

walls of their home and school. As a father of three myself, I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense measure to catch potential threats and keep our kids safe.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Michigan (Mr. BISHOP) for his contribution.

I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee and the author of the bill.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Child Protection Improvements Act. I would like to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BISHOP) who has been an excellent partner working with me on this bill, the first version of which was introduced in 2007.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank Chairman GOODLATTE and Ranking Member CONYERS for their work on the bill as well.

I volunteered with Big Brothers Big Sisters many years ago. I was paired with an extraordinary young man named David who is now himself a Big Brother. I have always said that I have learned as much or more from David and the program as he ever learned from me.

The experience also helped me understand the huge amount of trust that we put in volunteers at organizations all around the country. In the vast majority of cases, that trust is well placed. But, unfortunately, there are exceptions.

For that reason, in 2003, Congress created the Child Safety Pilot Program to demonstrate the feasibility of allowing youth-serving nonprofits to access FBI background checks.

□ 1800

The FBI maintains the database of criminal histories from every State in the Nation, searchable by fingerprint. An FBI search is really the gold standard when it comes to background checks, as it cannot be evaded by using a fake name, and it will find convictions from every State. I believe that the gold standard is what we should strive for when it comes to protecting children, seniors, and individuals with disabilities who are put in a potentially vulnerable situation.

Between 2003 and 2011, youth-serving organizations were able to run over 100,000 background checks through this pilot program, and about 6 percent of the potential volunteers were revealed to have criminal records of concern. Applicants were found with convictions for everything from murder to child abuse, to sexual assault; and frequently those convictions were from out of State, so only a national background check would have found them.

H.R. 695 ensures that every child-serving organization in America will have access to the most comprehensive and effective background check pos-

sible. H.R. 695 will also protect the applicant's privacy and does not allow for the individual's specific criminal record to be disclosed without explicit consent by the potential volunteer.

We have demonstrated that background checks for nonprofits working with children can be conducted quickly, affordably, and accurately. It is time to create a system that is permanent and that will protect children and other vulnerable populations while ensuring the privacy of volunteers.

I urge the passage of this bipartisan bill.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me also congratulate Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. BISHOP. And as was indicated on the floor, thank you very much, Mr. CONYERS.

This is the kind of bill that is corrective and effective. This bill would allow a more effective and comprehensive criminal background check, which will help identify the integrity and accountability of the organizations that sponsor these programs.

Many of us have worked with the Boys and Girls Clubs, Boys and Girls Scouts, and many other organizations that really work to help children. These nationwide criminal background checks are more reliable than background checks that only search criminal histories in a few States.

Many States currently limit the ability of organizations to access their database and, thus, force organizations to depend on private companies to perform background checks of employees and volunteers. If anybody has been on the board of a nonprofit dealing with children, you realize that you want to put most of your resources investing in the programs to help these children. H.R. 695, however, would alleviate this burden of expense and allow organizations to access the FBI's more robust system.

In the Child Safety Pilot Program, which we implemented over 10 years ago, it demonstrates the effectiveness of nationwide background checks for youth-serving organizations. The program has effectively exposed applicants who use aliases, incorrect dates of birth, and other identifiers, some of whom have serious criminal backgrounds. That is the preventative way to protect our children, by ensuring a very healthy, robust vetting of individuals who want to engage with our children.

H.R. 695 would allow organizations to access the FBI's comprehensive background check system and to create a more accurate determination of individuals who want to work with children. Volunteers we welcome, but we want to ensure that those volunteers are there to take care of our children,

to help our children, and improve the lives of our children. H.R. 695 is a very important contributor to that effort.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I am pleased to make my closing remarks.

Mr. Speaker, the Child Protection Improvements Act is a reasonable, bipartisan piece of legislation intended to protect our children and vulnerable adults from harm and give those who love them peace of mind.

Although we still have work to do to address the accuracy and reliability of some criminal history records and give individuals an opportunity to challenge incomplete or inaccurate records, this is a good bill. For those reasons, I urge everyone in this Chamber to support the bill.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BISHOP). I thank the ranking member of the full committee and the ranking member of the subcommittee and the chairman of the subcommittee for working on this important legislation with me and the committee staff.

I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense 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. 695, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TARGETED REWARDS FOR THE GLOBAL ERADICATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1625) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to include severe forms of trafficking in persons within the definition of transnational organized crime for purposes of the rewards program of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1625

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 "Targeted Rewards for the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking" or the "TARGET Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Trafficking in persons is a major transnational crime that threatens United States national security and humanitarian interests.

