

Enforcement Heroes Act: to provide an outlet for these heroes to continue their service right here at home.

My district is home to more than 4,600 Active Duty and 45,000 military veterans who have served or supported Joint Base San Antonio, Laughlin Air Force Base, and Fort Bliss, among others. They often tell me about their struggles to find good jobs once they leave the military.

This bill incentivizes State and local governments to hire veterans as new law enforcement officers by giving preference when applying for grants through DOJ's COPS Office which fund academy and field training along with promoting community collaboration. It is modeled after an expired program called Troops to COPS, which helped about 1,000 veterans in the late 1990s.

We owe our freedom to these men and women and must do a better job facilitating their transition into meaningful civilian careers. Ultimately, we should be doing everything we can to help those who have served our Nation in one uniform continue to do so in another one right here at home.

In commemoration of both National Police Week and Military Appreciation Month, this bill will better serve our veterans and be a win for communities nationwide.

I want to thank Senator JOHN CORNYN, my colleague from Texas, for his leadership on this issue, and I ask my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 1428.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I close by restating my support for this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I again commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) for his thoughtful legislation and his outstanding leadership on this issue. This is good legislation that will help young military men and women find employment in law enforcement where they can provide great continued service to our country.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1428.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE STABILIZATION OF IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 115-42)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together

with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2017.

Obstacles to the orderly reconstruction of Iraq, the restoration and maintenance of peace and security in the country, and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the stabilization of Iraq.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 16, 2017.

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 4 o'clock and 59 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. HOLDING) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 115, THIN BLUE LINE ACT

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-126) on the resolution (H. Res. 323) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 115) to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide additional aggravating factors for the imposition of the death penalty based on the status of the victim, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1039, PROBATION OFFICER PROTECTION ACT OF 2017

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a priv-

ileged report (Rept. No. 115-127) on the resolution (H. Res. 324) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1039) to amend section 3606 of title 18, United States Code, to grant probation officers authority to arrest hostile third parties who obstruct or impede a probation officer in the performance of official duties, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

STRENGTHENING STATE AND LOCAL CYBER CRIME FIGHTING ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1616) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the National Computer Forensics Institute, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) 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 3, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 258]

YEAS—408

Abraham	Carter (TX)	Diaz-Balart
Adams	Cartwright	Dingell
Aderholt	Castor (FL)	Doggett
Aguilar	Castro (TX)	Donovan
Allen	Chabot	Doyle, Michael
Amodei	Cheney	F.
Arrington	Chu, Judy	Duffy
Babin	Ciциlline	Duncan (SC)
Bacon	Clark (MA)	Duncan (TN)
Banks (IN)	Clarke (NY)	Dunn
Barletta	Clay	Ellison
Barr	Cleaver	Emmer
Barragan	Clyburn	Engel
Barton	Coffman	Eshoo
Bass	Cohen	Espallat
Beatty	Cole	Estes (KS)
Bera	Collins (GA)	Esty (CT)
Bergman	Collins (NY)	Evans
Beyer	Comer	Farenthold
Biggs	Comstock	Faso
Bilirakis	Conaway	Ferguson
Bishop (GA)	Connolly	Fitzpatrick
Bishop (MI)	Conyers	Fleischmann
Bishop (UT)	Cook	Flores
Black	Cooper	Fortenberry
Blackburn	Correa	Foster
Blum	Costa	Fox
Blumenauer	Costello (PA)	Frankel (FL)
Blunt Rochester	Courtney	Franks (AZ)
Bonamici	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Bost	Crawford	Fudge
Boyle, Brendan	Crist	Gabbard
F.	Crowley	Gaetz
Brady (TX)	Cuellar	Gallagher
Brat	Culberson	Gallego
Bridenstine	Cummings	Garamendi
Brooks (IN)	Curbelo (FL)	Garrett
Brown (MD)	Davidson	Gibbs
Brownley (CA)	Davis (CA)	Gohmert
Buchanan	Davis, Danny	Gonzalez (TX)
Buck	Davis, Rodney	Goodlatte
Bucshon	DeFazio	Gosar
Budd	DeGette	Gottheimer
Burgess	Delaney	Gowdy
Bustos	DeLauro	Granger
Butterfield	DelBene	Graves (GA)
Byrne	Demings	Graves (LA)
Calvert	Denham	Graves (MO)
Capuano	Dent	Green, Al
Carbajal	DeSantis	Green, Gene
Cardenas	DeSaulnier	Griffith
Carson (IN)	DesJarlais	Grothman
Carter (GA)	Deutch	Guthrie

