South Dakota; Proposed Approval of Revisions to the State Air Pollution Control Rules and to the Permitting Rules for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration" (FRL No. 9999-16-Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2519. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Reconsideration of the Area Designation for the 2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Williamson County, Illinois" (FRL No. 9999-60-OAR) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2520. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances" ((RIN2070-AB27) (FRL No. 9999-26)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2521. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (17-3)" ((RIN2070-AB27) (FRL No. 9998-12)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-2522. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to Congress of Unclosed Grants and Cooperative Agreement Awards for Which the Period of Performance Has Been Expired More Than Two Years Calendar Year 2018 Reporting Period"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2523. A communication from the Director of External Affairs, Federal Retirement

Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Additional Withdrawal Options" (5 CFR Parts 1650 and 1651) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2524. A communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms abroad controlled under Category I of the U.S. Munitions Lists of 5.56mm automatic rifles and parts to Thailand for end use by the Royal Thai Army in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTT 19-030); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2525. A communication from the Chief of the Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: Revisions to Administrative Match Requirement" (RIN0584-AE74) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2019; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-2526. A communication from the Federal Liaison Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Increase of the Annual Limit on Accepted Requests for Track I Prioritized Examination" (RIN0651-AD39) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2527. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Illinois River, Mile Marker 162 to 166, Peoria, IL" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0729)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2528. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Delaware River, Chester, PA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0690)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2529. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0376)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2530. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Bahia De San Juan, San Juan, PR" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0729)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2531. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled

“Safety Zone; Ohio River, Portsmouth, OH” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0552)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2532. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Security Zone; Los Angeles Fleet Week, San Pedro, California” ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0589)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2533. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Los Angeles Fleet Week, San Pedro, California” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0590)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2534. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Lafitte, LA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0718)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2535. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Tennessee River, Kentucky Dam Marina Fireworks, Gilbertsville, KY” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0662)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2536. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River, Newburgh, IN” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0591)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2537. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Delaware River, Baker Range, DE and NJ” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0238)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2538. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River, Point Pleasant, WV” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0665)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2539. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant

to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Delaware Bay, Lewes, DE to Cape May, NJ” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0542)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2540. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Kanawha River, Charleston, WV” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0694)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2541. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Homewood Wedding Fireworks Display, Lake Tahoe, Homewood, CA” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0603)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2542. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0643)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2543. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Special Local Regulations; Upper Mississippi River, 839.5 to 840.5 St. Paul, MN” ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0437)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2544. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Bronx River, Bronx, NY” ((RIN1625-AA09) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0442)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 5, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2545. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airspace Designations; Incorporation by Reference” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0627)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2546. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace; Endicott, NY; Correction” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0347)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2547. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2018-1012)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2548. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0322)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2549. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0608)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2550. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2019-0187)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-132. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California urging the Department of Health and Human Services to rescind the new Title X regulations that will impede access to essential, time-sensitive health care for low-income individuals across California and the nation; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

#### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, The federal Title X family planning program was established in 1970 by the United States Congress with broad bipartisan support to provide high-quality family planning services and other preventive care to low-income and uninsured individuals who may otherwise lack access to health care; and

Whereas, Title X is the sole federal program dedicated to funding family planning services, including birth control, pregnancy testing, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases; and

Whereas, Title X supports outreach and education efforts that link community members to care; and

Whereas, California’s Title X provider network, which is the largest and most diverse Title X system in the nation, served more than one million low-income Californians in 2017 and over 25 percent of all Title X patients nationwide; and

Whereas, Every \$1 invested in publicly funded family planning and related services saves taxpayers \$7 by helping avert costs related to unintended pregnancies; and

Whereas, One billion three hundred thousand dollars is saved annually in California because of public investment in family planning and related services provided at Title X health care centers across the state; and

Whereas, Services provided by clinics that received Title X funding in California helped patients avert over 200,000 unintended pregnancies in 2015; and

Whereas, Title X is an essential part of California's family planning safety net and has played a critical role in reducing unintended pregnancy rates to a 30-year low; and

Whereas, The new federal Title X regulations interfere with the provider-patient relationship and gag Title X funded agencies by directing providers to withhold full and accurate medical information from patients about pregnancy options or by prohibiting providers from giving patients referrals for abortion care; and

Whereas, Patients rely on and trust their health care providers to provide a comprehensive, accurate, and unbiased evaluation of their condition, along with all available treatment options; and

Whereas, The American Medical Association's Code of Medical Ethics establishes that withholding information without the patient's knowledge or consent is ethically unacceptable and that patients should be informed of all burdens, risks, and expected benefits of all medical options; and

Whereas, The State of California strongly believes public dollars should go toward family planning programs that provide comprehensive, medically accurate, unbiased information, and offer the full range of contraceptive methods; and

Whereas, The federal government's harmful Title X regulations are likely to force many health care organizations and qualified family planning providers in California to choose between a critical funding source and accepting onerous and unnecessary regulations, resulting in reduced access to quality, time-sensitive care for low-income individuals across the state: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly,* That the Legislature respectfully urges the United States Department of Health and Human Services to rescind the new Title X regulations that will impede access to essential, time-sensitive health care for low-income individuals across California and the nation; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and to the author for appropriate distribution.

POM-133. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Mississippi urging the United States Congress, pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a Convention for the specific and exclusive purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States limited to the purposes of imposing fiscal restraints on the federal government and limiting the power and jurisdiction of the federal government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 596

Whereas, the Founders of the United States Constitution empowered state legisla-

tors to be guardians of liberty against excessive use of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to operate under a proper interpretation of the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people, particularly for the generations to come, by proposing amendments to the United States Constitution through a Convention of the States under Article V for the purpose of restraining these and related abuses of power; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Mississippi, the House of Representatives Concurring Therein:*

SECTION 1. That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, the Legislature of the State of Mississippi joins in the applications of the States of Georgia (SR 736, 2014), Florida (SM 476, 2014), Alaska (HJR 22, 2014), Alabama (HJR 112, 2015), Tennessee (SJR 67, 2016), Indiana (SJR 14, 2016), Oklahoma (SJR 4, 2016), Louisiana (SCR 52, 2016), Texas (SJR 2, 2017), Missouri (SCR 4, 2017), North Dakota (HCR 3006, 2017), Arizona (HCR 2010, 2017), and Arkansas (SJR 3, 2019) to call a Convention for the specific and exclusive purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States limited to the purposes stated in those applications; provided, however, that the commissioners from Mississippi to the Convention are expressly limited to consideration and support of amendments that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, and amendments that limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and no amendments on any other topic whatsoever. The Mississippi delegates are hereby instructed not to support term limits for members of Congress.

SECTION 2. It is the express intention of the Mississippi Legislature that this application is to be aggregated with the applications of the above-mentioned states and with subsequent applications of other states limited to the purposes identified in this application and in those applications of the above-mentioned states.

SECTION 3. The Legislature of Mississippi adopts this application expressly subject to the following reservations, understandings and declarations:

(a) An application to the Congress of the United States to call an Amendment Convention of the States pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution confers no power to Congress other than the power to call such a Convention. The power of Congress to exercise this ministerial duty consists solely of the authority to name a reasonable time and place for the initial meeting of a Convention;

(b) Congress shall perform its ministerial duty of calling an Amendment Convention of the States only upon the receipt of applications for an Amendment Convention for the substantially same purpose as this application from two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states;

(c) Congress does not have the power or authority to determine any rules for the governing of a Convention for proposing amendments called pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution. Congress does not have the power to set the number of delegates to be sent by any state to such a Convention, nor does it have the power to name

delegates to such a Convention. The power to name delegates remains exclusively within the authority of the legislatures of the several states;

(d) By definition, an Amendment Convention of the states means that states shall vote on the basis of one state, one vote;

(e) A Convention for proposing amendments convened pursuant to this application shall be limited to consideration of the topics specified herein and no other. This application is made with the express understanding that an amendment that in any way seeks to amend, modify or repeal any provision of the Bill of Rights shall not be authorized for consideration at any stage. This application shall be void if ever used at any stage to consider any change to any provision of the Bill of Rights;

(f) Pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, Congress may determine whether proposed amendments shall be ratified by the legislatures of the several states or by special state ratification conventions. The Legislature of Mississippi recommends that Congress select ratification by the legislatures of the several states; and

(g) The Legislature of Mississippi may provide further instructions to its delegates and may recall its delegates at any time for a breach of a duty or a violation of the instructions provided.

SECTION 4. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate and to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this state; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation.

SECTION 5. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject, or until the Mississippi Legislature acts to withdraw this application.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 1345, a bill to amend and reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (Rept. No. 116-101).

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 2460. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to modify a provision relating to acquisition of beach fill; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 2461. A bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 2462. A bill to help reduce household energy burdens by expanding access to solar

energy for low-income households; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. REED, Mr. CARPER, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. COONS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. SMITH, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 2463. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for regulation and taxation of electronic cigarettes and alternative nicotine products; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 2464. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit the authority of district courts to provide injunctive relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 2465. A bill to enact as law certain regulations relating to the taking of double-crested cormorants; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. HARRIS):

S. 2466. A bill to provide supplemental appropriations for safe and secure water, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HARRIS, and Mr. MERKLEY)):

S. 2467. A bill to establish a program to award grants to entities that provide transportation connectors from critically underserved urban communities and rural communities to green spaces; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 2468. A bill to require employers to provide training to employees whose jobs are in danger of being changed or replaced due to technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Res. 308. A resolution calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to provide evidence or to release United States citizen Paul Whelan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 348

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 348, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 506

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to support State, Tribal, and local efforts to remove access to firearms from individuals who are a danger to themselves or others pursuant to court orders for this purpose.

S. 521

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 521, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions.

S. 655

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 655, a bill to impose additional restrictions on tobacco flavors for use in e-cigarettes.

S. 692

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 692, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices.

S. 767

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 767, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to qualify homeless youth and veterans who are full-time students for purposes of the low income housing tax credit.

S. 803

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 803, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore incentives for investments in qualified improvement property.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) were added as cosponsors of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1107

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1107, a bill to require a review of women and lung cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 1413

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1413, a bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish an initiative on improving the capacity of military criminal investigative organizations to prevent child sexual exploitation, and for other purposes.

S. 1564

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1564, a bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission and certain Federal agen-

cies to carry out a study relating to accounting standards, and for other purposes.

S. 1625

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1625, a bill to promote the deployment of commercial fifth-generation mobile networks and the sharing of information with communications providers in the United States regarding security risks to the networks of those providers, and for other purposes.

S. 1754

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1754, a bill to provide Medicaid assistance to individuals and families affected by a disaster or emergency, and for other purposes.

S. 1784

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1784, a bill to provide for the issuance of a Stamp Out Elder Abuse Semipostal Stamp.

S. 1792

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1792, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to maintain a publicly available list of all employers that relocate a call center or contract call center work overseas, to make such companies ineligible for Federal grants or guaranteed loans, and to require disclosure of the physical location of business agents engaging in customer service communications, and for other purposes.

S. 1822

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1822, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules relating to the collection of data with respect to the availability of broadband services, and for other purposes.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1838, a bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

S. 1840

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1840, a bill to establish certain requirements for the small refineries exemption of the renewable fuels provisions under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1846

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1846, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes.

S. 1906

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1906, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide financial assistance to eligible entities to provide and coordinate the provision of suicide prevention services for veterans at risk of suicide and veteran families through the award of grants to such entities, and for other purposes.

S. 1954

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1954, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the integration of baseball.

S. 2080

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 2080, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, social work schools, and other programs, including physician assistant education programs, to promote education and research in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 2103

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2103, a bill to improve access to affordable insulin.

S. 2160

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2160, a bill to require carbon monoxide alarms in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes.

S. 2242

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2242, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to clarify the obligation to report acts of foreign election influence and require implementation of compliance and reporting systems by Presidential campaigns to detect and report such acts.

