

Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen

Ross
Rutherford
Scalise

Tiberi
Webster (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1328

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.

TRIBUTE TO NADEAM ELSHAMI

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I proudly rise to pay tribute to a cherished member of my staff, my chief of staff, Nadeam Elshami.

My office, my colleagues, indeed, the entire Democratic Caucus, has benefited from the sharp strategic insight, steady judgment, and exceptional character and integrity of Nadeam Elshami.

Born in Nashville, spent some time in Egypt, earning his college degree in Indiana, Nadeam followed the love of his life, Stacy, to Washington, D.C.

Here, 25 years ago, Nadeam found a job in the Senate mailroom. Now, he departs as a trusted senior adviser who holds one of the top positions on Capitol Hill, who holds the respect of Members on both sides of the aisle, on both sides of the Capitol, and, indeed, even down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Nadeam has been an invaluable asset in every office he has served: for Senator Barbara Boxer; for Assistant Democratic Leader DICK DURBIN; proudly, in our House, for Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY; and for me, in my office, where he has worked for 10 years.

We are deeply grateful for Nadeam's wise counsel, his skill as a manager, and his grace under pressure in some of the most high-stakes matters to come before the Congress and the American people. He has played a vital role in improving the lives of America's working families. He has distinguished himself with the respect that Members have for his judgment, discretion, and ability.

In conclusion, Nadeam's exceptional service entailed sacrifice, not only from him, but from his beautiful family. We are especially grateful to Nadeam for the patience, love, and support of his wife, Stacy, who is here with us today. Thank you, Stacy. I hope that all the spouses of our staff recognize that recognition for Stacy, which applies to them, as well. And his children, Jena, Noah, and Layla.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in thanking my chief of staff, a man who has served the United States Congress with honor and distinction for more than 25 years: Nadeam Elshami.

TRIBUTE TO NADEAM ELSHAMI

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that I say this, but I rise today to agree wholeheartedly with the Democratic leader.

I know that what we do in this Chamber is often portrayed as just nothing but bitterly partisan. But in reality, making this place work, making this institution work, it really actually does depend on cooperation across the aisle every day: between our leaders, between our floor teams, and especially between our chiefs of staff.

I can tell you that Nadeam has always been first class. He can be as formidable as they come, but he is always fair, and he is always straightforward. His word is good, and that really is everything. It sets a tone of civility as we go about trying to address the big pressing issues of the day.

Mr. Speaker, I would say, especially to the staff, the example that Nadeam sets goes far beyond being the chief of staff. Here is a guy who started in the mailroom in the United States Senate and rose to one of the top positions in all of Congress. It is an incredible rise.

To put 25 years here certainly takes a deep commitment to public service. It takes a willingness to be in the arena and take everything that comes with that. It takes passing over endless great opportunities, even as you watch people around you move on. And, most of all, it takes the love and support of a beautiful family. Stacy, thank you for being here today. None of us would be here without the sacrifices that our loved ones make so we can serve and do good.

Nadeam, I just want you to know, from this side of the aisle, you will leave here with the respect of your colleagues, you will leave here with the respect of the Members, and, what is most impressive, you will leave here even with respect from the media.

On behalf of the whole House, I want to congratulate you and thank you for your 25 years to the Congress. You have devoted yourself to making this institution, and this country, better. Thank you so much, and we wish you every bit of success in the future. Thank you, Nadeam.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 504 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. 3354.

Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1336

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. 3354) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, with Mr. HULTGREN (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Tuesday, September 12, 2017, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 187 printed in House Report 115-297, offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS), had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 115-297 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 73 by Mr. MULLIN of Oklahoma.

Amendment No. 74 by Mr. MULLIN of Oklahoma.

Amendment No. 75 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

Amendment No. 76 by Mr. POLIS of Colorado.

Amendment No. 77 by Mr. NORMAN of South Carolina.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 73 OFFERED BY MR. MULLIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. MULLIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 218, noes 195, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 488]

AYES—218

Abraham	Brat	Cramer
Aderholt	Brooks (AL)	Crawford
Allen	Brooks (IN)	Cuellar
Amash	Buchanan	Culberson
Amodei	Buck	Davidson
Arrington	Bucshon	Davis, Rodney
Babin	Budd	Denham
Bacon	Burgess	Dent
Banks (IN)	Byrne	DeSantis
Barletta	Calvert	DesJarlais
Barr	Carter (GA)	Donovan
Barton	Carter (TX)	Duffy
Bergman	Chabot	Duncan (SC)
Biggs	Cheney	Duncan (TN)
Bilirakis	Coffman	Dunn
Bishop (MI)	Cole	Emmer
Bishop (UT)	Collins (GA)	Estes (KS)
Black	Collins (NY)	Farenthold
Blackburn	Comer	Ferguson
Blum	Comstock	Fleischmann
Bost	Conaway	Flores
Brady (TX)	Cook	Fortenberry

Foxx	Lamborn	Rooney, Thomas J.	O'Rourke	Ryan (OH)	Suozzi	Griffith	Marchant	Rouzer
Franks (AZ)	Lance	Roskam	Pallone	Sánchez	Swalwell (CA)	Grothman	Marino	Royce (CA)
Frelinghuysen	Latta	Rothfus	Panetta	Sanford	Takano	Guthrie	Marshall	Russell
Gaetz	Lewis (MN)	Rouzer	Pascrell	Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)	Handel	Massie	Rutherford
Gallagher	LoBiondo	Royce (CA)	Payne	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Harper	Mast	Sanford
Gianforte	Long	Russell	Perlmutt	Schiff	Titus	Harris	McCarthy	Schweikert
Gibbs	Love	Rutherford	Peters	Schneider	Tonko	Hartzler	McCaul	Scott, Austin
Gohmert	Lucas	Schweikert	Pingree	Schrader	Torres	Hensarling	McClintock	Scott, Austin
Gonzalez (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin	Pocan	Scott (VA)	Tsongas	Herrera Beutler	McHenry	Sensenbrenner
Goodlatte	Marchant	Sensenbrenner	Polis	Scott, David	Vargas	Hice, Jody B.	McKinley	Sessions
Gosar	Marino	Sessions	Price (NC)	Serrano	Veasey	Higgins (LA)	McMorris	Shimkus
Gowdy	Marshall	Shimkus	Quigley	Sewell (AL)	Vela	Hill	Rodgers	Shuster
Granger	Massie	Shuster	Raskin	Shea-Porter	Velázquez	Holding	McSally	Simpson
Graves (GA)	McCarthy	Simpson	Reichert	Sherman	Visclosky	Hollingsworth	Meadows	Smith (MO)
Graves (LA)	McCaul	Smith (MO)	Rice (NY)	Sinema	Hudson	Huizenga	Meehan	Smith (NE)
Griffith	McClintock	Smith (NE)	Richmond	Sires	Walz	Hultgren	Messer	Smith (NJ)
Grothman	McHenry	Smith (TX)	Rosen	Slaughter	Wasserman	Hunter	Mitchell	Smith (TX)
Guthrie	McKinley	Smucker	Roybal-Allard	Smith (NJ)	Schultz	Mooney (WV)	Moolenaar	Smucker
Harper	McMorris	Stewart	Ruiz	Smith (WA)	Waters, Maxine	Mullin	Stewart	Stivers
Harris	Rodgers	Ruppersberger	Rush	Soto	Welch	Issa	Taylor	Tenney
Hartzler	McSally	Stivers		Speier	Wilson (FL)	Jenkins (KS)	Murphy (PA)	Thompson (PA)
Hensarling	Meadows	Taylor		Stefanik	Yarmuth	Jenkins (WV)	Newhouse	Thornberry
Herrera Beutler	Messer	Tenney				Johnson (LA)	Noem	Tipton
Hice, Jody B.	Mitchell	Thompson (PA)	Bridenstine	Garrett	Rooney, Francis	Johnson (OH)	Norman	Trott
Higgins (LA)	Moolenaar	Thornberry	Castor (FL)	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen	Jones	Nunes	Turner
Hill	Mooney (WV)	Tipton	Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Ross	Jordan	Olson	Upton
Holding	Mullin	Trott	Costa	Loudermilk	Scalise	Joyce (OH)	Palazzo	Valadao
Hollingsworth	Murphy (PA)	Turner	Curbelo (FL)	McEachin	Tiberi	Katko	Palmer	Waladao
Hudson	Newhouse	Upton	DeLauro	Poe (TX)	Watson Coleman	Kelly (MS)	Paulsen	Wagner
Huizenga	Noem	Valadao	Diaz-Balart	Posey		Kelly (PA)	Pearce	Walberg
Hultgren	Norman	Wagner				King (IA)	Perry	Walden
Hunter	Nunes	Walberg				King (NY)	Peterson	Walker
Hurd	Olson	Walden				Kinzie	Pittenger	Walorski
Issa	Palazzo	Walker				Knight	Poliquin	Walters, Mimi
Jenkins (KS)	Palmer	Walorski				Kustoff (TN)	Ratcliffe	Weber (TX)
Jenkins (WV)	Paulsen	Walters, Mimi				Labrador	Reed	Webster (FL)
Johnson (LA)	Pearce	Weber (TX)				LaHood	Reichert	Westerman
Johnson (OH)	Perry	Webster (FL)				LaMalfa	Renacci	Williams
Johnson, Sam	Peterson	Wenstrup				Lamborn	Rice (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Jones	Pittenger	Westerman				Lance	Roe (TN)	Wittman
Jordan	Poliquin	Williams				Latta	Rogers (AL)	Womack
Joyce (OH)	Ratcliffe	Wilson (SC)				Lewis (MN)	Rogers (KY)	Woodall
Kelly (MS)	Reed	Wittman				LoBiondo	Rohrabacher	Yoder
Kelly (PA)	Renacci	Womack				Long	Rokita	Yoho
King (IA)	Rice (SC)	Woodall				Love	Rooney, Thomas J.	Young (AK)
King (NY)	Roe (TN)	Yoder				Lucas	Roskam	Young (IA)
Kinzie	Rogers (AL)	Yoho				Luetkemeyer	Rothfus	Zeldin
Kustoff (TN)	Rogers (KY)	Young (AK)				MacArthur		
Labrador	Rohrabacher	Young (IA)						
LaHood	Rokita							
LaMalfa								

NOES—195

Adams	DelBene	Khanna
Aguilar	Demings	Kihuen
Barragán	DeSaulnier	Kildee
Bass	Deutch	Kilmer
Beatty	Dingell	Kind
Bera	Doggett	Knight
Beyer	Doyle, Michael F.	Krishnamoorthi
Bishop (GA)	Ellison	Kuster (NH)
Blumenauer	Engel	Langevin
Blunt Rochester	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Bonamici	Espallat	Larson (CT)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Esty (CT)	Lawrence
Brady (PA)	Evans	Lee
Brown (MD)	Faso	Levin
Brownley (CA)	Fitzpatrick	Lewis (GA)
Bustos	Foster	Lieu, Ted
Butterfield	Frankel (FL)	Lipinski
Capuano	Fudge	Loeb sack
Carbajal	Gabbard	Lofgren
Cárdenas	Gallago	Lowenthal
Carson (IN)	Garamendi	Lowey
Cartwright	Gomez	Lujan Grisham,
Castro (TX)	Gottheimer	M.
Chu, Judy	Green, Al	Luján, Ben Ray
Ciilline	Green, Gene	Lynch
Clark (MA)	Grijalva	Maloney,
Clarke (NY)	Gutiérrez	Carolyn B.
Clay	Hanabusa	Maloney, Sean
Cleaver	Hastings	Mast
Cohen	Heck	Matsui
Connolly	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Conyers	Himes	McGovern
Cooper	Hoyer	McNerney
Correa	Huffman	Meehan
Costello (PA)	Jackson Lee	Meeks
Courtney	Jayapal	Meng
Crist	Jeffries	Moore
Crowley	Johnson (GA)	Moulton
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Murphy (FL)
Davis (CA)	Kaptur	Nadler
Davis, Danny	Katko	Napolitano
DeFazio	Keating	Neal
DeGette	Kelly (IL)	Nolan
Delaney	Kennedy	Norcross
		O'Halleran

NOT VOTING—20

Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
McEachin
Poe (TX)
Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1341

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 74 OFFERED BY MR. MULLIN
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr.
MULLIN) on which further proceedings
were postponed and on which the ayes
prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 225, noes 186,
not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 489]

AYES—225

Abraham	Budd	Duffy
Aderholt	Burgess	Duncan (SC)
Allen	Byrne	Duncan (TN)
Amash	Calvert	Dunn
Amodei	Carter (GA)	Emmer
Arrington	Carter (TX)	Estes (KS)
Babin	Chabot	Farenthold
Bacon	Cheney	Ferguson
Banks (IN)	Coffman	Fleischmann
Barletta	Cole	Flores
Barr	Collins (GA)	Fortenberry
Barton	Collins (NY)	Foxx
Biggs	Comer	Franks (AZ)
Bilirakis	Comstock	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (MI)	Conaway	Gaetz
Bishop (UT)	Cook	Gallagher
Black	Cramer	Gianforte
Blackburn	Crawford	Gibbs
Blum	Cuellar	Gohmert
Bost	Culberson	Gonzalez (TX)
Brady (TX)	Davidson	Goodlatte
Brat	Davis, Rodney	Gosar
Brooks (AL)	Denham	Gowdy
Brooks (IN)	Dent	Granger
Buchanan	DeSantis	Graves (GA)
Buck	DesJarlais	Graves (LA)
Bucshon	Donovan	Green, Gene

Adams	Deutch	Larson (CT)
Aguilar	Dingell	Lawrence
Barragán	Doggett	Lee
Bass	Doyle, Michael F.	Levin
Beatty	Ellison	Lewis (GA)
Bera	Engel	Lieu, Ted
Bergman	Eshoo	Lipinski
Beyer	Espallat	Loeb sack
Blumenauer	Esty (CT)	Lofgren
Blunt Rochester	Evans	Lowenthal
Bonamici	Faso	Lowe
Boyle, Brendan F.	Fitzpatrick	Lujan Grisham,
Brady (PA)	Foster	M.
Brown (MD)	Frankel (FL)	Luján, Ben Ray
Brownley (CA)	Fudge	Lynch
Bustos	Gabbard	Maloney,
Butterfield	Gallago	Carolyn B.
Capuano	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean
Carbajal	Gomez	Matsui
Cárdenas	Gottheimer	McCollum
Carson (IN)	Green, Al	McGovern
Cartwright	Grijalva	McNerney
Castro (TX)	Gutiérrez	Meeks
Chu, Judy	Hanabusa	Meng
Ciilline	Hastings	Moore
Clark (MA)	Heck	Moulton
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Murphy (FL)
Clay	Himes	Nadler
Cleaver	Huffman	Napolitano
Cohen	Jackson Lee	Neal
Connolly	Jayapal	Nolan
Conyers	Jeffries	Norcross
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran
Correa	Johnson, E. B.	O'Rourke
Costello (PA)	Kaptur	Pallone
Courtney	Keating	Panetta
Crist	Kelly (IL)	Pascrell
Crowley	Kennedy	Payne
Cummings	Khanna	Perlmutt
Davis (CA)	Kihuen	Peters
Davis, Danny	Kildee	Pingree
DeFazio	Kilmer	Pocan
DeGette	Kind	Polis
Delaney	Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)
DelBene	Kuster (NH)	Quigley
Demings	Langevin	Raskin
DeSaulnier	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)

Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano

Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speler
Stefanik
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus

Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—22

Bishop (GA)
Bridenstine
Castor (FL)
Clyburn
Costa
Curbelo (FL)
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart

Garrett
Graves (MO)
Hoyer
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
McEachin
Poe (TX)
Posey

Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi
Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1345

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 75 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 201, noes 212, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 490]

AYES—201

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Conaway

Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Españillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry

Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallo
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee

Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mast
Matsui
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton

Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, David

Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—212

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Faso

Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Long

Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pittenger
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus

NOT VOTING—20

Bridenstine
Castor (FL)
Clyburn
Costa
Curbelo (FL)
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart

Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
McEachin
Poe (TX)
Posey

Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi
Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1351

Messrs. RICHMOND, TAKANO, NOLAN, and TIPTON changed their votes from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 76 OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 198, noes 212, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 491]

AYES—198

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly

Conyers
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Dunn
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Españillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)

Fudge
Gabbard
Gallo
Garamendi
Gianforte
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer

Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler

Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David

NOES—212

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Faso
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores

Fox
Foxs
Frank (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (MN)
LoBiondo
Long
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie

Mast
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Pittenger
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stewart
Stivers

Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg

Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)

Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—23

Bridenstine
Castor (FL)
Clyburn
Comstock
Costa
Curbelo (FL)
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart

Garrett
Gonzalez (TX)
Graves (MO)
Hudson
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
McEachin
Poe (TX)

Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi
Watson Coleman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1354

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.
Stated against:
Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably
detained and missed a vote. Had I been
present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall
No. 491.

AMENDMENT NO. 77 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from South Carolina (Mr.
NORMAN) 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 amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 151, noes 260,
not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 492]

AYES—151

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Brat
Buck
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Faso
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores

Davidson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxy
Frank (AZ)
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris

Hartzler
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Luetkemeyer
Marchant

Marshall
Massie
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Peterson

Pittenger
Ratcliffe
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Royce (CA)
Russell
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Taylor

Tenney
Thornberry
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOES—260

Adams
Aguilar
Amodei
Bacon
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Ciocline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
Denham
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo

Españillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gianforte
Gomez
Gotthelmer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Mast

Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
McSally
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)

Smucker	Titus	Visclosky
Soto	Tonko	Walden
Speier	Torres	Walz
Stefanik	Trott	Wasserman
Stivers	Tsongas	Schultz
Suozi	Turner	Waters, Maxine
Swalwell (CA)	Upton	Webster (FL)
Takano	Valadao	Welch
Thompson (CA)	Vargas	Wilson (FL)
Thompson (MS)	Veasey	Woodall
Thompson (PA)	Vela	Yarmuth
Tipton	Velázquez	

NOT VOTING—22

Bridenstine	Gonzalez (TX)	Rooney, Francis
Castor (FL)	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	LaHood	Ross
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Scalise
Curbelo (FL)	Loudermilk	Tiberi
DeLauro	McEachin	Watson Coleman
Diaz-Balart	Poe (TX)	
Garrett	Posey	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1358

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Chair, I mistakenly cast a “no” vote on rollcall vote 492. While I am counted as a “no” vote, I intended to vote “yes” on the amendment.

VACATING DEMAND FOR RECORDED VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 175 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 175 printed in House Report 115–297 to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MCCLINTOCK). The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

VACATING DEMAND FOR RECORDED VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 176 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 176 printed in House Report 115–297 to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF GEORGIA

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to section 3 of House

Resolution 504, and as the designee of Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, I rise to offer en bloc No. 5 as part of the consideration of division D of H.R. 3354. The list of amendments included in the en bloc is at the desk and has been agreed to by both sides.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 194, 197, 202, 209, 210, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, and 224 printed in House Report 115–297, offered by Mr. GRAVES of Georgia:

AMENDMENT NO. 194 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Page 383, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$874,000)”.

Page 385, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$6,028,000)”.

Page 421, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$6,902,000)”.

Page 424, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$6,902,000)”.

Page 424, line 8, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$6,902,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 197 OFFERED BY MRS. MURPHY OF FLORIDA

Page 443, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 447, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 202 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Page 360, line 4, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)” before “shall”.

AMENDMENT NO. 209 OFFERED BY MR. CARTWRIGHT OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 1104. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to plan for, begin, continue, complete, process, or approve a public-private competition under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76.

AMENDMENT NO. 210 OFFERED BY MR. KUSTOFF OF TENNESSEE

Page 384, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 421, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 424, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 214 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

Page 348, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 443, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 447, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$4,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 215 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY OF CONNECTICUT

Page 361, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 216 OFFERED BY MS. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM OF NEW MEXICO

Page 446, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 447, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 217 OFFERED BY MRS. COMSTOCK OF VIRGINIA

Page 384, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 421, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 424, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 219 OFFERED BY MR. DENHAM OF CALIFORNIA

Page 428, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 443, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 220 OFFERED BY MS. GABBARD OF HAWAII

Page 356, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 358, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”.

Page 428, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

AMENDMENT NO. 224 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 348, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,000,000)”.

Page 394, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 426, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 426, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$2,000,000)”.

Page 447, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$10,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

From the beginning here, let me just thank the ranking member, Mr. QUIGLEY, for his good work over the last several months as we have worked together as a team to try to come up with a product that everyone would be pleased with, and also Mrs. LOWEY, the ranking member, as well.

But I have to give credit to our leadership. They have decided to go big this year. They have had faith in Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and our committee members just to get the job done. By the end of this week, this House will be the first Republican majority since 2004 to pass all 12 appropriations bills on time.

Now, this bill is certainly true to its name and it is also true to our principles. We make America safe by funding our military and securing our borders. We are making America prosperous by restoring financial freedom so all Americans can earn a living and achieve their own dreams.

Now I will say something obvious, Mr. Chairman. America entrusted our party with the White House and both Houses of Congress in this last election. Take a look at this package. These are policies that we have been elected to pass. This is the U.S. House saying: We hear you, and we are with you, and we are going to get the job done.

So I want to thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and the subcommittee chairs—all have worked hard over the last several months—and their committee staff for going big and getting this package to the floor as we finish it up here this evening.

It is also important to thank my subcommittee and their personal staff as well. I want to thank them for the many hours of work, the weekends, the late nights and the holidays that have

brought us to this moment. I want to thank our clerk, Dena Baron; and Marybeth and Ariana; Brad Allen, who is in our Financial Services Office; and until a few days ago, when a great opportunity took her away from us, Kelly Hitchcock, who has been in our office as well.

And then, of course, my personal office, we have John Donnelly, Jason Murphy, and Sam Mahler, who have worked very diligently, Mr. Chairman, to bring us to this point on this evening.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of this amendment. I appreciate the chairman's inclusion of amendments from Democratic Members. I am particularly pleased to see amendments increasing funds for small-business programs that support investments directly into our communities.

Specifically, this amendment boosts funding by a total of \$20 million for entrepreneurial development grants. In addition, this package provides increased funding for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly program at the IRS, ensuring that more elderly taxpayers receive efficient and quality tax assistance. It also boosts funding for the Community Development Financial Institution Fund for Native Communities programs.

Another especially effective and much-needed program in this bill is the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Act. This amendment provides an additional \$15 million to the amount provided in the underlying bill.

The Drug-Free Communities program, also critically important, benefits from a funding increase.

These are Federal investments that matter, and I support them all.

I would be remiss, however, if I did not point out that some of the offsets relied upon in this en bloc give me pause. Due to the irresponsibly low funding level allocated in the Financial Services bill, it is, frankly, not possible to find pay-fors that will not cause damage elsewhere in the bill. So I look forward to working with my colleagues to find a way to increase the total resources available for this bill as we move forward in the process.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM), who has worked hard on this amendment and has a portion of the amendment he would like to discuss.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this en bloc package which includes my amendments to the Financial Services division of this bill.

Mr. Chair, my amendment supports the efficient implementation of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act. This is the act that I authored that was signed into law last year that simply puts in place a board to manage, to liq-

uidate, to identify unneeded and vacant properties.

There is an opportunity we have today to sell off the things that we don't need: properties that have been sitting vacant for years, properties that are costing us millions and millions and billions across the country. There is an opportunity for us not only to sell these off and bring in the much-needed revenue to start building roads, bridges, and put towards our infrastructure package, but also to get them redeveloped, rebuilding communities and putting people back to work.

Now, what we need right now is to get this board put into place, and congressional leadership will make recommendations to the President on their board. We need the Senate to confirm the chairperson of the board, and, finally, we need an executive director and a staff to help vet these high-value properties and push the reluctant agencies that don't want to get rid of these properties to actually liquidate the things that they don't need.

It is time to put this board in place, and this en bloc amendment will help us to do so. This will help us to build infrastructure across the country and sell off the things that we don't need.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment which is included in this en bloc package. This amendment would increase funding for the Small Business Administration Entrepreneurial Development programs by \$4 million, with the increase intended to support entrepreneurship education.

Our entrepreneurs and small-business owners form the foundation of the American economy. Entrepreneurs with inspired ideas benefit from the educational resources and information that help them convert those ideas into thriving businesses. Entrepreneurship education within the SBA provides resources such as growth assistance, financial literacy education, and basic information for aspiring entrepreneurs.

We in Congress have a responsibility to ensure that Americans, young and old, with the entrepreneurial spirit and dedication to succeed have access to lessons and resources that will help them succeed. This amendment will help our small businesses to prosper and, ultimately, create jobs.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to continue to ensure that the United States remains the best place in the world to start and grow a business.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment which contains an amendment offered by myself and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), which

directs that funding at the Department of the Treasury shall be used to develop a revenue procedure related to a deduction for casualty losses for homes that are suffering crumbling foundations in north-central and eastern Connecticut and western Massachusetts. It is related to a pyrrhotite material which cropped up in a quarry that was used for aggregate in concrete foundations and is sweeping the area. Thousands of homes are affected by it.

Mr. LARSON and I are actively working with Treasury Secretary Mnuchin for this purpose.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COURTNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleague for being stellar in this, in leading the fight in the State of Connecticut and in joining the Connecticut General Assembly in that effort. I thank Congressman COURTNEY for his diligence in this effort.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF), who has been leading the fight against opioid and drug abuse.

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the en bloc package, which includes my amendment to increase funds to the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas by \$10 million.

After many grave conversations with law enforcement throughout my district, it is crystal clear that this drug scourge is one of the top concerns right now, if not the top concern.

Mr. Chairman, I know my colleagues are having similar discussions in their districts, so they understand just how serious the issue is becoming for the American people. Our drug task force in the Eighth Congressional District of Tennessee desperately needs these funds, as we have seen a spike in trafficking of narcotics across Interstate 40 in west Tennessee.

The spread of illegal drugs in west Tennessee and across the Nation leads to higher crime rates, which means our local, State, and Federal law enforcement are being stretched incredibly thin. But we must also think of the resources needed to battle the drug addiction epidemics, such as the opioid crisis. We should be proactive now because prevention is the best long-term solution.

Our law enforcement are working tirelessly, but they simply do not have the proper resources to effectively combat drug trafficking. We must do more to support our law enforcement in this fight, and I believe that increasing funds to the HIDTA program is a really good first step.

No doubt, officers at the local, State, and Federal level have expressed support for this amendment, and I urge my colleagues to support these en bloc amendments.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. GABBARD).

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this package and an amendment that includes additional funding for the Native American CDFI Assistance Program.

The CDFI Fund's Native Initiatives program seeks to level the economic playing field by providing awards to organizations that make credit, capital, and other essential financial services available to underserved and impoverished Native communities.

In the past, this program has provided funding to organizations like Lei Ho'olaha, which provides financial training and loans to charter schools and community centers in Hawaii to help make them creditworthy. It also provides funding to the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement, which helps provide access to capital for people living in Native Hawaiian communities to help them purchase affordable homes, start new businesses, and to help drive commerce.

We must build upon this progress in Native communities and increase the funding for the CDFI Fund's Native Initiatives to build businesses, create jobs, empower these Native communities, and spur economic growth. Please support this amendment.

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 190 OFFERED BY MR. ROSKAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 190 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. ROSKAM. 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 division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to authorize a transaction by a U.S. financial institution (as defined under section 561.309 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations) that is ordinarily incident to the export or re-export of a commercial passenger aircraft to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

□ 1415

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of amendment No. 190, which would help prevent companies from weaponizing the Iranian regime and help stop the flow of troops and armaments to Assad's murderous regime.

This amendment would prohibit the Office of Foreign Assets Control from authorizing the sale of aircraft to Iran.

Western companies are in the process of trying to sell dozens of planes to Iran Air—that is Iran's flagship carrier—and other Iranian airlines with deep ties to hostile Iranian actors.

Iran's aviation sector, led by Iran Air, has a long history of illicitly transporting militants, weapons, and explosives on commercial aircraft to terror groups and rogue regimes. Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps—the IRGC—and Iran's Ministry of Defense use commercial aircraft to directly support Iran's campaign of terror around the Middle East.

In recent years, both before the Iran nuclear deal and after, Iranian airlines have served as a lifeline to the Assad regime, transporting weapons and troops to the embattled dictator. Iran Air was recently designated by the U.S. Treasury for such activity. Numerous Iranian airlines remain sanctioned.

Last year, while speaking on the floor in support of these same amendments, which passed the floor, I had on display this map beside me exhibiting the route of an Iran Air flight in the middle of the night from an IRGC hub to war-torn Damascus. This midnight flight was unscheduled and flew on a routine Iranian arms supply path to Syria. Hundreds of these flights are documented, showing a sophisticated Iranian arms supply system using commercial jets.

On display now is even more compelling evidence of Iran Air's nefarious activity. These recently taken photos display Iran-backed Afghani militia-men flying Iran Air to Syria. You can see these same militiamen holding AK-47s on the ground in the Syrian war zone and prepping heavy artillery. These fighters are reported to be part of an IRGC training Afghan Shiite militia actively fighting for the Assad regime. Iran Air and the IRGC transport these jihadis to Syria to fight for a dictator responsible for the deaths of almost a half a million people, Mr. Chairman.