(2) Trafficking in persons is increasingly perpetrated by organized, sophisticated criminal enterprises.

(3) Combating trafficking in persons requires a global approach to identifying and apprehending the world's worst human trafficking rings.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Department of State's rewards program is a powerful tool in combating sophisticated international crime and that the Department of State and Federal law enforcement should work in concert to offer rewards that target human traffickers who threaten United States national security and humanitarian interests by preying on the most vulnerable people around the world.

SEC. 3. REWARDS FOR JUSTICE.

Paragraph (5) of section 36(k) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(k)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “means”;

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and moving such clauses, as so redesignated, two ems to the right;

(3) by inserting before clause (i), as so redesignated, the following:

“(A) means—”;

(4) in clause (ii), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(5) by adding at the end following new subparagraph:

“(B) includes severe forms of trafficking in persons, as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1625 is the human trafficking TARGET Act. It authorizes the State Department and Federal law enforcement to target international human traffickers, and they can do that by offering rewards for their arrest or conviction anywhere around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, I think for all of us, with some of the cases we have had in our districts, some of our constituents, some of the victims, this is pretty close to all of us. It has touched many of our communities, because trafficking in persons here in the U.S. and worldwide is a major global crime that destroys countless lives at home and abroad, and the most vulnerable are destroyed by this.

Many of these persons—and they are primarily women and children—are

trafficked into international sex trade by force or by fraud or by coercion. And I will remind everyone, out in southern California, in L.A., the average age of a girl being trafficked is 14. In Orange County, the average age is 14.

So when I say “by force,” we are talking about abduction. When I say “by fraud,” that is a situation where they get one of these gigolos, one of those Romeos—they call them—to go out, convince some girl to run off with him, get her out of State, and then he sells her to a criminal gang. The gang sells her to the crime syndicate. Now her fate is sealed. Or through coercion, and we have heard these cases. At 14, young people are pretty gullible, what this criminal organization is going to do to her sister or to her parents if she does not go along.

So this transnational crime also includes forced labor. It involves significant violations of public health, human rights standards worldwide, and every other kind of moral standard you could think of. And that is why, as chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and as Representative for the 39th District in California, I have, over the last few years, made working on this issue and moving legislation on this horrific crime a top priority for the committee, and we have had bipartisan support throughout for this legislation. We have enacted many bills in recent years, including the International Megan's Law last February. We have held committee hearings in Washington, in L.A., and in Orange County to hear firsthand from victims.

For example, at a field hearing in Fullerton, we heard from Angela Guanzon, who was trafficked from the Philippines into coerced servitude in Los Angeles where she worked for 18 hours a day every day without a weekend off, without a holiday off, was forced to sleep on the hallway floor until a sharp-eyed neighbor finally alerted law enforcement.

I helped establish a Human Trafficking Congressional Advisory Committee. I established that in the 39th District for L.A., Orange County, and San Bernardino. We have local law enforcement involved in that as well as the Federal authorities, victims rights groups, and community advocates in California to address these concerns, to try to come up with solutions.

Mr. Speaker, we have made progress, but there is still so much work to be done. If we are going to end human trafficking, it will take all of us working together, so I want to thank Ranking Member ENGEL, of course, Congressman CONNOLLY, and the coauthor of my legislation here, LOIS FRANKEL, for their outstanding work on this measure.

As has been discussed today, trafficking in persons is increasingly perpetuated and perpetrated by sophisticated transnational criminal enterprises. The traffickers themselves operate outside sometimes of our borders.

Other times they are inside our borders, but the profits from the trafficking industry contribute to the expansion of organized crime and terrorism here and worldwide.

That is why combating human trafficking requires a global approach to identify and apprehend the world's worst offenders. This TARGET Act for traffickers does that. It targets human trafficking globally through the Department of State's very successful Rewards Programs.

Rewards issued under these programs have led to the capture of major terrorists and international criminals, including—I will remind Members—Ramzi Yousef, who was convicted in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, several members of the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group who kidnapped and killed American citizens, and over 60 major international drug traffickers. All of them were convicted with the help of this particular program that we want to expand now, that we want to apply here.

A reward on one's head creates real fear for terrorists and criminals. At one committee hearing, a State Department official testified that one captured narcotics trafficker told DEA agents he would no longer trust anyone in his organization after the U.S. put a \$5 million reward for his capture.

I remember the quote. He said he felt like a hunted man.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we want human traffickers to know the fear of being hunted.

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

□ 1815

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

Mr. Speaker, I laud the leadership of the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and my good friend, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), for taking a particular lead in our committee on this terribly important topic.