S. 2459

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Connecticut

(Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2459, a bill to amend title 9, United States Code, to prohibit predispute arbitration agreements that force arbitration of certain disputes arising from claims of servicemembers and veterans.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

S. RES. 252

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 252, a resolution designating September 2019 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 308—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE OR TO RELEASE UNITED STATES CITIZEN PAUL WHELAN

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 308

Whereas United States citizen Paul Whelan is a resident of Novi, Michigan, and a United States Marine Corps veteran;

Whereas Paul Whelan traveled to Moscow for the wedding of a personal friend on December 22, 2018;

Whereas Russia's Federal Security Service arrested Paul Whelan at the Metropol Hotel in Moscow on December 28, 2018, and charged him with espionage;

Whereas Paul Whelan was imprisoned in Lefortovo Prison and continues to be held there more than eight months after his arrest;

Whereas the Federal Security Service has not provided any evidence of supposed wrongdoing;

Whereas a Moscow court has extended Paul Whelan's pre-trial detention multiple times without publicly presenting justification or evidence of wrongdoing;

Whereas officials from the United States Embassy in Moscow have routinely had their topics of discussion with Paul Whelan severely limited by the Federal Security Service;

Whereas even Paul Whelan's Federal Security Service-appointed lawyer, Vladimir Zherebenkov, said on May 24, 2019, "[The Federal Security Service] always roll[s] out what they have, but in this case, we've seen nothing concrete against Whelan in five months. That means there is nothing.;"

Whereas the United States Ambassador to Russia, Jon Huntsman, responded on April 12, 2019, to a question about the detention of

Paul Whelan, "If the Russians have evidence, they should bring it forward. We have seen nothing. If there was a case, I think the evidence would have been brought forward by now.;" and

Whereas Secretary of State Mike Pompeo met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov on May 14, 2019, and urged him to ensure United States citizens are not unjustly held abroad: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to present credible evidence on the allegations against Paul Whelan or immediately release him from detention;

(2) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to provide unrestricted consular access to Paul Whelan while he remains in detention;

(3) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to ensure Paul Whelan is afforded due process and universally recognized human rights;

(4) encourages the President and the Secretary of State to continue to press the Government of the Russian Federation at every opportunity and urge the Government of the Russian Federation to guarantee a fair and transparent judicial process without undue delay in accordance with its international legal obligation; and

(5) expresses sympathy to the family of Paul Whelan and expresses hope that their ordeal can soon be brought to an end.

#### NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator Bill Cassidy, intend to object to proceeding to H.R. 1941, a bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, and for other purposes, dated September 11, 2019.

I, Senator Bill Cassidy, intend to object to proceeding to H.R. 205, a bill to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes, dated September 11, 2019.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN, Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 2019, at 10

a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Aurelia Skipwith to be Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Katherine Lemos to be Member and Chairperson of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Steven J. Menashi to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Karen S. Marston to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Richard E Myers II to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina, and Anuraag Singhal to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY

The Subcommittee on Energy of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 11, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

UYGHUR HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY  
ACT OF 2019

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 99, S. 178.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 178) to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2019”.

**SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this Act is to direct United States resources to address gross violations of universally recognized human rights, including the mass internment of over 1,000,000 Uyghurs and other predominately Muslim ethnic minorities in China and the intimidation and threats faced by United States citizens and legal permanent residents.

**SEC. 3. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**

In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Bank-

ing, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

**SEC. 4. FINDINGS.**

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the People’s Republic of China has a long history of repressing approximately 13,000,000 Turkic, moderate Sunni Muslims, particularly Uyghurs, in the nominally autonomous Xinjiang region. These actions are in contravention of international human rights standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(2) In recent decades, central and regional Chinese government policies have systematically discriminated against Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, and other Muslims in Xinjiang by denying them a range of civil and political rights, including the freedoms of expression, religion, movement, and a fair trial, among others.

(3) Increased unrest in the Xinjiang region as a result of the central government’s severe repression is used in Orwellian fashion by the Government of the People’s Republic of China as evidence of “terrorism” and “separatism” and as an excuse for further disproportionate response.

(4) In 2014, Chinese authorities launched their latest “Strike Hard against Violent Extremism” campaign, in which the pretext of wide-scale, internationally linked threats of terrorism were used to justify pervasive restrictions on, and gross human rights violations against, the ethnic minority communities of Xinjiang.

(5) Those policies included—

(A) pervasive, high-tech surveillance across the region, including the arbitrary collection of biodata, such as DNA samples from children, without their knowledge or consent;

(B) the use of QR codes outside homes to gather information on how frequently individuals pray;

(C) facial and voice recognition software and “predictive policing” databases; and

(D) severe restrictions on the freedom of movement across the region.

(6) Chinese security forces have never been held accountable for credible reports of mass shootings in Alaqagha (2014), Hanerik (2013), and Siriqbuya (2013), as well as the extrajudicial killings of Abdulbasit Ablimit (2013) and Rozi Osman (2014).

(7)(A) The August 2016 transfer of former Tibet Autonomous Region Party Secretary Chen Quanguo to become the Xinjiang Party Secretary prompted an acceleration in the crackdown across the region.

(B) Local officials in Xinjiang have used chilling political rhetoric to describe the purpose of government policy, including “eradicating tumors” and “spray[ing] chemicals” on crops to kill the “weeds”.

(C) Uyghurs are forced to celebrate Chinese cultural traditions, such as Chinese New Year, and unique Uyghur culture is facing eradication due to state control over Uyghur cultural heritage, such as muqam (a musical tradition) and meshrep (traditional cultural gatherings), and due to elimination of the Uyghur language as a medium of instruction in Xinjiang schools and universities.

(8) In 2017, credible reports found that family members of Uyghurs living outside of China had gone missing inside China, that Chinese authorities were pressuring those outside the country to return, and that individuals were being arbitrarily detained in large numbers.

(9) There is ample credible evidence provided by scholars, human rights organizations, jour-

nalists, and think tanks substantiating the establishment by Chinese authorities of “political reeducation” camps.

(10) Independent organizations conducted interviews, including testimonies from Kayrat Samarkan, Omir Bekali, and Mihrigul Tursun, along with others who had been detained in such facilities, who described forced political indoctrination, torture, beatings, food deprivation, and solitary confinement, as well as uncertainty as to the length of detention, humiliation, and denial of religious, cultural, and linguistic freedoms, and confirmed that they were told by guards that the only way to secure release was to demonstrate sufficient political loyalty. Poor conditions and lack of medical treatment at such facilities appear to have contributed to the deaths of some detainees, including the elderly and infirm. Uyghurs Muhammed Salih Hajim (2018), Yaqupjan Naman (2018), Abdughappar Abdujappar (2018), Ayhan Memet (2018), Abdulreshit Seley Hajim (2018), Nurimangul Memet (2018), Adalet Teyip (2018), Abdulehed Mehsun (2017), Hesen Imin (2017), and Sawut Ramman (2017) reportedly died while in the custody of the Chinese authorities in “political reeducation” camps, without proper investigation of the circumstances.

(11) Uyghurs and Kazakhs, who have now obtained permanent residence or citizenship in other countries, attest to receiving threats and harassment from Chinese officials.

(12) Under pressure from the Government of the People’s Republic of China, countries have forcibly returned Uyghurs to China in violation of the non-refoulement principle and their well-founded fear of persecution. States returning Uyghurs include Egypt, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Nepal, and India.

(13) Six journalists for Radio Free Asia’s Uyghur service have publicly detailed abuses their family members in Xinjiang have endured in response to their work exposing abusive policies across the region.

(14) Several United States-based companies are conducting business with Xinjiang authorities without sufficient due diligence or safeguards to ensure their business operations do not create or contribute to human rights violations.

(15) The Government of the People’s Republic of China is increasingly investing in the “Belt and Road Initiative” across Xinjiang and throughout Central Asia, extending its influence through organizations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization without regard to the political, religious, cultural, or linguistic rights of ethnic minorities.

(16) The Secretary of State, Congressional-Executive Commission on China, Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, and individual members of the executive branch and Congress have all expressed growing concern regarding the pervasive human rights abuses across Xinjiang and the “political reeducation” camps.

(17) In August 2018, the United Nations Committee to Eliminate Racial Discrimination challenged the Government of the People’s Republic of China over abuses in Xinjiang, including the establishment of mass arbitrary detention camps.

(18) Between August and September 2018, Chinese authorities responded to these allegations by either flatly denying them or insisting that the facilities are “vocational training centers”.

(19) In September 2018, newly appointed United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Michele Bachelet noted in her first speech as High Commissioner the “deeply disturbing allegations of large-scale arbitrary detentions of Uyghurs and other Muslim communities, in so-called re-education camps across Xinjiang”.

(20) On September 18, 2018, the Washington Post editorial board wrote, “At stake is not just the welfare of the Uighurs, but also whether the

technologies of the 21st century will be employed to smother human freedom.”

(21) In December 2018 testimony before the Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor Scott Busby testified that the number of those detained in camps since April 2017 was “at least 800,000 and possibly more than 2 million”.

(22) In December 2018, independent media reports pointed to growing evidence of forced labor in the camps, as well as reports of individuals who have been released from camps being forced to labor in nearby factories for low wages under threat of being sent back to “political reeducation” camps.

(23) In December 2018 and January 2019, Chinese officials organized visits to “political reeducation” camps in Xinjiang for a small group of foreign journalists and diplomats from 12 non-Western countries. In the months preceding the visits, international media reported that officials worked to remove security features from some “political reeducation” facilities, and coached detainees and area residents not to make negative comments about the camps. Reports also indicated that officials had transferred large numbers of detainees to detention facilities in other parts of China.

(24) Experts have described the Xinjiang region as “a police state to rival North Korea, with a formalized racism on the order of South African apartheid” and the repression in the Xinjiang region as a “slow motion Tiananmen”.

(25) On December 31, 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed into law the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 105-409), which condemned China’s “forced disappearances, extralegal detentions, invasive and omnipresent surveillance, and lack of due process in judicial proceedings,” authorized funding to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in China, and supported sanctions designations against any entity or individual that—

(A) violates human rights or religious freedoms; or

(B) engages in censorship activities.

#### SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should condemn abuses against Turkic Muslims by Chinese authorities in Xinjiang and call on Chinese President Xi Jinping to recognize the profound abuse and likely lasting damage of China’s current policies, and immediately close the “political reeducation” camps, lift all restrictions on and ensure respect for internationally guaranteed human rights across the region, and allow for reestablishment of contact between those inside and outside China;

(2) the United States Government should develop a strategy to support the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and numerous United Nations Special Rapporteurs’ urgent calls for immediate and unfettered access to Xinjiang, including the “political reeducation” camps, and instruct representatives of the United States at the United Nations to use the voice and vote of the United States to condemn the mass arbitrary detention, torture, and forced labor of Turkic Muslims in the People’s Republic of China;

(3) the Secretary of State should consider the applicability of existing authorities, including the Global Magnitsky Act (subtitle F of Public Law 114-328), to impose targeted sanctions on members of the Government of the People’s Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, and state security apparatus, including Xinjiang Party Secretary Chen Quanguo and other officials credibly alleged to be responsible for human rights abuses in Xinjiang and elsewhere;

(4) the Secretary of State should fully implement the provisions of the Frank Wolf Inter-

national Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114-281) and consider strategically employing sanctions and other tools under the International Religious Freedom Act (22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq.) and to employ measures required as part of the “Country of Particular Concern” (CPC) designation for the Government of the People’s Republic of China that directly address particularly severe violations of religious freedom;

(5) the Secretary of Commerce should review and consider prohibiting the sale or provision of any United States-made goods or services to any state agent in Xinjiang, and adding the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Communist Party, the Xinjiang Public Security Bureau, and the Xinjiang Office of the United Front Work Department, or any entity acting on their behalf to facilitate the mass internment or forced labor of Turkic Muslims, to the “Entity List” administered by the Department of Commerce;

(6) United States companies and individuals selling goods or services or otherwise operating in Xinjiang should take steps, including in any public or financial filings, to publicly assert that their commercial activities are not contributing to human rights violations in Xinjiang or elsewhere in China and that their supply chains are not compromised by forced labor;

(7) the Federal Bureau of Investigation and appropriate United States law enforcement entities should track and take steps to hold accountable officials from China who harass, threaten, or intimidate not only United States citizens and legal permanent residents, including Turkic Muslims, Uyghur-Americans, and Chinese-Americans, but also Chinese nationals legally studying or working in the United States;

(8) the Secretary of State should work with traditional United States allies and partners to take similar steps and coordinate closely on targeted sanctions and visa restrictions;

(9) the Secretary of State should appoint a United States Special Coordinator for Xinjiang, from officers and employees of the Department of State, who will coordinate diplomatic, political, public diplomacy, financial assistance, sanctions, counterterrorism, security resources, and congressional reporting requirements within the United States Government to respond to the gross violations of universally recognized human rights occurring in the Xinjiang region, including by addressing—

(A) the mass detentions of Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities;

(B) the deployment of technologically advanced surveillance and police detection methods; and

(C) the counterterrorism and counter-radicalism claims used to justify the policies of the Government of the People’s Republic of China in Xinjiang;

(10) the United States Special Coordinator for Xinjiang position should continue until the mass surveillance and internment of Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic minorities has ended and all detainees released; and

(11) the full and timely implementation of sections 408, 409, and 410 of the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409) is critical to demonstrating unwavering support by the United States for the universally recognized human rights of all ethnic, cultural, and religious minorities in China, including Muslim minorities in Xinjiang.

