

Mr. THOMAS J. ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 290.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 289 and “nay” on rollcall No. 290.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I missed the following votes:

1. H. Res. 374, Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2213. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on this motion.

2. Motion on ordering the Previous Question on the Rule. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on this motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. 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 231, nays 188, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

YEAS—231

Abraham	Donovan	Kelly (MS)
Allen	Duffy	Kelly (PA)
Amash	Duncan (SC)	King (IA)
Amodei	Duncan (TN)	King (NY)
Arrington	Dunn	Kinzing
Bacon	Emmer	
Banks (IN)	Estes (KS)	Kustoff (TN)
Barletta	Farenthold	Labrador
Barr	Faso	LaHood
Barton	Ferguson	LaMalfa
Bergman	Fitzpatrick	Lamborn
Biggs	Fleischmann	Lance
Bilirakis	Flores	Latta
Bishop (MI)	Fortenberry	Lewis (MN)
Bishop (UT)	Fox	LoBiondo
Black	Franks (AZ)	Long
Blackburn	Frelinghuysen	Loudermilk
Blum	Gaetz	Love
Bost	Gallagher	Lucas
Brady (TX)	Garrett	Luetkemeyer
Brat	Gibbs	MacArthur
Bridenstine	Gohmert	Marchant
Brooks (AL)	Goodlatte	Marshall
Brooks (IN)	Gosar	Massie
Buchanan	Gowdy	Mast
Buck	Granger	McCarthy
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	McCaul
Budd	Graves (LA)	McClintock
Burgess	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Byrne	Griffith	McKinley
Calvert	Grothman	McMorris
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	Rodgers
Carter (TX)	Harper	McSally
Chabot	Harris	Meadows
Chaffetz	Hartzler	Meehan
Cheney	Hensarling	Messer
Coffman	Herrera Beutler	Mitchell
Cole	Hice, Jody B.	Moolenaar
Collins (GA)	Higgins (LA)	Mooney (WV)
Collins (NY)	Hill	Mullin
Comer	Holding	Murphy (PA)
Comstock	Hollingsworth	Newhouse
Conaway	Hudson	Noem
Cook	Huizenga	Nunes
Costello (PA)	Hultgren	Olson
Cramer	Hunter	Palazzo
Crawford	Hurd	Palmer
Culberson	Issa	Paulsen
Curbelo (FL)	Jenkins (KS)	Pearce
Davidson	Jenkins (WV)	Perry
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (LA)	Pittenger
Denham	Johnson (OH)	Poe (TX)
Dent	Jordan	Poliquin
DeSantis	Joyce (OH)	Posey
DesJarlais	Katko	Ratcliffe
Diaz-Balart	Keating	Reed

Renacci	Scott, Austin	Valadao
Rice (SC)	Sensenbrenner	Wagner
Roby	Sessions	Walberg
Roe (TN)	Shimkus	Walden
Rogers (AL)	Shuster	Walker
Rogers (KY)	Simpson	Walorski
Rohrabacher	Smith (MO)	Walters, Mimi
Rokita	Smith (NE)	Weber (TX)
Rooney, Francis	Smith (NJ)	Webster (FL)
Rooney, Thomas J.	Smucker	Wenstrup
Ros-Lehtinen	Stefanik	Westerman
Roskam	Stewart	Williams
Ross	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Rothfus	Taylor	Wittman
Rouzer	Tenney	Womack
Royce (CA)	Thompson (PA)	Woodall
Russell	Thornberry	Yoder
Rutherford	Tiberi	Yoho
Sanford	Tipton	Young (AK)
Scalise	Trott	Young (IA)
Schweikert	Turner	Zeldin
	Upton	