Until Iran ceases using commercial aircraft to support terrorists and war criminals, Western companies ought not be allowed to sell Iranian airlines more aircraft that they can use to fuel Assad's brutal war.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to my friend's amendment, somebody I enjoy working with and respect; but, with all due respect, I think he is wrong on this. There is no denying the fact that there are some bad people in Iran who do bad things, and we have a complicated relationship that we are trying to deal with.

But, first of all, there are already other countries who are involved with

this. Airbus just had a contract. What the gentleman is talking about would deny the opportunity for Boeing to be able to have these sales go forward, cost Americans up to 100,000 jobs, and keep billions of dollars out of the United States' economy.

Mr. Chairman, part of this is people are deeply concerned about the agreement that we made with Iran dealing with nuclear weapons, which, I would note, to this point, has actually dialed down some of the work in terms of halted enrichment beyond 3.67 percent, it limited the size of its uranium stockpile, filled in the core of a heavy water nuclear reactor with cement, and provides an opportunity for us to do something. There are many areas in this region where we have common interests, and we are kind of doing a dance.

One of the concerns I have is the United States has consistently mismanaged its relationship with Iran.

How would we feel if somebody had moved to overturn our popularly elected government, as we did with Iran in 1953, or we sided with Saddam Hussein in the brutal war against Iran when they were openly using chemical weapons?

There are things here that have made this a difficult relationship.

The majority of Iranians, ironically, still like Americans. Unlike Donald Trump's imaginary Muslims in New Jersey dancing in the street on 9/11, in Tehran on 9/11, there were candlelight vigils in support of the United States. It has more of a democracy than what we have in Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Now, I agree that we have challenges dealing with them, but at a time when we should be strengthening ties with a former enemy through diplomacy, trade, and job creation, we should be able to try and have the management of this complicated relation rather than penalizing American companies for no good purpose.

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

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois has 2½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Oregon has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Monetary Policy and Trade of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment of my friend from Illinois. The gentleman has shown great leadership on this issue prohibiting the Office of Foreign Assets Control from using funds to issue a license allowing U.S.-made aircraft to be sold to Iran, and also prohibiting OFAC from using funds to authorize U.S. financial institutions to finance the purchase of military fungible aircraft to Iran.

As the chairman of the subcommittee with oversight over treasury implementation of sanctions, it is just unacceptable and unnecessary to expose the

U.S. financial system to the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism in a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern.

At a hearing in April, the Committee on Financial Services heard testimony that Iran Air's role in the Syrian conflict continues. That same day, the public received reports of a chemical weapons attack killing dozens of Syrian civilians.

What we know is that there is significant evidence suggesting that Iran Air flights are now being used to transport personnel and material supporting the IRGC and its efforts to assist the Assad regime and Hezbollah.

Mr. Chairman, I applaud the gentleman's amendment and I support it. We should not be assisting the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism with commercial aircraft.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I want to be clear. I understand the deep concerns about things that Iranians are doing that I personally disagree with. The Syrian conflict is a horrific tragedy, but we have problems with Russia in Syria, we have problems with Turkey in Syria. We are involved with a situation in the Middle East that is horrific and is going to require all of our best efforts.

With all due respect, we have a number of things we are trying to achieve in this regard. I think being able to maintain our commitments under the agreement with the JCPOA is important. That Iranian nuclear agreement has held and it is one of the few bright spots in that region.

Second, we are punishing an American company, but, as I mentioned, Airbus just executed a contract. There are other parts of the world that have moved forward. One of the reasons that we were able to get alignment was there are different agreements in terms of what people want to do with France, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia.

We have struck an agreement with those allied powers working with us to make it more difficult for Iran to be a nuclear state. We have an opportunity for us to not penalize American companies. We have an opportunity for us to try and make diplomacy work, which has been undercut by many of the things we are seeing from the administration, trying to dial back the capacity of the State Department, dial back the soft power that even the military says that we need to do.

We have a number of areas where there are sponsors of terror. Pakistan is involved with all sorts of things in this region, and, of course, they have been key in helping North Korea become a nuclear state.

I don't think we should paint a picture here that is too simplistic. We ought to acknowledge the fact that this is complex, that there are problems, but deal with a country where the majority of people like Americans, where they have kept their nuclear commitments, where other countries are going to step in and fill the gap,

and that we ought not to penalize American industry or undercut diplomatic efforts.

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

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, my friend from Oregon acknowledges that there are bad people doing bad things in Iran. Well, let's not help them. Let's not be complicit.

And as to the candlelight vigils, none of the mullahs, none of the leadership, were involved in candlelight vigils for the United States. These are the people that are chanting and provoking: Death to America.

This does no violence to those who were supporters of the JCPOA. They like it. This has no impact on it whatsoever. Furthermore, it doesn't put American companies at any other disadvantage than other companies have. In other words, the two big players here are Airbus and Boeing, neither of whom, if we are successful with this amendment, would be able to sell into that marketplace. Why? Because Airbus has the same level of technology, they get caught up in the same net that we do.

We have got to ask the question: Do we step back and say, "Wow. It is just complicated and it is overwhelming, and, inshallah, let's do nothing"?

No. Let's lean in. Let's make a decision. Let's be articulate and let's say that we are choosing not to be complicit with what we know is outrageous, and that is the use of commercial aircraft supporting the world's largest state sponsor of terror. This is fairly intuitive. The House has come together on these issues in the past.

Mr. Chair, I urge its passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 191 OFFERED BY MR. ROSKAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 191 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. ROSKAM. 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 division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available to the Department of Treasury by this division may be used to issue a license pursuant to any Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) memo regarding Section 5.1.1 of Annex II to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action of July 14, 2015 (JCPOA), including the January 16, 2016, OFAC memo titled, "Statement of Licensing Policy For Activities Related to the Export Or Re-Export to Iran of Commercial Passenger Aircraft and Related Parts and Services" and any other OFAC memo of the same substance.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is similar to the previous amendment debated. Specifically, it would prohibit the Office of Foreign Assets Control from authorizing U.S. financial institutions—that is the distinction—from financing aircraft and sales to Iran.

It is the same reasons. It is all the same facts. It is fairly straightforward.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, ideological riders have no place on the appropriations bill. The substance of the amendment should be debated as a stand-alone piece of legislation and under the proper committee of jurisdiction.

Unfortunately, the fiscal 2018 Financial Services appropriations bill before us today is already loaded full of policy riders that don't belong on spending bills.

Furthermore, this amendment would block the ability of Boeing to complete the \$30 billion worth of aircraft sales to Iran, resulting in the loss of U.S. jobs. It would put U.S. in breach of JCPOA.

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

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN), a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of amendment 191 to the Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill. This amendment prohibits funds from being used to issue a license relating to the sale of commercial passenger aircraft to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The JCPOA allowed for the sale of commercial aircraft to Iran Air, but it is an Iranian airline that the Treasury Department designated in 2013 for providing material, support, and services to the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

□ 1430

What changed in those 3 years from that designation to the signing of the JCPOA? Congress has yet to see a report of good behavior on the part of the Iranians. The Ayatollahs continue to call America the "Big Satan."

The sales of these aircraft must be stopped so long as the Iranians continue to be the leading state sponsor of terrorism.

I thank Representative ROSKAM for his leadership on this issue and hope that it passes with unanimous support.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN).

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment which I am proud to cosponsor with my colleagues, Mr. ROSKAM and Mr. LAMBORN.

When the U.S. entered into the JCPOA, we empowered Iran to advance its bad activities. Iran Air was sanctioned in 2011, for using commercial flights to transport missile and rocket components to Syria. The Syrian war is far from over. We cannot allow Iran to establish a permanent presence in Syria.

This amendment would block taxpayer funds from supporting a regime that has killed too many people. I strongly support the passage of this amendment. I am concerned, as I hear opposition to this amendment where we are talking about the need to protect American jobs, where the connection is being made to those American jobs being used to support terrorism abroad. That is a stretch.

I would encourage my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, if they are concerned about protecting American jobs, that we are pursuing American jobs to help our great country, not supporting the bad activities of a regime that is developing intercontinental ballistic missiles in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions; calling Israel the “Little Satan” and America the “Great Satan;” overthrowing foreign governments; financially awarding terror; the largest state sponsor of terrorism. I say that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle should be sharing our concern and supporting this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. ROSKAM for his leadership.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, to close, as to the argument about ideological riders, this is the Article I branch. It is the prerogative of the House of Representatives and the Congress to speak and decide how money is to be spent.

As to the notion that, the accusation that this breaches the JCPOA, as much of a critic as I am of that deal, this doesn't breach it. So it is in compliance with it.

The notion of jobs is an interesting one, and it kind of creates a moral quandary until, Mr. Chairman, you balance out these two things: jobs versus lives. Is that really a question here? Aren't lives more important than jobs? Isn't it an interesting thing that several Members of the Washington State delegation where Boeing, in particular, is headquartered have actively written to the leadership of the Boeing Company saying, don't do this, essentially, and don't put our employees in the moral quandary of having to move forward on this?

Finally, Mr. Chairman, how would we be feeling if the debate were happening in 1938 in this country, and the question was: Are we going to loan money to some commercial operation that can be used by the regime in Hamburg, Germany, for example? We would be scandalized by it.

We need to recognize with a sense of clarity where we are in history. We ought not to be complicit with this. This House can make a great deal of difference in the future of this fight.

Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of this amendment, the adoption of it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 192 OFFERED BY MR. PALMER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 192 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. PALMER. 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 division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act (including title IV and title VIII) may be used to carry out the Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2014 (D.C. Law 20-261) or to implement any rule or regulation promulgated to carry out such Act.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would prohibit funds from being used to implement the District of Columbia's Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act of 2014, or RHND.

This law prevents religious and pro-life advocacy organizations from making employment decisions consistent with their institutional mission. The First Amendment States in part that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. . . .”

Without my amendment, some employers in the District of Columbia would be forced to embrace the beliefs of the 13 members of the D.C. Council. D.C. allows abortions until the moment of birth, but a number of organizations in D.C.—such as March for Life, Americans United for Life, and the Susan B. Anthony List—exist solely to protect the sanctity of life.

The Constitution provides them the right to exercise those beliefs just like it does those who oppose it. That is why, when the District passed RHND, former D.C. Mayor Vincent Gray described it as “legally problematic” saying: “. . . the bill raises serious concerns under the Constitution, and under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. . . .”

My amendment would restore religious freedom to employers inside the District of Columbia. Those who want to have an abortion do not have to work for employers who oppose them. They have life and the liberty to pursue their own interests with another employer.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from the District of Columbia is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

This amendment prohibits the District of Columbia from spending its local funds to carry out a local anti-discrimination law, the Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act. Unlike the D.C. Council which passed this law, no Member of this Congress was elected to legislate on local D.C. matters, or is accountable to the voters of the District of Columbia.

This amendment gives employers the license to discriminate against employees, their spouses, and their dependents, based on their private, constitutionally protected reproductive decisions.

This amendment permits employers to fire a woman for having an abortion due to rape, or to decline to hire a woman for using in vitro fertilization, or to fire a man for using condoms, or to reduce the salary of a parent for buying birth control for his or her child.

Contrary to the sponsor's claim, the D.C. law does not require employers to provide insurance coverage for reproductive health decisions. Importantly, the law states expressly, here this language: “This section shall not be construed to require an employer to provide insurance coverage related to a reproductive health decision.”

The D.C. law is valid under both the U.S. Constitution and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. Indeed, the law has been in effect for more than 2 years. It is now law. And there appear to have been no lawsuits challenging it.

Under the U.S. Constitution, laws may limit religious exercise if they are neutral, generally applicable, and rationally related to a legitimate governmental interest. Under the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, laws may substantially burden religious exercise only if they further a compelling governmental interest in the least restrictive means.

The D.C. law meets all of these requirements. That is why it has never been challenged. The D.C. law also protects religious liberty. The Constitution's narrow ministerial exception allows religious organizations to make employment decisions for ministers and ministerial employees for any reason whatsoever.

D.C. law permits religious and political organizations to make employment decisions based on religious and political views. Under the D.C. law, employees must be willing to carry out an employer's missions and directives.

I urge Members to vote “no” on this amendment in order to protect employees' reproductive health decisions, workplace equality, and D.C.'s own right to self-government.

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

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. PALMER for sponsoring this amendment, which I support wholeheartedly.

I support Mr. PALMER's implementation of the District of Columbia Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act which passed the D.C. Council in 2014. This law limits the ability of employers, including pro-life organizations, to avoid hiring applicants whose personal beliefs are contrary to their respective missions.

Today, Congress can begin to right this wrong. Think about the real effect of this law. Organizations like March for Life, Americans United for Life, Susan B. Anthony List, or Family Research Council, among others, whose mission is to advocate for the sanctity of life could be forced to hire individuals who disagree with those very principles.

In the 2012 case, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the right of religious organizations to hire employees that support the mission of the organization for which they will be advocating.

We cannot allow 13 D.C. Council members to circumvent that decision and strip employers of their Constitutional rights. The United States Constitution explicitly grants Congress the power to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over" the District of Columbia.

I believe we have a responsibility to ensure the D.C. Council is not infringing on the religious liberties of pro-life organizations.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 2 minutes remaining.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), one of the leaders of the right to privacy in this Congress.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. The gentleman from Alabama talks about the First Amendment rights of employers, but, clearly, this statute by the D.C. Government complies with all of the constitutional rights.

What I am concerned about here is discrimination against employees for making their own reproductive health decisions. Apparently, that doesn't matter to the people on the other side of the aisle: the right of people to take birth control, to have in vitro fertilization, or even to have an abortion.

The D.C. Council decided that was an important right, and that is why they passed this legislation. This is why we should preserve it today. There is absolutely no reason why we should take

the rights of self-governance away from D.C., and there is absolutely no reason why we should take the rights of women and families to exercise their legal, constitutional healthcare decisions.

Mr. Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment, and urge a "no" vote.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, in spite of numerous requests—with all due respect to the gentlewoman from Colorado and the distinguished Delegate from the District of Columbia—in spite of numerous requests, no exemptions were included in the Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act for either moral or religious objections. I think my colleague from Colorado just pointed that out, that they intended no exceptions.

RHND, as enacted, has no religious exemption, and legislative history suggests it may have been passed specifically to target faith-based employers.

Nobody should be forced to take a position one way or the other, or be able to hire them. By leaving this in place, it exposes employers to potential lawsuits.

I would like to point out that, in regard to Congress' authority over this issue, Article I, section 8, clause 17 of the Constitution states that Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over the District.

Mr. Chair, I take exception to my colleague's point that it is acceptable to infringe on the religious liberties of certain people who actually believe in protecting life. The Constitution does not provide for only a certain group to practice their religion, but everyone has a right to practice his or her religion. No government interest can overcome that constitutional right.

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

Ms. NORTON. How much time do I have remaining, Mr. Chairman?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, I don't know what the District of Columbia can do to satisfy the ideologically driven Members on the other side. We protected religious liberty. There have been absolutely no challenges. Republicans persist in ignoring the plain wording on abortion, and, above all, they have ignored their own ground-work principle of local control.

This is a majority that yells local control for everybody except the residents of the District of Columbia. We have defeated this amendment before. We will defeat this amendment again, if not in this House, in the other Chamber, I assure you. It is law. It is going to remain law.

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

□ 1445

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of Ranking Member LOWEY, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. This is an interesting debate, Mr. Chairman. Normally it would be heard for the would-be candidates for the District of Columbia City Council, but the issues remain far more important.

This amendment would, once again, overreach by prohibiting funds for D.C.'s Reproductive Health Non-discrimination Amendment Act of 2014. That law prohibits discrimination based on reproductive health decisions. The Reproductive Health Non-discrimination Amendment Act protects workers in D.C. from workplace discrimination if the employer disagrees with the employee's use of contraception, in vitro fertilization, and even perhaps a medically necessary abortion. The law prohibits employers from making employment decisions based on reproductive health decisions of employees, their spouses, and children.

Without RHND, employers could fire a woman for having an abortion due to rape, fire a man for using a condom, reduce the pay for a parent buying birth control for their child, and decline to hire a woman for using in vitro fertilization. D.C. is protecting workers from losing their jobs if their supervisors do not agree with their most personal decisions. This amendment would strip those protections from D.C. workers.

For those who thought this bill infringed on employers' religious beliefs, D.C. passed a statutory clarification that no employer was required to provide insurance coverage related to reproductive health decisions.

During the congressional review period, the Republican-controlled House passed a resolution disapproving this bill, but the Republican-controlled Senate did not. The Congress had time to act on this issue, and it failed to do so.

D.C. residents should not be subject to endless efforts to overturn their laws. People should be judged at work based on their performance and not on their personal, private reproductive healthcare decisions. That is why D.C. passed this law.

To my friends across the aisle, I understand they see this as a constitutional challenge, but, with all due respect, they are anti-Federalist and Federalist when it is convenient—and not just because of D.C. It has to do more with issues they don't agree with. They are very much for States' rights and local control unless it has something to do with issues like gun violence or a woman's right to choose. This is inconsistent and, frankly, with all due respect, somewhat hypocritical.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER) for his

fierce support and defense of our First Amendment rights and religious freedoms. Faith-based and pro-life organizations should be free to serve according to their deeply held beliefs. So the vote on this amendment today is one on which you should be voting “yes” for the First Amendment and “yes” for religious freedom.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, I want to remind people of what former Mayor Gray wrote in his letter: “Religious organizations, religiously affiliated organizations, religiously driven for-profit entities, and political organizations may have strong First Amendment and RFRA grounds for challenging the law’s applicability to them.”

The Supreme Court in the *Hosanna Tabor v. EEOC* decision made it clear—that this was a unanimous decision—that organizations are free to hire people who are like-minded and who support their views. In regard to federalism, the Constitution gives Congress the right to legislate over the District of Columbia.

If D.C. won’t respect the rights of its citizens, then it is Congress’ duty to ensure the laws of D.C. comply with Federal law and the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and vote “yes,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, 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 Alabama will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 193 printed in House Report 115–297.

AMENDMENT NO. 195 OFFERED BY Mr. GOHMERT

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 195 printed in House Report 115–297.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY), 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 361, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$165,300)”.

Page 634, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$165,300)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 3354. Originally this was offered by my friend from Florida (Mr. POSEY), who is

currently helping his constituents recover from Hurricane Irma, so I rise on behalf of Mr. POSEY.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike the IRS’ Operations Support account by \$165,300 and transfer that amount to the Spending Reduction account. The effect would be to eliminate the salary of IRS Commissioner John Koskinen’s salary, in fact, and would finally begin a tiny amount of accountability that American taxpayers have deserved for quite some time.

Not only did Commissioner Koskinen fail to hold the IRS accountable for wrongfully targeting groups based on their lawful political beliefs, but he obstructed the congressional investigations into the scandal.

When Congress requested the testimony of Lois Lerner, who was head of the Exempt Organization Division at the IRS, she took the Fifth Amendment and refused to cooperate. Instead of providing these records, as required, Mr. Koskinen chose to—in his words—“recycle” the Lerner email records. By recycle, Mr. Koskinen meant, obviously by his actions, destroy evidence that was part of a congressional investigation, which was in direct conflict with his duties as a public servant and, in particular, as head of the Internal Revenue Service.

After obstructing a congressional investigation, Mr. Koskinen then lied about it under oath on several occasions before Congress. In other words, he repeatedly and contemptuously perjured himself before Congress.

Now, on June 20, 2014, for example, Mr. Koskinen testified in a Ways and Means Committee hearing that since the targeting investigation started, every email had been preserved and nothing was lost. At that very same hearing, Mr. Koskinen said that the backup files no longer existed. He then went on to say that the IRS had “gone to great lengths to spend a significant amount of money trying to make sure that there were no emails that were required that has not been produced.”

That, as we found out, was a blatant lie. Mr. Koskinen and his staff had gone to no lengths to get these emails. They had done nothing. In fact, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration said that the IRS under Koskinen—his direction—simply did not look for the emails at all. Later, more than 1,000 emails were recovered from backup tapes that the IRS had attempted to destroy knowing they were being sought by Congress.

A year later, on June 20, 2015, Mr. Koskinen again falsely testified—also known as perjury—that all of the Lerner emails had been preserved—not lost—but the IRS had destroyed the emails, in fact, and tried to destroy the backup tapes as well. That was well after the investigation had started and the emails were being sought.

Koskinen’s dishonesty and obstructionist actions were not limited to congressional business. His actions di-

rectly affected American taxpayers. Under his tenure, IRS customer service for the 2015 filing season was nothing short of abysmal. Taxpayers were forced to wait hours to speak to an IRS agent, even after Congress gave him more money than he had had before for that assistance, but under his control and direction, it was squandered in other ways.

The terrible customer service was a direct result of Mr. Koskinen’s IRS directing funds meant for taxpayer services toward other priorities.

At his confirmation hearing, Commissioner Koskinen promised that he would be transparent. That was a lie. This man’s salary should be reduced.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is intended to cut the pay of the IRS Commissioner to zero. It is nothing more than a gratuitous, partisan cheap shot, an amendment offered last year that failed. I know and I am sure there are plenty of people out there who think that Members of Congress should be paid nothing or have their salary reduced to next to nothing because they disagree with them or they don’t like their actions.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I hope and literally pray that at some point we will put politics aside and, when somebody lies in front of Congress, we will join together to say: Not before Congress; there will be consequences.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, there have been extraordinary attacks on the IRS Commissioner in a wide variety of ranges, but an amendment similar to this failed last year, which meant there were Republicans who opposed it as well as Democrats. There were attempts to offer impeachment on this matter, and those were partisan efforts in a nonconstructive way. This is just one more element toward that end. It is unnecessary.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to vote “no,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, 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 Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 196 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 196 printed in House Report 115-297.

Ms. NORTON. 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 513, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 514, line 11.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

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

Mr. Chairman, my amendment strikes the repeal of the District of Columbia's Local Budget Autonomy Act, which allows the District of Columbia to spend its local funds consisting solely of local taxes and fees after a 30-day congressional review period; and this is now law.

It is astonishing that my Republican colleagues are so at odds with a local jurisdiction spending its own local funds without the approval of a Federal body, U.S. Congress, and that the House will be voting for a third time since May 2016 to repeal this local law. The first two attempts were not enacted into law, and I expect this third attempt to fail, too.

In fact, I should not even have to offer this amendment. The bill's repeal of the Local Budget Autonomy Act violates the House rule against legislating on an appropriations bill. Of course, the special rule governing consideration of the bill prohibits me from raising a point of order against the repeal provision, which would be sustained by the Chair.

The Local Budget Autonomy Act is in effect. It is now law, I repeat. This year, the D.C. Council passed its second local budget under the Local Budget Autonomy Act.

Smart lawyers differed about the validity of the Local Budget Autonomy Act when D.C. enacted it. However, the Local Budget Autonomy Act has been litigated. The only court ruling in effect upheld it, the ruling was not appealed, and the court ordered D.C. officials to implement it.

Some House Republicans disguised their opposition to the Local Budget Autonomy Act with legalistic arguments until Speaker RYAN revealed last year the real reason the House passed the stand-alone bill repealing the Local Budget Autonomy Act. He said: "There are real consequences. The D.C. government wants to use revenues to fund abortions in the District. House Republicans will not stand for that."

□ 1500

The Speaker was wrong about the effect of the Local Budget Autonomy Act. Congress loses nothing under our

budget autonomy law. Congress retains the authority to legislate on any D.C. matter, including its local budget, at any time. That is unfortunate, but that, too, is the law.

The Local Budget Autonomy Act is a modest attempt by the District to be able to implement its local budget soon after it is passed, like other jurisdictions, instead of having it caught up in congressional delays.

Indeed, the riders in the bill prohibiting D.C. from spending its local funds on marijuana commercialization and abortion services for low-income women were changed from those in prior appropriations bills to account for the Local Budget Autonomy Act. Still, that is not enough.

Historically, D.C. riders applied only to funds included in appropriations bills, because only appropriations bills authorized D.C. spending. In this bill, as in fiscal year 2017, the riders apply to D.C. local funds available under any authority, including those in the local budget passed under the Local Budget Autonomy Act.

Local control over the dollars raised by local taxpayers is a principle much cited by my Republican colleagues, and it is, indeed, central to the American form of government. Beyond this core principle, budget autonomy has practical benefits for D.C., including lowering borrowing costs, more accurate revenue and expenditure forecasts, improved agency operations, and the removal of the threat of D.C. government shutdowns during Federal Government shutdowns. These are our concerns.

D.C.'s budget is larger than the budgets of 14 States, Mr. Chairman. The District raises \$8 billion in local funds. While D.C. is in a better financial position than most cities and States in this country, with a rainy-day fund of over \$2 billion on a total budget of \$14 billion, budget autonomy makes the District even stronger, as it must be, because it has no State fallback.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have the greatest respect for Ms. NORTON, and I appreciate her passion and zeal for the District. She advocates well for them.

I hear my friends across the aisle speak about disregard for local law. Let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, this is truly not the case.

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution gives Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the seat of government of the United States, which is the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia is neither a State nor a municipality; in fact, it is a District. Therefore, D.C. derives all of its powers not from the sovereignty of statehood but from the delegation that is given to them by Congress.

By the way, the Home Rule Act in 1973 has allowed D.C. to assume more and more responsibility over time.

This bill before you continues to appropriate D.C. funds, as it has for the last 44 years. That is 44 years of Republican majorities and Democratic majorities. This changes nothing from that. It was under various administrations as well.

This bill does not change the special and unique relationship between D.C. and the Federal Government, because the D.C. Budget Autonomy Act did not change that special, unique relationship between the District and the Federal Government whatsoever.

The D.C. Budget Autonomy Act only amended the Home Rule Act as adopted by the D.C. Code. So no State, county, city, or hybrid like the District of Columbia can override the supremacy of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, as we debate this each and every time, let me assure the body here that the District of Columbia has plenty of autonomy, but when it comes to spending, that is the role of Congress as given to us through the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 198 printed in House Report 115-297.

AMENDMENT NO. 199 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 199 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. ELLISON. 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 590, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 591, line 14.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Minnesota and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, my amendment simply preserves the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's independent funding and ensures that it is adequately funded. That is essentially what this is all about. This is very clear. The sides on this couldn't be more clear. My amendment is one of many this week, but I hope that people pay special attention to how folks vote on this particular amendment.

This amendment is a clear litmus test. If a legislator wants to support

the work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, if they want to support the work of \$11.5 billion being returned to consumers, they should vote "yes."

A "yes" vote on my amendment means you want to protect Americans from fraud, deceptive practices, and rip-off schemes.

A "yes" vote means you want banks, debt collectors, credit reporting agencies, payday lenders, and other finance companies to be held accountable if they rip off consumers.

A "yes" vote means that you want honest and fair-dealing firms in the financial services space to be rewarded for their good work and for people who take advantage of consumers to be punished.

We want to keep good companies good. How can you do that if good and bad get treated just alike?

We need the CFPB. My amendment asks that you stand with Ari Booras, for example. As you may have seen on "CBS Sunday Morning" a few weeks ago, Harry Booras contacted the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's consumer complaint center for help. His teenage son, Ari, joined the Army, just like mine did, and bought a used truck at a car dealer near his base.

My boy was 18 when he went to the Army. Ari was the same age, I imagine. Yet that desire was taken advantage of.

Teenage Ari joined the Army and bought a used truck at a car dealer near the base. The loan was way more than this private could possibly afford, with an extensive extended warranty and 18.5 percent interest. Private Booras would have paid three times more than Blue Book value for this \$11,000 truck. He would have paid three times more. Yet he can't afford three times more. He is just a private trying to serve his country.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau got Private Booras and 50,000 other servicemembers out of these predatory loans that ruin their finances and cause enormous stress in their lives. We need servicemembers thinking about protecting the country, not how to fight off some predatory lender.

My amendment asks that you stand with Samir Hanef from Durham, North Carolina. Samir was one of more than half a million people who was wrongly charged for auto insurance when he took out a loan to buy a Honda Civic.

Samir, a social worker, already had insurance, but Wells Fargo charged him and 20,000 others, customers, added insurance that made them miss payments. This led to their cars being repossessed in some cases.

The numerous scandals at Wells Fargo—the forced insurance, fake accounts, overcharges at mortgage closing, signing customers up for life insurance without their consent, and other fraudulent practices—are coming to light because of the work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

and its consumer complaint office. They need independence.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, in June, the House passed H.R. 10, the Financial CHOICE Act, with overwhelming support.

Section 713 of the Financial CHOICE Act contained language to subject the CFPB to the annual congressional appropriations process.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB is funded out of the earnings of the Federal Reserve system. In order to obtain funding, the Director need only submit a letter to the Board of Governors and Federal Reserve each quarter certifying the amounts of funds determined by the Director to be reasonably necessary for carrying out the authorities of the Bureau. The Federal Reserve then transfers the stated amount to the Bureau for operations.