#### SEC. 6. NATIONAL SECURITY REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a report to assess national and regional security threats posed by the crackdown across Xinjiang, the frequency with which Central and Southeast Asian governments are forcibly returning Turkic Muslim refugees and asylum seekers, and

the transfer or development of technology used by the Government of the People’s Republic of China that facilitates the mass internment and surveillance of Turkic Muslims, including technology relating to predictive policing and large-scale data collection and analysis.

(b) ANNEX.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an unclassified annex with a list of all Chinese companies involved in the construction or operation of the “political education” camps, and the provision or operation of surveillance technology or operations, across Xinjiang.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

#### SEC. 7. PROTECTING CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM INTIMIDATION AND COERCION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide a report to the appropriate congressional committees that outlines any and all efforts to provide information to and protect United States citizens and residents, including ethnic Uyghurs and Chinese nationals legally studying or working temporarily in the United States, who have experienced harassment or intimidation by officials or agents of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Communist Party within the United States and those whose families in China have experienced threats or detention because of their work or advocacy.

(b) DATABASE OF DETAINED FAMILY MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS.—The Secretary of State should explore appropriate mechanisms to establish a voluntary database to which United States citizens or permanent resident family members of the Uyghur diaspora can provide details about missing family members, with a view towards pressing for information and accountability from the Government of the People’s Republic of China and to take appropriate measures to expedite the asylum claims of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Turkic Muslim minorities.

#### SEC. 8. REPORT ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the CEO of the United States Agency for Global Media shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) describes the current status and reach of United States broadcasting to the Xinjiang region and Uyghur speaking communities globally, barriers to the free flow of news and information to these communities, and, if appropriate, detailed technical and fiscal requirements necessary to increase broadcasting and other media to these communities globally;

(2) describes efforts to intimidate Radio Free Asia and Voice of America reporters reporting on human rights issues in the People’s Republic of China; and

(3) in consultation with the Global Engagement Center at the Department of State, describes and assesses disinformation and propaganda by the Government of the People’s Republic of China or other members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization targeting Uyghur communities globally and efforts to downplay gross violations of universally recognized human rights occurring in the Xinjiang region and any activities or programs that address these efforts.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to commend and support the journalists of the Uyghur language service of Radio Free Asia for their reporting on the human rights and political situation in Xinjiang despite efforts to silence or intimidate their reporting through the detention of family members and relatives by the Government of the People’s Republic of China.

**SEC. 9. REPORT AND SEMI-ANNUAL BRIEFING.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consulting relevant Federal agencies and civil society organizations, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available on the website of the Department of State an interagency report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the number of individuals detained in political “reeducation camps” and conditions in the camps for detainees in the Xinjiang region, including whether detainees endure torture, forced renunciation of faith, or other mistreatment;

(2) a description, as possible, of the geographic location of the camps and estimates of the number of people detained in such facilities;

(3) a description, as possible, of the methods used by People’s Republic of China authorities to “reeducate” Uyghur detainees, as well as the People’s Republic of China agencies in charge of reeducation;

(4) an assessment of the number of individuals being arbitrarily detained, including in pretrial detention centers and prisons;

(5) an assessment of forced labor in the camps and in regional factories for low wages under threat of being sent back to “political reeducation” camps;

(6) a list of Chinese companies and industries benefitting from such labor, and a description of actions taken to address forced labor in Xinjiang concurrent with the People’s Republic of China’s Tier 3 designation under the 2018 Trafficking in Persons Report;

(7) an assessment of the level of access People’s Republic of China authorities grant to diplomats, journalists, and others to the Xinjiang region and a description of measures used to impede efforts to monitor human rights conditions in the Xinjiang region;

(8) an assessment of the repressive surveillance, detection, and control methods used by People’s Republic of China authorities in the Xinjiang region, and a list of individuals who hold senior leadership positions and are responsible for “high-tech” policing, mass incarceration, and reeducation efforts targeting Uyghur and other predominately Muslim ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang region;

(9) a description of United States diplomatic efforts to address the gross violations of universally recognized human rights in the Xinjiang region and to protect asylum seekers from the region, including in multilateral institutions and through bilateral relations with the People’s Republic of China, the nations of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and other countries; and

(10) a description, as appropriate, of diplomatic efforts by United States allies and other nations to address the gross violations of universally recognized human rights in the Xinjiang region and to protect asylum seekers from the region.

(b) **BRIEFING AND SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS.**—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary’s designee, shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees covering the subjects listed in subsection (a). At the time of each briefing, the Department of State shall provide unclassified written materials detailing the subject matters covered in paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (6), and (9) of such subsection.

(2) **TERMINATION.**—The briefing requirement under paragraph (1) terminates 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 10. REPORT ON SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE XINJIANG REGION OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-

retary of State shall, except as provided in subsection (c), submit to Congress a report that includes a statement of whether the persons described in subsection (b) meet the criteria to be designated for the imposition of sanctions under section 1263 of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–238; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) because the persons—

(1) are responsible for extrajudicial killings, torture, or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in the Xinjiang region of the People’s Republic of China; or

(2) materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such violations.

(b) **PERSONS DESCRIBED.**—The persons described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The Party Secretary for Xinjiang region of the People’s Republic of China, Chen Quanguo.

(2) Senior full or alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China whose professional responsibilities relate to the governmental administration of the Xinjiang region, or who have conducted business with government entities in the Xinjiang region.

(c) **EXCEPTION.**—The Secretary shall not be required to submit a report under subsection (a) if the Secretary determines, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, that the Government of the People’s Republic of China allows independent, unrestricted, and unsupervised access to the Xinjiang region for international human rights organizations.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 178), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

**RECOGNIZING THE SEPTEMBER 11TH NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRAIL**

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy and Natural Resources Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 267.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 267) recognizing the September 11th National Memorial Trail as an important trail and greenway all individuals should enjoy in honor of the heroes of September 11th.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 267) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 27, 2019, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

**ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2019**

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, September 12; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired and the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Bowman nomination under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW**

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:02 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, September 12, 2019, at 10 a.m.

**NOMINATIONS**

Executive nomination received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EUGENE SCALIA, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF LABOR, VICE R. ALEXANDER ACOSTA, RESIGNED.

**CONFIRMATIONS**

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 11, 2019:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STEPHEN AKARD, OF INDIANA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

THE JUDICIARY

STEPHANIE L. HAINES, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

DALE CABANISS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

JAMES BYRNE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

THE JUDICIARY

ADA E. BROWN, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS. STEVEN D. GRIMBERG, OF GEORGIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

MARY S. MCELROY, OF RHODE ISLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND.

STEPHANIE A. GALLAGHER, OF MARYLAND, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

STEVEN C. SEEGER, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### TRIBUTE TO CRESCENTA VALLEY'S 135TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the community of Crescenta Valley, California upon its 135th anniversary.

The Crescenta Valley is comprised of the communities of La Cañada Flintridge, La Crescenta, Montrose, Glendale, Sunland, and Tujunga. For well over a century, this picturesque valley has grown and prospered, and today is a prominent suburb of Los Angeles nestled between the San Gabriel and Verdugo Mountains and the San Rafael Hills.

The valley was originally populated by Native Americans before Don Jose Maria Verdugo, namesake of the surrounding hills, was granted 36,000 acres by the Spanish Crown in 1784. Don Verdugo eventually went bankrupt, and the homeless thieves and bandits of the foothills who roved the area shared his namesake and were called "verdugos."

Nearly a century later in the early 1880's, Dr. Benjamin Briggs from Indiana moved to Southern California and purchased land in the valley, subdividing and selling 10-acre parcels, with the intent to establish a hospital for lung disease due to the clean, dry air. Dr. Briggs chose the name "La Crescenta" for the valley, noticing the crescent shapes of the mountains from the windows of his home. Although Dr. Briggs did not live to realize all his plans, other physicians and health workers followed his lead establishing health clinics and sanitariums; eventually yielding to the establishment of vineyards, orchards, and resort homes.

With the advent of an electric trolley line in 1913 which connected Crescenta Valley to Glendale and Los Angeles, small family homes began to evolve, a precursor of the thriving suburban neighborhoods that populate the valley today. In the 1930's, the Crescenta Valley experienced a major calamity when a massive flash flood struck on New Year's Day that took forty lives, and left hundreds homeless. Despite this tragedy, the Crescenta Valley grew rapidly, developing into an established, mainstream suburbia, and the 210 freeway that was built in the 1970's allowed distant communities to connect, incorporating Crescenta Valley even further into the fabric of Los Angeles.

The Crescenta Valley has flourished and has found its place as a distinguished part of the greater Los Angeles community. It contains many scientific, cultural, and historical highlights, from the beauty of Descanso Gardens to the world-renowned Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

I ask all Members to join me in congratulating the Crescenta Valley upon its 135th anniversary.

### IN RECOGNITION OF ROBERT BARBIERI ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

**HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete and Northeastern Pennsylvania native, Robert Barbieri. This year, Bob was inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame at the 35th annual dinner on August 11, 2019 for his distinct athletic achievements in the sport of football.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Bob started his athletic career at Old Forge High School where he was All-Scholastic in football and basketball. Bob played as an offensive lineman, linebacker, and place kicker, once converting 21 straight placements.

After high school, Bob continued playing football at The George Washington University. He was a starting offensive lineman and linebacker from his sophomore year on. During his time at GW, Bob was asked to play in the North-South College All-Star game.

When his college playing days were over, Bob first tried out for the Baltimore Colts. He then moved back to Northeastern Pennsylvania to pursue his passion in a different way. Bob coached the Pittston High School football team where he was highly regarded. During his coaching career from 1966 to 1998, he had a record of 159 wins, 100 losses, and 4 ties. His Patriots won 5 Wyoming Valley Conference A Division Championships and tied for one Eastern Conference Championship with Shikellamy in 1967. The 1967 team was undefeated, with a 10-0 record during the season before facing Shikellamy in a hard-fought championship game that ended in a scoreless tie. Bob was a two-time Coach of the Year (1974 and 1981), and he also coached the UNICO team twice (1970 and 1985).

While at Pittston Area, he also coached girls' basketball, boys' basketball, junior high basketball, swimming, and junior high track. For his outstanding efforts and career, the athletic field house located in Charlie Tippi Stadium was named the Robert "Bob" Barbieri Field House in 2014.

It is an honor to recognize Bob on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

### IN REMEMBRANCE OF THOSE LOST AND THOSE WHO GAVE AND RISKED THEIR LIVES DURING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, on this, the 18th anniversary of the attack launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, I rise to remember the victims of that horrific tragedy and those first-responders who risked, and in too many cases, sacrificed their lives to rescue the occupants of the besieged World Trade Center Towers.

The morning of September 11, 2001 is, and will always be, a day like no other.

It is a day all living Americans will remember because not since Pearl Harbor had there been such a dastardly and deadly attack on American soil.

Eighteen years later, my heart still grieves for those who perished on flights United Airlines 93, American Airlines 77, American Airlines 11, and United Airlines 175.

When the sun rose on the morning of September 11, none of us knew that it would end in an inferno in the magnificent World Trade Center Towers in New York City and the Pentagon and in the grassy fields of Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

I stand here remembering those who still suffer, whose hearts still ache over the loss of so many innocent and interrupted lives.

My prayer is that for those who lost a father, a mother, a husband, a wife, a child, or a friend will in the days and years ahead take comfort in the certain knowledge that they have gone on to claim the greatest prize, a place in the Lord's loving arms.

And down here on the ground, their memory will never die so long as any of the many of us who loved them lives.

Madam Speaker, I watched as the first, and then the second, plane flew into the World Trade Center and was horrified when the buildings came down.

I was in The Capitol and saw the billowing smoke from the wreckage at the Pentagon and was told about the missing third plane that met its fiery end in the empty fields of Shanksville, Pennsylvania thanks to the selfless act of patriotic and heroic Americans.

But as hard as it is to believe, out of a tragedy so overwhelming and horrific, something good and great emerged in the aftermath of September 11.

On that day there were no Republicans or Democrats.

There were no Northerners or Southerners or West or East Coasters.

We were not Red State or Blue State.

We were all simply Americans.

On that day, we were united in our shock and anger and sadness.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

We were united in our resolve to defend our country and protect the freedoms that has made America the greatest country in the history of the world.

