

and property damage. But, unfortunately, the system was not adequate to predict the height of the tsunami, and 15,000 people died.

They are now deploying a realtime deep ocean system. It is time for the United States to emulate that. The Cascadia Subduction Zone, off the coast of northern California and Oregon, has had at least a dozen massive earthquakes over the last 5,000 years. It is currently well overdue for an earthquake. If we had in place a deep ocean system near the southern end of that fault where they expect the major quake will start, it would give enough warning time for people on the coast of Oregon, and at least those a little further up the coast, to seek higher ground and not be inundated. It would provide more time in the valleys, and up in Portland and up in Seattle for transit systems to be shut down and people to take shelter. So this could save many lives.

This bill directs FEMA to develop a plan to identify the necessary funds and the potential costs to purchase the equipment for an earthquake early warning system. It is basically off-the-shelf technology.

It requires the President to establish an earthquake and tsunami task force. The task force will consist of representatives from potentially impacted areas, as well as earthquake and tsunami experts to develop comprehensive strategy recommendations on how the Nation should prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, recover from, and adapt to an earthquake, tsunami, or combined event in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

I strongly recommend this bill to my colleagues. We should learn from the disaster in Japan and take action here to save lives and property in the event of this quake in the Cascadia Subduction Zone.

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

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 654, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 654, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 27, 2017.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 March 27, 2017, at 2:41 p.m.:

Appointments:  
Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy.

National Commission on Military, National, and Public Service.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

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

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1430, HONEST AND OPEN NEW EPA SCIENCE TREATMENT ACT OF 2017

Ms. CHENEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-60) on the resolution (H. Res. 229) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1430) to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or disseminating regulations or assessments based upon science that is not transparent or reproducible, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S.J. RES. 34, PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF A RULE SUBMITTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Ms. CHENEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-61) on the resolution (H. Res. 230) providing for consideration of the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 34) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to "Protecting the Privacy of Customers of Broadband and Other Telecommunications Services",

which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1117, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 654, by the yeas and nays.

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

#### REQUIRING THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY TO SUBMIT A REPORT REGARDING EMERGENCY OR DISASTER AS- SISTANCE APPLICANTS AND GRANTEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1117) to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit a report regarding certain plans regarding assistance to applicants and grantees during the response to an emergency or disaster, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 195]

YEAS—408

Abraham	Brooks (AL)	Comstock
Adams	Brooks (IN)	Conaway
Aguilar	Brown (MD)	Connolly
Allen	Brownley (CA)	Conyers
Amash	Buck	Cook
Amodei	Bucshon	Cooper
Arrington	Budd	Correa
Babin	Burgess	Costa
Bacon	Bustos	Costello (PA)
Banks (IN)	Butterfield	Courtney
Barletta	Byrne	Cramer
Barr	Calvert	Crawford
Barragán	Capuano	Crist
Bass	Carbajal	Crowley
Beatty	Carter (GA)	Cuellar
Bera	Carter (TX)	Culberson
Bergman	Cartwright	Cummings
Beyer	Castor (FL)	Curbelo (FL)
Biggs	Castro (TX)	Davidson
Bishop (GA)	Chabot	Davis (CA)
Bishop (MI)	Chaffetz	Davis, Danny
Bishop (UT)	Cheney	Davis, Rodney
Black	Chu, Judy	DeFazio
Blackburn	Cicilline	DeGette
Blum	Clark (MA)	Delaney
Blumenauer	Clarke (NY)	DeLauro
Blunt Rochester	Clay	DeBene
Bonamici	Cleaver	Demings
Bost	Clyburn	Denham
Boyle, Brendan	Coffman	Dent
F.	Cohen	DeSantis
Brady (PA)	Cole	DeSaulnier
Brady (TX)	Collins (GA)	DesJarlais
Brat	Collins (NY)	Deutch
Bridenstine	Comer	Diaz-Balart