NAYS—188

Adams	Garamendi	O'Rourke
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Barragán	Gotthelmer	Panetta
Bass	Green, Al	Pascrell
Beatty	Green, Gene	Payne
Bera	Grijalva	Pelosi
Beyer	Gutiérrez	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa	Peters
Blumenauer	Hastings	Peterson
Blunt Rochester	Heck	Pingree
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Pocan
Boyle, Brendan	Himes	Polis
F.	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Brady (PA)	Huffman	Quigley
Brown (MD)	Jackson Lee	Raskin
Brownley (CA)	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Jeffries	Richmond
Butterfield	Johnson (GA)	Rosen
Capuano	Johnson, E. B.	Roybal-Allard
Carbajal	Jones	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Carson (IN)	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Cartwright	Kennedy	Ryan (OH)
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	Kihuen	Sarbanes
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Schakowsky
Ciilline	Kilmer	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schneider
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Clay	Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Langevin	Scott, David
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Conyers	Lawrence	Shea-Porter
Cooper	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
Correa	Lee	Sinema
Costa	Levin	Sires
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Slaughter
Crist	Lieu, Ted	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lipinski	Soto
Cuellar	Loebbeck	Speier
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Suozi
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)
DeFazio	Lowey	Takano
DeGette	Lujan Grisham,	Thompson (CA)
Delaney	M.	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Luján, Ben Ray	Titus
DelBene	Lynch	Tonko
Demings	Maloney,	Torres
DeSaulnier	Carolyn B.	Tsongas
Deutsch	Maloney, Sean	Vargas
Dingell	Matsui	Veasey
Doggett	McCollum	Vela
Doyle, Michael	McGovern	Velázquez
F.	McNerney	Visclosky
Ellison	Meeks	Walz
Eshoo	Meng	Wasserman
Espallat	Moore	Schultz
Esty (CT)	Moulton	Waters, Maxine
Evans	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Foster	Nadler	Welch
Frankel (FL)	Neal	Wilson (FL)
Fudge	Nolan	Yarmuth
Gabbard	Norcross	
Gallego	O'Halleran	

NOT VOTING—11

Aderholt	Engel	Napolitano
Babin	Johnson, Sam	Reichert
Clyburn	Marino	Smith (TX)
Cummings	McEachin	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1449

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 291 on H.R. 10, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “yea” when I should have voted “nay.”

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall votes No. 288, No. 289, No. 290, and No. 291 due to my spouse's health situation in California. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule—Providing for consideration of H.R. 2213. I would have voted “no” on H. Res. 374—Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2213—Anti-Border Corruption Reauthorization Act of 2017. I would have voted “nay” on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 10. I would have voted “nay” on H. Res. 375—Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 10—Financial CHOICE Act of 2017.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

## NATIONAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 33) designating the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 33

Whereas General George C. Marshall served as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was promoted to General of the Army in 1944, one of only five Army five-star generals in the history of the United States;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1946 for his military strategy and vital role during World War II;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for developing the European economic recovery strategy known as the Marshall Plan;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Foundation was established in 1953 and is devoted to preserving the legacy of General George C. Marshall through educational scholarship programs and facilities;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Foundation opened the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in 1964 in Lexington, Virginia, on the post of the Virginia Military Institute, which is the alma mater of General George C. Marshall;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Museum educates the public about the military and diplomatic contributions of General George C. Marshall through extensive exhibits; and

Whereas the George C. Marshall Research Library maintains the most comprehensive collection of records documenting the life and leadership of General George C. Marshall: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress designates the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.*

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRAT. 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 H. Con. Res. 33.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 33, a resolution that designates the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

George C. Marshall was one of America's most distinguished soldiers, a dedicated statesman, and a genuine peacemaker. General Marshall served as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, and Secretaries of both the Departments of State and Defense. He was promoted to General of the Army in 1944—one of only nine individuals in our Nation's history to rise to the rank of a five-star officer—and was also awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1946.

In addition, General Marshall was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for developing the European economic recovery strategy known as the Marshall Plan, which was essential to bringing peace to the postwar European continent.

To honor the legacy of such an accomplished man, the George C. Marshall Foundation was created in 1953, to pay tribute to General Marshall's contributions to our Nation and the world during some of the most perilous

and tumultuous times of the 20th century. The Marshall Foundation preserves this legacy through educational facilities and scholarship programs.

The George C. Marshall Foundation opened the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in 1964, in Lexington, Virginia, on the post of the Virginia Military Institute, the alma mater of General Marshall. The library provides scholars with a documented record of the life of General Marshall and his public service, and the museum shares his inspiring story with visitors through exhibitions, artifacts, and educational programs.