Later that day, I joined scores of my colleagues on the East Steps of the Capitol where we sang 'God Bless America', lit candles, held hands, and prayed for our country and its leaders.

In the days ahead, I travelled to New York City to visit first responders and victims still recovering bodies and rescuing victims of the attacks and became a charter member of the Committee on Homeland Security to ensure that 9–11 never again happens in America.

A united America can never be defeated as Operation Enduring Freedom showed.

The brave and valiant armed forces of the United States swiftly toppled the Taliban and liberated Afghanistan, making good on the pledge that "[w]hether the terrorists are brought to justice or justice is brought to the terrorists, justice will be done."

And though he ran and hid for almost ten years, Osama bin Ladin could not hide forever and evade the long arm of American justice, which, under the leadership of President Barack Obama, caught up with him on May 2, 2011.

Madam Speaker, Americans take care of their own.

Americans cherish freedom. Americans cherish liberty.

And Americans want peace.

Not just for themselves alone, but all persons in every corner of the globe.

Madam Speaker, ensuring that America is safe and secure and protected from another attack on American soil is the least we owe to the heroic passengers on Flight 93 and to the brave firefighters of the FDNY and officers of the NYPD and the officers and civilians we lost in the Pentagon who gave faithful service to our nation.

Americans want their country to remain safe, free, and invulnerable to another cowardly attack like the one we witnessed eighteen years ago today.

We owe that much to the Americans who lost and gave their lives.

We owe it to them to ensure that their children and loved ones will never again experience such pain, suffering, and loss.

We can do this. We must do this. After all, we are Americans.

IN REMEMBRANCE ON THE 18TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of all the lost lives and families of 9/11, on the 18th anniversary with a poetic tribute penned by Albert Carey Caswell. Sadly, we are living daily with the second wave on 9/11 with the loss of all those magnificent responders who stayed on to help recover our lost loved ones. Our prayers go out to them and their families on this day.

And on this day . . .

We gather and pray, forgetting not all those who've paid . . .

But, with their most precious lives on that day, and continue to in every way . . .

With the price so grave . . .

And for all of their loved ones living and the lost,

who now lie in such cold quiet graves the cost . . .

And the ones whose precious bodies we could not bury nor save . . .

Oh how the tears come our way,  
wishing somehow to each heart remorse convey . . .

Our thoughts and prayers go with them in their pain each day . . .

As we add new names to this list that which evil gave . . .

With more and more Heroes going to their graves . . .

All in the aftermath of 9/11 and in its second wave . . .

Were all those heroes who dug in deep,  
to find our most precious loved ones while in the midst this evil speaks . . .

All so their loved ones could find solace,  
and bury their loved ones in the earth deep down beneath . . .

On this day to stop and pray to these hearts which speak . . .

And give thanks and remembrance for all and each . . .

The families who can not be repaid . . .  
God Is Good and God Is Great, all in such magnificent heroes he creates . . .

For such selflessness there can be no greater gift then this . . .

Then, all of those Gotham Hearts who stood so courageously on that day we miss . . .

And laid down their lives illuminating our souls in the light of hope's golden rays . . .

With rays of hope and faith and courage and glory to our children we must convey . . .

And now all of the new battles which lie ahead,

for all of those who stayed on the site who too now blood must shed . . .

Trying to give closure to the families,  
so their loved ones could be lowered into such solemn graves . . .

As its for them and all of their loved ones in this new battle pray . . .

And for all those innocents who died just because they went to work that day . . .

We Can Not and Will Never Forget . . .  
As like them too we must face each new day . . .

With the determination and grit and courage as they . . .

To live our lives but For The Greater Good each day . . .

As we have built in their honor this magnificent shrine upon hearts which stays . . .

Which rises out of the ashes of hate in its light up towards heaven in time . . .

So very splendid and so very fine . . .  
That which now will so surely stand the test of time . . .

So that from generation to generation all of our children will find . . .

The answer to winning the battle against evil in its darkest of times . . .  
Goodness, Evil, Darkness, Light, those brave hearts who evil must fight . . .

Who bring their light, together enjoined as we battle on into that dark night . . .

And that The Darkness is no match for The Light . . .

As we pray our souls be filled with such hope and such faith as they so bright . . .

Knowing full well that time does not heal all,  
only up in Heaven when out to us our love ones call . . .

When, once again together again . . .

Let us find peace, let us find rest, let us mend with our Lord us to bless . . .

And watch over all of the families in their battle in the second wave 9/11's direst . . .

And all of the families who lost loved ones and gave all in death . . .

As we thank and remember all of America's Best . . .

ON THIS DAY . . .

In memory of all those beautiful people who lost their lives and their loved ones on 9/11, and still lose more

today in

the second wave of 9/11's tragedy. May God Bless them all and hold them in palm of his hands . . .

WE WILL NEVER FORGET!

## TRIBUTE TO J'S MAINTENANCE

**HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate the Waldheim family upon the 50th anniversary of J's Maintenance in Glendale, California.

For over a half a century, J's Maintenance has provided clients with superb commercial janitorial services and is an outstanding example of a family-owned business that cares about their customers' satisfaction, their staff's wellbeing and their community.

Ed and Linda Waldheim bought the small janitorial service company in 1969 and re-built it essentially from the ground up. They have had clients ranging from individual residences to large companies like J.C. Penney and Sears. Their son, Chris Waldheim, currently runs the company. Under Chris's leadership, the company has set a great example by conducting their business in an environmentally friendly way, from installing solar panels on their roof to using green chemicals for their cleaning services. Additionally, J's Maintenance has implemented a recycling program that has saved thousands of pounds of waste from entering our landfills.

In addition to their business success, the Waldheim family also exemplifies what it means to be civic leaders. The family supports Relay for Life, which raises funds for the American Cancer Society to conduct research and provide services to patients while in treatment and are avid supporters of the Crescenta Valley and Montrose Chambers of Commerce. J's Maintenance has also invested in the local schools in the Crescenta Valley area by sponsoring activities like Clark Magnet High School's robotics team and fundraising for Crescenta Valley High School's prom. Most notably, however, is Chris's support for and involvement with the YMCA of the Foothills. He served as a board member for several years, holding leadership positions, chaired the Community Support Campaign for three years, and he and his family continuously support the YMCA's events. In 2011, Chris was awarded the Pat Aho Volunteer of the Year Award for his long-lasting involvement with the YMCA.

Our community has greatly benefited from the hard work and dedication of the Waldheim family and their business, J's Maintenance. I ask all Members to join with me in congratulating the Waldheim family upon the 50th anniversary of J's Maintenance.

RECOGNIZING D. M. BOWMAN'S 60  
YEARS IN BUSINESS**HON. DAVID J. TRONE**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize D. M. Bowman, Inc., a transportation and logistics company based in Williamsport, Maryland. This company has used innovation and work ethic to make its mark on the trucking world. In 1996, D. M. Bowman Founder and Chairman Don Bowman designated this week as Driver Appreciation Week, an annual event celebrating the hard work drivers do every day. This year, I am honored to highlight the achievements of his incredible company and recognize our nation's truck drivers, who provide all Americans a great service.

This year, D. M. Bowman is celebrating 60 years in business. Throughout this time, the company has been an invaluable source of economic development and jobs for Maryland's Sixth District. Although the business began as a one-man operation, due to Don Bowman's determination and expertise, it quickly began to pick up speed. Now, D. M. Bowman has an exceptional fleet of 382 power units and 8 terminals on the east coast.

As the company grew, so did its outreach efforts. Today, D. M. Bowman works with Hagerstown Community College Driving School to help individuals who obtain their commercial driver's licenses find new career opportunities.

On behalf of the residents of Maryland's Sixth Congressional District, I thank D. M. Bowman and its dedicated team for all that they have done for our community and recognize the 112,900 people employed by the trucking industry in our great state.

RECOGNIZING DISTINGUISHED  
PUBLIC SERVANT, MARGOT  
BESTER**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished public servant, Margot Bester, who, after nearly 25 years of dedicated service to the American people, is retiring from her position as Principal Deputy Chief Counsel at the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

Ms. Bester has served as second in command of the Office of Chief Counsel since the months following the creation of TSA, a component of the Department of Homeland Security created by Congress to ensure transportation security for our nation in the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks which occurred 18 years ago today.

In coordination with the Chief Counsel, Ms. Bester has overseen the legal work of the attorneys at TSA and has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Office of Chief Counsel.

Ms. Bester joined the TSA Office of Chief Counsel in April 2002. In August of that year, she was selected by Admiral James Loy, then Under Secretary of Transportation for Security,

to represent TSA in its transition to DHS. She also served as the transportation security advisor to DHS Under Secretary Asa Hutchinson. In recognition of her service to the newly formed Department, Ms. Bester received the Department of Homeland Security "Day One" Award.

Early in her career, she was Director of Regulatory Relations with the United States Telephone Association and an attorney with the Federal Communications Commission.

A first-generation American, Ms. Bester was born in Buffalo, NY, to parents that had been granted asylum in our country after surviving the atrocities of the Second World War. Love of country and the importance of being an active, engaged citizen were ingrained at a young age. Ms. Bester has often spoken of the great honor of serving, protecting, and giving back to our nation, which provided opportunity and security for her family during dire circumstances.

Her passion for public service is second only to her dedication to her family. Of her many accomplishments, Ms. Bester is most proud as a mother to her sons, Brian and Eric, and as grandmother to Chase and Ava.

After spending a career protecting our Nation's transportation security, Ms. Bester now heads to an extremely well-deserved retirement from Federal service. I ask my colleagues to join me in sending the very best wishes and congratulations of the House as well as our thanks for her remarkable career and her notable service to our country.

IN RECOGNITION OF JIM THOMAS,  
RECIPIENT OF THE 2019 COMMUNITY  
SERVICE AWARD FROM  
THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS  
HALL OF FAME**HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Wilkes-Barre Family YMCA Executive Director Jim Thomas. Jim received the 2019 Community Service Award from the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame at the 35th annual dinner on August 11, 2019 for his leadership and service to the greater Wilkes-Barre area.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Throughout his career, Jim has been dedicated to serving the Luzerne County community in a variety of roles. Following graduation from the Pennsylvania State University, University Park with a Bachelor of Science in Parks and Recreation, Jim immediately put his knowledge to action by serving as the Seasonal YMCA Summer Camp Director for Camp Kresge in White Haven, Pennsylvania. Later, Jim became the Wilkes-Barre Family YMCA Youth Director. He established a local indoor premier soccer program with more than two-thousand participants, while also working with the Pennsylvania Department of Natural Resources to start a YMCA program located in a state park.

From June 1986 to April 1994, Jim served as the Wilkes-Barre YMCA Program Execu-

tive, where he was responsible for membership and program development. Since May 1994, Jim has served as the Wilkes-Barre Family YMCA Executive Director, successfully spearheading numerous campaigns and raising millions of dollars to improve facilities of the Wilkes-Barre YMCA and to offer access opportunities to low income families. He also led effort to construct five new facilities at Camp Kresge and rebuild existing infrastructure to improve the camp for future generations.

Jim is also a member of numerous associations and societies, including the Pennsylvania Recreation and Parks Society, the Pennsylvania State University Recreation and Parks Society, the Kiwanis Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Riverfront Parks Association, the Downtown Business Association, and the State Public Policy Committee.

It is an honor to join with the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame in recognizing Jim's lifetime of effort. May his hard work and dedication to the community continue to have a lasting impact on the greater Wilkes-Barre area.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. STEVEN  
S. SMITH**HON. JENNIFER WEXTON**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent, Mr. Steven S. Smith, who is retiring from the Drug Enforcement Administration, after 24 years of law enforcement service, culminating as Supervisory Special Agent assigned to the Pharmaceutical Investigations Section as the Group Supervisor for Mobile Diversion Team One (MDT-1) based in Springfield, Virginia.

Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) Steven Smith entered on duty with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on March 15, 1995 in Miami, Florida. SSA Smith was first assigned to the Los Angeles Field Division. During his fifteen-year tenure in Los Angeles, then Special Agent (SA) Smith worked in enforcement groups targeting methamphetamine production and trafficking, and Asian heroin distribution. Working in a multi-agency environment at the Southern California Drug Task Force and LAX Group Three, SA Smith coordinated surveillance operations with over a dozen different law enforcement agencies while supporting Title III investigations. While investigating narcotics and money couriers passing through LAX airport, SA Smith's intelligence background in both law enforcement and the military enabled him to rapidly link detained suspects to active federal, state, and local criminal investigations around the country and build partnerships which enhanced the quality of the LAX-G3 cases.