Basically, the Federal Reserve serves purely as an ATM machine for the CFPB, and neither Congress nor the President has the ability to have any input into the Bureau's funding or oversight of whether that funding is spent effectively.

The Bureau's funding is, therefore, different from other regulators that police markets for force and fraud, including the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and all those which are funded principally through congressional appropriations.

To return to a constitutional structure and create agency accountability, Congress must reclaim its power of the purse over the most potent tools the Constitution gives Congress for conducting oversight of Federal agencies and implementing the real reforms. There can be no consent of the governed if the American people, through their democratically elected Representatives, have no say in how their government spends their hard-earned dollars.

To reassert Congress' power of the purse, the Financial CHOICE Act calls for all the Federal financial regulatory agencies, including the CLEA and FSOC, to be funded through the congressional appropriations process, ensuring that these agencies use their funding effectively and transparently to fulfill their mission of protecting consumers and investors.

Like other executive branch agencies and other regulators that police the markets, the CFPB will have the chance to justify its expenditures to Congress as a part of the appropriations process. Congress can continue to fund programs that provide value to consumers and can stop funding programs that are mired in waste, fraud,

and abuse. This is a basic accountability measure, no more, no less.

It seems my good colleague across the aisle is fearful that we may do something to harm that ability. He is afraid of providing accountability for those dollars. That is our basic function and it is our responsibility. We must not miss this opportunity to reestablish separation of powers and restore the constitutional governance to the administrative state.

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Minnesota has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY).

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Before Dodd-Frank, consumer protection laws were enforced by a patchwork of different regulations, each focused on their own issues. The CFPB enhanced and simplified consumer regulation, consolidating enforcement into a single authority devoted to all aspects of consumer protection ranging from oversight over mortgages and credit cards to unregulated products previously, like payday and student loans.

The Wells Fargo fake account scandal, which CFPB played a key role in exposing, and the more recent Equifax data breach show precisely why we need a well-resourced and functional CFPB.

By subjecting the CFPB to the appropriations process, the goal is not to provide necessary oversight. Considerable accountability measures already exist. It is to starve them of funding and weaken their ability to do their job. We have seen this before with other financial regulators like the FCC and CFTC, who are still struggling to carry out Dodd-Frank rulemaking.

Therefore, I ask my colleagues to preserve the independence, stand on the side of consumers, and vote "yes" on the Ellison amendment.

□ 1515

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman's leadership on this, and, with all due respect to my friends on the other side of the aisle, this amendment is not about protecting consumers. This amendment is about protecting bureaucrats from accountability from the American people.

You know, I don't know, for the life of me, why Members of Congress would not defend this institution, both Republicans and Democrats on both sides of the aisle defend this institution. Why on Earth would we give away the most complete and effectual power of

Congress—as James Madison said, “the power of the purse”—away to unelected, unaccountable bureaucrats in the executive branch?

When I asked Chair Yellen whether she approves the budget of the Bureau, she didn't know the answer to that basic question. We know that the CFPB is not accountable to the American people through their elected Representatives in Congress. That is by statutory design. That is what Dodd-Frank says. But we would hope that they would at least be accountable to the source of their funding, and they are not even accountable to the Fed.

Defeat this amendment, support accountability, support the Constitution and restoring the power of the purse to the elected Representatives of the Congress.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Chairman, I, too, rise in opposition of this amendment. The proponent suggests that his amendment is basically necessary for the functioning of the CFPB. It is not. The CFPB is going to continue to function but with the accountability of the American people.

This amendment is inconsistent—inconsistent with the fundamental principle of American Government: of government of the people, by the people, and for the people. This amendment is inconsistent with the fundamental American principle of self-rule. That happens in this Congress.

Congress needs to have authority over every part of the Federal Government, including the CFPB, so we can make the determination of what harm it may be bringing to consumers. We do know that consumers have been harmed with loss of free checking and losing their local community institutions because of the overregulation coming from this town.

So I urge my fellow Members to defeat this amendment and to vote for accountability over the CFPB.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES), chair of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the work here by the gentleman making a great case on why this amendment is harmful to the American people and to the financial prosperity, and so I join them in my opposition, and their opposition as well, to this amendment and urge the House to defeat it.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time I have left.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Missouri has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, just to close, I would encourage all the Members to oppose the amendment. It is curious why we have someone here who is fighting the ability of Congress to do its job to provide oversight. So I

ask the question: Are we fearful of somebody looking over the shoulder of CFPB? Why? What are they hiding? What are they not doing? What should we be worried about? I think, more than ever, we need to be looking over their shoulder.

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

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

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, 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 Minnesota will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 200 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 200 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. ELLISON. 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 563, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 566, line 3.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, my amendment preserves the CFPB's authority to protect people who live in manufactured housing, manufactured housing buyers.

I am lucky to have the National Manufactured Home Owners Association based in my district. For the RECORD, they have written an excellent letter on behalf of this amendment, which I will include in the RECORD.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING ACTION.

Representative KEITH ELLISON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ELLISON: We are writing to thank you for introducing the Ellison Amendment #200 to the Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Act of 2018 (H.R. 3354). On behalf of the manufactured homeowners we represent, we are offering our organizational support for this amendment.

MHAction empowers homeowners and residents in manufactured home communities to build and win local, state and national issue campaigns that strengthen the long-term viability and affordability of their communities. The work of MHAction is based on a set of core values, central to which are compassion for our neighbors and love of our communities. We believe that manufactured home communities play a key role in providing affordable, safe and accessible housing for all families, regardless of race, language, immigration status, class, religion, gender, or sexual orientation. MHAction currently represents over 19,000 manufactured homeowners in 28 states.

It is vital that this amendment passes to protect manufactured home buyers, especially people of color that face higher levels of lending discrimination and seniors. We need to ensure that the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau retains the power to ensure that potential home buyers aren't steered into high fee and high interest loans. When people buy a home, it should help increase their stability and wealth, not damage their finances.

Again, we would like to express our sincere thanks to your office for fighting to ensure that the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau can continue to protect manufactured home buyers from loans that strip away their economic and retirement security.

Should you have any question, please feel free to contact MHAction's Executive Director, Kevin Borden. Our organization can easily put your office in touch with purpose-driven community leaders in numerous states that have been fighting to strengthen the economic and retirement security of manufactured homeowners.

Sincerely,

THE MHACTION CORE TEAM.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURED

HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION,

St. Paul, MN, September 7, 2017.

Representative KEITH ELLISON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ELLISON: On behalf of the 17 million people nationwide who live in manufactured homes, we offer our support for the Ellison Amendment No. 200 to the Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Act of 2018 (H.R. 3354).

This amendment prevents the roll back of vital Dodd-Frank consumer protections that would be especially harmful to low- and moderate-income families. Contrary to claims made by those making these changes, the current manufactured housing provisions in H.R. 3354 would not expand access to credit and would not serve the interests of homeowners and communities. Instead, this bill would undermine already vulnerable homeowners by stripping away protections created by Congress and implemented by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

These protections were put in place for a reason: to give manufactured-home owners the same protections as traditional home owners. The last housing crisis showed that exorbitant loan pricing was a particular area of abuse. Congress and the CFPB decided to protect homeowners from these practices, but the current language in H.R. 3354 would repeal these protections for the buyers of manufactured homes.

The severity of this problem has been well-documented by investigations such as the one conducted by The Seattle Times and the Center for Public Integrity. In a series of articles published in 2015, it was reported that “former dealers said the company encouraged them to steer buyers to finance with Clayton's own high-interest lenders.” The investigation concluded that industry leader, “Clayton relies on predatory sales practices, exorbitant fees, and interest rates that can exceed 15 percent, trapping many buyers in loans they can't afford and in homes that are almost impossible to sell or refinance.”

We support the Ellison Amendment No. 200 to H.R. 3354 in order to retain the CFPB's efforts to protect manufactured home buyers from high cost loans. Please feel free to contact us with any questions.

Sincerely,

DAVE ANDERSON,
Executive Director.

Mr. ELLISON. I am also very proud of the residents of the Park Plaza, a

manufactured home resident-owned community in my district.

They tell me that being steered to high-cost loans makes homeownership more costly for families. Before Dodd-Frank and the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the manufactured home loan market was notoriously predatory.

For example, a story in *The Seattle Times*, which I recommend Members read, tells the story of Kirk and Patricia Ackley, a construction worker and a Walmart employee in Washington State.

More than a decade ago, they bought a new manufactured home big enough for their children and room to care for Patricia's dad, who had dementia. But their dream became a nightmare when the promised 7 percent interest rate was raised to 12.5 percent.

This family faced crisis when this raised their monthly payment from \$700 to \$1,100. They had already invested \$11,000 to build the concrete foundation for their new home. They took the loan, but it destroyed their finances and nearly cost them their marriage. The home was repossessed.

A 2015 investigation by the Center for Public Integrity and *The Seattle Times* interviewed more than 280 customers of Clayton Homes. One person they interviewed was a member of the Navajo Nation. She said she learned about Clayton on Navajo radio.

The ad recommended that she talk to a specific Navajo-speaking salesperson at a lot outside of the reservation. He told her that Vanderbilt Mortgage was the only source of finance for homes on the reservation. He didn't tell her the truth and overcharged her.

Now it is illegal for a salesperson to steer buyers to high-cost loans because of new rules from the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. But section 915 of the bill weakens those protections. Loans with high interest rates can be especially devastating to buyers of mobile homes since houses often depreciate quickly.

A buyer with a high rate will still owe a large sum for many years on a home that can be almost impossible to sell or finance. That is because the value of the home can fall below the loan balance.

Opponents of my amendment say that they want to help manufactured home buyers. That is a good thing. Yet none of them have cosponsored H.R. 515, which would provide low-cost loans to owners of outdated mobile homes so they can buy ENERGY STAR homes, which would reduce their bills and save energy. None of them have joined me to cosponsor the Frank Adelman Manufactured Housing Community Sustainability Act, which helps residents of mobile home communities form a cooperative and buy the land that they live on. Or what about H.R. 3583 that gives manufactured homeowners located in communities the same tax benefits as those who own their own land?

I have introduced these bills to try to help people who live in manufactured homes. We do and must stand with them because this is an affordable, and sometimes quality, housing option for people, and yet manufactured homeowners support my bills.

Right here we have the National Manufactured Home Owners Association, which has said very clearly that my amendment is a good one.

There is a way to help manufactured homeowners that does not involve overcharging them. There is a way forward to help owners of manufactured housing without helping Clayton Homes and its affiliates make more money off of them.

And let's be clear, nearly no other lender benefits to this change to section 915. Ninety-one percent of the high-cost loans come from lenders owned by Clayton. The industry's second largest mobile home lender, Wells Fargo, didn't have a single loan in the high-rate pool in *The Seattle Times* study.

Protect manufactured home buyers. Support my amendment No. 200.

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, the examples raised by my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, really have nothing to do with the provisions of the bill that the amendment seeks to strike. What the bill does do, the underlying bill, and I thank the gentleman from Georgia for including this in the Financial Services Appropriations bill—what the bill does is make targeted adjustments so that manufactured home loans are available in the market.

Again, consumer protection is not denying people access to affordable housing, and that is what the gentleman's amendment would do.

The Dodd-Frank Act does prevent predatory lending, but nothing in this language changes that at all. Instead of unrelated stories about consumer protections that the bill's provision will not change, let's get back to talking about how consumers are actually harmed by the rules we are seeking to change.

Look, let's talk about real people who are affected negatively by overreach by the CFPB and Dodd-Frank, people in my district in Kentucky, in rural Kentucky where manufactured housing is one of the best affordable options and less expensive than renting.

Let's talk about the hospital worker in Paducah, Kentucky, who was denied a loan of \$38,500 to finance a manufactured home. He had an 8 percent down payment. His monthly income was \$2,200 per month, plenty to cover the all-in housing costs of \$670 per month.

The payment for his own home would have been less than what he was spending on rent, but he was unable to get financing. Why? Because of the CFPB; because of Dodd-Frank; because of overregulation. He contacted his local banks and credit unions, but they no longer financed manufactured homes because of overregulation.

Those harmed include those who currently live in and those who seek to purchase a manufactured home: retirees, veterans, working families, et cetera.

And the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data is clear. Consumers have been shut out of the market for quality affordable housing because regulations have caused financing to be less available for manufactured homes.

I want to reserve the balance of my time, and I want to give some other Members an opportunity to say something about this, but I do want to just conclude by saying, this amendment, again, is not about consumer protection. The amendment protects consumers right out of their homes. That is not consumer protection. Keeping access to affordable homeownership is the American Dream. We shouldn't be denying that to people, especially in rural America.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time, and may I ask how much time I have left.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER).

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, it is interesting, some of the debate we are having here this afternoon. We are picking around on the edges of some things and don't really understand the unintended consequences of what we are trying to do here.

The amendment that is here, to try to change the definitions of what a mortgage originator and a high-cost mortgage to facilitate access to credit for purchasing manufactured homes, is going to do just the opposite of what the gentleman is trying to do.

Do you realize that the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE), in his district, he has testified in our committee that over 50 percent of the people in his district live in manufactured homes. This is not a little bitty problem of half a dozen people living over on the side. This is a major source of housing for many people.

I can tell you, I have got a story right here from a banker in southeast Missouri who had an individual who has several disabilities, was a very honest man, wanted to come in and take care of a dental problem that he had, and his only collateral was a truck and his manufactured home.

He wanted to make the loan on the manufactured home because he could stretch out the payments and do it at a less interest rate, but he couldn't do that. Why? Because the way the law is

structured, he had to do it on his car loan, and, as a result, it really strained and put difficulties in the way of—put barriers in the way of this individual. So I certainly am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. BARR for his work on this. I mean, the language that the author of this amendment is trying to strip is actually language that improves the quality and affordability of housing for millions of Americans. So I appreciate Mr. BARR for trying to save Americans from the limited access to resources out there.

Unfortunately, new regulations by the CFPB have limited access to financing options for manufacturing homes as well as many other things.

□ 1530

And, as a result, many lenders now today are no longer able to offer small balance loans, which are often used for the purchase of affordable housing, such as manufactured housing. We should be supporting and encouraging more access to financing. After all, we are talking about the American Dream, the ownership of your home. Don't take that away.

I thank the gentleman for his work, and I urge a "no" vote on this amendment.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, just to conclude, this is not about raising costs for people. This is about actually making it more affordable to own a home. There may be, in some cases, a higher interest rate for a manufactured home than a site-built home.

But, remember, a manufactured home can be less than half the cost of a site-built home. So you are talking about overall affordability.

Why would we deny people the opportunity to have overall affordability, as opposed to being forced into higher cost rent where they don't even own the American Dream, or being in a position where they can't afford at all?

The only option available is a site-built home, a nonmanufactured home.

Defeat this amendment, preserve access to rural affordable housing, be pro-consumer, and oppose this amendment.

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

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

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, 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 Minnesota will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 201 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 201 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. ELLISON. 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 598, strike line 12 and all that follows through page 599, line 2.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is to preserve the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's authority to regulate small-dollar loans.

Sometimes people need access to more money quickly. We know that. Your car breaks down, your refrigerator dies, or your kid breaks a leg at a soccer game and you get hit with an unexpected health bill. Life happens sometimes, not on a plan. We get that.

Unfortunately, too many people—about half of families—do not have the adequate savings for the cushion. Right now, Mr. Chairman, about 63 percent of all Americans report that they do not know what they would do if hit with an unexpected \$500 bill.

If they take out a payday loan or a title loan, they can fall into a cycle of debt, and many people do. Instead of getting one \$500 loan, most people get a repeat loan of 6 to 10, on average, paying additional fees each time, at 400 percent interest. So a \$500 loan could cost thousands of dollars.

More than 80 percent of the payday industry's revenues are generated by repeat borrowers, not one-and-done, Mr. Chairman.

That is why the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau prioritized improving the small-dollar loan market. Unfortunately, language in this bill would stop the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau from moving forward to rein in abuses in the payday loans, auto title loans, and other similar debt traps.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has documented through extensive study how payday lending traps borrowers in a cycle of debt: one in three auto title loans in default, one in five borrowers using auto title loans have their cars repossessed. That is 20 percent.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is close to releasing guidance to improve this market. Its efforts are supported by a broad network of civil rights and consumer advocates, as well as faith-based leaders opposing predatory lending.

I am really proud of Exodus Lending in my district. The Minneapolis Lutheran congregation recognized that too many of their congregants were stuck in debt traps. Their parishioners had jobs. They had bank accounts. But when they took out small-dollar loans, it gave lenders access to their bank ac-

counts, which stripped out a third of their paycheck every 2 weeks. Instead of one loan, they ended up getting ten because they could not repay the first loan.

So the Lutherans, working with Sunrise Banks, established an alternative. They made more than 100 loans to people stuck in debt traps. Other communities are creating small-dollar lending alternatives through employer assistance programs with for-profit partners.

My amendment would simply allow the CFPB to finalize its rulemaking so cool ideas like these, to help people out of debt, could go forward. We need strong Federal standards so people can have access to small loans on a quick basis without falling prey to debt traps.

Research from the Center for Responsible Lending shows that payday lending drains \$3.4 billion a year nationally from consumers' pockets—money that is no longer available to help pay for medicine, new tires, or any kind of emergency.

The CFPB is very close to putting forth a better way to get private sector lenders involved. We could have a \$300 loan with \$60 fees that someone can repay.

Let's allow the CFPB to move forward to better small-dollar loans. Please support my amendment.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, in June, the House passed H.R. 10, the Financial CHOICE Act, with overwhelming support. Section 733 of the Financial CHOICE Act contained language to remove the CFPB's authority to regulate small-dollar credit.

Federalizing payday loan regulation is unnecessary and harms consumers. The legislatures of several States have determined the respective short-term small-dollar lending solutions that work for their constituents. No State is without small-dollar short-term lending laws and regulation of some kind.

Congress has an obligation not to suspend the Democratic process in the States by delegating to the CFPB Director the authority to impose one unelected man's view on all Americans.

Small-dollar and payday loan products are an unfortunate necessity for many unbanked and underbanked Americans.

What is the APR for losing a job, Mr. Chairman? What is the APR for getting evicted and having your utilities shut off? What is the opportunity cost for struggling Americans no longer having access to this vital lifeline?

Removing the option to utilize a small-dollar short-term loan is likely

to have a very real and very harmful impact on a consumer, forcing them to miss bill payments, shift to the alternative, potential legal options, or exacerbating any number of other conceivable financial emergencies that could arise.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the best way to improve products is to promote competition and offering them, not ban them. The Financial CHOICE Act ensures that the market, not the regulators, is responsible for determining product viability in the marketplace.

Mr. Chairman, CFPB's own study showed that their regulation was going to drive out of business 85 percent of the small-dollar lenders, and they still went ahead. They don't care. They intend to restrict credit to these very people that need the credit.

An FDIC 2015 study shows that 25 percent of the people in this country are either unbanked or underbanked.

How do we solve that problem? How do those folks have access to credit?

The CFPB is not trying to regulate. They are trying to destroy the small-dollar lending market.

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, let's be clear, to get a payday loan, you have to have a bank account and a job. We are not talking about the unbanked. We are talking about people who run into a short-term financial crisis, they go to a payday lender, but the amount of the fees are so high that they have to borrow money to pay the money back, and they end up getting in a cycle of 6 to 10 loans that they have to continue to take out, which drains money from their finances. They lose bank accounts because of payday loans.

We are saying: Let the CFPB allow the regulatory process, the rulemaking process, to go forward. Let's not chop it off, let's not stop it, and let's see what we can find out. People in my district have come up with some pretty innovative ways to go around the high-cost, high-APR payday lending scam.

But if we just say, No, we are just going to take authority away from the CFPB, what we are really doing is subjecting Americans to the payday loan industry. Now, I don't want to take support from those guys, so I am happy to stand up here and say: Vote for my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Here we go again: another amendment defending another one-size-fits-all Washington solution, and a solution that the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals would say is going to be promulgated by the single most powerful official, other than the President, in the United States Government, an official that could effect the lives of countless

Americans who are in need of short-term credit.

This amendment is a solution in search of a problem. There is no regulation going on in payday lending. The fact is these transactions are being regulated. They are being regulated at the State level by legislators who know their States and their constituents.

This CFPB action, if they act here, may very well remove the option to utilize a small-dollar short-term loan, and that is likely to have a very real and very harmful impact on the consumer, forcing them to miss bill payments, shift to alternative—potentially illegal—options, or exacerbating any number of other conceivable financial emergencies that could arise.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Missouri has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES), the distinguished chairman of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I join this team here in opposition to the amendment.

I want us just to think about what we have heard over the last several minutes of debate here of various amendments.

First, we heard an amendment offered to take away the American Dream so that consumers couldn't buy a home at an affordable cost. Next, we are hearing that the other side of the aisle wants to take away the ability of small loans from individuals and consumers across the country. But even prior to that, they did not want the very agency that is causing this damage to have any oversight by Congress. This is maddening. This is amazing.

I appreciate the good work that has been done by the Financial Services Committee. I am glad we have been able to incorporate a lot of the great work into this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I join these gentlemen in opposition to the amendment because this is about making America prosperous again, and that is what this bill does.

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

Mr. Chairman, this is really frustrating to me from the standpoint that just a minute ago I gave the figure of 25 percent of our people are either unbanked or underbanked. My good colleague across the aisle said he is not worried that people who are unbanked can't have access to payday lending or short-term lending, and that is just not accurate. That is, quite frankly, in many instances, where people get their credit started. They go to someplace like this because they have a job.

You can't get a payday loan or a small-dollar loan like this unless you

have a job. They take the stub of their paycheck and they can go in and say, I have got a job. From there, they are able to then start paying back whatever the loan is that they take out.

I have in front of me also a whole list of groups of folks and individuals here who have utilized short-term small-dollar programs.

Here is Michelle from Fulton, Missouri, in my own district. She says: My frustration to loan access today is that my 20-year-old daughter, who has a full-time, decent-paying job, cannot get a loan to buy her first vehicle. She isn't even able to get a credit card, which you used to be able to just apply for and you would get it. It is a catch-22: you need credit to get credit. But nobody will give you credit to begin with.

This is an opportunity for a lot of people to get their foot in the door to get credit established and, if you have bad credit, to reestablish good credit. And it also helps people to take care of—and I have another whole bunch of stories here about a young man who needed to get a car loan to get his car fixed, as the gentleman from Minnesota indicated.

So, again, Mr. Chairman, I oppose the gentleman's amendment, and I ask everybody else to do so as well.

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

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

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, 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 Minnesota will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 203 printed in House Report 115-297.

AMENDMENT NO. 204 OFFERED BY MR. MITCHELL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 204 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. MITCHELL. 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 348, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$20,175,100)”.

Page 354, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$33,083,700)”.

Page 360, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$481,000,000)”.

Page 377, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,500,000)”.

Page 381, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

Page 392, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$7,853,800)”.

Page 413, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$12,300,000)”.

Page 446, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$26,500,000)”.

Page 634, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert (increased by \$596,412,600).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

□ 1545

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, our Nation faces a dire fiscal situation. We have reached our debt limit, we have lifted our debt limit, and we are now determining how to control our spending while still funding necessary programs. What is worse, too many of our Federal regulations and mandates that we fund—or maybe more appropriately, the taxpayers fund—are unnecessary and exact burdensome, excessive costs on our constituents, both families and businesses.

The reality is we can and we must make cuts to our government before financial markets make them for us. We can do that without impacting essential programs if we make the right targeted cuts. If we make those cuts, we can actually grow our economy by stopping overeager bureaucrats who seem to believe that everything—and I do mean everything—should be regulated until it no longer functions.

Not only is such action possible, it is essential for the well-being of the American economy and our families. We in Congress need to be focused on growing and protecting Main Street, not protecting an already bloated Federal Government.

The amendment I have proposed today makes a cut to the bureaucracy of several offices of Financial Services. These cuts are a modest 10 percent reduction of administrative expenses, which will save taxpayers over \$596 million, annually. Let me repeat that. That is over half a billion dollars a year. If we put enough together, it is real money.

One of the cuts included in the amendment is to the IRS. My amendment does not target IRS services, those that help taxpayers get a lost refund or have questions about filing. Lord knows those people need all the help they can get to understand our Tax Code. Rather, the amendment focuses on IRS enforcement.

This is the part of the IRS that abused their power by targeting groups based on their political beliefs, victimizing groups and individuals for exercising their constitutional rights and trying to follow the rule of law. They misled Americans and took 3 years to provide a full list of organizations that were targeted for their political beliefs. This is an agency that must be stopped, and my amendment is a step towards doing so, while saving the American taxpayers money.

I urge my colleagues to seriously consider my amendment as we work to secure our financial future and hold our government accountable.

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

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

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, this type of amendment bluntly imposes cuts to government function without regard to merit or consequence. Indiscriminate cuts to the administration accounts in this bill would lead to weakened cybersecurity and increased threat of cyberattacks to the Department of the Treasury systems, poor administration of grants to small businesses, longer wait times for citizens seeking assistance from Federal agencies, longer processing times for issuing Federal payments, reducing the ability of the IRS to detect and deter tax cheats, costly short-term spending decisions, and widespread delays in civil and bankruptcy cases, just as a few examples.

The underlying bill is already dangerously underfunded, having been cut by 6 percent below current levels. Furthermore, the administrative accounts were a large source of this reduction to total funding, and this amendment blindly strips nearly \$600 million more out of these offices.

This amendment would not encourage the agencies to do more with less. Simply put, it would force the agencies and our constituents to do less with less.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge Members to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES), my colleague and the chair of the subcommittee.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I know Mr. QUIGLEY and our team have worked hard on this bill, and there are a lot of tough decisions, no doubt about that. We have made some tremendously difficult decisions.

I know Mr. MITCHELL was sitting here with a mission from his constituency, and that was to produce savings, to find savings and to reduce the debt and the deficit. Mr. Chairman, I applaud his efforts. I know he has sharpened his pencil and he has done a lot of work, and I appreciate him bringing this concept before the House.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, just across-the-board cuts are an abdication of responsibility. It is up to us as appropriators to determine exactly what needs funding and at what levels. For those reasons, I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chair, I have to say, I am astonished at the response that an across-the-board cut is indiscriminate. It actually allows the agencies within their administrative accounts to manage money as they best see fit.

The idea that we can't cut 10 percent of the budget only works in government. I spent a big part of my career in

the private sector—over 30 years. I spent quite a period of time with the Chrysler Corporation in the original loan guarantee days, where Lee Iacocca said: If you can't cut 10 percent of your budget, I will find a new manager. We saved the company.

It happens in the real world every day—Lord knows it happened after 2008 and the financial crash—yet somehow we are looking at government agencies and they can't save 10 percent in administrative costs. It is not possible to do it without Armageddon in Financial Services, without a cybersecurity crash, without all the fear-mongering that comes over a simple cut.

If we are ever going to get to the point that we can afford the government we have, we have to have some fiscal limitations. We have to have some responsibility. Rather than these broad strokes of it is indiscriminate, if we target it, that will be a problem, too.

I urge my colleagues to support an amendment that holds some accountability and saves half a billion dollars in the Federal budget and makes people simply manage within their resources like the rest of the world has to.

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

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

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. 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 Michigan will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 205 OFFERED BY MR. JENKINS
OF WEST VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 205 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia. 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 360, line 25, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$6,000,000)".

Page 384, line 6, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$6,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. JENKINS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, HIDTA, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, is a critically important program that brings together Federal, State, and local law enforcement, and it is making a difference in my home State and in many parts of the country.

HIDTA is a flexible program that has helped law enforcement afford critical overtime and equipment that they would struggle to afford. This program is tackling our most challenging public health and safety issue of our time: the drug opioid epidemic.

HIDTA is needed. The opioid epidemic is getting worse, and this is not a time to hold back on funding programs that work.

At Thomas Health System in South Charleston, West Virginia, the number of infants born exposed to opioids and other drugs increased from 95 babies in 2013 to 189 babies in 2016. That is an increase of 99 percent in just 4 years.

Overdose death rates continue to climb as well. In my home town in Huntington, overdoses in 2017 have already surpassed the number in 2016. In 2017, there have been 1,250 overdoses, an increase of—get this—450 percent since 2014, a 450 percent increase in 4 years.

Just last year, West Virginia added two new HIDTA counties and another county's application is pending review.

HIDTA works. It is evident, with counties across this country applying to become HIDTA counties, there is demand. We must increase funding for this critical program.

I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR).

Mr. BARR. Mr. Chairman, I thank Congressman JENKINS for his leadership on this important issue.

Mr. Chairman, I join my colleague from West Virginia in introducing this amendment, which seeks to increase funding to the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program by \$6 million. Frankly, that is not enough, but it is an improvement over the status quo. This program is a proven program, established to help combat the sale and distribution of illegal narcotics.

I am greatly concerned about the current and future well-being of this Nation and States like my home Commonwealth of Kentucky, which, according to the Centers for Disease Control, has the third highest rate of fatalities due to drug overdose in the Nation, falling close behind West Virginia and New Hampshire.