I rise in support of H.R. 1625, the Targeted Rewards for the Global Eradication of Human Trafficking Act. Let me start by again thanking both of my colleagues for their leadership. I am also proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill to help bring human traffickers to justice.

Human trafficking is an abhorrent practice, increasingly perpetrated by organized criminal enterprises, that deprives people of their most precious gift: human autonomy. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness presume autonomy. Without autonomy, identity is lost, and the ability to pursue those inalienable rights Thomas Jefferson wrote about in our Declaration of Independence do not exist. They are nullified. This major transnational crime threatens United States security and humanitarian interests all over the world.

This bill would allow the State Department to pay cash through the Rewards for Justice program for information leading to the arrest and conviction of human traffickers worldwide. These cash rewards are a proven method for cracking open international criminal networks.

Congress originally established the program to gain more information in terrorism cases. We have since expanded it to include other crimes as well. With this legislation, we will give law enforcement the ability to use this valuable tool in the fight against human trafficking.

Over the last two decades, the United States has actively fought human trafficking through provisions laid out in the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, which established the annual Trafficking in Persons Report and subsequent reauthorizations.

Human trafficking is nothing short of modern-day slavery. As the TIP Report demonstrates, human trafficking affects, unfortunately, every country in the world, including, of course, the United States, as the distinguished chairman described.

As ranking member of the House Oversight Subcommittee on Government Operations, I joined with the then-subcommittee chairman, JAMES LANKFORD, now Senator from Oklahoma, to investigate the abuse of foreign nationals employed by government contractors. Together, we introduced the End Trafficking in Government Contracting Act, which was enacted as part of the fiscal 2013 National Defense Authorization Act.

Whether it takes the form of forced labor or sexual exploitation, every case of human trafficking deprives an individual of their basic human rights. More than 20 million people fall victim to this heinous crime every year. A disproportionate share of the victims are women and children, and only a very small fraction will ever see their traffickers held accountable. We must and can do more to bring the perpetrators of this heinous crime to justice.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It will give law enforcement a proven method to help finally bring an end to this modern-day slave trafficking.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), my good friend and coauthor of this important piece of legislation.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CONNOLLY and, of course, the chair of our committee for his fine work and our ranking member.

Mr. Speaker, as we have heard already, human trafficking is a global crisis of epic proportions. An estimated 12 to 20 million men and women around

the world are being subjected to slavery of some sort. In fact, it is the number two criminal enterprise on Earth.

I have seen the effects of this human trafficking up close. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about a couple visits I made.

When I went to Peru, I went to a couple shelters there, which were now the homes of young girls who had been trafficked. The first one I went to, there were girls in their mid-teens who had been raised in families that were very, very poor. Their families were approached by these traffickers, who told them they would take their children, take their daughters to “the promised land.” They were going to take them to an area in Peru where they would be educated, well fed, and well nourished.

What they really ended up doing was taking these young girls and basically enslaving them. They found themselves in people’s homes where they would be locked up, literally, for years. From the time the Sun came up to the time the Sun went down, these children told their stories of having to, for example, peel potatoes, peel potatoes day and night. No education, no mingling with their peers, just deprived of the joy of childhood.

At another shelter we went to, we visited young girls, again, who had been saved from their slavery. They had been kidnapped off the streets—they were now teenagers—when they were 9 and 10 and 11. I mean, it was just hard for me to hear these stories. I am sure it will be hard for you to hear these stories. When they were preteens, they were kidnapped off the streets. Some of them were locked in trunks. They were beaten. They were forced in submission to become sex slaves to miners. Again, children deprived of their education, deprived of their innocence.

I am not only haunted when I think back on them, I am haunted because I remember looking in their eyes—looking in their eyes—and saying to myself: How could this happen? How in our civilization do we let this happen to innocent children?

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, when I returned home to the United States, I heard a story from a young woman named Shandra, who had a work visa to come over here from Indonesia to work in a hotel. On her way over, she was kidnapped by traffickers and forced into commercial sex slavery for 2 to 3 years on the I-95 corridor. The way she escaped was through a bathroom window.

I thank Mr. ROYCE for letting me have an opportunity to join him in this legislation, which is going to target these sex and labor traffickers, give a powerful tool to stop what we call modern-day slavery. I am very proud to support the TARGET Act.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) especially for the trips that she has made overseas—not just here in the United States—to do this investigative work to expose trafficking and for being the original lead Democratic coauthor with me on this bill. I also want to again thank GERRY CONNOLLY for his work.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade. He has done a great deal of work over the years on this issue as well.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is an excellent piece of legislation.