In August 2010, SA Smith transferred to the Las Vegas District Office as a member of the Tactical Diversion Squad (TDS). While assigned to the Las Vegas TDS, SA Smith led an investigation targeting a doctor and an international organized crime ring responsible for the distribution of tens of thousands of prescription tablets. This investigation resulted in the seizure of over 8000 d.u. of oxycodone, \$58,000 U.S. currency, and evidence identifying a local pharmacy as a significant

oxycodone and hydrocodone source of supply. During his tenure at the Las Vegas TDS, SA Smith's investigations brought money laundering charges, substantial monetary civil penalties, and regulatory sanctions to bear along with Title 21 violations against DEA registrants and diversion drug trafficking organizations (DTOs).

In November 2012, SA Smith was promoted to Group Supervisor (GS) of the Oakland Resident Office TDS with an area of responsibility which included over 50,000 DEA registrants in 15 counties of northern coastal California. GS Smith enhanced the mission effectiveness of the group by directing major enforcement initiatives at high value targets within the TDS Area of Responsibility (AoR). Asset seizures from his group increased nearly fourfold from \$510,180 to \$1,989,741, which enabled GS Smith to persuade local agencies to double the number of investigators assigned as Task Force Officers to the TDS. Under SA Smith's leadership, Oakland TDS investigations charged eight doctors and three physician's assistants with criminal offenses and put them out of business for good.

Prior to employment with the DEA, Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) Smith served on Active Duty as an Army Reserve Military Intelligence Officer at the South Florida Investigative Support Center (now the South Florida HIDTA Intelligence Center). SSA Smith served in Iraq under the U.S. Army V.Corp during the 2003 invasion. SSA Smith maintained staff oversight of all tactical human intelligence operations in theatre while serving as the CJTF-7 Task Force Counterintelligence Coordination Authority charged with the de-confliction of all counterintelligence operations in the Iraqi Theatre of Operations. SSA Smith holds a Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice from Florida International University and currently resides in Loudoun County with his wife and two children.

I am proud to represent Mr. Smith in Congress and I thank him and his family for their honorable service to our nation with the United States Army. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mr. Smith as he concludes a distinguished career in public service.

IN RECOGNITION OF AMBASSADOR RONALD N. WEISER AND THE OPENING OF THE WEISER DIPLOMACY CENTER

### HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Ambassador Ronald N. Weiser in so many arenas but today specifically for his leadership in launching the Weiser Diplomacy Center at the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan.

The Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy at the University of Michigan is America's first graduate public service training program. Since 1914, the Ford School has been teaching students how to address the public's most pressing concerns by using research and cutting-edge problem-solving methodologies to develop actionable policy solutions. The Ford

School is renowned for its quantitative analysis of a wide-range of policy issues, making the school a frequent destination for distinguished policymakers from around the world.

Thanks to the wisdom and understanding of University of Michigan alumni and Regent Ronald Weiser and his wife Eileen, the Weiser Diplomacy Center was established at the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy in January 2019. The Weiser Diplomacy Center provides a forum for leading diplomats and foreign policy experts to gather and offer practical training sessions and simulations to students to supplement their studies. The center will bring a diverse cadre of seasoned diplomats and foreign policy experts to campus. This year alone, the center will successfully connect students with distinguished leaders like Condoleezza Rice, Hillary Clinton, and Samantha Power, to name a few. In addition, the center sponsors a program for Weiser Diplomacy Fellows and helps students find internships pertaining to foreign affairs. The center will include lessons for students to practice international diplomacy and opportunities to learn from diplomats from around the world.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ambassador Ronald N. Weiser for his dedication to the Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy. The immediate success of the center is due in no small part to his work and tremendous leadership. Ambassador Weiser's own experience has demonstrated to him the importance of preparing students in a quickly shifting foreign policy world through engagement with experts. The Weiser Diplomacy Center will be an invaluable resource not only for the students participating, but to our country as it trains the leaders of the future. This new diplomacy center will be critical for young people to engage with members of the foreign policy community and inspire a new generation of the importance of this field.

IN HONOR OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF GLENDI

### HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Glendi, a Greek festival held annually in my hometown of Manchester, NH. Over the past four decades, St. George's Greek Orthodox Cathedral has hosted this event, which celebrates Greek culture, crafts, music, and, of course, food.

Every year, Glendi brings together thousands of people from across New Hampshire and the region to celebrate the contributions and traditions of Greek culture in America. I grew up and remain a member of the St. George's family, which for over 100 years has welcomed the faithful to gather and be part of this tight-knit community. Now as a member of Congress I could not be more proud to mark this milestone.

My great-grandfather Arthur Papathanasiou left Livadi, Ellassona, a tiny hilltop town in Turkish-occupied northern Greece, to start a better life in 1906, and like many Greek immigrants, his family brought their culture and food and traditions with them.

As a life-long resident of Manchester, Glendi was always a highlight and the chance to see

those traditions and culture on display was particularly special. There is truly no better celebration of the many contributions the Greek community have made in the greater Manchester area than Glendi.

By sharing our Greek traditions with the broader Manchester community, the festival makes our city more inclusive and open.

On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire's First Congressional District, I want to thank George Copadis—President of the Board of Directors, Father Mike, and the St. George's community for their decades of dedication to our community. I congratulate them on this milestone and thank them for all that they do to make our state such a wonderful place to learn, live, and eat.

IN RECOGNITION OF ANGELINE "ANGIE" NANNI

### HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Angeline "Angie" Nanni for her critical role in the once highly classified Venona Project breaking encrypted Soviet communications. Angie, with her unparalleled gift for numbers and analytical thinking, dedicated her career to breaking codes to maintain the safety and security of the United States during the Cold War.

Born August 2, 1918 in the small town of Blairsville, PA, Angie was expected to work in her sisters' beauty salon. Not passionate about being a beautician, she ran the business side of the shop. However, during the end of WWII, Angie and her sisters set off to Washington, D.C. to help with the war effort. Once the war was over, Angie decided to stay near the capital. When the opportunity to take an exam for a government job arose, she decided to take it.

Angie, one of the only non-college educated women taking the coded exam, not only passed with flying colors, but also was the first person to finish the exam. Her natural affinity for numbers allowed her to strip down the codes and extract the pertinent information. Angie joined the female-dominated coalition of cryptanalysts based in Arlington, Virginia post. Described as a "needle-in-a-haystack ability," Angie's job was to match messages coming from two distinct channels, accessing vital information from what were thought to be unbreakable Soviet codes.

During the era of McCarthyism and blind accusations, there was a secret group of women who held more confidential knowledge than any branch of government so close to their chests that not even their family members knew the details of their jobs. Angie worked for the Venona Project until it ended in 1980. At her retirement party, nobody knew from what job she was retiring.

Due to her hard work, in addition to the other members of the Venona Project, many encrypted messages from the KGB were able to be deciphered. Some of the most notable codes Angie helped break were names for many prominent players of the era, including President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, The Manhattan Project, Julius Rosenberg, and Washington, D.C.

It is a great honor to recognize Angie Nanni for her service to our nation throughout her life. May she inspire others to recognize their true potential to make a difference in the world.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, due to unforeseen circumstances, I unfortunately was unable to attend the scheduled vote series on Monday, September 9, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on Roll Call No. 515 and yea on Roll Call No. 516.

#### RECOGNIZING FORMER CAPITOL HILL STAFFERS

### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of former Capitol Hill staffers who will gather in Washington on September 20–22 to celebrate 40 years of bipartisan friendship.

Whether competing in softball and flag football matchups, celebrating victories over burgers at the Tune Inn, Christmas caroling with Leader Michel and his colleagues, enjoying weekend road trips to national parks and historic sites, there were always respectful and lively debates on the issues of the day. Accordingly, this group of friends shares a special bond that began right here in these hallowed halls and continues today.

Many of these congressional staffers began their careers in 1979, working over the years for the following Members: Representatives Wendell Bailey, Larry Craig, Dan Crane, Phil Crane, Ed Derwinski, David Emery, Billy Lee Evans, Joe Gaydos, Bo Ginn, Larry Hopkins, Dan Lungren, Ray McGrath, Dawson Mathis, Bob Michel, HAL ROGERS, Jim Slattery, Gene Taylor, Bob Whittaker, Henry Waxman, and Vin Weber, and Senators Jake Garn, John Glenn, Jesse Helms, Sam Nunn, Bob Packwood and Richard Stone.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize this lasting friendship that began right here in the halls of Congress, and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing this special group well as they remember fondly their days on Capitol Hill and their years of fellowship and fun.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF JOSEPH ANTHONY KARCUKSKIE ON HIS INDUCTION INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

### HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete Joseph Anthony

Karcutskie. This year, Joe was inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame on August 11, 2019 for his impressive athletic achievements in the sport of football.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

While at Wyoming Area High School, Joe was a three-year starter in football, team captain, All-Conference, All-Scholastic, and All-Region on defense during his junior year. During his senior year, he was All-Conference and All-Scholastic on offense, defense, and as a punter. This awe-inspiring athlete led his team in the number of tackles, sacks, and in punting average.

Joe's high school career was incredibly impressive, but it was only the beginning. He continued his education at Brown University where he started every collegiate game as middle linebacker. During his junior year, he was named All-American. Still rising to fame, he was voted team captain during his senior year and was voted All-Ivy League in 1995, 1996, and 1997. During the same year, he was also voted All-New England. Joe still holds the Brown record for tackles in a season with 137, and he also holds the Brown record for tackles in a career with 404. Joe was the first player ever to record more than 100 tackles in two seasons and is still the only player to lead the team in tackles in three consecutive seasons.

Joe was named a member of Brown University's 125th Anniversary Team in 2003, inducted into the Wyoming Area Football Ring of Pride in 2004, and was welcomed into the Brown University Athletic Hall of Fame in 2014.

In addition to enjoying a prestigious athletic career, he is currently a Vice President of Investments at Wells Fargo Advisors. He also coaches his son's baseball team and has been a volunteer coach for soccer and the Wyoming Area football team.

It is an honor to recognize Joe on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

#### DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION ACT OF 2019

SPEECH OF

### HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 9, 2019

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the DERA Coalition in support of H.R. 1768 on the Diesel Emission Reduction Act.

#### DIESEL EMISSION REDUCTION ACT (DERA) COALITION

PLEASE SUPPORT ONE OF THE NATION'S MOST EFFECTIVE CLEAN AIR PROGRAMS

When it comes to improving air quality for communities across the country, one of the most effective strategies is to replace older heavy-duty vehicles and equipment with new and much cleaner options. That is the goal of the Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) program managed by U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA). We urge you to support continuation of the program as provided under Matsui-Long reauthorization bill (H.R. 1768) which would deliver vital air quality improvements to your constituents.

Four out of every ten Americans reside in a region with unhealthy air, according to EPA. The American Lung Association estimates that air quality for many regions around the country is not improving. DERA helps communities clean up their air by replacing older trucks, buses, and equipment with newer, cleaner technologies. Replacing just one Class 8 truck with a new model can eliminate tons of emissions. DERA also enjoys broad bipartisan support, along with support from a long list of business interests and environmental and health advocates, including those signatories below.

According to the EPA's latest report to Congress on the program issued in July of this year, since DERA's funding was first appropriated in 2008, more than 67,000 vehicles and engines have been upgraded or replaced, delivering \$19 billion in direct health benefits. Those benefits include eliminating 15,490 tons of fine particles and 427,700 tons of nitrogen oxides, a smog forming compound. That works out to just about the same emission reductions as taking more than 236 million cars off the road for a year.

The program provides just enough funding to encourage owners to make a smart investment in their purchase of cleaner and often more fuel-efficient vehicles and equipment. As a result, every \$1 in public funds appropriated through the DERA program is leveraged with an additional \$3 in nonfederal funds, generating between \$11 and \$30 in public health benefits and an additional \$2 in fuel savings.

While DERA has been around since 2008, there still is much to be done. Heavy-duty trucks and off-road equipment are built to last, meaning a large fleet of older and higher emitting trucks remain in service. Only four in ten trucks on the road today is equipped with technologies to achieve the latest near-zero tailpipe emissions standard set by EPA. Research shows that off-road equipment, including locomotives, are of an even older generation technology and will be in the field for decades to come. DERA provides the funding needed to incentivize the replacement of those older and higher emitting vehicles and equipment. The program is voluntary, competitive, and technology neutral, allowing funding to be used for projects, advanced locally, that provide the highest benefits for the amount of funding requested.

The Diesel Emission Reduction Act has proved to be one of the most effective tools to generate short-term air quality and health benefits for local communities across the country, but those benefits cannot be sustained without proper funding. We encourage you to support extending the authorization of this cost-effective and environmentally impactful program for an additional five years as provided for under the bill.