Members of my Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky Drug Abuse Task Force, which is comprised of local, State, and Federal experts in the fields of law enforcement, drug treatment, recovery, education, and prevention efforts, recommended increased funding for HIDTA initiatives to help fight this crisis.

We hear it from our constituents, the heartbreaking stories of loved ones who have succumbed to addiction and the heartbreaking stories of first responders who are called to the scene of overdose deaths.

In 2016 alone, HIDTAs took \$17.3 billion of illicit drugs off the streets and out of our communities, which equates to a return on investment of \$75 for every \$1 in HIDTA budgeted in 2016.

We can prudently use this return on investment to continue to help take narcotic drugs out of our communities while helping to provide funding for treatment and prevention efforts for nonviolent drug abusers.

Mr. Chairman, we all personally know someone who has fallen to addiction by drugs or even fallen victim to a drug overdose. I ask my fellow colleagues to support this important amendment, which would truly make a difference in helping our communities fight this alarming epidemic.

It is a workforce development issue. Many of the employers in Kentucky—and I know, in West Virginia as well—talk about the labor supply difficulties as a result of the addiction crisis, but even worse is the human tragedy.

We know that this works. In Madison County, Kentucky, it has worked. Many other counties are applying for this money, and with that, there is more demand for more funding.

Please support this amendment.

Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia. Mr. Chair, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me close by saying a deep, heartfelt thank you to Congressman BARR from Kentucky. He has been a stalwart in fighting this drug epidemic and supporting efforts like HIDTA.

Mr. Chair, I thank the subcommittee chairman, Chairman GRAVES. He has been terrific in Financial Services. When you think about where we started in this process, he has brought us light-years away in funding for HIDTA.

Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman of the full committee, Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN. He has been terrific in, again, restoring much-needed funding.

This amendment, if adopted, is an important final step needed to address this critical issue.

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. JENKINS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 206 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 206 printed in House Report 115-297.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. 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:

Page 356, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$500,000)”.

Page 361, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

□ 1600

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is a very simple proposition of adding \$500,000 to the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports locally based community organizations working to expand economic development, affordable housing, community banking, and financial services. The underpinning of this amendment is to enhance financial literacy, as seen by many of us in our district, as a very important component.

Let me thank the chairman and ranking member for bringing this underlying bill to the floor, and let me indicate that this is a small measure, working with all of the agencies, to ensure that the many elements of financial documents or financial opportunities that low-income communities have, they will be informed and literate about how much to borrow and, as well, what opportunities they can take advantage of.

Certainly, it will be impactful for those of us in areas where we have experienced the severe hurricanes and natural disasters that will be impacting our community for a long time.

The CDFI provides for economic development, job creation, business development, and commercial real estate development, affordable housing, housing development, home ownership, community development, financial services, basic banking services to underserved communities, and financial literacy training.

It also helps Native Americans through providing for financial assistance, technical assistance, and training to Native Americans CDFIs and other Native American entities proposing to become or create CDFIs.

Through these programs, direct investment is provided, supporting and training financial institutions that provide loans, investment financial services, and technical assistance to underserved populations.

And I can assure you that the inequities in banking in low-income communities, the access to banking clearly suggests that more work needs to be done by the CDFI.

Finally, I would make the point that our overall community experienced a major loss of wealth in the last 15 years, starting with the 2007-2008 mortgage debacle, which caused a lot of low-income people to lose wealth. The importance of helping them with financial literacy, I believe, is an important element.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment.

Mr. Chair, thank you for this opportunity to speak in support of the Jackson Lee amendment to Division F of H.R. 3354, the “Interior and Environment Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2018.”

I wish to commend Chairman GRAVES and Ranking Member QUIGLEY for their work in shepherding this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Chair, the Jackson Lee amendment improves the bill by increasing funding by

\$500,000 to the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund program for people receiving financial assistance and for the responsibilities that this very important sub-agency has.

Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions Fund program administers the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, the CDFI.

Through its various programs, the CDFI Fund enables locally-based organizations to further goals such as:

1. economic development;
2. job creation, business development,
3. and commercial real estate development;
4. affordable housing;
5. housing development and homeowner-ship;
6. community development financial services;
7. basic banking services to underserved communities; and
8. financial literacy training.

The good news is that this spreads across the Nation, regardless of whether you live in an urban center or the rural countryside.

Through these programs, direct investment is provided supporting and training financial institutions that provide loans, investment financial services, and technical assistance to underserved populations and communities.

From the perspective of Texas, this is a good thing because it emphasizes overall investment and development.

CDFI also serves Native Americans through by providing financial assistance, technical assistance, and training to Native American CDFIs and other Native American entities proposing to become or create CDFIs.

I appreciate very much the support this Committee has been given to CDFI and believe that the modest increase in funding provided by the Jackson Lee amendment will it enable it expand economic opportunity for more communities.

Finally, let us remember that the loss of wealth in rural communities is creating hardships because, like urban dwellers, a substantial portion of their wealth, like, was tied to the value of their homes.

The Jackson Lee amendment is intended to help restore and increase financial health among our individual families and communities.

I urge all Members to support the Jackson Lee amendment.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentlewoman's thoughts and advocacy for communities and developing them, and certainly our thoughts and prayers go to her and her constituencies that have been impacted through the recent hurricanes, as we do with Florida and the other Southeastern States.

This is just one of those tough decisions that there are only limited resources that we had to work with, so we had to make some tough decisions. In fact, there are many areas in this bill that I wish we could provide additional resources for.

But I am glad that we could take this from what was given to us originally, as zeroed out by the President in his recommendation, and we were able to begin backfilling it for these needed loans for communities to allow for some of the development to occur and small businesses to be able to thrive.

So I know that, working with Ranking Member QUIGLEY, we did what we could, and we both wish we could have done more. And I know, as we move forward through the process, we will continue looking at this.

But, again, let me close by saying that I certainly understand the gentlewoman's thoughts on this, and I know that all of the committee supports her sentiment in this case. But because of the reasons I stated, the limited resources, and the tough decisions we had to make, I have to oppose this amendment and urge everyone to vote "no."

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. While, I am clearly disappointed in the response, I am glad that I offered this amendment. I think the position is wrong as it relates to the needs to help individuals who have already suffered an enormous blow.

In particular, financial literacy is an aspect that is certainly needed in low-income communities, and we can see the impact of not having the understanding of various financial opportunities. And the CDFI has done that, and particularly supporting Native Americans among many others.

So I would ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment because it is not a lot and it would add to this aspect of financial literacy, which we need.

There are a lot of products that are out there, and I guess I might say that, as much as we have tried, with the Community Reinvestment Act, to assist or to encourage or to push our financial institutions to lend to our many diverse groups, low-income groups and minority populations, it is still a problem in getting access to funds by low-income communities.

So the CDFI and the focused addition that I would add would, in fact, make a major difference, and I would ask my colleagues to support the amendment.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I will close with this. The gentlewoman won't be the first to ever be disappointed in my response, I can assure you that.

But let me just point out for the House here, she is asking for a half-a-million-dollar increase in this fund when, in fact, we increased it by \$176 million over the President's request. So I think that is moving far away from where we started, and to a better spot. And while I wish we could provide a little bit more, we can't.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. FRANKS of Arizona). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 207 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 207 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment to suspend implementation of section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division D (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce a rule issued pursuant to section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chairman, this misguided provision in Dodd-Frank requires the Securities and Exchange Commission to mandate that public companies disclose whether so-called "conflict minerals" they use in their products benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its nine adjoining countries.

Despite its best intentions, section 1502 has been ineffective and, in some cases, has been shown to have increased violence in central Africa. That is why this suspension that I am proposing passed the House last year as an amendment to the FSGG appropriations bill, and a full repeal of section 1502 passed the House this Congress as part of the Financial CHOICE Act.

Conflict minerals refer to tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold, which have been used in a variety of products, from cell phones, cosmetics, jewelry, footwear, apparel, and even auto suppliers located in west Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, the breadth of voices opposing section 1502 is remarkable, and I would like to start with those that matter most. For too long, the people of central Africa have been overlooked in this debate, even though they are the ones who suffer from Dodd-Frank's unintended consequences.

I include in the RECORD an open letter from 70 Congolese leaders and other regional experts.

AN OPEN LETTER

Dear governments, companies, non-governmental organisations, and other stakeholders implicated in efforts of various kinds related to the issue of 'conflict minerals',

In early 2014, two international industry giants—Intel and Apple—issued refined corporate social responsibility policies for minerals sourced in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The announcements followed an unprecedented wave of

guidelines, law-making, and initiatives over the past few years to 'clean up' the eastern DRC's mining sector, and were met with widespread praise.

Perhaps the most widely publicised of these efforts is US legislation known as Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which asks all companies registered on the US stock market to reveal their supply chains to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) when sourcing minerals from the eastern DRC or neighbouring countries. Canada is in the advanced stages of developing similar legislation, and many other countries are looking closely at the issue. The European Union has introduced a voluntary conflict minerals regulation scheme for all member states, and the United Nations (UN) and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have developed guidelines on sourcing natural resources in high-risk areas such as the eastern DRC.

These efforts primarily target artisanal (or 'informal') mining in the eastern DRC, due to widespread international recognition that so-called conflict minerals (most notably tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold) produced by artisanal mining in this part of the world have helped conflict actors generate revenue to finance their operations in the DRC over the past two decades.

THE SITUATION

Despite successes of activists in shaping policy, the conflict minerals campaign fundamentally misunderstands the relationship between minerals and conflict in the eastern DRC. First, while the minerals help perpetuate the conflict, they are not its cause. National and regional political struggles over power and influence as well as issues such as access to land and questions of citizenship and identity are just some of the more structural drivers of conflict. The ability to exploit and profit from minerals is often a means to finance military operations to address these issues, rather than an end in itself. Internal UN assessments, for instance, show that only 8% of the DRC's conflicts are linked to minerals, and specific motivations vary greatly across the vast array of different armed groups.

Second, armed groups are not dependent on mineral revenue for their existence. The eastern DRC is a fully militarised economy, in which minerals are just one resource among many that armed groups—and the national army FARDC—can levy financing from. The M23, until recently the most powerful non-state armed group in DRC, never sought physical control over mining activity.

Moreover, few local stakeholders have been included in on-going international policy-making, and as a result realities on the ground have not always been taken into account. Setting up the required systems and procedures to regularly access and audit thousands of artisanal mining sites in isolated and hard-to-reach locations spread across an area almost twice the size of France would be a challenge for any government. In the eastern DRC, where road infrastructure is poor to non-existent and state capacity desperately low, the enormity of the task is hard to overstate. But in demanding that companies prove the origin of minerals sourced in the eastern DRC or neighbouring countries before systems able to provide such proof have been put in place, conflict minerals activists and resultant legislation—in particular Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act—inadvertently incentivize buyers on the international market to pull out of the region altogether and source their minerals elsewhere.

THE RESULT

As a result, the conflict minerals movement has yet to lead to meaningful improve-

ment on the ground, and has had a number of unintended and damaging consequences. Nearly four years after the passing of the Dodd-Frank Act, only a small fraction of the hundreds of mining sites in the eastern DRC have been reached by traceability or certification efforts. The rest remain beyond the pale, forced into either illegality or collapse as certain international buyers have responded to the legislation by going 'Congo-free'.

This in turn has driven many miners into the margins of legality (for instance, feeding into smuggling rackets), where armed actors return through the loopholes of transnational regulation. Others have simply lost their jobs, and in areas where mining has ceased, local economies have suffered. To put this in context, an estimated eight to ten million people across the country are dependent on artisanal mining for their livelihood. Some former miners have returned to subsistence agriculture, but persisting insecurity levels leave them in abject poverty facing dire living conditions, in fear of missing harvests due to displacement. Others have been prompted to join militias as a means to quick cash in the absence of other opportunities; a particularly perverse impact, when one considers the intentions of the movement.

Alongside the impact on mining communities and local economies, several armed groups have responded by turning to different businesses such as trading in charcoal, marijuana, palm oil, soap, or consumer goods. Those remaining in the mining sector have largely traded mineral exploitation on site for mineral taxation a few steps down the supply chain, operating numerous roadblocks that can bring in millions of dollars a year. Others are reported to have sent in family members or civilian allies to run business for them on site, while they remain safely at a distance.

For the few mining sites fortunate enough to be reached by Joint Assessment Teams responsible for determining their 'conflict-free' status, these teams have been unable to provide the regular, three-month validation visits envisaged in legislation. There is an additional delay of several months following these visits before the Congolese Ministry of Mines reviews and approves the assessment at the national level. Given the speed at which situations can change in volatile environments, infrequent assessments and lengthy delays raise concerns over the accuracy of certification and the credibility of the system.

More worrying still, multinational corporations such as Apple and Intel are auditing smelters to determine the conflict-free status of the minerals they source, and not the mines themselves. As smelters are located outside of the DRC and audits are not always conducted by third parties, these processes raise further concerns over whether conflict-free certifications reflect production realities.

By far the most advanced site in terms of producing 'conflict-free' minerals for sale to the international market is Kalimbi, a tin mining area home to externally-financed initiatives running an industry-led bagging-and-tagging scheme called iTSCI. Yet even here, despite the establishment of a 'closed pipeline' from mine to exportation, the mine still suffers from the sporadic influence of armed actors, and miners are made to bear the additional costs of 'conflict-free' schemes. This raises further concerns over the credibility of the system in place, and its suitability for the scale-up and expansion to other, more remote mine sites currently underway. Coupled with slow progress in implementation, the trend towards the monopolisation of 'conflict-free' supply

chain initiatives, in particular traceability by iTSCI, is economically damaging to local populations since it currently excludes and isolates the overwhelming majority of mining communities from legal access to international markets.

THE ALTERNATIVE

There is broad consensus for the need to clean up the eastern Congo's minerals sector, yet much disagreement about the international community's current model for achieving this goal. As such, efforts to improve transparency in the eastern DRC's mineral supply chains should continue. Yet a more nuanced and holistic approach that takes into account the realities of the eastern DRC's mining sector and the complexity of the conflict is needed. To this end, we make the following five recommendations:

Improve consultation with government and communities: Congolese government and civil society were poorly consulted on Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act prior to its passing, and as a result many were unaware of its implications. The few who were consulted were unanimously pro-Dodd-Frank, creating additional conflicts on local levels where endorsement and dissent compete. More Congolese voices must be listened to, and the local context and power structures taken into account. This would ensure greater understanding of the local context and better harmonisation with existing national and regional initiatives, such as the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region's (ICGLR) Regional Initiative against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources.

Work towards meaningful reform: The audit process should be designed to improve policies and practices rather than to just provide window-dressing. The dominant belief that static oversight and validation processes ensure 'conflict-free' mineral trade is misplaced given the volatile security situation in most of the eastern DRC. Both mines and smelters should be regularly inspected and the time period between inspection and certification minimized. Where this is not feasible, additional waivers or similar measures should not be ruled out.

Create incentives towards better practice: Legal frameworks must be supported by real projects on the ground that can meet their requirements. If this is not possible—which is clearly still the case today, nearly four years after the passing of Dodd-Frank—then transition periods must be extended and the lowering of excessively high standards for 'conflict-free' minerals should be considered. Similarly, former conflict actors should be incentivised where appropriate to join new 'conflict-free' schemes. This may help avoid the eventual subversion or infiltration of the 'clean' system put in place, as has been seen to date.

Promote fair competition: Regulation must be based on competition that allows not only international businesses but also Congolese producers to influence (i.e. increase) local price schemes. This in turn would encourage a regime that ensures minimum wages which mining cooperatives can guarantee to their members based on their increased leverage on the price fluctuation.

Widen the lens: Root causes of conflict such as land, identity, and political contest in the context of a militarized economy, rather than a single focus on minerals, must be considered by advocates seeking to reduce conflict violence. Furthermore, efforts to eradicate conflict minerals should not overlook the fact that artisanal mining is a key livelihood in the eastern DRC that holds as much potential to help steer the region away from conflict as it does to contribute towards it. More supportive measures are needed—such as those found in the earlier 2009

draft of the US Conflict Minerals Act—that can help capture the economic potential of artisanal mining. Finally, other critical challenges such as access to credit, technical knowledge, hazardous working conditions, and environmental degradation should not be ignored by multinational corporations if they seek to improve business practices and increase transparency in their supply chains.

So far, progress has been made in producing more ethical products for consumers, but stakeholders have not yet proceeded to improve the lives of Congolese people, nor address the negative impact current ‘conflict-free’ initiatives are having. If the conflict minerals agenda is to lead to positive change on the ground, legislation passed by national governments and steps such as those outlined by Apple or Intel need to be grounded in a more holistic approach that is better tailored to local realities. Failure to do so will continue to seriously limit the ability of conflict minerals initiatives to improve the daily lives of the eastern Congolese and their neighbours. Worse, these initiatives will risk contributing to, rather than alleviating, the very conflicts they set out to address.

LIST OF SIGNATORIES

1. Aloys Tegera (Director, POLE Institute Goma)
2. Ann Laudati (Lecturer at the School for Geographical Sciences, University of Bristol)
3. Ashley Leinweber (Assistant Professor of Political Science, Missouri State University)
4. Ben Radley (Researcher, International Institute of Social Studies & ‘Obama’s Law’ Producer)
5. Bonnie Campbell (Professor of Political Science, Université du Québec à Montréal)
6. Christiane Kayser (Independent Analyst & Civil Peace Service-Bread for the World mobile team)
7. Christoph Vogel (Researcher, University of Zurich & Independent analyst/writer)
8. Cyprien Birhingingwa (Executive Secretary, COSOC-GL & Coordinator of CENADEP Kivu)
9. Daniel Rothenberg (Professor of Practice, School of Politics and Global Studies, Arizona State University)
10. David Rieff (Independent Author and Commentator).
11. Deo Buuma (Executive Secretary, Action pour la Paix et la Concorde—APC, Bukavu)
12. Didier de Failly s.j. (Directeur, Mason de Mines du Kivu, Bukavu)
13. Dominic Johnson (Africa Editor and Deputy Foreign Editor, die tageszeitung)
14. Dorothea Hilhorst (Professor of Humanitarian Aid and Reconstruction, Wageningen University)
15. Emmanuel Shamavu (Director, APRODEPED, Bukavu)
16. Eric Kajemba (Coordinator, Observatoire Gouvernance et Paix, Bukavu)
17. Esther Marijnen (Researcher, Institute for European Studies/Vrije Universiteit Brussel)
18. Evariste Mfaume (Executive Director, “Solidarité des Volontaires pour l’Humanité”)
19. Gabriel Kamundala (Researcher, CEGEMI & Université Catholique de Bukavu)
20. Ganza Buroko (Cultural Operator & Coordinator of Yolé/Africa, Goma).
21. Godefroid Kā Mana (Professor, ULPGL Goma & UEA Bukavu & Université Kasavubu Boma)
22. Godefroid Muzalia (Professor, Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de Bukavu)
23. Henning Tamm (Postdoctoral Prize Research Fellow, Nuffield College, University of Oxford)
24. Herbert Weiss (Emeritus Professor of Political Science, City University of New York)
25. James Smith (Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of California/Davis)
26. Jean Ziegler (Former UN Special Rapporteur for the Right to Food and Professor at University of Geneva)
27. Jeroen Cuvelier (Postdoctoral Researcher, Wageningen University and Ghent University)
28. John Kanyoni (Independent Consultant and Vice-President of the Congolese Chamber of Mines)
29. Josaphat Musamba (Assistant Professor, Université Simon Kimbangu of Bukavu)
30. Joschka Havenith (Independent Researcher and Consultant, Cologne).
31. Jose Diemel (Researcher, Special Chair for Humanitarian Aid & Reconstruction, Wageningen University)
32. Joshua Walker (Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of the Witwatersrand)
33. Josue Mukulumanya (President of the South Kivu mining cooperatives board GECOMISKI)
34. Justine Brabant (Independent Researcher and Journalist)
35. Juvénal Munubo (Member of Parliament, Democratic Republic of the Congo)
36. Juvénal Twaibu (Director, Centre Indépendant de Recherches et d’Etudes Stratégiques au Kivu)
37. Ken Matthysen (Researcher on artisanal mining in eastern Congo, Antwerp)
38. Kizito Mushizi (Member of Parliament, Democratic Republic of the Congo)
39. Koen Vlassenroot (Director, Conflict Research Group & Professor, Ghent University)
40. Kris Berwouts (Independent Consultant and Author).
41. Kristof Titeca (Assistant Professor, University of Antwerp)
42. Laura Seay (Assistant Professor of Government, Colby College)
43. Ley Uwera (Independent Journalist and Author, Goma)
44. Loochi Muzaliwa (Programme Coordinator, Life and Peace Institute DRC)
45. Micheline Mwendike (Activist, on behalf of LUCHA—Lutte pour le Changement/Struggle for Change)
46. Manuel Wollschläger (Conseiller Technique, ZFD-AGEH in Bukavu)
47. Milli Lake (Assistant Professor, Arizona State University)
48. Nicole Eggers (Assistant Professor of African History, Loyola University New Orleans)
49. Odile Bulabula (Deputy Coordinator, RIO—Network for Organisational Innovation, Bukavu)
50. Pádraic MacOireachtaigh (Regional Advocacy and Communications Officer, Jesuit Refugee Service).
51. Pamela Faber (Researcher, St Catherine’s College, University of Oxford)
52. Passy Mubalama (Independent Journalist and Author, Goma)
53. Paul Muhindo Mulemberi (Member of Parliament, Democratic Republic of the Congo)
54. Paul-Romain Namegabe (Professor of Law, Director of CEGEMI, Université Catholique de Bukavu)
55. Paulin Bishakabalya (Director of Humanitarian Assistance and Development Committee, Bukavu)
56. Peer Schouten (Postdoctoral Researcher, University of Gothenburg)
57. Phil Clark (Reader in Comparative and International Politics, SOAS / University of London)
58. Rachel Niehuus (Postdoctoral Researcher at University of California, San Francisco)
59. Rachel Strohm (Researcher in Political Science, University of Berkeley)
60. Raf Custers (Independent Journalist and Author on Mining).
61. Rémy Kasindi (Director, Centre for Research and Strategic Studies in Central Africa, Bukavu)
62. Rodrigue Rukumbuzi (Coordinator, AGAPE-Hauts Plateaux, Uvira)
63. Rosebell Kagumire (Independent Consultant and Blogger, Kampala/Addis Ababa)
64. Salammbo Mulonda Bulambo (Director, PIAP, Bukavu)
65. Sara Geenen (Postdoctoral Researcher, Institute of Development Policy, Antwerp University)
66. Sekombi Katondolo (Director, Radio Mutaani, Goma)
67. Severine Autesserre (Assistant Professor, Barnard College, Columbia University)
68. Thomas Idolwa Tchomba (Consultant and Mining Expert, Goma)
69. Timothy Makori (Researcher, Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto)
70. Timothy Raeymaekers (Lecturer in Political Geography, University of Zurich)
71. Yvette Mwanza (President of the Mining Committee, Fédération des Entreprises Congolaises North Kivu)
72. Zacharie Bulakali (Independent Researcher on mining in eastern Congo).

All the signatories listed express their support to the open letter in its above form but not necessarily approve of accompanying opinion pieces and/or explanatory notes, which remain their respective authors’ views.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, they state in the letter that section 1502 provisions “. . . inadvertently incentivize buyers on the international market to pull out of the region altogether and source their minerals elsewhere.

“As a result, the conflict minerals movement has yet to lead to meaningful improvement on the ground, and has had a number of unintended and damaging consequences.”

Dodd-Frank’s impact on African miners may seem unimportant to many rich-country activists, but in the Congo, it has been the question of life or death.

According to a Washington Post article entitled “How a well-intentioned U.S. law left Congolese miners jobless,” section 1502 “set off a chain of events that has propelled millions of Congolese miners and their families deeper into poverty.”

The article goes on to share the story of how a Congolese teenager could no longer feed himself after Dodd-Frank ravaged the country’s mining sector, forcing the young man to actually join an armed group; the outcome diametrically opposed in the goal of section 1502.

Mr. Chairman, no one can claim that these effects were unforeseeable. In fact, in a letter to the SEC commenting on section 1502, leaders from three Congolese mining cooperatives predicted that the conflict minerals rule would lead to a devastating boycott.

These miners wrote: “We cannot continue to suffer any longer. Do we now have to choose between dying by a bullet or starving to death?”

I ask my colleagues to remember the Congolese aren’t alone in their suffering. The SEC’s rules apply to nine

other nations as if they were all one single country. Section 1502 treats over 230 million Africans living in 10 distinct nations as one undifferentiated group.

Dodd-Frank's supporters will say that at this point, some countries neighboring Congo may help smuggle minerals on behalf of armed groups, which is why we need to paint with such a broad brush. But I would ask my colleagues to name another example where a country's economy and each of its neighbors is targeted due to a presumed smuggling risk.

Do we design Russia sanctions to apply to each of its 14 adjoining countries, too?

Do Iranian sanctions implicate all seven of its neighbors?

Perhaps advocates for section 1502 believe that there is no smuggling from Russia and Iran, but the real issue seems to be this: Dodd-Frank supporters have no problem treating Africans differently from other regions of the world.

I find that troubling. So now let's consider implementation of section 1502 itself.

In April of this year, the GAO reported that section 1502 has produced little meaningful information on conflict mineral sourcing. It found that more than half of the companies in 2016 couldn't even determine what country their minerals came from. Most importantly, virtually none of the companies could tell whether their minerals benefited armed groups, a conclusion that echoed GAO's findings from 2015 and 2014 as well.

No wonder companies can't figure this out, Mr. Chairman. Even the Department of Commerce has reported that it is unable to determine whether smelters around the world use minerals traceable to armed groups. In other words, Dodd-Frank is asking U.S. companies—some of which are very small and medium-sized entrepreneurs in large corporations' supply chains—to produce information that even the Federal Government can't provide.

As if that weren't enough, the courts also struck down parts of section 1502 for violating companies' First Amendment rights.

The Trump administration's SEC has had enough of section 1502 failures, and is now reexamining the conflict mineral rule. The State Department is now conducting a review to see how responsible sourcing can be undertaken more effectively. The amendment I am offering today would suspend section 1502 while the administration completes its assessment.

Mr. Chairman, the facts I have laid out on section 1502 aren't partisan, and a suspension shouldn't be either. So let me close with the words of Barack Obama's Securities and Exchange Commission Chair, Mary Jo White, who, in 2013, said: "Seeking to improve safety in mines for workers or to end horrible human rights atrocities in the DRC are compelling objectives, which, as a cit-

izen, I wholeheartedly share. But as Chair of the Securities and Exchange Commission, I must question, as a policy matter, using the Federal securities laws and the SEC's powers of mandatory disclosure to accomplish these goals."

It should tell us something when even Democrats' own Securities and Exchange Commission Chair warns that Dodd-Frank overreached on conflict minerals. A suspension would be something that Republicans and Democrats can agree on, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Oh my, my, my, Mr. Chairman, and my good friend from Michigan. The fact of the matter is that section 1502 is, in fact, working. The GAO report that Mr. HUIZENGHA referred to actually said that the civil war and conflict is, in fact, diminishing as section 1502 is being implemented. It is working better and sooner than I thought it would be.

Just a little bit of a refresher course for you, Mr. Chairman. The minerals contained in consumer electronics that we all use—TVs, cell phones—are fueling war and conflict in the Congo. And I am not talking about a little skirmish here. I am talking about, we are funding armed militias, and it is a civil war on a scale of deaths that compare with World War II, and notable for its brutality, its savagery, its mutilation, rape.

I can tell you that our good GOP friends say that it is a laudable goal to stop these civil wars, but it just doesn't belong in securities law; the logic being the transparency doesn't belong in security law.

Oh, okay. Well, I can tell you that companies find that it is material, a security term of art, whether their brand is tarnished with literally the blood of children and enslaved workers that are standing there, I would suspect, with some of these Congolese who want section 1502 to go away, who are running these armed militias for profit. So do consumers and so do investors. Hence, the rise of socially-conscious mutual funds that are regulated by the SEC.

I notice that my comrades have not introduced—there's nothing in this amendment that would provide for ending this kind of civil war on the scale of World War II in their amendment.

I want to say, because of the United States' leadership on conflict minerals, the EU and China are enacting their own versions of implementing prohibitions against the receipt of conflict minerals. This amendment puts America last in world leadership.

I do realize the gentleman had the right to close, but his time having been consumed, I will go on to report to you,

Mr. Chairman, that more than 75 percent of the world's smelters for the four minerals now have passed conflict-free audits. Companies are putting this in place and they are finding that they are happy with it; that the costs of implementing it are less than they thought it would be, much less than they thought it would be; and they are receiving a premium for these metals if they can, in fact, report that they are conflict-free.

□ 1615

According to the United Nations, as of 2016, over three-quarters of 3T miners surveyed in eastern Congo are working in mines where there is no armed group standing over them. That is according to an independent study.

Today, 78 percent of the world's smelters for the four minerals have now passed conflict-free audits, or 253 smelters in total. The record is abundantly clear. Section 1502 is working.