Hanabusa	Maloney, Sean	Sánchez
Harper	Marchant	Sanford
Harris	Marshall	Sarbanes
Hartzler	Mast	Scalise
Hastings	Matsui	Schakowsky
Heck	McCarthy	Schiff
Hensarling	McCaul	Schneider
Herrera Beutler	McClintock	Schrader
Hice, Jody B.	McCollum	Schweikert
Higgins (LA)	McEachin	Scott (VA)
Higgins (NY)	McGovern	Scott, Austin
Hill	McHenry	Scott, David
Himes	McKinley	Sensenbrenner
Holding	McMorris	Serrano
Hollingsworth	Rodgers	Sessions
Hoyer	McNerney	Sewell (AL)
Hudson	McSally	Shea-Porter
Huffman	Meadows	Sherman
Huizenga	Meehan	Shimkus
Hultgren	Meeks	Shuster
Hurd	Meng	Simpson
Issa	Messer	Sires
Jackson Lee	Mitchell	Slaughter
Jayapal	Moolenaar	Smith (MO)
Jeffries	Mooney (WV)	Smith (NE)
Jenkins (KS)	Moore	Smith (NJ)
Jenkins (WV)	Moulton	Smith (TX)
Johnson (GA)	Mullin	Smith (WA)
Johnson (LA)	Murphy (FL)	Smucker
Johnson (OH)	Murphy (PA)	Soto
Johnson, E. B.	Nadler	Speier
Jordan	Neal	Stefanik
Joyce (OH)	Noem	Stewart
Kaptur	Nolan	Stivers
Katko	Norcross	Suozzi
Keating	Nunes	Swalwell (CA)
Kelly (IL)	O'Halleran	Takano
Kelly (MS)	O'Rourke	Taylor
Kelly (PA)	Olson	Tenney
Kennedy	Palazzo	Thompson (CA)
Khanna	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Kihuen	Palmer	Thompson (PA)
Kildee	Panetta	Thornberry
Kilmer	Pascrell	Tipton
Kind	Paulsen	Titus
King (IA)	Payne	Tonko
King (NY)	Pearce	Torres
Kinzinger	Perry	Trott
Knight	Peters	Tsongas
Krishnamoorthi	Peterson	Turner
Kuster (NH)	Pingree	Upton
Kustoff (TN)	Pittenger	Valadao
Labrador	Pocan	Vargas
LaHood	Poliquin	Veasey
LaMalfa	Polis	Vela
Lamborn	Possey	Velázquez
Lance	Price (NC)	Visclosky
Langevin	Quigley	Wagner
Larsen (WA)	Raskin	Walberg
Larson (CT)	Ratcliffe	Walden
Latta	Reed	Walker
Lawrence	Reichert	Walorski
Lawson (FL)	Renacci	Walters, Mimi
Lee	Rice (NY)	Walz
Levin	Rice (SC)	Wasserman
Lewis (GA)	Richmond	Schultz
Lewis (MN)	Roby	Waters, Maxine
Lipinski	Roe (TN)	Watson Coleman
LoBiondo	Rogers (AL)	Weber (TX)
Loeback	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)
Lofgren	Rokita	Welch
Long	Rooney, Francis	Wenstrup
Loudermilk	Ros-Lehtinen	Westerman
Love	Rosen	Williams
Lowenthal	Roskam	Wilson (FL)
Lowey	Ross	Wilson (SC)
Lucas	Rothfus	Wittman
Luetkemeyer	Rouzer	Womack
Lujan Grisham,	Royce (CA)	Woodall
M.	Ruiz	Yarmuth
Luján, Ben Ray	Ruppersberger	Yoder
Lynch	Rush	Yoho
MacArthur	Russell	Young (AK)
Maloney,	Rutherford	Young (IA)
Carolyn B.	Ryan (OH)	Zeldin