Sincerely,

Alabama State Port Authority, American Association of Port Authorities, American Highway Users Alliance, American Lung Association, American Trucking Associations, Associated General Contractors of America Borg-Warner Inc., Clean Air Task Force, Cook—Illinois Corporation, Corning Incorporated,

Cummins Inc., DENSO International America, Inc., Diesel Technology Forum, Emissions Control Technology Association, Engine Manufacturers Association, Environmental Defense Fund, Faurecia Clean Mobility, The Lion Electric Co., Manufacturers of Emission Controls Association, Massachusetts Port Authority.

NAFA Fleet Management Association, National Association of State Directors of Pupil Transportation Services, National Resources Defense Council, National School Transportation Association, NGK Automotive Ceramics USA, INC., Scania USA, Seafood Harvesters of America, The Port of Corpus Christi, The Port of Los Angeles.

The Port of New Orleans, The Port of San Diego, The Port of Virginia, Truck & Engine Manufacturers Association, Tula Technology, Inc., Umicore Autocat USA Inc., Unifrax I LLC, United Motorcoach Association, Volvo Group North America.

IN RECOGNITION OF W. BROOKE YEAGER III ON HIS INDUCTION TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SPORTS HALL OF FAME

**HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former Northeastern Pennsylvania athlete W. Brooke Yeager. Brooke was inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame at their annual dinner on August 11, 2019 for his outstanding achievements in the sport of wrestling.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

During his four years at E.L. Meyers High School, Brooke was a three-time Wilkes-Barre City Champion. In 1958, Brooke was named a District 2 Champion. After attending Meyers High School, Brooke continued his education and his dominance on the wrestling mat at Wyoming Seminary, where he was the 1959 National Prep School Champion. Brooke went on to study at Wilkes University, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in secondary education while also competing on the school's wrestling team. During his years at Wilkes, Brooke won the Middle Atlantic Conference Tournament and was the recipient of the Outstanding Wrestler Award in 1961. In 1964, Brooke earned second place in the Small College Nations Tournament. Following college, Brooke went on to wrestle with the New York Athletic Club Wrestling Team from 1964 to 1978, earning multiple Freestyle and Greco-Roman titles.

Not only was Brooke a superb athlete, he was also an exceptional wrestling coach. While at Luzerne County Community College, Brooke coached Joel Kislin, a National Junior College Heavyweight Champion. Brooke also served as an assistant coach from 1972 to 1978 at Wilkes College, winning the Small College National Championship in 1974.

Brooke has continued to bring his expertise to his local community. He served as a high school wrestling official for the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association for 37 years and as an Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association college official for more than 28 years. For more than 25 years, Brooke and his wife, Libby, have volunteered with the wrestling portion of the Keystone State Games. Beyond wrestling, Brooke has worked with Luzerne County Community College, teaching general biology since 1968. Additionally, for more than 20 years, Brooke was also

an adjunct faculty member at Penn State University Wilkes-Barre. In his community, Brooke served on numerous boards and is a current member of Good Shepherd Lutheran Church in Wilkes-Barre.

It is an honor to recognize Brooke on his induction to the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his tremendous athletic career and service to the community be a source of inspiration to future athletes in Pennsylvania.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON AN OPEN SOCIETY WITH SECURITY ACT

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I reintroduce the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security Act, expressing an idea I began working on when the first signs of the closing of parts of our open society appeared after the Oklahoma City bombing tragedy, well before 9/11. This bill has grown more urgent as increasing varieties of security throughout the country have proliferated without any thought about their effect on common freedoms and ordinary access. The bill I introduce today would begin a systematic investigation that takes full account of the importance of maintaining our democratic traditions while responding adequately to the real and substantial threats posed by terrorism.

To be useful in accomplishing its difficult mission, the commission would be composed not only of military and security experts, but for the first time, they would be at the same table with experts from such fields as business, architecture, technology, law, city planning, art, engineering, philosophy, history, sociology and psychology. To date, questions of security often have been left almost exclusively to security and military experts. They are indispensable participants, but these experts cannot alone resolve all the new and unprecedented issues raised by terrorism in an open society. In order to strike the balance required by our democratic traditions, a diverse group needs to be working together at the same table.

For years now, before our eyes, parts of our open society have gradually been closed down because of terrorism and fear of terrorism, even when there are no alerts, without regard to their effects on privacy or on an open society. Particularly following the unprecedented 9/11 terrorist attack on our country, Americans have a right to expect additional and increased security adequate to protect citizens against this new frightening threat. However, people expect government to be committed and smart enough to undertake this awesome new responsibility without depriving them of their personal liberty. These years in our history will long be remembered by the rise of terrorism in the world and in this country. As a result, American society faces new and unprecedented challenges. We must provide ever-higher levels of security for our people and public spaces while maintaining a free and open democratic society. As yet, our country has no systematic process or strategy for meeting these challenges.

When we have been faced with unprecedented and perplexing issues in the past, we have had the good sense to investigate them deeply and to move to resolve them. Examples include the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9–11 Commission), the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (also known as the Silberman Robb Commission) and the Kerner Commission following riots that swept American cities in the 1960s.

The important difference in the commission proposed by this bill is that it seeks to act before a crisis in basic freedoms gradually takes hold and becomes entrenched. Because global terrorism is likely to be long-lasting, we cannot afford to allow the proliferation of security that most often requires no advance civilian oversight or analysis of alternatives and repercussions on freedom and commerce.

With only existing tools and thinking, we have been left to muddle through, using blunt 19th century approaches, such as crude blockades and other denials of access, or risking the right to privacy using applications of the latest technology with little attention to privacy. The threat of terrorism to our democratic society is too serious to be left to ad hoc problem-solving. Such approaches are often as inadequate as they are menacing.

We can do better, but only if we recognize and then come to grips with the complexities associated with maintaining a society of free and open access in a world characterized by unprecedented terrorism. The place to begin is with a high-level presidential commission of wise men and women expert in a broad spectrum of disciplines who can help chart the new course that will be required to protect both our people and our precious democratic institutions and traditions.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF NSF INTERNATIONAL

**HON. DEBBIE DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of NSF International. The organization's wide impact on global public health is worthy of commendation.

The National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) was created in 1944 at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health. At the time, poor sanitation guidelines jeopardized the health of American diners, and the risk of foodborne illness continually grew. The newly established NSF quickly set out to develop science-based hygiene and sanitation standards for commercial foodservice equipment to combat the prevalence of foodborne illness. The transparent, consensus-based process used to develop the NSF's first sanitation standard is the process that is still used to develop all the organization's public health and safety standards today.

For the past 75 years, NSF has been working diligently to anticipate, recognize, and control potential human health hazards to improve all human health. To reflect their expanded

global mission, the organization changed its name to NSF International in 1990. Currently, NSF International has 70 active public health and safety American National Standards and over 70 active protocols for appliances, foodservice equipment, and drinking water filters, among other products. NSF International's standards have had a profound impact on global public health, and the NSF mark has become highly respected and valued by consumers, regulatory agencies, and manufacturers worldwide.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the 75th anniversary of NSF International. Over the years, NSF International has proven its commitment to serving public health needs, and I am appreciative of its impactful and reliable work.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LATE  
JANE HELMAN ON HER INDUC-  
TION INTO THE LUZERNE COUN-  
TY SPORTS HALL OF FAME

### HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the late coach Jane Helman. This year, Jane was inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame on August 11, 2019 for her impressive achievements in coaching.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Jane graduated from William Allen High School in Allentown, Pennsylvania before receiving a Bachelor of Arts in elementary education from Messiah College. She went on to earn her master's degree from Bloomsburg University. Jane worked as a reading specialist at the Tunkhannock Area School District from 1977 to 2006. In 1997, she joined the faculty at Marywood University where she taught until her death. As an active member and past president of the Keystone State Literacy Association (KSLA), she advocated for the importance of literacy and served as chair of the Conference Advisory Committee and co-chair of Publications.

Jane was the head girls' track and field coach at Tunkhannock Area High School from 1981 to 2009. She coached her team to an incredible 43 individual District II AAA champions and 7 District relay champions. Under her direction, the Tunkhannock Area girls' track and field team won four District II titles during the 1989–1992 seasons. The team held a 69–0 dual meet record during this run. Her 1992 team finished fifth in the PIAA State meet.

It is an honor to recognize Jane on her induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May her story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

BEVERLY LAHAYE—40 YEARS OF  
SERVICE

### HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, today I want to commend Mrs. Beverly LaHaye of the Concerned Women for America for the work that she has done in inspiring millions of women across America to defend Christian, conservative values throughout our beloved country.

This month marks the 40th anniversary of this great national organization. LaHaye has been a hero of mine and has been an inspiration in my own public service.

She started as a pastor's wife who was serving the church and raising her family, deeply concerned about the direction some in our country wanted to take. After hearing other progressive organizations claiming to speak on behalf of all American women, LaHaye had the courage to stand up and work with other Christian, conservative women across America to join together and pray for the soul of our nation. As more women gathered and joined the group, LaHaye became instrumental in promoting Godly values of life and the value of family in the public arena.

I appreciate everything she has done in paving the way for other conservative women to speak out, to get involved, and to never give up. I wish her all the best in her well-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING “SISTER” RUTH  
(VANHOOSE) WEINKAUF’S 100TH  
BIRTHDAY

### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Sister Ruth (Vanhoose) Weinkauf on celebrating her 100th birthday.

Sister Ruth was born September 19, 1919 and was raised in Southern Illinois. She lived in Winkle and Cambria before relocating to East St. Louis. There she married the love of her life, Loyal Weinkauf. Together they were blessed with one daughter, Sherry.

Ruth and her sister Margaret became the first women to host a 30-minute radio talk show in Southern Illinois titled “Moments of Comfort”. Additionally, at the young age of 24, Ruth and Margaret founded the Glad Tidings Church of St. Claire County, Illinois. Their legacy lives on 75 years later in Life Church, which has recently relocated to Swansea, Illinois.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Ruth on her long and successful career of preaching, ministering, and teaching. Ruth continues to be an inspiration to all of us and she is deeply loved by many. I wish her and her family continued health and happiness.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHARLES E.  
LIOTT ON HIS INDUCTION INTO  
THE LUZERNE COUNTY SPORTS  
HALL OF FAME

### HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former athlete and North-eastern Pennsylvania native, Charles E. Liott. This year, Liott was inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame on August 11, 2019 for his distinct athletic achievements.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Charlie showed athletic interest from a very young age. He started off playing Little League in 1963 and was part of the Rotary team that won the Hazleton Little League City Series championship. He was also an All-Star shortstop at the Teeners level, leading his team to a state title in 1968.

During his high school career at Hazleton High School, Charlie was a three-year letterman in baseball, basketball, and football. He is one of the only Mountaineer athletes to earn this distinction. During his high school career, he earned an innumerable number of awards for all three sports. He was inducted into the Hazleton High School Sports Hall of Fame in 2015.

Charlie attended Temple University where he played four years of NCAA Division I football as a defensive end. He graduated from Temple with a bachelor's degree in business administration, earned a Master of Business Administration from the University of Scranton, and received a Doctor of Chiropractic degree from Palmer College of Chiropractic. He received an additional degree in Chiropractic Neurology in 1989. He has been practicing at Liott Back & Neck Care Center in Sarasota, Florida for 37 years.

Charlie is active in his community, coaching girls' and boys' basketball teams. In addition, he also sponsors many little league soccer and baseball teams, as well as adult baseball teams. He has served on the Big Brothers Big Sisters Board of Directors, sponsoring several children. He has supported many Girls, Inc. functions and raised funds for many years for the Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA) through the South Sarasota Jaycees.

It is an honor to recognize Charlie on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF  
9/11

### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, everyone remembers where they were and what they were doing—I was here in Washington chairing a Veterans' Affairs Committee

hearing—when a group of cowards hijacked 4 airliners in order to perpetrate the worst act of terrorism in American history.

Nearly 700 New Jerseyans lost their lives that day.

No-one remembers the shock, horror and numbing sorrow more, however, than the families and close friends of the victims.

Because it was a surprise attack, there was no chance to fight back that day although when Todd Beamer and other passengers learned what happened to the Twin Towers, Todd famously said “let’s roll” and they attacked the terrorists on board the flight that crashed in a Pennsylvania field.

Who can forget the courageous first responders running up the stairs of the burning buildings—with total disregard for their own safety—saving some at the expense of their own lives.

On the morning of 9/11, I got a mere glimpse—I say again, a mere glimpse—into the sense of horror suffered by the victim’s families when I couldn’t reach my own brother Tom—an American Airlines 757 Captain who often piloted Flight 11 from Logan to LA, the flight that crashed into the North Tower.