Now, he talked about Congolese leaders who don't like it. These are people who are profiting from the armed conflict, but there are Congolese communities and leaders who support section 1502 because they are seeing the improvements in security and rule of law.

For example, Justine Masika Bihamba, the coordinator of Synergy of Women for Victims of Sexual Violence says: "Ten years ago, we were under the de facto control of armed groups. Today, let's admit we are a long way from that. And if we are honest, that is in part because of Dodd-Frank."

Bishop Nicolas Djomo came before our committee and said: "We urge the U.S. business community to account for the gruesome social costs of the illicit mining as they calculate their cost for compliance with section 1502."

There is a moral dimension to this that we cannot ignore. If we want to make America great again, let's not cede our moral authority on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask my colleagues to vote against 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 Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGHA).

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

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, 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 Michigan will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 208 printed in House Report 115-297.

AMENDMENT NO. 211 OFFERED BY MR. HECK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 211 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. HECK. 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 348, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$3,800,000)”.

Page 447, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$3,800,000)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a bipartisan amendment in support of the Small Business Administration's ScaleUp program. Like many of you, one of my favorite things to do when I am back home is to visit local businesses, businesses like Beech Tree Woodworks in Olympia, which just invested in some amazing new cutting-edge machinery; or Zoe Juice Bar in Olympia, which opened with just four employees not that long ago, and they now have more than a dozen, and they are still growing.

These businesses have all expanded with the help of SBA's ScaleUp program. ScaleUp is a program that gives small businesses the tools they need to become not so small anymore. It works within existing community networks to provide the education and technical assistance and access to capital that small businesses need to grow.

I include in the RECORD an article from my hometown newspaper which discusses the positive impact ScaleUp has had on our community.

WHY IS TRUMP'S PRO-BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION HURTING BUSINESSES IN THURSTON COUNTY?

(By Rolf Boone)

President Donald Trump once declared that he would be the “greatest jobs president that God ever created.”

After a recent decision to cut a business owner training program in Thurston County—and 14 other locations around the country—some might question Trump's claim.

“The program was under review by the Trump Administration and the decision was made to let the program expire in its entirety at the end of September,” said Melanie Norton, a spokeswoman for the Northwest region of the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Locally, the program was known as ScaleUp Thurston, a multi-week course that helped businesses beyond the start-up stage grow.

The two-year-old program was based in Lacey at the Center for Business & Innovation, a partnership of the Thurston Economic Development Council, its business resource center and South Puget Sound Community College. Celia Nightingale is the director of the center.

ScaleUp received about \$200,000 a year from the SBA, she said.

The decision to discontinue the program clearly was not data driven because it produced results, with businesses increasing their revenue and adding employees, Nightingale said.

“I find it hard to believe,” said Kevin Leneker about the decision. Leneker is chief executive of Olympia-based Single Handed Consulting, a vocational rehabilitation business that helps injured workers return to work. After participating in ScaleUp in 2016,

his revenue grew 57 percent and he increased his staff to 25 from 10.

The course taught him to step back and think bigger picture about the future of his business.

“Work on your business, not just in it,” he said.

Jason Phillips, owner of Zoe Juice Bar in Olympia, also took part in ScaleUp.

Phillips said the course allowed him to fine-tune his business systems and procedures. It also introduced him to other business owners and the importance of networking. His juice bar opened in December 2013, followed by a production space for cold-pressed juice in Tumwater. His business opened with four employees. He now has 12–14, he said.

“It's really disappointing,” he said. “It was a great resource for small businesses, and small business represents jobs and families”

“You feel like you had a friend in your corner,” he added about ScaleUp.

ScaleUp may have been viewed as a duplication of services already offered by the SBA's Small Business Development Center, Nightingale said.

Leneker praised the services of the Small Business Development Center, but he thinks there was little overlap.

“Not even close,” he said.

Nightingale said the current ScaleUp program will run through Sept. 29. After that, the plan is to seek grants and corporate sponsorships to keep it going, she said.

Perhaps the city of Lacey will step up with some funding.

Lacey City Council recently learned about ScaleUp's end after Councilwoman Rachel Young, a small business owner who serves on the Thurston EDC board, reported the news to a stunned council on July 13. That led business owner and Mayor Andy Ryder to wonder aloud about possibly funding the program.

It wouldn't be the first time the city has stepped up when the federal government would not. The city led the creation and funding of the Veterans Services Center Hub.

Mr. HECK. SBA currently plans to phase out this program at the end of this fiscal year—in other words, in 17 more days. After hearing from so many people whom it has benefited, I felt compelled to offer this amendment which will provide the funding to continue ScaleUp for another year.

ScaleUp communities can be found at every corner of America: in Texas, Pennsylvania, Florida, Maine, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Arizona. I thank my friend from Arizona, Ms. MCSALLY, for working with me on this bipartisan effort.

Mr. Chairman, we are in a tough budget environment. I get that. But that makes it all the more important that we focus on programs that have been proven to be a good investment, programs like ScaleUp.

Mr. Chair, I urge the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Chairman, I rise, as I say, in opposition to this amendment. The proposed amendment offered by my colleague from Washington would increase funds appropriated for

the Small Business Administration's entrepreneurial development programs by \$3.8 million for the purpose of restoring funding to the SBA's ScaleUp initiative, which the SBA itself discontinued in fiscal year 2017.

The ScaleUp initiative was never congressionally authorized, and, as such, has never been subject to congressional oversight.

As the chairman of the Committee on Small Business, I am a staunch supporter of the SBA's efforts to increase access to training and counseling to our developing small businesses and to the next generation of entrepreneurs. It is also my responsibility to ensure that these programs are run efficiently and in the best interest of the American taxpayer. They are actually the ones footing the bill for every one of these programs. That is why, even though it can sometimes be tough, we have to balance these programs with limited budgets and always being aware that we have now a \$20 trillion debt hanging over our heads.

As the ScaleUp initiative has never been subject to a congressional hearing nor congressional review, I believe it would be irresponsible to authorize taxpayer dollars to fund this program and must respectfully oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Chairman, the fact of the matter is that our constituents were only informed 5 short weeks ago that ScaleUp was ending in 2 months. This amendment is the only recourse available given that very short timeframe, and because evidence-based measures of ScaleUp performance are all very positive, none of us had any reason to believe that the program would not continue, and the announcement came as a complete surprise to all of us.

The fact of the matter is, I don't agree with the decision of the Small Business Administration, and it is our job as a function of our oversight and check and balance responsibility to pursue our disagreement, as it were, because their decision flies in the face of the evidence.

I would argue that the appropriation process exists so that Congress can exercise this independent oversight of the spending priorities of the executive branch and assert itself in exactly this sort of a circumstance.

Mr. Chair, I would dearly love to work with the chair of the Small Business Committee on legislation to specifically authorize the ScaleUp program, but that is a longer term issue. This program will end at the end of this month if we don't act now, taking away a very valuable program that is working—evidence, metrics, measurable. It is getting the job done.

Why wouldn't we pass this amendment, it is fully offset, there is no increased spending here, and have the existing program continue while we work on a more permanent solution.

Mr. Chair, with all due respect, I would urge my colleagues to support this amendment in the name of helping small businesses grow. Two out of every three jobs created in America are created by small businesses. This program, ScaleUp, has been proven to work. There is not one shred of evidence that has been offered here today to suggest it isn't doing the job for which it was intended to do.

Please, support this amendment, support small businesses, support your check and balance responsibility, support the creation of jobs.

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

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

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman from Washington's comments, and, as chair of the House Small Business Committee, I will certainly be willing to work with him and his staff to see if there is any ability down the road to reconsider this program.

That being said, we do have a new administration who has looked at this and many other programs very carefully. Being aware, again, that we have a considerable deficit every year and a \$20 trillion debt hanging over our heads, something has to go, and there are a whole bunch of somethings in the budget that this administration is looking at because they are serious about this.

I definitely agree with the gentleman's comments about the importance of small businesses and promoting them in this country. About half of the people in America in the private sector work for, by definition, a small business. About 70 percent of the new jobs created in America are created by small businesses. There are 29 million small businesses all across America. They are contained in all 435 of our congressional districts. They are absolutely key.

We have a history, and I think most Members who deal with the Small Business Committee realize this, of working in a bipartisan manner—the ranking member, NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ who is from New York, myself now the chair, and I have been the ranking member under her in the past, so we really do work together on these, as do the other members of the committee.

We are willing to take a look at this down the road, but I would just have to reiterate my initial comment here is that I have to urge my colleagues, at this point, to oppose this amendment along with the administration and the Small Business Administration itself, which does oppose this amendment.

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

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

The amendment was rejected.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 212 will not be offered.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 213 will not be offered.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, as the designee of Ranking Member LOWEY, I move to strike the last word.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER), the distinguished vice ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, for the purpose of entering into a colloquy.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, when I am at home, I don't hear anyone say, Let's make it easier for folks to use big money to influence elections, and yet there are provisions in this spending bill that would do just that.

My colleagues across the aisle are putting these provisions into this spending bill because they know that shocking our political system with even more money is incredibly unpopular, and these provisions would never pass if they were given an up-or-down vote in their own right; therefore, I am standing up today for restoring accountability for campaign spending and highlighting the two provisions that should not be in this bill.

First, we need some sunlight in this murky world of campaign spending. 501(c)(4) groups can play fast and loose in our elections, and I want to be sure that they are actually working on issues that impact the people I represent, not trying to get their preferred candidates elected. And yet this legislation that we are voting on ensures that the IRS will not have the authority to look into groups that might be flouting the rules, and that is wrong.

□ 1630

Unfortunately, secondly, we have also seen the Federal Election Commission struggle to enforce our campaign finance laws. This was a body that was created after Watergate to make sure politicians don't cheat. The Commission was designed to be the people's advocate in our elections, and yet, unfortunately, it has seen more gridlock than Congress.

The Federal Election Commission is once again undermined in this bill because the bill says that the Commission cannot enforce any rules regarding how certain special interests are able to raise money. We should not be making it easier for political action committees to raise additional money from a few wealthy individuals without Federal Election Commission oversight.

We should be voting on campaign finance laws that strengthen the integrity of our elections, not bills like this that weaken it. So my hope is that we can chart a new course, a better course, and one that brings people power back to these hallowed Halls rather than, again, giving more power to the deepest pockets and to special interests.

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

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 218 printed in House Report 115-297.

AMENDMENT NO. 221 OFFERED BY MR. AMODEI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 221 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. AMODEI. 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:

In title IX, strike section 906.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

One size does not fit all. As an enthusiastic supporter of the CHOICE Act, I must confess it is not perfect. You have been told all financial regulators should be subject to the power of the Federal purse. Well, this regulatory agency, the National Credit Union Administration, uses no Federal funds to operate, to administer, or to manage the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund—let me repeat, uses no Federal funds.

Now, when nontaxpayer funds are required to be federally appropriated, hopefully, this strikes you as an odd idea. But when the funds in question are placed under the appropriations process and are subject to being swept for other Federal spending measures, I hope that bothers you—not strikes you as odd, but bothers you.

Credit union member-generated insurance funds are now, by virtue of being put into the appropriations process, subject to being swept for other Federal spending processes.

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

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank my colleague from Nevada.

I would like to just take a moment to weigh in on the amendment that my colleague, Mr. AMODEI, and I introduced that would maintain the NCUA's current funding structure.

The NCUA is funded, as he said, through fees paid by credit unions. Subjecting them to the annual appropriations process unnecessarily involves Congress in a process that functions fine the way it is.

The NCUA is not synonymous with big, for-profit institutions. The NCUA is a not-for-profit structure and plays a critical role in communities throughout this country. If they are forced to go through the appropriations process, then local buy-in is trumped by the Federal Government. If anything, this would further complicate the funding process and decrease, not increase, transparency.

Forcing the NCUA into this process is an attempt to fix a problem that doesn't exist. They are one of the only regulatory bodies that is both an insurer and regulator, and its unique

structure should be reflected in the way that the operations are funded.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes a provision that subjects the National Credit Union Administration to the annual congressional appropriations process.

My point this afternoon is that Congress must restore its power of the purse, one of the most potent tools the Constitution gives Congress for conducting oversight of Federal agencies and implementing reforms. There can be no consent of the governed if the American people, through their democratically elected representatives have no say in how their government spends their hard-earned dollars.

We must not miss the opportunity to reestablish separation of powers and restore Article I authority, which Congress has given away in so many instances that the administration now has more power than the legislative branch.

The NCUA is a prime example of why it is time to reassert Congress' power of the purse. Accountability and transparency was so lacking under former Chairman Debbie Matz' tenure that, over the course of her tenure, the NCUA budget increased each year, in some cases by double-digit percentages. The Financial Services Committee, in fact, was forced to hold a public hearing during the 114th Congress.

NCUA should not be singled out to avoid accountability to Congress. The CHOICE Act, which was passed by the House with overwhelming support—and the Congressman from Nevada's support as well—subjects all Federal financial regulators to the same congressional appropriations process, including NCUA. There is no reason to single out the NCUA for different treatment from all other regulators, all of whom the House has already voted on to put on appropriations just 3 months ago.

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

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect to my colleague from the financial institution folks, one of the things in the CHOICE Act is the Mick Mulvaney-generated transparency amendments that we are not trying to strike. It is not like we are hiding anything. And I missed the part where it says, oh, the fact that they are not taxpayer funds makes it okay that we go ahead and try to sweep those into that.

I also missed the fact, quite frankly, that this is different than something like the Bureau of Consumer Protection folks who were an out-of-control

executive branch agency using federally appropriated funds to do as they darn well please.

I missed the fact where we have got a problem with credit unions taking care of their own administration and their own insurance.

And I, finally, missed the fact where, quite frankly, we have absolutely no problem with respect to these folks' performance record.

So when you talk about going out and getting nontaxpayer-generated funds and saying we are going to bring those—by the way, good luck for these folks to get under our budgeting process. I won't say anything more than that, Mr. Chairman. Good luck.

Whose budget are they going under? Who are we waiting for approval so we can say keep doing the things the way you were?

So I will just say that this is a problem that does not exist with a solution that is being applied because of other regulators, which I agree with, but it is like to suggest, quite frankly, that the CHOICE Act was perfect and doesn't need a second look on a small thing like this, I mean, hats off to the committee. It is the only perfect committee I know of that has ever existed.

Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close, and I will just say this: We ought to take a look at what track records are. And when we take a look at that and we look at unintended consequences, when you start branching out, for those of you folks in Production Credit Association territory and things like that and the budget issues and all of that other sort of stuff, it is like these folks are doing a good job. Let's let them continue to do that.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge your bipartisan, nationwide support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 222 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 222 printed in House Report 115-297.

Mr. KILDEE. 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 375, strike line 19 and all that follows through page 376, line 6.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chair, well, this amendment is actually quite simple. It says that U.S. taxpayers should not subsidize coal-fired power plants built in other countries.

Under the Obama administration, the Treasury Department issued guidance saying that the United States, through

multilateral development banks, would no longer fund or support the construction of such plants in foreign countries. Unfortunately, President Trump has rolled back these efforts, and, in essence, the Trump administration is saying to the American people that American tax dollars should go overseas to subsidize fossil fuels and coal-fired power plants.

I support, as many in this body do on both sides of the aisle, the efforts of multilateral development banks. In fact, the use of America's power in that sense, through entities such as the World Bank, is a great way for us to contribute to development across the globe and use that soft power in a way that potentially keeps us from having to go in a different direction. But we should not be using U.S. dollars on projects that subsidize foreign sources of pollution that contribute to increased carbon in our atmosphere and worsen climate change.

Now, there are some that say that the science is not settled on this question. The people who are saying that, I am not quite sure where they are getting their science. Climate change is real. We really don't need a lot of evidence, even recently, to reinforce the notion that climate change is real. Extreme weather events are real, and they are making that point in ways that no discussion on this floor could ever do. Unfortunately, experts are telling us it is only going to get worse.

Congress should not be encouraging the use of American taxpayer dollars to support coal-fired plants overseas. This amendment takes a stand and says that we will not support these sorts of irresponsible projects.

Here in Congress we continually advocate for the responsible use of taxpayer dollars. And for the most part on this floor, we continue to advocate for efforts that will reduce carbon emissions in order to protect the environment, not just for ourselves, but for generations to come.

Using American dollars to support coal plants in developing countries is not responsible. It is not a responsible use of taxpayer dollars. It is not good for our environment.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, it is anti-coal policies such as this that result in a market loss for American coal and clean coal technology and cut off, really, quite frankly, an affordable, reliable source of energy that is critical to economic development in struggling regions of the world.

This section 133 does not mandate coal-fired generation for U.S.-funded international development projects. It

just simply ensures that coal can continue to be a part of our country's longstanding energy strategy.

Abandoning support for fossil fuels hurts American jobs, and it slows American innovation.

It is for those reasons, Mr. Chairman, I would urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to close.

I just encourage my colleagues to think about this as an opportunity to stand up for the environment, stand up for responsible use of the American tax dollar, and keep in mind that we work really hard here on this floor to develop policy in this country that does not pass on to future generations a planet that is at greater risk than the one we inherited.

When it comes to the use of U.S. taxpayer dollars going overseas, we ought to be able to clearly say that those dollars should be used in a way that contributes to the development of those nations, but in a way that does not undermine the quality of life across the globe and across the decades and centuries to come.

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

□ 1645

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

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 223 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 223 printed in House Report 115-297.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. 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 360, line 14, insert "(increased by \$500,000)" before "shall".

Page 361, line 17, insert "(decreased by \$1,000,000)" before ", of which".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 504, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the managers of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, any Member of Congress or any elected official has had the sad duty of going to a child's funeral. Most of us in the Christian faith have heard maybe the same words said often in the place of worship and in the funeral service, no matter who it is, and that is that a child should not go before their parents. We have seen the brokenness and, of course, the absolute despair of that family that has lost a child.

Unfortunately, as we have found in Hurricane Harvey, when people have

looted victims of the hurricane, it is unfortunate that bad things can happen to good people.

So the families of deceased children are victimized. They are saddened by the loss of their child, whether it is an accident that is tragic or a sickness; and then, because those names are printed and become public, they are victimized again.

Alexis Agin was 4 years old when she died last year from a brain tumor. As her parents grieved from their daughter's loss, someone else paid attention to the details of her death, too. An identity thief was easily able to get Alexis' personal information after she died. Her parents had no inkling until they went to file their taxes, then to their astonishment and despair, they learned that someone else had already filed a tax return using Alexis' Social Security number and claiming her as a dependent.

The Agins soon learned they were one of many. They said: "Within an hour of learning that my daughter's Social Security number had been compromised and stolen, no fewer than 14 other parents whose children passed away due to cancer contacted us and advised us that their children's Social Security numbers, likewise, had been stolen."

Americans are told to jealously guard their Social Security numbers, but after one dies, the government goes public with that coveted information. It is included on the Death Master List.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD an article from ABC News entitled "When Loved Ones Die, Their Identity is There for the Taking."

[From ABC News, May 8, 2012]

WHEN LOVED ONES DIE, THEIR IDENTITY IS THERE FOR THE TAKING

(By Lisa Stark)

Alexis Agin was 4 years old when she died last year from a brain tumor. As her parents grieved their daughter's loss, someone else paid attention to the details of her death too.

An identity thief was easily able to get Alexis' personal information after she died. Her parents had no inkling until they went to file their taxes. Then, to their astonishment, they learned that someone else had already filed a tax return, using Alexis' Social Security number and claiming her as a dependent.

The Agins soon learned they were one of many. "Within an hour of learning that my daughter's Social Security number had been compromised and stolen," said Jonathan Agin, "no fewer than 14 other parents whose children passed away due to cancer contacted us and advised us that their children's Social Security numbers likewise had been stolen."

Americans are told to jealously guard their Social Security numbers, but after one dies, the government goes public with that coveted information. It is all included on a Master Death List.

"This is a database of more than 80 million records that the Social Security Administration maintains of all the deaths in the country. And that information is actually publicly available," said John Breyault at the National Consumers League. "Consumers

can go online, on any number of sites, and get full name, date of birth and full Social Security number, which we call the holy trinity of personally identifiable information."

The list is used by banks, credit agencies and others to try to prevent identity theft after someone dies. However, a court case in the 1970s forced the Social Security Administration to make the list public, under Freedom of Information Act laws. "Unfortunately, dead people don't have any privacy rights," said Breyault, "That information, once you're dead, is publicly available information."

"Within 30 seconds of learning that my daughter's Social Security number had been stolen, I went online and found her Social Security number," Agin told ABC News. "All the information is there."

Breyault of the National Consumer League showed ABC News just how easy it was. He sat down with me at a computer and pulled up a wealth of information on my husband, who died of cancer last year. My tax refund for this year has now been held up because someone else filed a return, apparently using my husband's Social Security number. The Internal Revenue Service said it might be a simple mistake by the other taxpayer, not a case of identity fraud. The agency, however, can't yet tell me for sure as it works to unravel the situation.

Today on Capitol Hill, the House Ways and Means' Subcommittees on Social Security and Identity Theft held a hearing on this growing problem.

In his testimony, Russell George, the Treasury inspector general for tax administration, told lawmakers that while processing tax returns in 2011, the IRS managed to flag and stop 940,000 returns that appeared to involve identity theft. The refunds requested on those returns totaled \$6.5 billion.

George told lawmakers, "There is much more fraud than it [the IRS] does not detect." The inspector general "identified approximately 1.5 million additional undetected tax returns with potentially fraudulent tax refunds totaling in excess of \$5.2 billion," said George. Those refunds were paid out. "If not addressed, we estimate the IRS could issue approximately \$26 billion in fraudulent tax refunds resulting from identity theft over the next five years," he testified.

The IRS told ABC News that it believes that five-year estimate is "far too high. The estimate was based on figures from 2010, before the IRS instituted major changes in the way it handles identity theft cases," the agency said. "Our increased compliance and prevention efforts mean we are stopping more refund fraud than ever before."

The Social Security Administration had recently taken steps to cut back on the Master Death List information it releases publicly, leaving off the decedent's state and ZIP code. And the IRS said it has installed identity theft screening filters on its computer systems to flag suspicious returns. "Fighting identity theft will be an ongoing battle for the IRS and one we cannot afford to let up on," said Steven Miller, an IRS deputy commissioner, in written testimony.

Late last year, the IRS established a special taxpayer protection unit to help handle identity theft cases. But George testified that those trying to file their 2011 taxes found it difficult to get through to the unit. "The unit received more than 86,000 calls during the 2012 filing season, but has only been able to answer about 21,000," said George. And according to his testimony, the average phone wait time for taxpayers was almost one hour.

Taxpayers caught in this mess are forced to prove their loved one's identity to the

IRS. Agin said he had to provide evidence to show the IRS that his late daughter was his child. Some cases have taken up to a year to resolve.

Congress is considering a number of bills that would limit access to the Master Death List For Agin and the hundreds of thousands of other taxpayers who have been victims of this fraud, it can't come soon enough. "It's bad enough losing your child to any type of disease, cancer in any manner," said Agin, "but then have somebody steal their identity, the last remaining vestige of your child, it's horrible."

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, there is no dedicated person in the IRS to deal with these broken and grieving families, so they simply become victims. By the time they find out, someone has bought a house, someone has taken their luxury vacation, got many credit cards, and used this dead child to abuse this family again.

The Jackson Lee amendment is simple. What it does is it provides a dedicated person, funding to the IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service for the purpose of assisting the parents of a deceased child where that child's identifying information has been stolen and fraudulently used on a personal income tax return filed with the IRS.

It is a simple request, Mr. Chairman. If the Taxpayer Advocate Service office is what it is, and if anyone has tried to use it, including Members of Congress, we know there needs to be a dedicated person just to answer the phone of the grieving parent who finds out through IRS filing that they are being abused again and their beautiful angel is being used for other and evil works of someone who would use that deceased child to their advantage.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, thank you for this opportunity to speak in support of the Jackson Lee Amendment to Division D of the Rules Committee Print 115-31, which makes appropriations for Fiscal Year 2018, "H.R. 3354, the "Interior and Environment Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2018."

I wish to commend Chairman GRAVES and Ranking Member QUIGLEY for their work in shepherding this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Chair, the Jackson Lee Amendment is simple but provides an important and necessary protection for grieving parents.

The Jackson Lee Amendment is intended to ensure that the IRS Tax Advocate Service has adequate resources to assist parents of a deceased child whose Social Security Number was stolen by tax cheats and used on a federal tax return to receive an Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

The Jackson Lee Amendment is intended to be a compassionate use of IRS funds to help grieving parents navigate the process of reclaiming their child's identity from tax cheats. This amendment is necessary when we consider the story of little Alexis Agin who was just 4 years old when she died of a brain tumor in 2011.

As her parents grieved, someone stole Alexis' identity to commit tax fraud.

Alexis' parents did not discover the crime until they filed their taxes.

The sad fact is Alexis' parents are not alone—they were one of at least 14 other parents whose children died of cancer and learned that their child's Social Security number had been stolen by tax thieves.

Nearly all of us understand the importance of safeguarding our Social Security numbers, but after someone dies Social Security numbers are published on a national online registry called the Master Death List.

The Master Death List registry exists to alert businesses and financial institutions to not renew credit cards or create new credit in a deceased person's name.

But it also alerts thieves of opportunities to steal identities and commit tax fraud.

As reported by the San Francisco Chronicle identity thieves have stolen the tax refunds of more than 490,000 dead persons since 2008.

The thieves typically claim that a dead person is their dependent when they file tax returns.

In Fiscal Year 2012, the IRS initiated approximately 900 identity theft related criminal investigations, triple the number of investigations initiated in FY 2011.

Direct investigative time applied to identity theft related investigations increased by 129 percent over that same period.

On July 30, 2013, in St. Louis, Missouri, Tania Henderson was convicted of theft of government funds and aggravated identity theft and sentenced to 144 months in prison and ordered to pay \$835,883 in restitution to the U.S. Treasury.

According to her plea agreement and other court documents, Henderson stole the identities of more than 400 individuals, many of whom were deceased, and filed fraudulent tax returns using their names and Social Security account numbers.

The theft of identities of deceased children for the purpose of committing tax fraud is a sad fact that too many parents have to face while they are attempting to cope with the tragedy of losing their child.

The Jackson Lee Amendment will help ensure that the IRS Tax Advocate Service has the resources needed to assist these grieving parents with filing the last tax return where their child's name will be listed as being a member of their household.

I urge all Members to support the Jackson Lee Amendment, which would be a compassionate use of IRS funds.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, as we come to the last amendment on the last bill of this appropriations season, I was hoping we could end it on a positive note. Unfortunately, I have to oppose this amendment. I respect the gentlewoman's thoughts on this. It is a compelling story that she shared with us, and a lot of families have been impacted by identity theft. It is certainly something that concerns me and our entire committee.

We have worked through this. In fact, in May of this year, I held an oversight hearing and questioned top officials about this and their efforts to reduce identity theft. Additionally, the Financial Services bill that we are

speaking of here includes targeted funds to combat identity theft as well as additional reporting requirements to monitor the IRS's progress in this area.

In fact, overall identity theft referrals from the Taxpayer Advocate are down. They are down right now. It is not perfect. They are not at zero, but they are moving in the right direction, as are inventory receipts in the IRS Identity Theft Victim Assistance office.

Our committee—myself, along with Mr. QUIGLEY and the entire committee—have had to make a lot of tough funding choices throughout this season. It has not been easy. There are a lot of very worthy programs that we wish we can fund more. Unfortunately, we just can't do all that has been requested by all the Members who have a lot of great and creative ideas to help taxpayers and our constituents.

But in this case with this line item, we didn't cut anything. In fact, it has been flat-funded. It is at the same level that was funded last year, and that comes in a portion of our appropriations budget here that we are talking about. It is being cut, on average, 6-plus percent overall. This one line item, though, remains static, and that should speak a lot to our committee and their work to find ways in which to provide additional resources to combat identity theft.

Mr. Chairman, as we wrap this up, I want to thank you and everyone else for their patience today over the last many weeks. I thank the Committee on Appropriations Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN and all the great work by the House of Representatives as we wrap up this final amendment with my opposition to the amendment. I urge the House to vote "no."

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. How much time is remaining, Mr. Chairman.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, last time I was on the floor, I mentioned that I was disappointed, and my friend on the other side made a remark that we all come here disappointed. I am saddened by the comment that he made earlier, and I am saddened by his response now because this is simply asking for a dedicated person, the offset is the operations account. It doesn't matter what conversations and what we have done. It is a simple direct response to the pain of people.

This is a mountain if it happens to you. It is not whether we are coming down or we have had conversations; it is a mountain.

So I would simply say, according to the San Francisco Chronicle, identity thieves have stolen tax refunds of more than 490,000 dead persons. This Death Master List continues. The IRS initiated approximately 900 identity theft-related criminal investigations out of 490,000.

So what if you are this parent of a dead child?

I just would have a person dedicated to taking your calls. That is all I am asking in this amendment with a slight offset.

It doesn't make any sense. Alexis' parents did not discover the crime until they filed their taxes.

How many others have not?