General Marshall's contributions to our Nation and our world cannot be overstated, and I hope to see this resolution adopted to designate the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

Both institutions work tirelessly to highlight and share General Marshall's work and service, and this is a fitting tribute to a man who spent a lifetime faithfully and courageously serving his country at home and abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 33, designating the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library. I appreciate my good friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), for sponsoring the resolution and note that the entire Virginia delegation has signed on as original cosponsors.

General George C. Marshall is a national hero, a distinguished public servant, and treasured piece of Virginia's history. Located in Lexington, Virginia, the George C. Marshall Museum and Library are located on the campus of the Virginia Military Institute, his alma mater.

General Marshall served our country as the Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, president of the Red Cross, Secretary of Defense, and is one of only five Army five-star generals in the United States.

After World War II, General Marshall was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953, for his role in developing the European Recovery Program better known as the Marshall Plan. This week we are commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Marshall Plan speech given on June 5, 1947, at Harvard University. The Marshall Plan contributed to European integration and growth in the aftermath of World War II.

As the holder of the George C. Marshall papers and with a mission to collect, preserve, and share information

regarding the life and career of General Marshall, it is apt to make this institution the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

Mr. Speaker, considering the important place in our Nation's history that General Marshall holds, I urge my colleagues to support the resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BRAT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of H. Con. Res. 33. This resolution would designate the George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

I would like to thank Chairwoman FOXX, Ranking Member SCOTT, and Mr. BRAT for their work in bringing this legislation to the floor today.

It is only fitting that we consider this resolution on the week of the 70th anniversary of George C. Marshall's speech at Harvard University where he proposed a comprehensive foreign assistance program—later coined as the Marshall Plan—to help rebuild the war-torn and devastated economies in Western Europe after World War II.

General George Catlett Marshall dedicated his life to public service—serving honorably in the United States Army, as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense. He was one of only five five-star generals ever to serve in our military.

From his allied plan to storm the beaches of Normandy to the Marshall Plan, his leadership changed the world. The history of the United States and the global community would be a different place if not for the contributions of General Marshall.

At the recommendation of former President Harry Truman, the Marshall Foundation was established in 1953. On May 23, 1964, the Marshall Museum and Library was dedicated on the post of the Virginia Military Institute—General Marshall's alma mater.

□ 1500

For over 50 years, the Marshall Foundation has devoted its mission to educating the public about the important contributions of General Marshall.

The museum has five extensive exhibits and houses General Marshall's 1953 Nobel Peace Prize. The research library collects, preserves, and shares the largest collection of documents pertaining to General Marshall's life.

Just last year, the Marshall Foundation reached a huge milestone with the completion of the Papers of George Catlett Marshall. This project began in 1977 with a goal to create a published record of every document that General Marshall produced. The final project consists of 7 volumes and includes 4,260 documents spanning over 5,666 pages.

In addition to its extensive research work, the Marshall Foundation provides educational opportunities for college students and future military leaders.

The Marshall Undergraduate Scholars program sends college history students to the Marshall Foundation to conduct primary research in the library's archives. The Marshall Army ROTC Award Seminar also provides the top ROTC cadet at each college in the United States the opportunity to participate in a national security conference with fellow award recipients and current Army leaders. The Marshall-Arnold Air Force ROTC Award Seminar provides a similar opportunity to top senior cadets at each college with an Air Force ROTC program.

Two years ago, the Marshall Foundation began the Marshall Legacy Series—this multiyear series of exhibits, lectures, and events to showcase General Marshall's contributions during the 20th century, and connects those contributions to today's world.

This is just a snapshot of the important work the Marshall Foundation conducts to honor and preserve the legacy of General Marshall. I am honored to have such a distinguished institution in my district, the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia.

General Marshall once said: "Sincerity, integrity, and tolerance are, to my mind, the first requirements of many to a fine, strong character."