Evacuated from the Capitol and stuck in traffic within sight of the burning Pentagon, cell phones were all but gridlocked. About noon I got through. He and his flight attendant wife Sandy were safe but were in anguish because they knew the pilots and crew on board Flight 11.

For 18 years, the families and friends of those who died that day and since have had to endure their loss and a broken heart.

Both then—and now eighteen years later—words are inadequate to convey our empathy for those who died and for the victims’ families.

For many, their faith in God has helped them survive and overcome.

—————  
THERESA JENKINS

HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and career of Theresa Jenkins. My home state of Texas fosters a remarkable music scene. One such remarkable person I had the privilege knowing was Theresa Jenkins. Theresa was Senior Executive Director of the Texas Chapter of the Recording Academy. In that role and throughout her life, she was a tireless advocate for the music community of Texas.

Theresa began her career at Recording Academy in 2004. Soon after, the Recording Academy, best known for the annual GRAMMY Awards, quickly recognized her talent and within a year promoted her to Executive Director of the Texas Chapter. As the organization’s face in Texas, she had a hand in growing the careers of many songwriters, performers, producers and other music professionals in our state.

During her visits to Washington, I identified Theresa as an unwavering advocate for the rights of music makers. Year after year, she would walk these halls with prominent music makers from Texas and make the case for passage of legislation to help creators, such

as the landmark Music Modernization Act we passed last year. Back in Texas, Teresa led groups to the state capital for the Texas Arts Advocacy Day in Austin. No matter where or when I encountered her, Theresa’s commitment, energy, and passion was always evident.

She recently poured that energy and passion into creating a world-class celebration of Texas music at the Texas Chapter’s 25th Anniversary celebration. Sadly, Theresa was unable to attend the festivity in person as in December of last year, she was diagnosed with advanced stage Esophageal cancer, and was undergoing treatment at the time. Despite this, Theresa continued to work for the Texas music community, often making calls from her hospital bed.

Though Theresa was unable to attend the celebration, her husband Cris and daughters Jackie and Marina were on hand to hear the gratitude of the entire Texas music community. As the Recording Academy’s Chair Emeritus, Christine Albert stated at the event:

“For 15 years, Theresa has been a constant—the hub of the wheel, the eye of the hurricane, the den mother to our troop, herder of our cats and the quarterback of our team. She has also been a friend, advisor, and cheerleader.

Throughout her illness, she has continued to work on this gala as well as the ongoing robust agenda of deadlines and projects that are involved in keeping the Recording Academy’s mission moving forward. At the same time, she has made countless trips to MD Anderson in Houston, undergone chemotherapy, spent precious time with her family and friends, and taken care of her body, mind and spirit.

We are all together, in one room. I ask you to generate all the love, gratitude, prayers, healing and good juju you can find in your hearts and send it to our good friend and fearless leader, Theresa Jenkins.”

Christine’s words were conveyed to Theresa with the prayers and good wishes of a grateful community.

Sadly, last month, Theresa passed away. The moving tributes from so many musicians are a testament to the love and respect she earned so well.

I will miss seeing Theresa leading her fellow Texans through the Halls of Congress and the statehouse. However, I know her legacy will live on and that the lives of our music community have been made better by their steadfast champion, Theresa Jenkins.

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IN RECOGNITION OF FRANK  
MAJIKES ON HIS INDUCTION  
INTO THE LUZERNE COUNTY  
SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 11, 2019*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor referee and Northeastern Pennsylvania native, Frank Majikes. This year, Frank was inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame at the 35th annual dinner on August 11, 2019 for his officiating and administrative achievements.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame

and recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

Frank is a graduate of St. Mary’s High School, King’s College, and the University of Scranton. He also continued his studies by taking master’s classes at Misericordia University. Since 1966, Frank has officiated on the district and state levels. In addition, he has accepted assignments from the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) and National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). Locally, he was also involved in the administrative side of sports. From 1967 to 1969, Frank was the assistant athletic advisor for the Catholic Youth Center. From 1969 to 1970, he served as supervisor of recreation in the City of Wilkes-Barre. He also served as the athletic director of the Wyoming Valley Catholic Youth Center from 1970 to 1973.

During his career, Frank has been a dean of students, teacher, and principal at different schools in the area. In addition, he served as the chairman of St. Mary’s Parish Pastoral Council and as chairman of the Police Civil Service Commission in Wilkes-Barre. He is also a volunteer at the Catholic Youth Center and for the United Way. Frank continues to devote his time and energy into his love for sports, serving as Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association (PIAA) District 2 Committee Chairperson, interpreter of the Wyoming Valley Basketball Officials Organization, secretary of the Wyoming Valley High School Basketball Conference, president of the Wyoming Valley High School Swimming Conference, president of the Collegiate Basketball Officials Association, a member of the PIAA State Board of Directors, vice president and chairperson of PIAA Human Resources Committee, member of the Wyoming Valley Athletic Association, and supervisor of College Basketball Officials for both the NCAA and ECAC.

It is an honor to recognize Frank on his induction into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his story and athletic career serve as an inspiration to the next generation of Pennsylvania athletes striving for excellence.

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SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 12, 2019 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.  
 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources  
 To hold hearings to examine the sourcing and use of minerals needed for clean energy technologies. SD-366

10 a.m.  
 Committee on the Judiciary  
 To hold hearings to examine Holocaust-era insurance claims. SD-226

10:30 a.m.  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies  
 Business meeting to markup an original bill making appropriations for Military Construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. SD-124

11:30 a.m.  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies  
 Business meeting to markup an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. SD-192

2:15 p.m.  
 Committee on Appropriations  
 Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government  
 Business meeting to markup an original bill making appropriations for Financial Services and General Government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. SD-124

2:30 p.m.  
 Committee on the Judiciary  
 Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights  
 To hold an oversight hearing to examine enforcement of the antitrust laws. SD-226

3 p.m.  
 Committee on Armed Services  
 Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities  
 To hold hearings to examine the situation in Southeastern Europe. SR-222

SEPTEMBER 18

10 a.m.  
 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 To hold hearings to examine mass violence, extremism, and digital responsibility. SH-216

Committee on Environment and Public Works  
 To hold hearings to examine improving American economic competitiveness through water resources infrastructure. SD-406

Committee on Foreign Relations  
 To hold hearings to examine United States policy in the Indo-Pacific region, focusing on Hong Kong, alliances and partnerships, and other issues. SD-419

1:30 p.m.  
 Committee on Foreign Relations  
 Business meeting to consider the nominations of Andrew P. Bremberg, of Virginia, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Office of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, with the rank of Ambassador, John Leslie Carwile, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Latvia, Anthony F. Godfrey, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Serbia, Doug Manchester, of California, to be

Ambassador to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, Erin Elizabeth McKee, of California, to be Ambassador to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Solomon Islands and Ambassador to the Republic of Vanuatu, Herro Mustafa, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Bulgaria, and Adrian Zuckerman, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to Romania, all of the Department of State. S-116

2:15 p.m.  
 Joint Economic Committee  
 To hold hearings to examine gun violence in America, focusing on understanding and reducing the costs of firearm injuries and deaths. CHOB-210

2:30 p.m.  
 Committee on Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine the Government Accountability Office report on tribal access to spectrum, focusing on promoting communications services in Indian country. SD-628

SEPTEMBER 24

2:30 p.m.  
 Committee on the Judiciary  
 Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights  
 To hold hearings to examine competition in digital technology markets, focusing on acquisitions of nascent or potential competitors by digital platforms. SD-226

SEPTEMBER 25

10:15 a.m.  
 Committee on Foreign Relations  
 To hold hearings to examine United States policy in Mexico and Central America, focusing on ensuring effective policies to address the crisis at the border. SD-419

# Daily Digest

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S5413–S5452*

**Measures Introduced:** Nine bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2460–2468, and S. Res. 308. **Pages S5447–48**

#### Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. 1345, to amend and reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act. (S. Rept. No. 116–101) **Page S5447**

#### Measures Passed:

**Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act:** Senate passed S. 178, to condemn gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang, and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S5450–52**

**September 11th National Memorial Trail:** Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 267, recognizing the September 11th National Memorial Trail as an important trail and greenway all individuals should enjoy in honor of the heroes of September 11th, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S5452**

**Bowman Nomination—Agreement:** Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. **Pages S5419–33**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 62 yeas to 31 nays (Vote No. EX. 273), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S5432–33**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, September 12, 2019. **Page S5452**

**Feddo Nomination—Cloture:** Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo,

of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security. **Page S5433**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 92 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. EX. 274), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5433**

**Nordquist Nomination—Cloture:** Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Jennifer D. Nordquist, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. **Page S5433**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By a unanimous vote of 94 yeas (Vote No. EX. 275), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S5433**

**Nominations—Agreement:** A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 12:15 p.m., on Thursday, September 12, 2019, Senate vote on confirmation of the nominations of Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Jennifer D. Nordquist, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; that following disposition of the nomination of Jennifer D. Nordquist, Senate continue consideration of the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security, post-cloture; and that at 1:45 p.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo. **Page S5438**

**Nominations Confirmed:** Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 90 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. EX. 270), Stephen Akard, of Indiana, to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, with the rank of Ambassador. **Pages S5416–18**

By 54 yeas to 38 nays (Vote No. EX. 271), Dale Cabaniss, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management for a term of four years. **Page S5419**

By 81 yeas to 11 nays (Vote No. EX. 272), James Byrne, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs. **Page S5419**

By a unanimous vote of 94 yeas (Vote No. EX. 276), Stephanie L. Haines, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania. **Pages S5433–34**

By 80 yeas to 13 nays (Vote No. EX. 277), Ada E. Brown, of Texas, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Texas. **Page S5434**

By 75 yeas to 18 nays (Vote No. EX. 278), Steven D. Grimberg, of Georgia, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Georgia. **Page S5434**

By 90 yeas to 1 nay (Vote No. EX. 279), Steven C. Seeger, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois. **Pages S5434–35**

Stephanie A. Gallagher, of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland. **Page S5435**

Mary S. McElroy, of Rhode Island, to be United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island. **Page S5435**

**Nomination Received:** Senate received the following nomination:

Eugene Scalia, of Virginia, to be Secretary of Labor. **Page S5443, S5452**

**Messages from the House:** **Page S5443**

**Measures Referred:** **Page S5443**

**Executive Communications:** **Pages S5443–46**

**Petitions and Memorials:** **Pages S5446–47**

**Additional Cosponsors:** **Pages S5448–49**

**Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:** **Page S5449**

**Additional Statements:** **Pages S5442–43**

**Authorities for Committees to Meet:** **Pages S5449–50**

**Record Votes:** Ten record votes were taken today. (Total—279) **Pages S5418–19, S5432–35**

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 7:02 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, September 12, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5452.)

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### TSA OVERSIGHT

*Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine protecting the nation's transportation systems, focusing on oversight of the Transportation Security Administration, after receiving testimony from Patricia F. S. Cogswell, Acting Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security.

### ENERGY LEGISLATION

*Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:* Subcommittee on Energy concluded a hearing to examine S. 607, to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to address insufficient compensation of employees and other personnel of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, S. 1739, to enable projects that will aid in the development and delivery of related instruction associated with apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs that are focused on serving the skilled technical workforce at the National Laboratories and certain facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration, S. 1821, to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to provide for research on, and the development and deployment of, marine energy, S. 2094, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide Federal financial assistance to States to implement State energy security plans, S. 2095, to provide for certain programs and developments in the Department of Energy concerning the cybersecurity and vulnerabilities of, and physical threat to, the electric grid, S. 2137, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, S. 2300, to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to establish a program to incentivize innovation and to enhance the industrial competitiveness of the United States by developing technologies to reduce emissions of nonpower industrial sectors, S. 2368, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to support licensing and relicensing of certain nuclear facilities and nuclear energy research, demonstration, and development, and S. 2393, to promote a 21st century energy workforce, after receiving testimony from Senators Portman, Shaheen, and Whitehouse; Mark W. Menezes, Under Secretary of Energy; and Anton C. Porter, Executive Director, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

## NOMINATIONS

*Committee on Environment and Public Works:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Aurelia Skipwith, of Indiana, to be Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, who was introduced by Representative Clay, and Katherine Andrea Lemos, of California, to be Chairperson and Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

## NOMINATIONS

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Steven J. Menashi, of New York, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Karen Spencer Marston, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who was introduced by Senators Casey and Toomey, Richard Earnest Myers II, to be United States District Judge for the

Eastern District of North Carolina, who was introduced by Senator Burr, and Anuraag Singhal, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, who was introduced by Senator Rick Scott, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

## MAKING OUR PATENT SYSTEM STRONGER

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee on Intellectual Property concluded a hearing to examine innovation in America, focusing on how Congress can make our patent system stronger, after receiving testimony from Tom Cotter, University of Minnesota School of Law, Minneapolis; Bradley N. Ditty, Inter-Digital Holdings, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware; Dan Lang, Cisco Systems, San Francisco, California; Adam Mossoff, George Mason University Antonin Scalia Law School, Arlington, Virginia; Josh Landau, Computer and Communications Industry Association, Washington, D.C.; and Earl Bright II, ExploraMed, Mountain View, California.