Like Ms. FRANKEL mentioned during her comments on the floor, we had the opportunity to go to Peru together to visit children who were way up in the mountains being protected from those deviants who wanted to traffic them not only in Peru, but other parts of South America.

I had, also, the opportunity to go to Costa Rica and meet some young girls who were being trafficked in Costa Rica and into other foreign countries. I remember one girl named Lilli. She was 7 years of age when I met her. She did not talk at all, even though she had the physical ability to talk, but she did not talk because of the trauma that she had been through before she had been rescued and put in that shelter in Costa Rica.

There are a lot of little girls like Lilli throughout the world, including in the United States. Societies must make the decision now that we will not tolerate the stolen innocence of young children by those who sell them on the marketplace of slavery for money, whether that is the trafficker, the slave master, or the buyer, the consumer. We, as a world, cannot tolerate that.

The United States has taken the lead on international trafficking and, I believe, on trafficking here in the U.S. This legislation, the TARGET Act, makes it clear that we are not going to tolerate this conduct and that those people who act this way in the slave trade are going to be held accountable for their conduct, and the consequences for what they do are not going to be pleasant. Plus, we are going to rescue those young children.

I support this legislation, Mr. Speaker.

And that is just the way it is.

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

Let every Member of Congress who is a parent, let every American who is a parent ask himself or herself: How would you feel if your loved one, your child were made prey by human traffickers? Imagine the heartache. Imagine the terrible grief, the trauma and tragedy of such a situation—and now remember 20 million fellow human beings go through that experience every year.

This is a crime that is repugnant to all human value. This is a crime we can

stop. This is a subject matter that can bring us together, irrespective of whether we are Democrats or Republicans, for the sake of our fellow human beings, for the sake of that human autonomy that is celebrated in the Declaration of Independence and enshrined in the Constitution of the United States and the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Let us take this step today. Let us rededicate ourselves to the idea that all human autonomy is sacred and that that is what we, too, are dedicated to support and uphold. I urge passage of the legislation.

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

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me say that, for republics in Europe and our United States, we credit our civilizations with having eradicated slavery some 150 years or more ago, but clearly Judge POE uses the right word here: Slavery is, in fact, what is committed in these acts.

I can tell you, my chief of staff, having worked in relief efforts in south Asia and in Cambodia with underaged girls as young as the ones described by Judge POE—7, 8, 9 years old—the most vulnerable people on this planet are being sold into slavery. As long as force and fraud, coercion is used to prey upon the most vulnerable, as long as profits from these victims suffering from the ill-gotten gains are used to build out criminal networks to snare more and more of these children, as long as trafficking in persons is a global crime that extends beyond the capacity of certain governments, then it requires a global response and, again, as my colleagues have said, requires that the United States, therefore, lead.

□ 1830

So this bill targets human traffickers around the world through the Department of State's successful reward programs by offering rewards for their capture anywhere on Earth, it lets the victims of human trafficking know we will not stop until they are free, and it tells the predators that we will not stop until they are behind bars.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1625.

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.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 953, REDUCING REGULATORY BURDENS ACT OF 2017

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-145) on the resolution (H. Res. 348) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 953) to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of the use of pesticides in or near navigable waters, and for other purposes, 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 motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1862, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1842, 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.

GLOBAL CHILD PROTECTION 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. 1862) to amend title 18, United States Code, to expand the scope of certain definitions pertaining to unlawful sexual conduct, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 372, nays 30, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 269]
YEAS—372