I applaud the Marshall Foundation's work in sharing Marshall's vision and character with a new generation of Americans. I urge passage of this resolution to honor one of America's most sincere and distinguished public servants by congressionally designating the museum and library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my Virginia colleagues for their leadership, and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased we are advancing a bipartisan proposal today, one that means a great deal to the people in my home State of Virginia, to designate the George C. Marshall Museum and Library as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library. We do this to honor a great American hero and his enduring legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, 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. BRAT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 33.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANTI-BORDER CORRUPTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2017

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 374, I call up the bill (H.R. 2213) to amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 374, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security, printed in the bill, shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

#### H.R. 2213

*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 "Anti-Border Corruption Reauthorization Act of 2017".

#### SEC. 2. HIRING FLEXIBILITY.

Section 3 of the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-376; 6 U.S.C. 221) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following new subsections:

"(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may waive the application of subsection (a)(1) in the following circumstances:

"(1) In the case of a current, full-time law enforcement officer employed by a State or local law enforcement agency, if such officer—

"(A) has served as a law enforcement officer for not fewer than three years with no break in service;

"(B) is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers for arrest or apprehension;

"(C) is not currently under investigation, has not been found to have engaged in criminal activity or serious misconduct, has not resigned from a law enforcement officer position under investigation or in lieu of termination, and has not been dismissed from a law enforcement officer position; and

"(D) has, within the past ten years, successfully completed a polygraph examination as a condition of employment with such officer's current law enforcement agency.

"(2) In the case of a current, full-time law enforcement officer employed by a Federal law enforcement agency, if such officer—

"(A) has served as a law enforcement officer for not fewer than three years with no break in service;

"(B) has authority to make arrests, conduct investigations, conduct searches, make seizures, carry firearms, and serve orders, warrants, and other processes;

"(C) is not currently under investigation, has not been found to have engaged in criminal activity or serious misconduct, has not resigned from a law enforcement officer position under investigation or in lieu of termination, and has not been dismissed from a law enforcement officer position; and

"(D) holds a current Tier 4 background investigation or current Tier 5 background investigation.

"(3) In the case of an individual who is a member of the Armed Forces (or a reserve com-

ponent thereof) or a veteran, if such individual—

"(A) has served in the Armed Forces for not fewer than three years;

"(B) holds, or has held within the past five years, a Secret, Top Secret, or Top Secret / Sensitive Compartmented Information clearance;

"(C) holds, or has undergone within the past five years, a current Tier 4 background investigation or current Tier 5 background investigation;

"(D) received, or is eligible to receive, an honorable discharge from service in the Armed Forces and has not engaged in criminal activity or committed a serious military or civil offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice; and

"(E) was not granted any waivers to obtain the clearance referred to subparagraph (B).

#### SEC. 3. SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY.—Section 4 of the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-376) is amended to read as follows:

#### "SEC. 4. SUPPLEMENTAL COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY.

"(a) NON-EXEMPTION.—An individual who receives a waiver under subsection (b) of section 3 is not exempt from other hiring requirements relating to suitability for employment and eligibility to hold a national security designated position, as determined by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

"(b) BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS.—Any individual who receives a waiver under subsection (b) of section 3 who holds a current Tier 4 background investigation shall be subject to a Tier 5 background investigation.

"(c) ADMINISTRATION OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection is authorized to administer a polygraph examination to an applicant or employee who is eligible for or receives a waiver under subsection (b) of section 3 if information is discovered prior to the completion of a background investigation that results in a determination that a polygraph examination is necessary to make a final determination regarding suitability for employment or continued employment, as the case may be."

(b) REPORT.—The Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### "SEC. 5. REPORTING.

"Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and every year for the next four years thereafter, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall provide the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate information on the number, disaggregated with respect to each of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b) of section 3, of waivers requested, granted, and denied, and the reasons for any such denial, and the final outcome of the application for employment at issue. Such information shall also include the number of instances a polygraph examination was administered under the conditions described in subsection (c) of section 4, the result of such examination, and the final outcome of the application for employment at issue."

(c) DEFINITIONS.—The Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010, as amended by subsection (b) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### "SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

"In this Act:

"(1) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term 'law enforcement officer' has the meaning given