Dingell	Knight	Quigley	Westerman	Wittman	Yoho
Doggett	Krishnamoorthi	Raskin	Williams	Womack	Young (AK)
Donovan	Kuster (NH)	Ratcliffe	Wilson (FL)	Woodall	Young (IA)
Doyle, Michael F.	Kustoff (TN)	Reed	Wilson (SC)	Yarmuth	Zeldin
Duffy	Labrador	Reichert	NOT VOTING—21		
Duncan (TN)	LaHood	Renacci	Aderholt	Gutiérrez	Rush
Dunn	LaMalfa	Rice (NY)	Barton	Holding	Simpson
Ellison	Lamborn	Rice (SC)	Bilirakis	Huffman	Slaughter
Emmer	Lance	Richmond	Buchanan	Maloney,	Titus
Engel	Langevin	Roby	Cárdenas	Carolyn B.	Visclosky
Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Roe (TN)	Carson (IN)	Marino	Yoder
Espallat	Larsen (CT)	Rogers (AL)	Duncan (SC)	Rohrabacher	
Esty	Latta	Rogers (KY)	Grijalva	Ros-Lehtinen	
Evans	Lawrence	Rokita			
Farenthold	Lawson (FL)	Rooney, Francis			
Faso	Lee	Rooney, Thomas J.			
Ferguson	Levin	Rosen			
Fitzpatrick	Lewis (GA)	Roskam			
Fleischmann	Lewis (MN)	Ross			
Flores	Lieu, Ted	Rothfus			
Fortenberry	Lipinski	Rouzer			
Foster	LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard			
Fox	Loeb	Royce (CA)			
Frankel (FL)	Lofgren	Ruiz			
Franks (AZ)	Long	Ruppersberger			
Frelinghuysen	Loudermilk	Russell			
Fudge	Love	Rutherford			
Gabbard	Lowenthal	Ryan (OH)			
Gaetz	Lowey	Sánchez			
Gallagher	Lucas	Sanford			
Galleo	Luetkemeyer	Sarbanes			
Garamendi	Lujan Grisham, M.	Scalise			
Garrett	Luján, Ben Ray	Schakowsky			
Gibbs	Lynch	Schiff			
Gohmert	MacArthur	Schneider			
Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Schrader			
Goodlatte	Marchant	Schweikert			
Gosar	Marshall	Scott (VA)			
Gottheimer	Massie	Scott, Austin			
Gowdy	Mast	Scott, David			
Granger	Matsui	Sensenbrenner			
Graves (GA)	McCarthy	Serrano			
Graves (LA)	McCaul	Sessions			
Graves (MO)	McClintock	Sewell (AL)			
Green, Al	McCollum	Shea-Porter			
Green, Gene	McEachin	Sherman			
Griffith	McGovern	Shimkus			
Grothman	McHenry	Shuster			
Guthrie	McKinley	Sinema			
Hanabusa	McMorris	Sires			
Harper	Rodgers	Smith (MO)			
Harris	McNerney	Smith (NE)			
Hartzler	McSally	Smith (NJ)			
Hastings	Meadows	Smith (TX)			
Heck	Meehan	Smith (WA)			
Hensarling	Meeks	Smucker			
Herrera Beutler	Meng	Soto			
Hice, Jody B.	Messer	Speier			
Higgins (LA)	Mitchell	Stefanik			
Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar	Stewart			
Hill	Mooney (WV)	Stivers			
Himes	Moore	Suozzi			
Hollingsworth	Moulton	Swalwell (CA)			
Hoyer	Mullin	Takano			
Hudson	Murphy (FL)	Taylor			
Huizenga	Murphy (PA)	Tenney			
Hultgren	Nadler	Thompson (CA)			
Hunter	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)			
Hurd	Neal	Thompson (PA)			
Issa	Newhouse	Thornberry			
Jackson Lee	Noem	Tiberi			
Jayapal	Nolan	Tipton			
Jeffries	Norcross	Tonko			
Jenkins (KS)	Nunes	Torres			
Jenkins (WV)	O'Halleran	Trott			
Johnson (GA)	O'Rourke	Tsongas			
Johnson (LA)	Olson	Turner			
Johnson (OH)	Palazzo	Upton			
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Valadao			
Johnson, Sam	Palmer	Vargas			
Jones	Panetta	Veasey			
Jordan	Pascrell	Vela			
Joyce (OH)	Paulsen	Velázquez			
Kaptur	Payne	Wagner			
Katko	Pearce	Walberg			
Keating	Pelosi	Walden			
Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter	Walker			
Kelly (MS)	Perry	Walorski			
Kelly (PA)	Peters	Walters, Mimi			
Kennedy	Peterson	Walz			
Khanna	Pingree	Wasserman			
Kihuen	Pittenger	Schultz			
Kildee	Pocan	Waters, Maxine			
Kilmer	Poe (TX)	Watson Coleman			
Kind	Poliquin	Weber (TX)			
King (IA)	Polis	Webster (FL)			
King (NY)	Posey	Welch			
Kinziger	Price (NC)	Wenstrup			