Abraham	Blumenauer	Carter (GA)	Crawford	Keating	Posey
Adams	Blunt Rochester	Cartwright	Crist	Kelly (IL)	Price (NC)
Aderholt	Bonamici	Castor (FL)	Crowley	Kelly (MS)	Quigley
Aguilar	Bost	Castro (TX)	Cuellar	Kelly (PA)	Raskin
Allen	Boyle, Brendan	Chabot	Culberson	Kennedy	Ratcliffe
Amodei	F.	Cheney	Curbelo (FL)	Kihuen	Reed
Arrington	Brady (PA)	Clark (MA)	Davidson	Kildee	Reichert
Babin	Brady (TX)	Clay	Davis (CA)	Kilmer	Renacci
Bacon	Brat	Cleaver	Davis, Danny	King (IA)	Rice (NY)
Banks (IN)	Bridenstine	Coffman	Davis, Rodney	King (NY)	Rice (SC)
Barletta	Brooks (IN)	Cohen	DeFazio	Kinzinger	Roby
Barr	Brown (MD)	Cole	DeGette	Knight	Roe (TN)
Barragán	Brownley (CA)	Collins (GA)	Delaney	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (AL)
Barton	Buck	Comer	DeLauro	Kuster (NH)	Rogers (KY)
Beatty	Bucshon	Comstock	DelBene	Kustoff (TN)	Rokita
Bera	Budd	Conaway	Demings	LaHood	Rooney, Francis
Bergman	Burgess	Connolly	Denham	LaMalfa	Rooney, Thomas
Biggs	Bustos	Cook	Dent	Lamborn	J.
Bilirakis	Butterfield	Cooper	DeSantis	Lance	Ros-Lehtinen
Bishop (GA)	Byrne	Correa	DesJarlais	Langevin	Rosen
Bishop (MI)	Calvert	Costa	Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Roskam
Bishop (UT)	Carbajal	Costello (PA)	Dingell	Larson (CT)	Ross
Blackburn	Cárdenas	Courtney	Doggett	Latta	Rothfus
Blum	Carson (IN)	Cramer	Donovan	Lawrence	Rouzer
			Doyle, Michael	Lawson (FL)	Roybal-Allard
			F.	Levin	Royce (CA)
			Duffy	Lewis (MN)	Ruiz
			Duncan (SC)	Lieu, Ted	Ruppersberger
			Duncan (TN)	Lipinski	Rush
			Dunn	LoBiondo	Russell
			Emmer	Loeb sack	Rutherford
			Engel	Lofgren	Ryan (OH)
			Eshoo	Long	Sánchez
			Espallat	Loudermilk	Sanford
			Estes (KS)	Love	Sarbanes
			Farenthold	Lowenthal	Scallise
			Faso	Lowe y	Schiff
			Ferguson	Lucas	Schneider
			Fitzpatrick	Luetkemeyer	Schrader
			Fleischmann	Lujan Grisham,	Schweikert
			Flores	M.	Scott, Austin
			Fortenberry	Lujan, Ben Ray	Scott, David
			Foster	MacArthur	Sensenbrenner
			Fox	Maloney,	Serrano
			Frankel (FL)	Carolyn B.	Sessions
			Franks (AZ)	Maloney, Sean	Sewell (AL)
			Frelinghuysen	Marchant	Shea-Porter
			Gabbard	Marino	Sherman
			Gaetz	Marshall	Shimkus
			Gallagher	Mast	Shuster
			Gallego	Matsui	Simpson
			Garamendi	McCarthy	Sinema
			Garrett	McCaul	Sires
			Gibbs	McClintock	Slaughter
			Gohmert	McCollum	Smith (MO)
			Gonzalez (TX)	McHenry	Smith (NE)
			Goodlatte	McKinley	Smith (NJ)
			Gosar	McMorris	Smucker
			Gottheimer	Rodgers	Soto
			Gowdy	McNerney	Speier
			Graves (GA)	McSally	Stefanik
			Graves (LA)	Meadows	Stewart
			Green, Al	Meehan	Stivers
			Green, Gene	Meeks	Suo zzi
			Griffith	Meng	Taylor
			Grijalva	Messer	Tenney
			Grothman	Mitchell	Thompson (CA)
			Guthrie	Moolenaar	Thompson (MS)
			Hanabusa	Mooney (WV)	Thompson (PA)
			Harper	Moore	Thornberry
			Harris	Moulton	Tipton
			Hartzler	Mullin	Titus
			Heck	Murphy (FL)	Tonko
			Hensarling	Murphy (PA)	Torres
			Herrera Beutler	Napolitano	Trott
			Hice, Jody B.	Neal	Tsongas
			Higgins (LA)	Noem	Turner
			Higgins (NY)	Nolan	Upton
			Hill	Norcross	Vargas
			Himes	Nunes	Veasey
			Holding	O'Halleran	Vela
			Hollingsworth	O'Rourke	Velázquez
			Hoyer	Olson	Visclosky
			Hudson	Palazzo	Wagner
			Hultgren	Pallone	Walberg
			Hunter	Palmer	Walden
			Hurd	Panetta	Walker
			Issa	Paulsen	Walorski
			Jeffries	Pearce	Walters, Mimi
			Jenkins (KS)	Pelosi	Walz
			Jenkins (WV)	Perlmutter	Wasserman
			Johnson (LA)	Perry	Schultz
			Johnson (OH)	Peters	Weber (TX)
			Johnson, E. B.	Peterson	Webster (FL)
			Jones	Pingree	Welch
			Jordan	Pittenger	Wenstrup
			Joyce (OH)	Pocan	Westerman
			Kaptur	Poe (TX)	Williams
			Katko	Poliquin	Wilson (FL)