So I ask my colleagues, out of the goodness of their heart—this is the last amendment, and I don't think any manner of conversation about what I did yesterday and what I did last year is going to be helpful. Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment to help the parents of deceased children.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

VACATING DEMAND FOR RECORDED VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 149 OFFERED BY MR. FLORES

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 149 to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

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

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, as we conclude discussion on our 12-bill package, I rise to urge support of H.R. 3354 and to thank the 12 chairs and ranking members who led the great work on these bills as well as the many Members who offered amendments in this open and free and, I may say, rather civil discussion.

This package prioritizes our domestic and national security to keep our people safe, supports our troops, strengthens law enforcement, secures our borders, and helps get our economy moving, and it deserves bipartisan support.

Over the past week, the House has debated hundreds of amendments in this appropriations legislation. Combined with the thousands of Member

requests included in the base text, these bills are truly representative of our shared American values.

I want to thank all my colleagues for their time and consideration of one another throughout this process.

Tomorrow the House will vote to finalize all 12 appropriations bills before the fiscal year deadline of September 30.

We have not had what is referred to and what is called regular order for a long time—in nearly a decade. And what's more, we have done all 12 bills under a very abbreviated time schedule. From June 12 to July 20—just over 1 month—the Appropriations Committee has held 12 subcommittee markups and 12 full committee markups, putting in hundreds of hours debating hundreds of amendments. The legislation on the floor this afternoon is a result of this hard work.

I would like to thank my committee, particularly its leaders, including Chairmen ROBERT ADERHOLT from Alabama, JOHN CULBERSON from Texas, KAY GRANGER from Texas, MIKE SIMPSON from Idaho, and TOM GRAVES from Georgia who has done a masterful job this afternoon, Judge CARTER from Texas, KEN CALVERT from California, TOM COLE from Oklahoma, KEVIN YODER from Kansas, CHARLIE DENT from Pennsylvania, HAL ROGERS from Kentucky, and MARIO DIAZ-BALART from Florida.

On the Democratic side, I want to thank Ranking Members SANFORD BISHOP from Georgia, JOSÉ SERRANO from New York, PETE VISCLOSKEY from Indiana, MARCY KAPTUR from Ohio, MIKE QUIGLEY from Illinois, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD from California, BETTY MCCOLLUM from Minnesota, ROSA DELAURO from Connecticut, TIM RYAN from Ohio, DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ from Florida, and DAVID PRICE from North Carolina, and their surrogates.

Of course, I particularly want to thank the ranking member of the full committee, Mrs. NITA LOWEY from New York for her dedication and friendship to getting our work done on time.

I must also thank our incredibly hard-working staff, Mr. Chairman, led by Nancy Fox, our staff director; and Maureen Holohan, our new deputy staff director on the Republican side; and by Shalanda Young and Chris Bigelow on the Democratic side. I thank them all. To all the staffs, those assembled here in this room and those who have been here for many hours over the last couple of days, I thank them all for all the work they have done to get these bills to the floor and the tremendous amount of time and dedication to them.

Mr. Chairman, this bill makes sure the United States has a strong national defense and that our citizens here at home are protected. This package sets us on the right path to fully fund the entire Federal Government on time and on budget.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 115-297 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 87 by Mrs. TORRES of California.

Amendment No. 105 by Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 113 by Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

Amendment No. 117 by Ms. NORTON of the District of Columbia.

Amendment No. 124 by Mr. FLORES of Texas.

Amendment No. 125 by Mr. BUCK of Colorado.

Amendment No. 131 by Mr. KILDEE of Michigan.

Amendment No. 134 by Mr. POCAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 138 by Ms. MENG of New York.

Amendment No. 145 by Mr. KILDEE of Michigan.

Amendment No. 154 by Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 155 by Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 160 by Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

Amendment No. 161 by Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

Amendment No. 164 by Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut.

Amendment No. 167 by Mr. LEWIS of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 168 by Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 170 by Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin.

Amendment No. 172 by Mr. MEADOWS of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 173 by Mr. WALBERG of Michigan.

Amendment No. 174 by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

Amendment No. 186 by Mr. ELLISON of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 187 by Mr. GIBBS of Ohio.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 87 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 279, noes 137, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 493]

AYES—279

Adams Green, Al Nolan
 Aguilar Green, Gene Norcross
 Bacon Grijalva Norman
 Banks (IN) Grothman O'Halleran
 Barletta Gutiérrez O'Rourke
 Barragán Hanabusa Pallone
 Barton Hartzler Panetta
 Bass Hastings Pascarell
 Beatty Heck Paulsen
 Bera Herrera Beutler Payne
 Beyer Higgins (NY) Pelosi
 Bishop (GA) Himes Perlmutter
 Bishop (MI) Hollingsworth Perry
 Bishop (UT) Hoyer Peters
 Blum Hudson Peterson
 Blumenauer Huffman Pingree
 Blunt Rochester Huizenga Pocan
 Bonamici Hunter Poliquin
 Boyle, Brendan Hurd Polis
 F. Issa Price (NC)
 Brady (PA) Jackson Lee Quigley
 Brooks (IN) Jayapal Raskin
 Brown (MD) Jeffries Reed
 Brownley (CA) Jenkins (WV) Renacci
 Buchanan Johnson (GA) Rice (NY)
 Bucshon Johnson (OH) Rogers (AL)
 Bustos Johnson, E. B. Rogers (KY)
 Butterfield Jones Rohrabacher
 Calvert Joyce (OH) Rooney, Thomas
 Capuano Kaptur J.
 Carbajal Katko Rosen
 Cárdenas Keating Denham
 Carson (IN) Kelly (IL) Roskam
 Cartwright Kelly (PA) Rothfus
 Castor (FL) Kennedy Roybal-Allard
 Castro (TX) Khanna Royce (CA)
 Chu, Judy Kihuen Ruiz
 Cicilline Kildee Ruppertsberger
 Clark (MA) Kilmer Rush
 Clarke (NY) Kind Ryan (OH)
 Clay King (NY) Sánchez
 Cleaver Kinzinger Sarbanes
 Coffman Krishnamoorthi Schakowsky
 Cohen Kuster (NH) Schiff
 Comstock Lance Schneider
 Connolly Langevin Schrader
 Conyers Larsen (WA) Scott (VA)
 Cook Larson (CT) Scott, David
 Cooper Latta Serrano
 Correa Lawrence Sewell (AL)
 Costello (PA) Lee Shea-Porter
 Courtney Levin Sherman
 Crist Lewis (GA) Shimkus
 Crowley Lieu, Ted Simpson
 Cuellar Lipinski Sinema
 Cummings LoBiondo Sires
 Curbelo (FL) Loebach Slaughter
 Davis (CA) Lofgren Smith (NE)
 Davis, Danny Lowenthal Smith (NJ)
 Davis, Rodney Lowey Smith (WA)
 DeFazio Luetkemeyer Smucker
 DeGette Lujan Grisham, Soto
 Delaney M. Speier
 DelBene Luján, Ben Ray Stefanik
 Demings Lynch Stewart
 Dent MacArthur Stivers
 DeSaulnier Maloney, Swozzi
 Deutch Carolyn B. Swailwell (CA)
 Dingell Maloney, Sean Takano
 Doggett Marchant Thompson (CA)
 Doyle, Michael Marino Thompson (MS)
 F. Marshall Thompson (PA)
 Duffy Mast Tipton
 Duncan (SC) Matsui Titus
 Duncan (TN) McCollum Tonko
 Ellison McEachin Torres
 Emmer McGovern Trott
 Engel McKinley Tsongas
 Eshoo McMorris Upton
 Espallat Rodgers Vargas
 Esty (CT) McNerney Veasey
 Evans McSally Vela
 Faso Meehan Velázquez
 Fitzpatrick Meeks Velázquez
 Fortenberry Meng Visclosky
 Foster Messer Walberg
 Frankel (FL) Mitchell Walz
 Fudge Moolenaar Wasserman
 Gabbard Mooney (WV) Schultz
 Gallagher Moore Waters, Maxine
 Gallego Moulton Watson Coleman
 Garamendi Murphy (FL) Welch
 Gibbs Murphy (PA) Wilson (FL)
 Gomez Nadler Wilson (SC)
 Gonzalez (TX) Napolitano Yarmuth
 Gottheimer Neal Young (IA)

NOES—137

Abraham Gaetz Olson
 Aderholt Gianforte Palazzo
 Allen Gohmert Palmer
 Amash Goodlatte Pearce
 Arrington Gosar Pittenger
 Babin Gowdy Poe (TX)
 Barr Granger Ratcliffe
 Bergman Graves (GA) Reichert
 Biggs Graves (LA) Rice (SC)
 Bilirakis Griffith Richmond
 Black Guthrie Roby
 Blackburn Handel Roe (TN)
 Bost Harper Rokita
 Brady (TX) Harris Rouzer
 Brat Hensarling Russell
 Brooks (AL) Hice, Jody B. Rutherford
 Buck Higgins (LA) Sanford
 Budd Hill Schweikert
 Burgess Holding Scott, Austin
 Byrne Hultgren Sensenbrenner
 Carter (GA) Jenkins (KS) Sessions
 Carter (TX) Johnson (LA) Shuster
 Chabot Johnson, Sam Smith (MO)
 Cheney Jordan Smith (TX)
 Cole Kelly (MS) Taylor
 Collins (GA) King (IA) Tenney
 Collins (NY) Knight Thornberry
 Comer Kustoff (TN) Turner
 Conaway Labrador Valadao
 Cramer LaHood Wagner
 Crawford LaMalfa Walden
 Culberson Lamborn Walker
 Davidson Lewis (MN) Walorski
 Denham Long Walters, Mimi
 DeSantis Love Weber (TX)
 DesJarlais Lucas
 Donovan Massie Webster (FL)
 Dunn McCarthy Wenstrup
 McCaul McCaul Westerman
 McIntock Williams
 McHenry Wittman
 Meadows Womack
 Mullin Woodall
 Newhouse Yoder
 Noem Yoho
 Nunes Zeldin

NOT VOTING—17

Amodei Garrett Ros-Lehtinen
 Bridenstine Graves (MO) Ross
 Clyburn Lawson (FL) Scalise
 Costa Loudermilk Tiberi
 DeLauro Posey Young (AK)
 Diaz-Balart Rooney, Francis

□ 1729

Messrs. BOST, COLLINS of Georgia, WENSTRUP, DENHAM, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. MCCARTHY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. KRISHNAMOORTHY, JEFFRIES, COHEN, PETERS, MOULTON, BISHOP of Michigan, STEWART, BACON, DEUTCH, LUETKEMEYER, HUNTER, ROHR-BACHACH, CURBELO of Florida, RUSH, RYAN of Ohio, RENACCI, COFFMAN, BLUM, ROSKAM, and DUNCAN of South Carolina changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, during rollcall Vote No. 493 on H.R. 3354, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “yes” when I should have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 105 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) 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 98, noes 313, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 494]

AYES—98

Abraham Gianforte Messer
 Allen Gonzalez (TX) Mooney (WV)
 Amash Gosar Mullin
 Babin Graves (GA) Norman
 Bacon Griffith O'Halleran
 Banks (IN) Grothman Palmer
 Barr Guthrie Perry
 Barton Harris Poe (TX)
 Biggs Hice, Jody B. Polis
 Bishop (UT) Holding Rice (SC)
 Black Hudson Roe (TN)
 Blackburn Hultgren Rohrabacher
 Blum Hunter Rokita
 Brat Jenkins (KS) Russell
 Buck Jones Sanford
 Budd Jordan Schweikert
 Carter (GA) Kelly (MS) Scott, Austin
 Chabot King (IA) Sensenbrenner
 Cheney Labrador Smith (MO)
 Coffman LaHood Smith (NE)
 Comer LaMalfa Walker
 Cook Lamborn Walters, Mimi
 Davidson Latta Weber (TX)
 DeSantis Lewis (MN) Webster (FL)
 Duncan (SC) Long Wenstrup
 Duncan (TN) Love Westerman
 Dunn Marshall Williams
 Emmer Massie Wilson (SC)
 Estes (KS) McCarthy Wittman
 Farenthold McClintock Woodall
 Franks (AZ) McMorris Yoder
 Gaetz Rodgers Yoho
 Gallagher Meadows Young (IA)

NOES—313

Adams Clay Faso
 Aderholt Cleaver Ferguson
 Aguilar Cohen Fitzpatrick
 Amodei Cole Fleischmann
 Arrington Collins (GA) Flores
 Barletta Collins (NY) Fortenberry
 Barragán Comstock Foster
 Bass Conaway Foxx
 Beatty Connolly Frelinghuysen
 Bera Conyers Fudge
 Bergman Cooper Gabbard
 Beyer Correa Gallego
 Bilirakis Costello (PA) Garamendi
 Bishop (MI) Courtney Gibbs
 Bishop (GA) Cramer Gohmert
 Blumenauer Crawford Gomez
 Blunt Rochester Crist Gottheimer
 Bonamici Crowley Gowdy
 Bost Cuellar Granger
 Boyle, Brendan Culberson Graves (LA)
 F. Cummings Green, Al
 Brady (PA) Curbelo (FL) Green, Gene
 Brady (TX) Davis (CA) Grijalva
 Brooks (AL) Davis, Danny Gutiérrez
 Brooks (IN) DeFazio Hanabusa
 Brown (MD) DeGette Handel
 Brownley (CA) Delaney Harper
 Buchanan DelBene Hartzler
 Bucshon Demings Hastings
 Burgess Denham Heck
 Bustos Dent Hensarling
 Butterfield DeSaulnier Herrera Beutler
 Byrne DesJarlais Higgins (LA)
 Calvert Deutch Higgins (NY)
 Capuano Dingell Hill
 Carbajal Doggett Himes
 Cárdenas Donovan Hollingsworth
 Carson (IN) Doyle, Michael Hoyer
 Carter (TX) F. Huffman
 Cartwright Duffy Huizenga
 Castor (FL) Ellison Hurd
 Castro (TX) Engel Issa
 Chu, Judy Eshoo Jackson Lee
 Cicilline Espallat Jayapal
 Clark (MA) Esty (CT) Jeffries
 Clarke (NY) Evans Jenkins (WV)

Johnson (GA)	Meng	Schrader
Johnson (LA)	Mitchell	Scott (VA)
Johnson (OH)	Moolenaar	Scott, David
Johnson, E. B.	Moore	Serrano
Johnson, Sam	Moulton	Sessions
Joyce (OH)	Murphy (FL)	Sewell (AL)
Kaptur	Murphy (PA)	Shea-Porter
Katko	Nadler	Sherman
Keating	Napolitano	Shimkus
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Simpson
Kelly (PA)	Noem	Sinema
Kennedy	Nolan	Sires
Khanna	Norcross	Slaughter
Kihuen	Nunes	Smith (NJ)
Kildee	O'Rourke	Smith (TX)
Kilmer	Olson	Smith (WA)
Kind	Palazzo	Smucker
King (NY)	Pallone	Soto
Kinzing	Panetta	Speier
Knight	Pascrell	Stefanik
Krishnamoorthi	Paulsen	Stewart
Kuster (NH)	Payne	Stivers
Kustoff (TN)	Pearce	Suozzi
Lance	Pelosi	Swalwell (CA)
Langevin	Perlmutter	Takano
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Taylor
Larson (CT)	Peterson	Tenney
Lawrence	Pingree	Thompson (CA)
Lee	Pittenger	Thompson (MS)
Levin	Pocan	Thompson (PA)
Lewis (GA)	Poliquin	Thornberry
Lieu, Ted	Price (NC)	Tipton
Lipinski	Quigley	Titus
LoBiondo	Raskin	Tonko
Loeb sack	Ratcliffe	Torres
Lofgren	Reed	Trott
Lowenthal	Reichert	Tsongas
Lowe	Renacci	Turner
Lucas	Rice (NY)	Upton
Luetkemeyer	Richmond	Valadao
Lujan Grisham,	Roby	Vargas
M.	Rogers (AL)	Veasey
Luján, Ben Ray	Rogers (KY)	Vela
Lynch	Rooney, Thomas	Velázquez
MacArthur	J.	Visclosky
Maloney,	Rosen	Wagner
Carolyn B.	Roskam	Walberg
Maloney, Sean	Rothfus	Walden
Marchant	Rouzer	Walorski
Mast	Roybal-Allard	Walz
Matsui	Royce (CA)	Wasserman
McCaul	Ruiz	Schultz
McCollum	Ruppersberger	Waters, Maxine
McEachin	Rush	Watson Coleman
McGovern	Rutherford	Welch
McHenry	Ryan (OH)	Wilson (FL)
McKinley	Sánchez	Womack
McNerney	Sarbanes	Yarmuth
McSally	Schakowsky	Zeldin
Meehan	Schiff	
Meeks	Schneider	

NOT VOTING—22

Bridenstine	Goodlatte	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Ross
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Scalise
Davis, Rodney	Loudermilk	Shuster
DeLauro	Marino	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Newhouse	Young (AK)
Frankel (FL)	Posey	
Garrett	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1732

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 494.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Chair, during rollcall Vote No. 494 on H.R. 3354, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “yea” when I should have voted “nay.”

AMENDMENT NO. 113 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT)

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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 192, noes 223, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 495]

AYES—192

Adams	Garamendi	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gomez	O'Rourke
Barragán	Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Bass	Gottheimer	Panetta
Beatty	Green, Al	Pascrell
Bera	Green, Gene	Payne
Beyer	Grijalva	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Gutiérrez	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Hanabusa	Peters
Blunt Rochester	Hastings	Peterson
Bonamici	Heck	Pingree
Bost	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	Kaptur	Ruiz
Cardenas	Keating	Ruppersberger
Cárson (IN)	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Cartwright	Kennedy	Schneider
Castor (FL)	Khanna	Schrader
Castro (TX)	Kihuen	Scott (VA)
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Scott, David
Cioccilline	Kilmer	Serrano
Clark (MA)	Kind	Sewell (AL)
Clarke (NY)	Krishnamoorthi	Shea-Porter
Clay	Kuster (NH)	Sherman
Cleaver	Langevin	Sinema
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Slaughter
Conyers	Lawrence	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Lee	Smucker
Correa	Levin	Soto
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Speier
Crist	Lieu, Ted	Suozzi
Crowley	Lipinski	Swalwell (CA)
Cuellar	Loeb sack	Takano
Cummings	Lofgren	Thompson (CA)
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Thompson (MS)
Davis, Danny	Lowe	Titus
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham,	Tonko
DeGette	M.	Torres
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Tsongas
DelBene	Lynch	Turner
Demings	Maloney,	Vargas
DeSaulnier	Carolyn B.	Veasey
Deutsch	Maloney, Sean	Vela
Dingell	Matsui	Velázquez
Doggett	McCollum	Visclosky
Doyle, Michael	McEachin	Walz
F.	McGovern	Wasserman
Ellison	McNerney	Schultz
Engel	Meeks	Waters, Maxine
Eshoo	Meng	Watson Coleman
Españillat	Moore	Welch
Esty (CT)	Moulton	Wilson (FL)
Evans	Murphy (FL)	Yarmuth
Fitzpatrick	Nadler	
Foster	Napolitano	
Fudge	Neal	
Gabbard	Nolan	
Gallego	Norcross	

NOES—223

Abraham	Bacon	Bilirakis
Aderholt	Banks (IN)	Bishop (MI)
Allen	Barletta	Bishop (UT)
Amash	Barr	Black
Amodei	Barton	Blackburn
Arrington	Bergman	Blum
Babin	Biggs	Brady (TX)

Brat	Hice, Jody B.	Paulsen
Brooks (AL)	Higgins (LA)	Pearce
Brooks (IN)	Hill	Perry
Buchanan	Holding	Pittenger
Buck	Hollingsworth	Poe (TX)
Bucshon	Hudson	Poliquin
Budd	Huizenga	Ratcliffe
Burgess	Hultgren	Reed
Byrne	Hunter	Reichert
Calvert	Hurd	Renacci
Carter (GA)	Issa	Rice (SC)
Carter (TX)	Jenkins (KS)	Roby
Chabot	Jenkins (WV)	Roe (TN)
Cheney	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Coffman	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Cole	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Collins (GA)	Jones	Rokita
Collins (NY)	Jordan	Rooney, Thomas
Comer	Joyce (OH)	J.
Conaway	Katko	Roskam
Cook	Kelly (MS)	Rothfus
Costello (PA)	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Cramer	King (IA)	Royce (CA)
Crawford	King (NY)	Russell
Culberson	Kinzing	Rutherford
Curbelo (FL)	Knight	Sanford
Davidson	Kustoff (TN)	Schweikert
Davis, Rodney	Labrador	Scott, Austin
Denham	LaHood	Sensenbrenner
Dent	LaMalfa	Sessions
DeSantis	Lamborn	Shimkus
DesJarlais	Lance	Shuster
Donovan	Latta	Simpson
Duffy	Lewis (MN)	Smith (MO)
Duncan (SC)	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Duncan (TN)	Long	Smith (NJ)
Dunn	Love	Smith (TX)
Emmer	Lucas	Smucker
Estes (KS)	Luetkemeyer	Stefanik
Farenthold	MacArthur	Stewart
Faso	Marchant	Stivers
Ferguson	Marino	Taylor
Fleischmann	Marshall	Tenney
Flores	Massie	Thompson (PA)
Fortenberry	Mast	Thornberry
Fox	McCarthy	Tipton
Franks (AZ)	McCaul	Trott
Frelinghuysen	McClintock	Upton
Gaetz	McHenry	Valadao
Gallagher	McKinley	Wagner
Gianforte	McMorris	Walberg
Gibbs	Rodgers	Walden
Gohmert	McSally	Walker
Goodlatte	Meadows	Walorski
Gosar	Meehan	Walters, Mimi
Gowdy	Messer	Weber (TX)
Granger	Mitchell	Webster (FL)
Graves (GA)	Moolenaar	Wenstrup
Graves (LA)	Mooney (WV)	Westerman
Griffith	Mullin	Williams
Grothman	Murphy (PA)	Wilson (SC)
Guthrie	Newhouse	Wittman
Handel	Noem	Womack
Harper	Norman	Woodall
Harris	Nunes	Yoder
Hartzler	Olson	Yoho
Hensarling	Palazzo	Young (IA)
Herrera Beutler	Palmer	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—18

Bridenstine	Frankel (FL)	Rooney, Francis
Clyburn	Garrett	Ros-Lehtinen
Comstock	Graves (MO)	Ross
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Scalise
DeLauro	Loudermilk	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Posey	Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1735

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I was unable to vote on rollcall Nos. 494 and 495. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 494 and “yea” on rollcall No. 495.

AMENDMENT NO. 117 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the

gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 225, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 496]

AYES—189

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

NOES—225

Abraham	Banks (IN)	Billakis
Aderholt	Barletta	Bishop (MI)
Allen	Barr	Bishop (UT)
Amodei	Barton	Black
Arrington	Bera	Blackburn
Babin	Bergman	Blum
Bacon	Biggs	Bost

Brady (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Perlmutter
Brat	Hill	Perry
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Pittenger
Brooks (IN)	Hollingsworth	Poe (TX)
Buchanan	Hudson	Poliquin
Buck	Huizenga	Ratcliffe
Bucshon	Hultgren	Reed
Budd	Hunter	Reichert
Burgess	Hurd	Renacci
Byrne	Issa	Rice (SC)
Calvert	Jenkins (KS)	Roby
Carter (GA)	Jenkins (WV)	Roe (TN)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Cheney	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Coffman	Jones	Rokita
Cole	Jordan	Roskam
Collins (GA)	Joyce (OH)	Rothfus
Collins (NY)	Katko	Rouzer
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Royce (CA)
Comstock	Kelly (PA)	Russell
Conaway	King (IA)	Rutherford
Cook	King (NY)	Sanford
Costello (PA)	Kinzing	Schrader
Cramer	Knight	Schweikert
Crawford	Kustoff (TN)	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Labrador	Sensenbrenner
Curbelo (FL)	LaHood	Sessions
Davidson	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Davis, Rodney	Lamborn	Shuster
Denham	Lance	Simpson
DeSantis	Latta	Smith (MO)
DesJarlais	Lewis (MN)	Smith (NE)
Donovan	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Duffy	Long	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	Love	Smucker
Duncan (TN)	Lucas	Stefanik
Dunn	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Estes (KS)	MacArthur	Stivers
Farenthold	Marchant	Taylor
Faso	Marino	Tenney
Ferguson	Massie	Thompson (PA)
Fitzpatrick	Mast	Thornberry
Fleischmann	McCarthy	Tipton
Flores	McCauley	Trott
Fortenberry	McClintock	Turner
Fox	McHenry	Upton
Franks (AZ)	McKinley	Valadao
Frelinghuysen	McMorris	Wagner
Gallagher	Rodgers	Walberg
Gianforte	McSally	Walden
Gibbs	Meadows	Walker
Gohmert	Meehan	Walorski
Goodlatte	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Gosar	Mitchell	Weber (TX)
Gowdy	Moolenaar	Webster (FL)
Granger	Mooney (WV)	Wenstrup
Graves (LA)	Mullin	Westerman
Griffith	Murphy (PA)	Williams
Grothman	Newhouse	Wilson (SC)
Guthrie	Noem	Wittman
Handel	Norman	Womack
Harper	Nunes	Woodall
Harris	Olson	Yoder
Hartzer	Palazzo	Yoho
Hensarling	Palmer	Young (IA)
Herrera Beutler	Paulsen	Zeldin
Hice, Jody B.	Pearce	

NOT VOTING—19

Bridenstine	Garrett	Ros-Lehtinen
Chu, Judy	Graves (GA)	Ross
Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Scalise
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Tiberi
DeLauro	Loudermilk	Young (AK)
Dent	Posey	
Diaz-Balart	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1738

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 124 OFFERED BY MR. FLORES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 199, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]

AYES—216

Abraham	Griffith	Olson
Aderholt	Grothman	Palazzo
Allen	Guthrie	Palmer
Amash	Handel	Paulsen
Amodei	Harper	Pearce
Arrington	Harris	Perry
Babin	Hartzler	Peterson
Bacon	Hensarling	Pittenger
Banks (IN)	Herrera Beutler	Poe (TX)
Barletta	Hice, Jody B.	Ratcliffe
Barr	Higgins (LA)	Reed
Barton	Hill	Reichert
Bergman	Holding	Renacci
Biggs	Hollingsworth	Rice (SC)
Billakis	Hudson	Roby
Bishop (MI)	Huizenga	Roe (TN)
Bishop (UT)	Hultgren	Rogers (KY)
Black	Hunter	Rohrabacher
Blackburn	Hurd	Rokita
Blum	Issa	Rooney, Thomas
Bost	Jenkins (KS)	J.
Brady (TX)	Jenkins (WV)	Roskam
Brat	Johnson (LA)	Rothfus
Brooks (AL)	Johnson (OH)	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Royce (CA)
Buck	Jones	Russell
Bucshon	Jordan	Rutherford
Budd	Joyce (OH)	Sanford
Burgess	Katko	Schweikert
Byrne	Kelly (MS)	Scott, Austin
Calvert	Kelly (PA)	Sensenbrenner
Carter (GA)	King (IA)	Sessions
Carter (TX)	King (NY)	Shimkus
Chabot	Kinzing	Shuster
Cheney	Knight	Simpson
Coffman	Kustoff (TN)	Smith (MO)
Cole	Labrador	Smith (NE)
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Smith (NJ)
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Smith (TX)
Comstock	Lamborn	Smucker
Conaway	Lance	Stewart
Cook	Latta	Stivers
Cramer	Lewis (MN)	Taylor
Crawford	LoBiondo	Tenney
Culberson	Long	Thompson (PA)
Davidson	Love	Thornberry
Denham	Lucas	Tipton
DeSantis	Luetkemeyer	Trott
DesJarlais	MacArthur	Turner
Duffy	Marchant	Upton
Duncan (SC)	Marino	Valadao
Duncan (TN)	Marshall	Wagner
Dunn	Massie	Walberg
Emmer	McCarthy	Walden
Estes (KS)	McCauley	Walker
Farenthold	McClintock	Walorski
Faso	McHenry	Walters, Mimi
Ferguson	McKinley	Weber (TX)
Fleischmann	McMorris	Webster (FL)
Flores	Rodgers	Wenstrup
Fox	McSally	Westerman
Franks (AZ)	Meadows	Williams
Frelinghuysen	Meehan	Wilson (FL)
Gaetz	Messer	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Mitchell	Wittman
Gianforte	Moolenaar	Womack
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gohmert	Mullin	Yoder
Gosar	Murphy (PA)	Yoho
Gowdy	Newhouse	Young (AK)
Granger	Noem	Young (IA)
Graves (GA)	Norman	Zeldin
Graves (LA)	Nunes	

NOES—199

Adams	Beatty	Blumenauer
Aguilar	Bera	Blunt Rochester
Barragán	Beyer	Bonamici
Bass	Bishop (GA)	

Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brady (PA)
 Brown (MD)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buchanan
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Capuano
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castor (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Cohen
 Comer
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Correa
 Costello (PA)
 Courtney
 Crist
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Curbelo (FL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 Davis, Rodney
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DelBene
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donovan
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Esty (CT)
 Evans
 Fitzpatrick
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (TX)