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## House of Representatives

### Chamber Action

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 16 public bills, H.R. 4279–4294; and 3 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 60–61; and H. Res. 552 were introduced.

**Pages H7664–65**

**Additional Cosponsors:**

**Pages H7665–67**

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3691, to require the TSA to develop a plan to ensure that TSA material disseminated in major airports can be better understood by more people accessing such airports, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–201); and

H.R. 335, to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–202, Part 1).

**Page H7664**

**Speaker:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Torres to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

**Page H7599**

**Recess:** The House recessed at 10:41 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

**Page H7603**

**Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019:** The House passed H.R. 205, to amend the

Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 248 yeas to 180 nays, Roll No. 521.

**Pages H7622–34**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–29, modified by the amendment printed in part A of H. Rept. 116–200, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole.

**Page H7630**

Agreed to:

Crist amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–200) that codifies the Well Control Rule and the Production Safety Systems Rule in their original forms; and

**Pages H7630–31**

Barragán amendment (No. 2 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–200) that contracts the study entitled “Review and Update of Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement Offshore Oil and Gas Operations Inspection Program” to the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

**Pages H7631–32**

Rejected:

Gosar amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–200), as modified, that sought to allow the bill to go into effect when DOI, in consultation

with USFWS, certifies that the offshore energy moratorium in the bill will not kill a substantial number of minority and women jobs (by a recorded vote of 182 yeas to 251 noes, Roll No. 520).

**Pages H7632–33**

H. Res. 548, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 205), (H.R. 1146), and (H.R. 1941) was agreed to yesterday, September 10th.

**Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act:** The House passed H.R. 1941, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior including in any leasing program certain planning areas, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 238 yeas to 139 nays, Roll No. 525.

**Pages H7606–22, H7634–38**

Rejected the Graves (LA) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 194 yeas to 233 nays, Roll No. 524.

**Pages H7636–38**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–31, modified by the amendment printed in part E of H. Rept. 116–200, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole.

**Page H7615**

Agreed to:

Lesko amendment (No. 3 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that requires the Department of the Interior, in consultation with the Department of Defense, to confirm that this legislation poses no national security risk due to potential increases in dependence on foreign oil;

**Pages H7617–18**

Langevin amendment (No. 4 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that requires a GAO study on the impacts of offshore drilling on coastal communities and coastal economies;

**Pages H7618–19**

Rouda amendment (No. 5 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that adds a provision to the bill that would direct the Department of the Interior to make the information from the inspections and payments made into the ‘Ocean Energy Safety Fund’ required by the bill available to the public, including information related to the operators, facilities, amounts paid into the fund, and inspection results;

**Page H7619**

Levin (MI) amendment (No. 6 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that establishes a moratorium on oil, gas, and methane hydrate-related seismic activities in the Atlantic Ocean; and

**Pages H7619–21**

Rouda amendment (No. 8 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that adds a provision to the bill that would require the Department of Commerce to complete an economic impact study/assessment of potential damage related to offshore oil drilling—including

ing tourism, commercial fishing, recreational fishing, boating, transportation, and other waterfront-related and coastal-related business.

**Page H7622**

Rejected:

McClintock amendment (No. 1 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that sought to allow (but does not mandate) the Pacific OCS planning area to be included in a future five-year leasing plan under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act;

**Pages H7615–16**

Gosar amendment (No. 2 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that sought to change the name of the bill to the Russian Energy Reliance and U.S. Poverty Act (by a recorded vote of 161 yeas to 272 noes, Roll No. 522); and

**Pages H7616–17, H7634–35**

Gosar amendment (No. 7 printed in part F of H. Rept. 116–200) that sought to allow the bill to go into effect when DOI, in consultation with DOL, certifies that the offshore energy moratorium in the bill will not kill a substantial number of minority and women jobs (by a recorded vote of 179 yeas to 252 noes, Roll No. 523).

**Pages H7621–22, H7635–36**

H. Res. 548, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 205), (H.R. 1146), and (H.R. 1941) was agreed to yesterday, September 10th.

**Meeting Hour:** Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow, September 12th.

**Page H7638**

**Consensus Calendar:** Representative Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) presented to the clerk a motion to place on the Consensus Calendar the bill H.R. 1980, to establish in the Smithsonian Institution a comprehensive women’s history museum, it having accumulated 290 cosponsors.

**Page H7664**

**Senate Referrals:** S. 1881 was held at the desk. S. 2035 was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

**Page H7606, H7662**

**Senate Message:** Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H7606.

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Three yeas-and-nays votes and three recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H7633, H7634, H7635, H7635–36, H7637–38, and H7638. There were no quorum calls.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

## Committee Meetings

### THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAUMA-INFORMED PRACTICES IN EDUCATION TO ASSIST STUDENTS IMPACTED BY GUN VIOLENCE AND OTHER ADVERSITIES

*Committee on Education and Labor:* Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary and Secondary Education held a hearing entitled “The Importance of Trauma-Informed Practices in Education to Assist Students Impacted by Gun Violence and Other Adversities”. Testimony was heard from Nadine Burke Harris, M.D., Surgeon General, California; Ingrida Barker, Associate Superintendent, McDowell County Schools, Welch, West Virginia; Joy Hofmeister, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oklahoma Department of Education; and Janice K. Jackson, Chief Executive Officer, Chicago Public Schools.

### PROTECTING AND SECURING CHEMICAL FACILITIES FROM TERRORIST ATTACKS

*Committee on Energy and Commerce:* Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change held a hearing on “Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks”. Testimony was heard from David Wulf, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection, Department of Homeland Security; and public witnesses.

### LEGISLATING TO CONNECT AMERICA: IMPROVING THE NATION’S BROADBAND MAPS

*Committee on Energy and Commerce:* Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled “Legislating to Connect America: Improving the Nation’s Broadband Maps”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### EXAMINING PRIVATE MARKET EXEMPTIONS AS A BARRIER TO IPOS AND RETAIL INVESTMENT

*Committee on Financial Services:* Subcommittee on Investor Protection, Entrepreneurship, and Capital Markets held a hearing entitled “Examining Private Market Exemptions as a Barrier to IPOs and Retail Investment”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### EXAMINING THE MACROECONOMIC IMPACTS OF A CHANGING CLIMATE

*Committee on Financial Services:* Subcommittee on National Security, International Development, and Monetary Policy held a hearing entitled “Examining the Macroeconomic Impacts of a Changing Climate”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### REVIEWING THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION’S APPROACH TO THE MMIW CRISIS

*Committee on Natural Resources:* Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled “Reviewing the Trump Administration’s Approach to the MMIW Crisis”. Testimony was heard from Jeannie Hovland, Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health and Human Services; Charles Addington, Deputy Bureau Director, Office of Justice Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; and John Anderson, U.S. Attorney, District of New Mexico, Department of Justice.

### THE ADMINISTRATION’S APPARENT REVOCATION OF MEDICAL DEFERRED ACTION FOR CRITICALLY ILL CHILDREN

*Committee on Oversight and Reform:* Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties held a hearing entitled “The Administration’s Apparent Revocation of Medical Deferred Action for Critically Ill Children”. Testimony was heard from Timothy Robbins, Acting Executive Associate Director, Enforcement and Removal Operation, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security; Daniel Renaud, Associate Director, Field Operations Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security; and public witnesses.

### MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology:* Subcommittee on Energy held a markup on H.R. 4091, the “ARPA-E Reauthorization Act of 2019”; and H.R. 4230, the “Clean Industrial Technology Act”. H.R. 4091 was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment. H.R. 4230 was forwarded to the full Committee, as amended.

### UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT: BARRIERS TO CARE AND BURDENS ON SMALL MEDICAL PRACTICE

*Committee on Small Business:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Utilization Management: Barriers to Care and Burdens on Small Medical Practice”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### PRICING AND TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CONGESTION ON AND FINANCING OF AMERICA’S ROADS

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:* Subcommittee on Highways and Transit held a hearing entitled “Pricing and Technology Strategies to Address Congestion on and Financing of America’s Roads”. Testimony was heard from Oliver Gilbert III, Mayor, Miami Gardens, Florida, and Chairman,

Miami-Dade Transportation Planning Organization, Florida; Travis Brouwer, Assistant Director for Public Affairs, Oregon Department of Transportation; and public witnesses.

### LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs:* Subcommittee on Health held a hearing on H.R. 3636, the "Caring For Our Women Veterans Act"; H.R. 2972, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve the communications of the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to services available for women veterans, and for other purposes; H.R. 3036, the "Breaking Barriers for Women Veterans Act"; H.R. 2798, the "Building Supportive Networks for Women Veterans Act"; H.R. 2645, the "Newborn Care Improvement Act of 2019"; H.R. 2681, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a report on the availability of prosthetic items for women veterans from the Department of Veterans Affairs; H.R. 3224, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for increased access to Department of Veterans Affairs medical care for women veterans; H.R. 2982, the "Women Veterans Health Care Accountability Act"; H.R. 2752, the "VA Newborn Emergency Treatment Act"; H.R. 2628, the "VET CARE Act of 2019"; H.R. 2816, the "Vietnam-Era Veterans Hepatitis C Testing Enhancement Act of 2019"; H.R. 1527, the "Long-Term Care Veterans Choice Act"; H.R. 1163, the "VA Hiring Enhancement Act"; H.R. 3798, the "Equal Access to Contraception for Veterans Act"; H.R. 3867, the "Violence Against Women Veterans Act"; H.R. 4096, the "Improving Oversight of Women Veterans' Care Act of 2019"; and legislation to establish in the Department of Veterans Affairs the Office of Women's Health, and for other purposes. Testimony was heard from Teresa Boyd, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Clinical Operations, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

## Joint Meetings

### DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN EUROPE

*Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:* Commission concluded a hearing to examine the state of diversity and inclusion in Europe, focusing on race, rights, and politics, after receiving testimony from Pierrette Herzberger-Fofana, and Romeo Franz, both of Germany, Samira Rafaela, Netherlands, and Evin

Incir, Sweden, each a Member of the European Parliament, and Alfiaz Vaiya, Brussels, Belgium, all of the European Parliament Anti-Racism and Diversity Intergroup; Councilor Irene Appiah, Hamburg, Germany; Domenica Ghidei Biidu, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, Netherlands; Daniele Obono, Member of French Parliament, Paris; and Olivier Serva, President of the Delegation of French Overseas Territories, Guadeloupe.

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## COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2019

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

### Senate

*Committee on Appropriations:* business meeting to markup an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, an original bill making appropriations for Energy and Water Development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and 302(b) subcommittee allocations of budget outlays and new budget authority allocated to the committee in H. Con. Res. 71, establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027, 9:30 a.m., SD-106.

*Committee on Armed Services:* to hold hearings to examine the expected nominations of Ryan D. McCarthy, to be Secretary of the Army, and Barbara M. Barrett, to be Secretary of the Air Force, both of the Department of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD-G50.

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* to hold hearings to examine developments in global insurance regulatory and supervisory forums, 10 a.m., SD-538.

*Select Committee on Intelligence:* to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH-219.

### House

*Committee on Financial Services,* Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, hearing entitled "The Future of Identity in Financial Services: Threats, Challenges, and Opportunities", 9:30 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

*Committee on the Judiciary,* Full Committee, markup on Resolution for Investigative Procedures, 8 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

### Joint Meetings

*Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:* to hold hearings to examine autocratic abuse of INTERPOL, 10 a.m., 210, Cannon Building.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

10 a.m., Thursday, September 12

## Senate Chamber

**Program for Thursday:** Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Michelle Bowman, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nominations of Michelle Bowman, and Jennifer D. Nordquist, of Virginia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, at 12:15 p.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Jennifer D. Nordquist, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Thomas Peter Feddo, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Investment Security, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 1:45 p.m.

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

9 a.m., Thursday, September 12

## House Chamber

**Program for Thursday:** Consideration of H.R. 1146—Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act.

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

## HOUSE

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