NAYS—3

Amash	Jones	Massie
-------	-------	--------

NOT VOTING—19

Brady (PA)	Lieu, Ted	Rohrabacher
Brooks (AL)	Marino	Rooney, Thomas
Chaffetz	Napolitano	J.
Grijalva	Newhouse	Roybal-Allard
Gutiérrez	Pelosi	Sinema
Hunter	Perlmutter	Tiberi
Johnson, Sam	Poe (TX)	

□ 1853

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. GARAMENDI 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.

Stated for:

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 258.

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

Mr. PASCRELL. 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, in the United States' system of checks and balances, Congress has a responsibility to hold the executive branch of government to the highest standard of transparency to ensure the public interest is placed first;

Whereas, according to the Tax History Project, every President since Gerald Ford has disclosed their tax return information to the public;

Whereas, tax returns provide an important baseline disclosure because they contain highly instructive information, including whether the candidate paid taxes, number one; what they own, number two; what they have borrowed and from whom, number three; whether they have made any charitable donations, number four; and whether they have taken advantage of tax loopholes, number five.

Whereas, disclosure of the President's tax returns could help those investigating Russian influence in the 2016 election understand the President's financial ties to the Russian Federation and Russian citizens, including debts owed and whether he shares any partnership interests, equity interests, joint ventures, or licensing agreements with Russia or Russians;

Whereas, the President fired FBI Director James Comey last week, whose FBI was investigating whether the Trump campaign colluded with Russia to influence the 2016 election;

Whereas, Attorney General Jeff Sessions, who made the recommendation to fire Director Comey, during sworn testimony—the Interior Ryan Zinke to review national monuments that Presidents have designated or expanded since 1996;

Whereas, this review was praised by industry groups who could benefit fi-

nancially from oil, gas, mining, and condemned by environmental organizations concerned this review will scrap or scale back critical Federal designation to protect tribal and historic lands;

Whereas, the American people are in the dark to knowing if this review was started to justify selling or leasing public lands to private corporations that could enrich the President or his business partners without reviewing the President's tax returns;

Whereas, it has been reported that Federal prosecutors have issued grand jury subpoenas to associates of former National Security Adviser Michael Flynn seeking business records as part of the ongoing probe into Russian involvement in the 2016 election;

Whereas, according to his 2016 candidate filing with the Federal Election Commission, the President has 564 financial positions in companies located not only in the United States but around the world;

Whereas, against the advice of ethics attorneys and the Office of Government Ethics, the President has refused to divest his ownership stake in his businesses and can still withdraw funds at any time from the trust of which he is sole beneficiary;

Whereas, the Emoluments Clause was included in the United States Constitution for the express purpose of preventing Federal officials from accepting any—from the Constitution, article I, section 9—“present Emolument, Office, or Title . . . from any King, Prince, or foreign state”;

Whereas, the most signed petition on the White House website calls for the release of the President's tax return information to verify compliance.

The legislative branch has the responsibility and the authority to check the executive branch in section 6103 of the Tax Code—in 1924 allows for an examination of his tax returns, the authority put in place specifically so Congress could examine the conflicts of interest in the executive branch of government following the biggest scandal of the 20th century, the Teapot Dome scandal.

□ 1900

Nothing could be more of a threat to the integrity of the House than ignoring our duty to fully examine the personal financial entanglements this President may have with Russian entities and individuals and whether he has abused the tax laws of the United States of America.

We have nothing but evidence to justify such an examination. If and when such conflicts are revealed, I do not want to say to our constituents that we had the power to review these conflicts, but we did nothing. I, for one, do not want my integrity, or the integrity of my colleagues on either side of the aisle in this body, to be demeaned by such a shameful failure.

To restore the dignity of the House, we must use our authority to request