NOT VOTING—18

Bridenstine
 Clyburn
 Costa
 DeLauro
 Dent
 Diaz-Balart

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1741

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MR. BUCK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BUCK) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 191, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 498]

AYES—226

Abraham
 Aderholt
 Allen
 Amash
 Amodei
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Banks (IN)
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barton
 Bergman
 Biggs
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (MI)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Blum
 Bost
 Brady (TX)
 Brat
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Cartwright
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Coffman
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Comer
 Comstock
 Conaway
 Cook
 Costello (PA)
 Cramer
 Crawford
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Davidson
 Davis, Rodney
 Denham
 Dent
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Estes (KS)
 Farenthold
 Faso
 Ferguson
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gianforte
 Gibbs

NOES—191

Adams
 Aguilar
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guthrie
 Handel
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hensarling
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice, Jody B.
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill
 Holding
 Hollingsworth
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurd
 Issa
 Jenkins (KS)
 Jenkins (WV)
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Katko
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 King (IA)
 Kinzinger
 Knight
 Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Latta
 Lewis (MN)
 Long
 Love
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lynch
 MacArthur
 Marchant
 Marino
 Marshall
 Massie
 Mast
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McSally
 Meadows
 Meehan
 Messer
 Mitchell
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Mullin
 Murphy (PA)
 Newhouse

Butterfield
 Capuano
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Castor (FL)
 Castor (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Correa
 Courtney
 Crist
 Crowley
 Cummings
 Curbelo (FL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DelBene
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donovan
 Doyle, Michael F.
 Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Esty (CT)
 Evans
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutiérrez
 Hanabusa
 Hastings
 Heck
 Higgins (NY)

NOT VOTING—16

Bridenstine
 Clyburn
 Costa
 DeLauro
 Diaz-Balart
 Garrett

□ 1745

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1745

Messrs. LATTA and FERGUSON changed their votes from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 247, noes 170, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 499]

AYES—247

Adams	Grijalva	Pascarell
Aguilar	Gutiérrez	Paulsen
Bacon	Hanabusa	Payne
Barletta	Hastings	Pearce
Barragán	Heck	Pelosi
Bass	Herrera Beutler	Perlmutter
Beatty	Higgins (LA)	Perry
Bera	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bergman	Himes	Peterson
Beyer	Hollingsworth	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Hoyer	Pocan
Bishop (MI)	Hudson	Poliquin
Bishop (UT)	Huffman	Polis
Blum	Hurd	Price (NC)
Blumenauer	Jackson Lee	Quigley
Blunt Rochester	Jayapal	Raskin
Bonamici	Jeffries	Reed
Boyle, Brendan	Johnson (GA)	Reichert
F.	Johnson, E. B.	Rice (NY)
Brady (PA)	Jones	Richmond
Brown (MD)	Kaptur	Rokita
Brownley (CA)	Katko	Rosen
Buchanan	Keating	Roskam
Bustos	Kelly (IL)	Rothfus
Butterfield	Kelly (PA)	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Kennedy	Royce (CA)
Carbajal	Khanna	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Kihuen	Ruppersberger
Carson (IN)	Kildee	Rush
Cartwright	Kilmer	Ryan (OH)
Castor (FL)	Kind	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	King (NY)	Sarbanes
Chu, Judy	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Cicilline	Kuster (NH)	Schiff
Clark (MA)	LaHood	Schneider
Clarke (NY)	Lance	Schrader
Clay	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Scott, Austin
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Connolly	Lawrence	Sensenbrenner
Conyers	Lee	Serrano
Cooper	Levin	Sewell (AL)
Correa	Lewis (GA)	Shea-Porter
Costello (PA)	Lieu, Ted	Sherman
Courtney	Lipinski	Sinema
Crist	LoBiondo	Sires
Crowley	Loeb sack	Slaughter
Cuellar	Lofgren	Smith (NE)
Cummings	Lowenthal	Smith (NJ)
Curbelo (FL)	Lowe y	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lujan Grisham,	Soto
Davis, Danny	M.	Speier
DeFazio	Luján, Ben Ray	Stefanik
DeGette	Lynch	Stivers
Delaney	MacArthur	Suo zzi
DelBene	Maloney,	Swalwell (CA)
Demings	Carolyn B.	Takano
Dent	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (CA)
DeSaulnier	Marshall	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Mast	Tipton
Dingell	Matsui	Titus
Doggett	McCollum	Tonko
Doyle, Michael	McEachin	Torres
F.	McGovern	Trott
Ellison	McNerney	Tsongas
Emmer	McSally	Turner
Engel	Meehan	Upton
Eshoo	Meeks	Vargas
Espallat	Meng	Veasey
Esty (CT)	Messer	Vela
Evans	Mooney (WV)	Velázquez
Faso	Moore	Visclosky
Fitzpatrick	Moulton	Walden
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Walorski
Frankel (FL)	Murphy (PA)	Walz
Fudge	Nadler	Wasserman
Gabbard	Napolitano	Schultz
Gallego	Neal	Waters, Maxine
Garamendi	Nolan	Watson Coleman
Gomez	Norcross	Welch
Gonzalez (TX)	O'Halleran	Wilson (FL)
Gottheimer	O'Rourke	Yarmuth
Green, Al	Pallone	Young (IA)
Green, Gene	Panetta	Zeldin

NOES—170

Abraham	Gaetz	Mitchell
Aderholt	Gallagher	Moolenaar
Allen	Gianforte	Mullin
Amash	Gibbs	Newhouse
Amodei	Gohmert	Noem
Arrington	Goodlatte	Norman
Babin	Gosar	Nunes
Banks (IN)	Gowdy	Olson
Barr	Granger	Palazzo
Barton	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Biggs	Graves (LA)	Pittenger
Bilirakis	Griffith	Poe (TX)
Black	Grothman	Ratcliffe
Blackburn	Guthrie	Renacci
Bost	Handel	Rice (SC)
Brady (TX)	Harper	Roby
Brat	Harris	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hartzler	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hensarling	Rogers (KY)
Buck	Hice, Jody B.	Rohrabacher
Bucshon	Hill	Rooney, Thomas
Budd	Holding	Rouzer
Burgess	Huizenga	Johnson
Byrne	Hultgren	Russell
Calvert	Hunter	Rutherford
Carter (GA)	Issa	Sanford
Carter (TX)	Jenkins (KS)	Schweikert
Chabot	Jenkins (WV)	Sessions
Cheney	Johnson (LA)	Shimkus
Coffman	Johnson (OH)	Shuster
Cole	Johnson, Sam	Simpson
Collins (GA)	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Collins (NY)	Joyce (OH)	Smith (TX)
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Smucker
Comstock	King (IA)	Stewart
Conaway	Kinzing er	Taylor
Cook	Knight	Tenney
Cramer	Kustoff (TN)	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	Labrador	Thornberry
Culberson	LaMalfa	Valadao
Davidson	Lamborn	Wagner
Denham	Latta	Walberg
DeSantis	Lewis (MN)	Walker
DesJarlais	Long	Walters, Mimi
Donovan	Love	Weber (TX)
Duffy	Lucas	Webster (FL)
Duncan (SC)	Luetkemeyer	Wenstrup
Duncan (TN)	Marchant	Westerman
Dunn	Marino	Williams
Estes (KS)	Massie	Wittman
Farenthold	McCarthy	Womack
Ferguson	McCaul	Woodall
Fleischmann	McClintock	Yoder
Flores	McHenry	Yoho
Fortenberry	McKinley	Young (AK)
Fox	McMorris	
Franks (AZ)	Rodgers	
Frelinghuysen	Meadows	

NOT VOTING—16

Bridenstine	Garrett	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Ross
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Scalise
Davis, Rodney	Loudermilk	Tiberi
Soto	Posey	
Diaz-Balart	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1747

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 134 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 199, noes 219, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 500]

AYES—199

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

NOES—219

Abraham	Bost	Collins (NY)
Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Comer
Allen	Brat	Comstock
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Conaway
Arrington	Brooks (IN)	Cook
Babin	Buchanan	Costello (PA)
Bacon	Buck	Cramer
Banks (IN)	Bucshon	Crawford
Barletta	Budd	Culberson
Barr	Burgess	Curbelo (FL)
Barton	Byrne	Davidson
Bergman	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Beyer	Carter (GA)	Denham
Biggs	Carter (TX)	Dent
Bilirakis	Chabot	DeSantis
Bishop (MI)	Cheney	DesJarlais
Bishop (UT)	Coffman	Donovan
Black	Cole	Duffy
Blackburn	Collins (GA)	Duncan (SC)

Duncan (TN) Knight
Dunn Kustoff (TN)
Emmer Labrador
Estes (KS) LaHood
Farenthold LaMalfa
Faso Lamborn
Ferguson Latta
Fleischmann Lewis (MN)
Flores Long
Fortenberry Love
Foxy Lucas
Franks (AZ) Luetkemeyer
Frelinghuysen MacArthur
Gaetz Marchant
Gallagher Marino
Gianforte Marshall
Gibbs Massie
Gohmert Mast
Goodlatte McCarthy
Gosar McCaul
Gowdy McClintock
Granger McHenry
Graves (GA) McKinley
Graves (LA) McMorris
Griffith Rodgers
Grothman Msally
Guthrie Meadows
Handel Meehan
Harper Messer
Harris Mitchell
Hartzler Moonenar
Hensarling Mooney (WV)
Herrera Beutler Mullin
Hice, Jody B. Murphy (PA)
Higgins (LA) Newhouse
Hill Noem
Holding Norman
Hollingsworth Nunes
Hudson Olson
Huizenga Palazzo
Hultgren Palmer
Hunter Paulsen
Hurd Pearce
Issa Perry
Jenkins (KS) Pittenger
Jenkins (WV) Poe (TX)
Johnson (LA) Poliquin
Johnson (OH) Ratcliffe
Johnson, Sam Reed
Jordan Reichert
Joyce (OH) Renacci
Kelly (MS) Rice (SC)
Kelly (PA) Roby
King (IA) Roe (TN)
Kinzinger Rogers (AL)

NOT VOTING—15

Bridenstine Garrett
Clyburn Graves (MO)
Costa Lawson (FL)
DeLauro Loudermilk
Diaz-Balart Posey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1751

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 138 OFFERED BY MS. MENG

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from New York (Ms.
MENG) 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 amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 220, noes 198,
not voting 15, as follows:

Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Zeldin

Bridenstine Garrett
Clyburn Graves (MO)
Costa Lawson (FL)
DeLauro Loudermilk
Diaz-Balart Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
Denham
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Españat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn

[Roll No. 501]

AYES—220

Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebbsack
Loftgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
McSally
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

NOES—198

Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Ferguson
Fleischmann

Flores
Foxy
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mitchell
Moonenar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)

NOT VOTING—15

Bridenstine Garrett
Clyburn Graves (MO)
Costa Lawson (FL)
DeLauro Loudermilk
Diaz-Balart Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1754

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 145 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 243, noes 175,
not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 502]

AYES—243

Abraham
Adams
Aguilar
Bacon
Barletta
Barragán

Barton	Green, Gene	Pallone	Farenthold	Kelly (PA)	Rohrabacher	Buck	Himes	Payne
Bass	Grijalva	Panetta	Ferguson	King (IA)	Rokita	Bucshon	Huffman	Pelosi
Beatty	Gutiérrez	Pascarell	Fleischmann	King (NY)	Rooney, Thomas J.	Bustos	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Bera	Hanabusa	Paulsen	Flores	Knight	Rothfus	Butterfield	Jayapal	Peters
Bergman	Hastings	Payne	Fortenberry	Kustoff (TN)	Rouzer	Capuano	Jeffries	Peterson
Beyer	Heck	Pearce	Fox	Labrador	Royce (CA)	Carbajal	Jenkins (WV)	Pingree
Bishop (GA)	Herrera Beutler	Pelosi	Franks (AZ)	LaHood	Russell	Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
Bishop (MI)	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter	Frelinghuysen	LaMalfa	Rutherford	Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Polis
Bishop (UT)	Himes	Peters	Gaetz	Lamborn	Sanford	Cartwright	Jones	Price (NC)
Blum	Hollingsworth	Peterson	Latta	Lamhorn	Schweikert	Castor (FL)	Kaptur	Quigley
Blumenauer	Hoyer	Pingree	Gibbs	Lewis (MN)	Scott, Austin	Castro (TX)	Katko	Raskin
Blunt Rochester	Huffman	Pocan	Gohmert	Long	Sessions	Chu, Judy	Keating	Reed
Bonamici	Jackson Lee	Polis	Goodlatte	Lucas	Shimkus	Ciциlline	Kelly (IL)	Reichert
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jayapal	Price (NC)	Gosar	Marchant	Shuster	Clark (MA)	Kennedy	Rice (NY)
Brady (PA)	Jeffries	Quigley	Gowdy	Marino	Simpson	Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Richmond
Brooks (IN)	Jenkins (WV)	Raskin	Granger	Marshall	Smith (MO)	Clay	Kihuen	Roe (TN)
Brooks (GA)	Johnson (GA)	Reed	Graves (GA)	Masse	Smith (NE)	Cleaver	Kildee	Rosen
Brown (MD)	Johnson, E. B.	Reichert	Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Smith (TX)	Cohen	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard
Brownley (CA)	Jones	Rice (NY)	Griffith	McCauley	Smucker	Connolly	Kind	Royce (CA)
Bucshon	Kaptur	Rice (SC)	Grothman	McClintock	Stefanik	Conyers	Krishnamoorthi	Ruiz
Bustos	Katko	Richmond	Guthrie	McHenry	Stewart	Cooper	Kuster (NH)	Ruppersberger
Butterfield	Keating	Roe (TN)	Handel	McMorris	Tenney	Correa	LaHood	Rush
Capuano	Kelly (IL)	Rosen	Harper	Rodgers	Thornberry	Costello (PA)	Lance	Ryan (OH)
Carbajal	Kennedy	Roskam	Harris	Meadows	Valadao	Courtney	Langevin	Sánchez
Cárdenas	Khanna	Roybal-Allard	Hartzler	Mitchell	Wagner	Crist	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
Carson (IN)	Kihuen	Ruiz	Hensarling	Moolenaar	Walberg	Crowley	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
Cartwright	Kildee	Ruppersberger	Hice, Jody B.	Mullin	Walker	Cuellar	Lawrence	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kilmer	Rush	Higgins (LA)	Newhouse	Walorski	Cummings	Lee	Schrader
Castro (TX)	Kind	Ryan (OH)	Hill	Noem	Walters, Mimi	Curbelo (FL)	Levin	Scott (VA)
Chu, Judy	Kinzing	Sánchez	Holding	Norman	Weber (TX)	Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Scott, David
Ciциlline	Krishnamoorthi	Sarbanes	Hudson	Nunes	Webster (FL)	Davis, Danny	Lieu, Ted	Sensenbrenner
Clark (MA)	Kuster (NH)	Schakowsky	Huizenga	Olson	Wenstrup	Davis, Rodney	Lipinski	Serrano
Clarke (NY)	Lance	Schiff	Hultgren	Palazzo	Westerman	DeFazio	LoBiondo	Sewell (AL)
Clay	Langevin	Schneider	Hunter	Palmer	Williams	DeGette	Loebsack	Shea-Porter
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Schrader	Hurd	Perry	Wilson (SC)	Delaney	Lofgren	Sherman
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)	Issa	Pittenger	Wittman	DelBene	Lowenthal	Sinema
Connolly	Lawrence	Scott, David	Jenkins (KS)	Poe (TX)	Womack	Demings	Lowey	Sires
Conyers	Lee	Sensenbrenner	Johnson (LA)	Poliquin	Woodall	Dent	Lujan Grisham, M.	Slaughter
Cooper	Levin	Serrano	Johnson (OH)	Ratcliffe	Yoder	DeSaulnier	Luján, Ben Ray	Smith (NJ)
Correa	Lewis (GA)	Sewell (AL)	Johnson, Sam	Renacci	Yoho	Deutch	Lynch	Smith (WA)
Costello (PA)	Lieu, Ted	Shea-Porter	Jordan	Roby	Young (AK)	Dingell	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Soto
Courtney	Lipinski	Sherman	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (AL)	Young (IA)	Doggett	Maloney, Sean	Speier
Crist	LoBiondo	Sinema	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (KY)		Doyle, Michael F.	Matsui	Stefanik
Crowley	Loebsack	Sires				Ellison	McCollum	Stivers
Cuellar	Lofgren	Slaughter	Bridenstine	Garrett	Rooney, Francis	Faso	McCollum	Suozi
Cummings	Love	Smith (NJ)	Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen	Fitzpatrick	McEachin	Swaizwell (CA)
Curbelo (FL)	Lowenthal	Smith (WA)	Costa	Lawson (FL)	Ross	Fortenberry	McGovern	Takano
Davis (CA)	Lowe	Soto	DeLauro	Loudermilk	Scalise	Foster	McKinley	Thompson (CA)
Davis, Danny	Luetkemeyer	Speier	Diaz-Balart	Posey	Tiberi	Frankel (FL)	McNerney	Thompson (MS)
Davis, Rodney	Lujan Grisham, M.	Stivers				Fudge	Meehan	Tipton
DeFazio	Luján, Ben Ray	Suozi				Gabbard	Meeks	Titus
DeGette	Lynch	Swaizwell (CA)				Gallagher	Meng	Tonko
Delaney	MacArthur	Takano				Gallo	Murphy (FL)	Torres
DelBene	Maloney, Carolyn B.	Taylor				Garamendi	Murphy (PA)	Tsongas
Demings	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (CA)				Gomez	Nadler	Turner
Dent	Maloney, Sean	Thompson (MS)				Gonzalez (TX)	Napolitano	Upton
DeSaulnier	Mast	Thompson (PA)				Gottheimer	Neal	Vargas
Deutch	Matsui					Green, Al	Noem	Veasey
Dingell	McCollum					Green, Gene	Nolan	Vela
Doggett	McEachin					Grijalva	Norcross	Velázquez
Doyle, Michael F.	McGovern					Gutiérrez	O'Halleran	Visclosky
Ellison	McKinley					Hanabusa	O'Rourke	Walz
Engel	McNerney					Hastings	Pallone	Wasserman
Eshoo	McSally					Heck	Panetta	Watson Coleman
Espallat	Meehan					Higgins (NY)	Pascarell	Welch
Esty (CT)	Meeks						Paulsen	Wilson (FL)
Evans	Meng							Yarmuth
Faso	Messer							Zeldin
Fitzpatrick	Mooney (WV)							
Foster	Moore							
Frankel (FL)	Moulton							
Fudge	Murphy (FL)							
Gabbard	Murphy (PA)							
Gallagher	Nadler							
Gallo	Napolitano							
Garamendi	Neal							
Gomez	Nolan							
Gonzalez (TX)	Norcross							
Gottheimer	O'Halleran							
Green, Al	O'Rourke							

NOES—175

Aderholt	Buchanan	Conaway
Allen	Buck	Cook
Amash	Budd	Cramer
Amodei	Burgess	Crawford
Arrington	Byrnes	Culberson
Babin	Calvert	Davidson
Banks (IN)	Carter (GA)	Denham
Barr	Carter (TX)	DeSantis
Biggs	Chabot	DesJarlais
Bilirakis	Cheney	Donovan
Black	Coffman	Duffy
Blackburn	Cole	Duncan (SC)
Bost	Collins (GA)	Duncan (TN)
Brady (TX)	Collins (NY)	Dunn
Brat	Comer	Emmer
Brooks (AL)	Comstock	Estes (KS)

NOT VOTING—15

Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1757

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 154 OFFERED BY MS. CLARK OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms.
CLARK) 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 amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 225, noes 192,
not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 503]

AYES—225

Adams	Boyle, Brendan F.
Aguiar	Bishop (GA)
Barletta	Blum
Barragán	Blumenauer
Bass	Blunt Rochester
Beatty	Bonamici

Abraham	Byrne	Emmer
Aderholt	Calvert	Estes (KS)
Allen	Carter (GA)	Farenthold
Amash	Carter (TX)	Ferguson
Amodei	Chabot	Fleischmann
Arrington	Cheney	Flores
Babin	Coffman	Fox
Bacon	Cole	Franks (AZ)
Banks (IN)	Collins (GA)	Frelinghuysen
Barr	Collins (NY)	Gaetz
Barton	Comer	Gallagher
Bergman	Comstock	Gianforte
Beyer	Conaway	Gibbs
Biggs	Cook	Gohmert
Bilirakis	Cramer	Goodlatte
Bishop (MI)	Crawford	Gosar
Bishop (UT)	Culberson	Gowdy
Black	Davidson	Granger
Blackburn	Denham	Graves (GA)
Bost	DeSantis	Griffith
Brady (TX)	DesJarlais	Grothman
Brat	Donovan	Guthrie
Brooks (AL)	Duffy	Handel
Buchanan	Duncan (SC)	Harper
Budd	Duncan (TN)	Harris
Burgess	Dunn	Hartzler

Hensarling	Massie	Sanford	Byrne	Jenkins (KS)	Polis	Langevin	Norman	Sensenbrenner
Herrera Beutler	Mast	Schneider	Carbajal	Jenkins (WV)	Reed	Larson (CT)	Nunes	Serrano
Hice, Jody B.	McCarthy	Schweikert	Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Reichert	Levin	Olson	Sessions
Higgins (LA)	McCaull	Scott, Austin	Cheney	Johnson (OH)	Renacci	Lewis (GA)	Palazzo	Simpson
Hill	McClintock	Sessions	Cleaver	Johnson, E. B.	Rice (SC)	Lewis (MN)	Pallone	Sires
Holding	McHenry	Shimkus	Collins (GA)	Jones	Richmond	Lofgren	Pascrell	Slaughter
Hollingsworth	McMorris	Shuster	Collins (NY)	Kaptur	Roe (TN)	Long	Payne	Smith (NE)
Hoyer	Rodgers	Simpson	Cooper	Katko	Rogers (AL)	Love	Pelosi	Smith (TX)
Hudson	McSally	Smith (MO)	Costello (PA)	Kelly (IL)	Rokita	Lowenthal	Pingree	Soto
Huizenga	Meadows	Smith (NE)	Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Rooney, Thomas J.	Lowey	Pittenger	Speier
Hultgren	Mitchell	Smith (TX)	Cuellar	Kind	Lucas	Pocan	Stewart	Stewart
Hunter	Moolenaar	Smucker	Curbelo (FL)	King (IA)	Roskam	Poe (TX)	Swalwell (CA)	Takano
Hurd	Mullin	Stewart	Davis, Rodney	King (NY)	Rothfus	Price (NC)	Taylor	Titus
Issa	Newhouse	Taylor	DeFazio	Kinzinger	Rouzer	Quigley	Taylor	Tonko
Jenkins (KS)	Norman	Tenney	Delaney	Kuster (NH)	Royce (CA)	Raskin	Taylor	Tsongas
Johnson (LA)	Nunes	Thompson (PA)	DeBene	LaHood	Rutherford	Ratcliffe	Taylor	Valadao
Johnson (OH)	Olson	Thornberry	Dent	LaMalfa	Sanford	Rice (NY)	Taylor	Vargas
Johnson, Sam	Palazzo	Trott	Deutch	Lance	Schrader	Roby	Taylor	Veasey
Jordan	Palmer	Valadao	Donovan	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)	Rogers (KY)	Taylor	Walsh
Joyce (OH)	Pearce	Wagner	Dunn	Latta	Shea-Porter	Rohrabacher	Taylor	Walsh
Kelly (MS)	Perry	Walberg	Eshoo	Lawrence	Sherman	Rosen	Taylor	Walsh
Kelly (PA)	Pittenger	Walden	Estes (KS)	Lee	Shimkus	Roybal-Allard	Taylor	Walsh
King (IA)	Poe (TX)	Walker	Farenthold	Lieu, Ted	Shuster	Ruiz	Taylor	Walsh
King (NY)	Poliquin	Walorski	Faso	Lipinski	Sinema	Ruppersberger	Taylor	Walsh
Kinzinger	Ratcliffe	Walters, Mimi	Ferguson	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)	Rush	Taylor	Walsh
Knight	Renacci	Weber (TX)	Fitzpatrick	Loebach	Smith (NJ)	Russell	Taylor	Walsh
Kustoff (TN)	Rice (SC)	Webster (FL)	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer	Smith (WA)	Ryan (OH)	Taylor	Walsh
Labrador	Roby	Wenstrup	Foster	Lynch	Smucker	Sánchez	Taylor	Walsh
LaMalfa	Rogers (AL)	Westerman	Fudge	MacArthur	Stefanik	Sarbanes	Taylor	Walsh
Lamborn	Rogers (KY)	Williams	Gabbard	Mast	Stivers	Schakowsky	Taylor	Walsh
Latta	Rohrabacher	Wilson (SC)	Gaetz	McCarthy	Suozzi	Schiff	Taylor	Walsh
Lewis (MN)	Rokita	Wittman	Gallagher	McHenry	Tenney	Schneider	Taylor	Walsh
Long	Rooney, Thomas J.	Womack	Garamendi	McKinley	Thompson (CA)	Schweikert	Taylor	Walsh
Love	Roskam	Woodall	Gianforte	McMorris	Thompson (MS)	Scott (VA)	Taylor	Walsh
Lucas	Rothfus	Yoder	Gibbs	Rodgers	Thompson (PA)	Scott, Austin	Taylor	Walsh
Luetkemeyer	Rouzer	Yoho	Gohmert	McNerney	Thornberry	Scott, David	Taylor	Walsh
MacArthur	Russell	Young (AK)	Gonzalez (TX)	McSally	Tipton		Taylor	Walsh
Marchant	Rutherford	Young (IA)	Gottheimer	Meehan	Torres		Taylor	Walsh
Marshall			Gowdy	Meeks	Trott		Taylor	Walsh

NOT VOTING—16

Bridenstine	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Ross
Costa	Loudermilk	Scalise
DeLauro	Marino	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Posey	
Garrett	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1800

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 155 OFFERED BY MR. MURPHY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 198, noes 219, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 504]

AYES—198

Abraham	Bera	Bost
Adams	Bergman	Brooks (IN)
Aguilar	Bilirakis	Brown (MD)
Amodi	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Bacon	Bishop (MI)	Buchanan
Balletta	Bishop (UT)	Buck
Barr	Blum	Bucshon
Bass	Blumenauer	Burgess
Beatty	Bonamici	Butterfield

NOES—219

Aderholt	Comstock	Frelinghuysen
Allen	Conaway	Galleo
Amash	Connolly	Gomez
Arrington	Conyers	Goodlatte
Babin	Cook	Gosar
Banks (IN)	Correa	Granger
Barragán	Courtney	Graves (GA)
Barton	Cramer	Grijalva
Beyer	Crist	Grothman
Biggs	Crowley	Gutiérrez
Black	Culberson	Harris
Blackburn	Cummings	Heck
Blunt Rochester	Davidson	Hensarling
Boyle, Brendan F.	Davis (CA)	Hice, Jody B.
Brady (PA)	Davis, Danny	Higgins (NY)
Brady (TX)	DeGette	Himes
Brat	Demings	Holding
Brooks (AL)	Denham	Hollingsworth
Budd	DeSantis	Hoyer
Bustos	DeSaulnier	Huffman
Calvert	DesJarlais	Hurd
Capuano	Dingell	Issa
Cárdenas	Doggett	Jayapal
Carson (IN)	Doyle, Michael F.	Johnson (GA)
Carter (TX)	Duffy	Johnson, Sam
Cartwright	Duncan (SC)	Jordan
Castor (FL)	Duncan (TN)	Joyce (OH)
Castro (TX)	Ellison	Keating
Chabot	Emmer	Kelly (MS)
Chu, Judy	Engel	Kennedy
Ciçilline	Espallat	Khanna
Clark (MA)	Esty (CT)	Kihuen
Clarke (NY)	Evans	Kildee
Clay	Fleischmann	Kilmer
Coffman	Flores	Knight
Cohen	Fox	Krishnamoorthi
Cole	Frankel (FL)	Kustoff (TN)
Comer	Franks (AZ)	Labrador
		Lamborn

NOT VOTING—16

Bridenstine	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Ross
Costa	Loudermilk	Scalise
DeLauro	Marino	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Posey	
Garrett	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1804

Mr. PALMER changed his vote from
“no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 160 OFFERED BY MR. BEN RAY
LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 213, noes 205, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 505]