□ 1853

Messrs. ESPAILLAT and McHENRY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intent to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President shall immediately disclose his tax return information to Congress and the American people.

Whereas, the Emoluments Clause was included in the U.S. Constitution for the express purpose of preventing federal officials from accepting any “present, Emolument, Office, or Title . . . from any King, Prince, or foreign State”;

Whereas, in Federalist No. 22 (Alexander Hamilton) it is said, “One of the weak sides of republics, among their numerous advantages, is that they afford too easy an inlet to foreign corruption,” and;

Whereas, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention specifically designed the Emoluments Clause as an antidote to potentially corrupting foreign practices of a kind that the Framers had observed during the period of the Confederation, and;

Whereas, Article 1, section 9, clause 8 of the Constitution states: “no person holding any office of profit or trust . . . shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State”, and;

Whereas, in 2009, the Office of Legal Counsel clarified that corporations owned or controlled by foreign governments presumptively qualify as foreign States under the foreign Emoluments Clause, and;

Whereas, the word “emoluments” means profit, salary, fees, or compensation which would include direct payment, as well as other benefits, includ-

ing extension of credit, forgiveness of debt, or the granting of rights of pecuniary value, and;

Whereas, according to The New Yorker, in 2012, The Trump Organization entered into a deal with Ziya Mammadov to build the Trump Tower Baku in the notoriously corrupt country Azerbaijan in possible violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and, by profiting from business with the Mammadov family, due to their financial entanglements with the Iran Revolutionary Guard may have also violated the Emoluments Clause if income from this project continues to flow to The Trump Organization, and;

Whereas, The Trump Organization has deals in Turkey, admitted by the President himself during a 2015 Brietbart interview, and when the President announced his travel ban, Turkey’s President called for President Trump’s name to be removed from Trump Towers Istanbul, according to The Wall Street Journal, and President Trump’s company is currently involved in major licensing deals for that property which may implicate the Emoluments Clause, and;

Whereas, shortly after election, the President met with the former U.K. Independence Party leader, Nigel Farage, to get help to stop obstructions of the view from one of his golf resorts in Scotland, and according to The New York Times, both of the resorts he owns there are promoted by Scotland’s official tourism agency, a benefit that may violate the Emoluments Clause, and;

Whereas, at Trump Tower in New York, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China is a large tenant, according to Bloomberg; the United Arab Emirates leases space, according to the Abu Dhabi Tourism & Culture Authority; and the Saudi Mission to the U.N. makes annual payments, according to the New York Daily News, and money from these foreign countries goes to the President, and;

Whereas, according to NPR, in February China gave provisional approval for 38 new trademarks for The Trump Organization, which have been sought for a decade to no avail, until President Trump won the election. This is a benefit the Chinese Government gave to the President’s businesses in possible violation of the Emoluments Clause, and;

Whereas, the President is part owner of a New York building carrying a \$950 million loan, partially held by the Bank of China, according to The New York Times, when owing the Government of China by the extension of loans and credits by a foreign State to an officer of the United States would violate the Emoluments Clause, and;

Whereas, NPR reported that the Embassy of Kuwait held its 600 guest National Day celebration at Trump Hotel in Washington, D.C., last month, proceeds to Trump, and;

Whereas, according to The Washington Post, the Trump International