AYES—213

Adams	Bonamici	Capuano
Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan F.	Carbajal
Barragán		Cárdenas
Bass	Brady (PA)	Carson (IN)
Beatty	Brooks (IN)	Cartwright
Bera	Brown (MD)	Castor (FL)
Beyer	Brownley (CA)	Castro (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Buck	Chu, Judy
Blumenauer	Bustos	Ciçilline
Blunt Rochester	Butterfield	Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)	Johnson (GA)	Peters	King (IA)	Murphy (PA)	Shuster	Costello (PA)	Kennedy	Quigley
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson	King (NY)	Newhouse	Simpson	Courtney	Khanna	Raskin
Cleaver	Jones	Pingree	Kinzinger	Noem	Smith (MO)	Crist	Kihuen	Reichert
Cohen	Kaptur	Pocan	Knight	Norman	Smith (NE)	Crowley	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Collins (GA)	Katko	Polis	Kustoff (TN)	Nunes	Smith (NJ)	Cuellar	Kilmer	Rice (SC)
Connolly	Keating	Price (NC)	Labrador	Olson	Smith (TX)	Cummings	Kind	Richmond
Conyers	Kelly (IL)	Quigley	LaHood	Palazzo	Smucker	Curbelo (FL)	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Cooper	Kennedy	Raskin	LaMalfa	Palmer	Stefanik	Davis (CA)	Krishnamoorthi	Rosen
Correa	Khanna	Reed	Lamborn	Perry	Stewart	Davis, Danny	Kuster (NH)	Roybal-Allard
Costello (PA)	Kihuen	Reichert	Lance	Pittenger	Stivers	DeFazio	Lance	Ruiz
Courtney	Kildee	Rice (NY)	Latta	Poe (TX)	Taylor	DeGette	Langevin	Ruppersberger
Crist	Kilmer	Richmond	Lewis (MN)	Poliquin	Tenney	Delaney	Larsen (WA)	Rush
Crowley	Kind	Rosen	LoBiondo	Ratcliffe	Thompson (PA)	DelBene	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)
Cuellar	Krishnamoorthi	Roybal-Allard	Long	Renacci	Thornberry	Demings	Lawrence	Sánchez
Cummings	Kuster (NH)	Ruiz	Love	Rice (SC)	Tipton	Dent	Lee	Sarbanes
Curbelo (FL)	Langevin	Ruppersberger	Lucas	Roby	Turner	DeSaulnier	Levin	Schakowsky
Davis (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Rush	Luetkemeyer	Roe (TN)	Valadao	Deutch	Lewis (GA)	Schiff
Davis, Danny	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)	MacArthur	Rogers (AL)	Wagner	Dingell	Lieu, Ted	Schneider
Davis, Rodney	Lawrence	Sánchez	Marchant	Rogers (KY)	Walberg	Doggett	Lipinski	Schrader
DeFazio	Lee	Sarbanes	Marino	Rohrabacher	Walker	Donovan	LoBiondo	Scott (VA)
DeGette	Levin	Schakowsky	Marshall	Rokita	Walorski	Doyle, Michael	Loeb sack	Scott, David
Delaney	Lewis (GA)	Schiff	Massie	Rooney, Thomas	Walters, Mimi	F.	Lofgren	Serrano
DelBene	Lieu, Ted	Schneider	McCarthy	J.	Weber (TX)	Ellison	Lowenthal	Sewell (AL)
Demings	Lipinski	Schrader	McCaul	Roskam	Webster (FL)	Engel	Lowe y	Shea-Porter
DeSaulnier	Loeb sack	Scott (VA)	McClintock	Rothfus	Westerman	Eshoo	Luetkemeyer	Sherman
Deutch	Lofgren	Scott, David	McHenry	Rouzer	Williams	Espallat	Lujan Grisham,	Sinema
Dingell	Lowenthal	Serrano	McKinley	Royce (CA)	Wilson (SC)	Esty (CT)	M.	Slaughter
Doggett	Lowe y	Sewell (AL)	McMorris	Russell	Wittman	Evans	Luján, Ben Ray	Smith (NJ)
Doyle, Michael	Lujan Grisham,	Shea-Porter	Rodgers	Rutherford	Womack	Faso	Lynch	Smith (TX)
F.	M.	Sherman	Meadows	Sanford	Woodall	Fitzpatrick	Maloney,	Smith (WA)
Ellison	Luján, Ben Ray	Sinema	Meehan	Schweikert	Yoder	Foster	Carolyn B.	Soto
Engel	Lynch	Sires	Messer	Scott, Austin	Yoho	Frankel (FL)	Maloney, Sean	Speier
Eshoo	Maloney,	Slaughter	Mitchell	Sensenbrenner	Young (AK)	Fudge	Marino	Stefanik
Espallat	Carolyn B.	Smith (WA)	Mooleenaar	Sessions	Young (IA)	Gabbard	Mast	Stivers
Esty (CT)	Maloney, Sean	Soto	Mullin	Shimkus	Zeldin	Gaetz	Matsui	Suzozi
Evans	Mast	Speier				Gallego	McCollum	Swalwell (CA)
Fitzpatrick	Matsui	Suo zzi				Garamendi	McEachin	Takano
Foster	McCollum	Swalwell (CA)	Bridenstine	Garrett	Rooney, Francis	Gomez	McGovern	Taylor
Frankel (FL)	McEachin	Takano	Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen	Gottheimer	McNerney	Tenney
Fudge	McGovern	Thompson (CA)	Costa	Lawson (FL)	Ross	Meeks	Meadows	Thompson (CA)
Gabbard	McNerney	Thompson (MS)	DeLauro	Loudermilk	Scalise	Meng	Thompson (MS)	Thompson (PA)
Gallego	McSally	Titus	Diaz-Balart	Posey	Tiberi	Grijalva	Tipton	Titus
Garamendi	Meeks	Tonko				Gutiérrez	Murphy (FL)	Torres
Gomez	Meng	Torres				Hanabusa	Nadler	Tsongas
Gonzalez (TX)	Mooney (WV)	Trott				Hastings	Napolitano	Upton
Gottheimer	Moore	Tsongas				Heck	Neal	Vargas
Green, Al	Moulton	Upton				Herrera Beutler	Nolan	Veasey
Green, Gene	Murphy (FL)	Vargas				Higgins (NY)	Norcross	Vela
Grijalva	Nadler	Veasey				Himes	O'Halleran	Velázquez
Gutiérrez	Napolitano	Vela				Hollingsworth	O'Rourke	Visclosky
Hanabusa	Neal	Velázquez				Hoyer	Pallone	Walden
Hastings	Nolan	Visclosky				Huffman	Panetta	Walz
Heck	Norcross	Walden				Hurd	Pascarell	Wasserman
Herrera Beutler	O'Halleran	Walz				Jackson Lee	Paulsen	Schultz
Higgins (NY)	O'Rourke	Wasserman				Jayapal	Payne	Waters, Maxine
Himes	Pallone	Schultz				Jeffries	Pelosi	Watson Coleman
Hoyer	Panetta	Waters, Maxine				Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter	Welch
Huffman	Pascarell	Watson Coleman				Johnson (LA)	Peters	Wilson (FL)
Hurd	Paulsen	Welch				Johnson, E. B.	Peterson	Yarmuth
Jackson Lee	Payne	Wenstrup				Jones	Pingree	Young (AK)
Jayapal	Pearce	Wilson (FL)				Kaptur	Pocan	Zeldin
Jeffries	Pelosi	Yarmuth				Katko	Poliquin	
Jenkins (WV)	Perlmutter					Keating	Polis	
						Kelly (IL)	Price (NC)	

NOES—205

Abraham	Coffman	Gibbs
Aderholt	Cole	Gohmert
Allen	Collins (NY)	Goodlatte
Amash	Comer	Gosar
Amodei	Comstock	Gowdy
Arrington	Conaway	Granger
Babin	Cook	Graves (GA)
Bacon	Cramer	Graves (LA)
Banks (IN)	Crawford	Griffith
Barletta	Culberson	Grothman
Barr	Davidson	Guthrie
Barton	Denham	Handel
Bergman	Dent	Harper
Biggs	DeSantis	Harris
Bilirakis	DesJarlais	Hartzer
Bishop (MI)	Donovan	Hensarling
Bishop (UT)	Duffy	Hice, Jody B.
Black	Duncan (SC)	Higgins (LA)
Blackburn	Duncan (TN)	Hill
Blum	Dunn	Holding
Bost	Emmer	Hollingsworth
Brady (TX)	Estes (KS)	Hudson
Brat	Farenthold	Huizenga
Brooks (AL)	Faso	Hultgren
Buchanan	Ferguson	Hunt
Bucshon	Fleischmann	Issa
Budd	Flores	Jenkins (KS)
Burgess	Fortenberry	Johnson (LA)
Byrne	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Calvert	Franks (AZ)	Johnson, Sam
Carter (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Jordan
Carter (TX)	Gaetz	Joyce (OH)
Chabot	Gallagher	Kelly (MS)
Cheney	Gianforte	Kelly (PA)

NOT VOTING—15

Bridenstine	Garrett	Rooney, Francis
Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Costa	Lawson (FL)	Ross
DeLauro	Loudermilk	Scalise
Diaz-Balart	Posey	Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1807

Mr. BARR changed his vote from
“aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 161 OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from New York (Mrs.
LOWEY) 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 amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 228, noes 188,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 506]

AYES—228

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Castor (FL)
Aguilar	F.	Castro (TX)
Barletta	Brady (PA)	Chu, Judy
Barr	Brooks (IN)	Cicilline
Barragán	Brown (MD)	Clark (MA)
Bass	Brownley (CA)	Clarke (NY)
Beatty	Bustos	Clay
Bera	Butterfield	Cleaver
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Cohen
Blum	Carbajal	Connolly
Blumenauer	Cárdenas	Conyers
Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)	Cooper
Bonamici	Cartwright	Correa

Abraham	Cole	Gohmert
Aderholt	Collins (GA)	Goodlatte
Allen	Collins (NY)	Gosar
Amash	Comer	Gowdy
Amodei	Comstock	Granger
Arrington	Conaway	Graves (GA)
Babin	Cook	Graves (LA)
Bacon	Cramer	Griffith
Banks (IN)	Crawford	Grothman
Barton	Culberson	Guthrie
Bergman	Davidson	Handel
Beyer	Davis, Rodney	Harper
Biggs	Denham	Harris
Bilirakis	DeSantis	Hartzer
Bishop (MI)	DesJarlais	Hensarling
Bishop (UT)	Duffy	Hice, Jody B.
Blackburn	Duncan (SC)	Higgins (LA)
Bost	Duncan (TN)	Hill
Brady (TX)	Dunn	Holding
Brooks (AL)	Emmer	Hudson
Buchanan	Estes (KS)	Huizenga
Buck	Farenthold	Hultgren
Bucshon	Ferguson	Hunter
Budd	Fleischmann	Issa
Burgess	Flores	Jenkins (KS)
Byrne	Fortenberry	Jenkins (WV)
Calvert	Fox	Johnson (OH)
Carter (GA)	Franks (AZ)	Johnson, Sam
Carter (TX)	Frelinghuysen	Jordan
Chabot	Gallagher	Joyce (OH)
Cheney	Gianforte	Kelly (MS)
Coffman	Gibbs	Kelly (PA)

King (IA) Newhouse Sessions
Kinzinger Noem Shimkus
Knight Norman Shuster
Kustoff (TN) Nunes Simpson
Labrador Olson Smith (MO)
LaHood Palazzo Smith (NE)
LaMalfa Palmer Smucker
Lamborn Paulsen Stewart
Latta Pearce Thornberry
Lewis (MN) Perry Trott
Long Pittenger
Love Poe (TX) Turner
Lucas Ratcliffe Valadao
MacArthur Reed Wagner
Marchant Renacci Walberg
Marshall Roby Walden
Massie Roe (TN) Walker
McCarthy Rogers (AL) Walorski
McCauley Rohrabacher Walters, Mimi
McClintock Rokita Weber (TX)
McHenry Rooney, Thomas Webster (FL)
McKinley J. Wenstrup
McMorris Roskam Westerman
Rodgers Rothfus Williams
McSally Rouzer Wilson (SC)
Meehan Royce (CA) Wittman
Messer Russell Womack
Mitchell Rutherford Woodall
Moolenaar Sanford Yoder
Mooney (WV) Schweikert Yoho
Mullin Scott, Austin Young (IA)
Murphy (PA) Sensenbrenner

NOT VOTING—17

Black Diaz-Balart Rooney, Francis
Brat Garrett Ros-Lehtinen
Bridenstine Graves (MO) Ross
Clyburn Lawson (FL) Scalise
Costa Loudermilk Tiberi
DeLauro Posey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1810

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 164 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Connecticut (Mr.
COURTNEY) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 204, noes 212,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 507]

AYES—204

Adams Capuano Crist
Aguilar Cardenas Crowley
Barragan Carson (IN) Cuellar
Bass Cartwright Cummings
Beatty Castor (FL) Curbelo (FL)
Bera Castro (TX) Davis (CA)
Beyer Chu, Judy Davis, Danny
Bishop (GA) Cicilline DeFazio
Blumenauer Clark (MA) DeGette
Blunt Rochester Clarke (NY) Delaney
Bonamici Clay DelBene
Boyle, Brendan Cleaver Demings
F. Cohen DeSaunier
Brady (PA) Connolly Deutch
Brown (MD) Conyers Dingell
Brownley (CA) Correa Doggett
Bustos Costello (PA) Doyle, Michael
Butterfield Courtney F.

Ellison Levin
Engel Lewis (GA)
Eshoo Lieu, Ted
Espallat Lipinski
Esty (CT) LoBiondo
Evans Loebsack
Fitzpatrick Lowenthal
Foster Lowey
Frankel (FL) Luetkemeyer
Fudge Lujan Grisham,
Gabbard M.
Gallego Luján, Ben Ray
Garamendi Maloney,
Gomez Carolyn B.
Gonzalez (TX) Maloney, Sean
Gottheimer Matsui
Green, Al McCaul
Green, Gene McCollum
Grijalva McEchin
Gutiérrez McGovern
Hanabusa McKinley
Hastings McNerney
Heck Meeks
Herrera Beutler Meng
Higgins (NY) Moore
Himes Moulton
Hoyer Nadler
Huffman Napolitano
Jackson Lee Neal
Jayapal Nolan
Jeffries Norcross
Jenkins (WV) O'Halleran
Johnson (GA) O'Rourke
Johnson, E. B. Olson
Kaptur Pallone
Katko Panetta
Keating Pascrell
Kelly (IL) Payne
Kennedy Pelosi
Khanna Perlmutter
Kihuen Peters
Kildee Peterson
Kilmer Pingree
Kind Pocan
Krishnamoorthi Poe (TX)
Kuster (NH) Polis
Lance Price (NC)
Langevin Quigley
Larsen (WA) Raskin
Larson (CT) Reichert
Lawrence Rice (NY)
Lee Richmond

NOES—212

Abraham Cramer Higgins (LA)
Aderholt Crawford Hill
Allen Culberson Holding
Amash Davidson Hollingsworth
Amodei Davis, Rodney Hudson
Arrington Denham Huizenga
Babin Dent Hultgren
Bacon DeSantis Hunter
Banks (IN) DesJarlais Hurd
Barletta Donovan Issa
Barr Duffy Jenkins (KS)
Barton Johnson (SC) Johnson (LA)
Bergman Duncan (TN) Johnson (OH)
Biggs Dunn Johnson, Sam
Bilirakis Emmer Jones
Bishop (MI) Estes (KS) Jordan
Bishop (UT) Farenthold Joyce (OH)
Blackburn Faso Kelly (MS)
Blum Ferguson Kelly (PA)
Bost Fleischmann King (IA)
Brady (TX) Flores King (NY)
Brat Fortenberry Kinzinger
Brooks (AL) Foxx Knight
Brooks (IN) Franks (AZ) Kustoff (TN)
Buchanan Frelinghuysen Labrador
Buck Gaetz LaHood
Bucshon Gallagher LaMalfa
Budd Gianforte Lamborn
Burgess Gibbs Latta
Byrne Gohmert Lewis (MN)
Calvert Goodlatte Long
Carbajal Gosar Love
Carter (GA) Gowdy Lucas
Carter (TX) Granger Lynch
Chabot Graves (GA) MacArthur
Cheney Graves (LA) Marchant
Coffman Griffith Marino
Cole Grothman Marshall
Collins (GA) Guthrie Massie
Collins (NY) Handel Mast
Comer Harper McCarthy
Comstock Harris McClintock
Conaway Hartzler McHenry
Cook Hensarling McMorris
Cooper Hice, Jody B. Rodgers

McSally Meadows Rogers (AL) Thompson (PA)
Meehan Rogers (KY) Thornberry
Messer Rohrabacher Trott
Mitchell Rokita Turner
Moolenaar Rooney, Thomas Upton
Mooney (WV) J. Valadao
Mullin Roskam Wagner
Murphy (FL) Rothfus Walberg
Murphy (PA) Rouzer Walden
Newhouse Royce (CA) Walker
Noem Russell Russell
Norman Rutherford Walorski
Nunes Sanford Walters, Mimi
Palazzo Scott, Austin Webster (FL)
Palmer Sensenbrenner Wenstrup
Paulsen Sessions Westerman
Pearce Shimkus Williams
Perry Shuster Wilson (SC)
Pittenger Simpson Wittman
Poliquin Smith (MO) Womack
Ratcliffe Smith (NE) Woodall
Reed Smucker Yoder
Renacci Stefanik Yoho
Rice (SC) Stewart Young (AK)
Roe (TN) Stivers Young (IA)
Talley Taylor Zeldin

NOT VOTING—17

Black Garrett Rooney, Francis
Bridenstine Graves (MO) Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn Lawson (FL) Ross
Costa Lofgren Scalise
DeLauro Loudermilk Tiberi
Diaz-Balart Posey

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1813

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 167 OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF MINNESOTA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LEWIS)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 153, noes 263,
answered “present” 1, not voting 16, as
follows:

[Roll No. 508]

AYES—153

Abraham Budd Emmer
Allen Burgess Estes (KS)
Arrington Byrne Farenthold
Babin Carter (GA) Faso
Banks (IN) Carter (TX) Ferguson
Barletta Chabot Fitzpatrick
Barr Collins (GA) Flores
Barton Comer Foxx
Bergman Costello (PA) Franks (AZ)
Biggs Cramer Gallagher
Bilirakis Culberson Gianforte
Bishop (MI) Curbelo (FL) Gibbs
Blackburn Davidson Goodlatte
Bost Davis, Rodney Gosar
Brady (TX) DeSantis Gowdy
Brat DesJarlais Granger
Brooks (AL) Duffy Graves (LA)
Brooks (IN) Duncan (SC) Griffith
Buchanan Duncan (TN) Grothman
Buck Dunn Guthrie

Handel
Harris
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Hultgren
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock

NOES—263

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Amash
Amodei
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Crawford
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
Denham
Dent

McHenry
McMorris
Rodgers
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Murphy (PA)
Noem
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Reed
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford

Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shinkus
Shuster
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Taylor
Tenney
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Zeldin

Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Love
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napoli tano
Neal
Newhouse
Nolan
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Pingree

Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roskam
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote
from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
GROTHMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 131, noes 285,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

AYES—131

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Budd

Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Flores

Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swallow (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote
from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
GROTHMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 131, noes 285,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

AYES—131

Allen
Amash
Arrington
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Blum
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Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
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Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Flores

Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote
from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
GROTHMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 131, noes 285,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

AYES—131

Allen
Amash
Arrington
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Banks (IN)
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Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Budd

Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
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Culberson
Davidson
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Flores

Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote
from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
GROTHMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 131, noes 285,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

AYES—131

Allen
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Arrington
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Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Budd

Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
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Conaway
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
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Farenthold
Flores

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Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote
from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
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gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
GROTHMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 131, noes 285,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

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Davidson
DeSantis
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Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
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Jordan
Kelly (MS)
King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
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LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lewis (MN)
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Marshall
Massie
McCarthy

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
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DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote
from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
GROTHMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 131, noes 285,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

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Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
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Johnson, Sam
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King (IA)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Mr. GOHMERT changed his vote
from "aye" to "no."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.
GROTHMAN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 131, noes 285,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 509]

AYES—131

Allen
Amash
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Budd

Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Crawford
Culberson
Davidson
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
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Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
McCarthy

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Blum

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart
Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1817

Reichert	Shea-Porter	Trott	Griffith	Luetkemeyer	Roskam	Pocan	Scott, David	Thompson (PA)
Rice (NY)	Sherman	Tsongas	Grothman	Marchant	Rothfus	Poliquin	Serrano	Titus
Richmond	Shimkus	Turner	Guthrie	Marshall	Rouzer	Polis	Sewell (AL)	Tonko
Roby	Shuster	Upton	Handel	Massie	Royce (CA)	Price (NC)	Shea-Porter	Torres
Rogers (AL)	Simpson	Valadao	Harper	Mast	Russell	Quigley	Sherman	Tsongas
Rogers (KY)	Sinema	Vargas	Harris	McCarthy	Rutherford	Raskin	Shimkus	Turner
Rooney, Thomas J.	Sires	Veasey	Hartzler	McCaul	Sanford	Reed	Shuster	Valadao
Rosen	Slaughter	Vela	Hensarling	McClintock	Schweikert	Reichert	Simpson	Vargas
Roskam	Smith (NJ)	Velázquez	Hice, Jody B.	McHenry	Scott, Austin	Rice (NY)	Sinema	Veasey
Roybal-Allard	Smith (WA)	Visclosky	Higgins (LA)	McMorris	Sensenbrenner	Richmond	Sires	Vela
Ruiz	Smucker	Walberg	Hill	Rodgers	Sessions	Rogers (KY)	Slaughter	Velázquez
Ruppersberger	Soto	Walden	Holding	McSally	Smith (MO)	Rosen	Smith (NJ)	Visclosky
Rush	Speier	Walorski	Hollingsworth	Meadows	Smith (NE)	Roybal-Allard	Smith (WA)	Walden
Rutherford	Stefanik	Walz	Hudson	Messer	Smith (TX)	Ruiz	Soto	Walz
Ryan (OH)	Stivers	Wasserman	Huizenga	Mitchell	Smucker	Ruppersberger	Speler	Wasserman
Sánchez	Suozi	Schultz	Hultgren	Mooney (WV)	Stewart	Rush	Stefanik	Schultz
Sarbanes	Swalwell (CA)	Waters, Maxine	Hunter	Mullin	Taylor	Ryan (OH)	Stivers	Waters, Maxine
Schakowsky	Takano	Watson Coleman	Hurd	Newhouse	Thornberry	Sánchez	Suozi	Watson Coleman
Schiff	Tenney	Welch	Issa	Noem	Tipton	Sarbanes	Swalwell (CA)	Welch
Schneider	Thompson (CA)	Williams	Jenkins (KS)	Norman	Trott	Schakowsky	Takano	Wilson (FL)
Schrader	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)	Jenkins (WV)	Olson	Upton	Schiff	Tenney	Wilson (SC)
Scott (VA)	Thompson (PA)	Womack	Johnson (LA)	Palazzo	Wagner	Schneider	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Scott, David	Tipton	Yarmuth	Johnson (OH)	Palmer	Walberg	Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Young (AK)
Serrano	Titus	Yoder	Johnson, Sam	Paulsen	Walker			
Sewell (AL)	Tonko	Young (AK)	Jones	Pearce	Walorski			
	Torres	Zeldin	Jordan	Perry	Walters, Mimi			
			Kelly (MS)	Pittenger	Weber (TX)			
			Kelly (PA)	Poe (TX)	Webster (FL)			
			King (IA)	Wenstruff	Westerman			
			Kustoff (TN)	Renacci	Rice (SC)			
			Labrador	Roby	Wittman			
			LaHood	Roe (TN)	Womack			
			LaMalfa	Rogers (AL)	Woodall			
			Lamborn	Rohrabacher	Yoder			
			Latta	Rokita	Yoho			
			Lewis (MN)	Rooney, Thomas J.	Young (IA)			
			Long		Zeldin			
			Love					

NOT VOTING—17

Black	Garrett	Rooney, Francis
Bridenstine	Graves (MO)	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Ross
Costa	Loudermilk	Scalise
DeLauro	Pascrell	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Posey	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1821

Mr. PALMER changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 170 OFFERED BY MR. GROTHMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 175, noes 241, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 510]

AYES—175

Abraham	Buchanan	Duncan (SC)
Aderholt	Buck	Duncan (TN)
Allen	Bucshon	Dunn
Amash	Budd	Emmer
Arrington	Burgess	Estes (KS)
Babin	Byrne	Farenthold
Bacon	Carter (GA)	Ferguson
Banks (IN)	Carter (TX)	Fleischmann
Barr	Chabot	Flores
Barton	Cheney	Franks (AZ)
Bergman	Coffman	Gaetz
Biggs	Collins (GA)	Gallagher
Bilirakis	Comer	Gianforte
Bishop (MI)	Comstock	Gibbs
Bishop (UT)	Conaway	Gohmert
Blackburn	Crawford	Goodlatte
Blum	Culberson	Gosar
Brady (TX)	Davidson	Gowdy
Brat	DeSantis	Granger
Brooks (AL)	DesJarlais	Graves (GA)
Brooks (IN)	Duffy	Graves (LA)

Adams	Denham	Knight
Aguilar	Dent	Krishnamoorthi
Amodei	DeSaulnier	Kuster (NH)
Barletta	Deutch	Lance
Barragán	Dingell	Langevin
Bass	Doggett	Larsen (WA)
Beatty	Donovan	Larson (CT)
Bera	Doyle, Michael F.	Lawrence
Beyer	Ellison	Lee
Bishop (GA)	Engel	Levin
Blumenauer	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Blunt Rochester	Espallat	Lieu, Ted
Bonamici	Esty (CT)	Lipinski
Bost	Evans	LoBiondo
Boyle, Brendan F.	Faso	Loeb
Brady (PA)	Fitzpatrick	Lofgren
Brown (MD)	Fortenberry	Lowenthal
Brownley (CA)	Foster	Lowey
Bustos	Fox	Lucas
Butterfield	Frankel (FL)	Lujan Grisham, M.
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Luján, Ben Ray
Capuano	Fudge	Lynch
Carbajal	Gabbard	MacArthur
Cárdenas	Gallo	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Carson (IN)	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean
Cartwright	Gomez	Marino
Castor (FL)	Gonzalez (TX)	Matsui
Castro (TX)	Gottheimer	McCollum
Chu, Judy	Green, Al	McEachin
Cicilline	Green, Gene	McGovern
Clark (MA)	Grijalva	McKinley
Clarke (NY)	Gutiérrez	McNerney
Clay	Hanabusa	Meehan
Cleaver	Hastings	Meeks
Cohen	Heck	Meng
Cole	Herrera Beutler	Moolenaar
Collins (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Moore
Connolly	Himes	Moulton
Conyers	Hoyer	Murphy (FL)
Cook	Huffman	Murphy (PA)
Cooper	Jackson Lee	Nadler
Correa	Jayapal	Napolitano
Costello (PA)	Jeffries	Neal
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Nolan
Cramer	Johnson, E. B.	Norcross
Crist	Joyce (OH)	Nunes
Crowley	Kaptur	O'Halleran
Cuellar	Katko	O'Rourke
Cummings	Keating	Pallone
Curbelo (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Panetta
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Pascrell
Davis, Danny	Khanna	Payne
Davis, Rodney	Kihuen	Pelosi
DeFazio	Kildee	Perlmutter
DeGette	Kilmer	Peters
Delaney	Kind	Peterson
DelBene	King (NY)	Pingree
Demings	Kininger	

NOES—241

Knight	Krishnamoorthi	Kuster (NH)
Lance	Langevin	Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)	Lawrence	Lee
Levin	Lewis (GA)	Lieu, Ted
Lipinski	LoBiondo	Loeb
Lofgren	Lowenthal	Lowey
Lucas	Lujan Grisham, M.	Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch	MacArthur	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean	Marino	Matsui
McCollum	McEachin	McGovern
McKinley	McNerney	Meehan
Meeks	Meng	Moolenaar
Moore	Moulton	Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)	Nadler	Napolitano
Neal	Nolan	Norcross
Nunes	O'Halleran	O'Rourke
Pallone	Panetta	Pascrell
Payne	Pelosi	Perlmutter
Peters	Peterson	Pingree

NOT VOTING—17

Black	Garrett	Ros-Lehtinen
Bridenstine	Graves (MO)	Ross
Clyburn	Lawson (FL)	Scalise
Costa	Loudermilk	Schrader
DeLauro	Posey	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart	Rooney, Francis	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1824

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 172 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 178, noes 238, answered “present” 1, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 511]

AYES—178

Abraham	Carter (GA)	Ferguson
Allen	Carter (TX)	Fleischmann
Amash	Chabot	Flores
Amodei	Cheney	Franks (AZ)
Arrington	Coffman	Frelinghuysen
Bacon	Cole	Gaetz
Banks (IN)	Collins (GA)	Gallagher
Barletta	Collins (NY)	Gianforte
Barr	Comer	Gibbs
Barton	Conaway	Gohmert
Biggs	Cook	Goodlatte
Bilirakis	Cramer	Gosar
Bishop (MI)	Crawford	Gowdy
Bishop (UT)	Culberson	Granger
Blackburn	Davidson	Graves (GA)
Blum	Davis, Rodney	Graves (LA)
Bost	DeSantis	Griffith
Brady (TX)	DesJarlais	Grothman
Brat	Duffy	Handel
Buchanan	Duncan (SC)	Harris
Buck	Duncan (TN)	Hartzler
Bucshon	Dunn	Hice, Jody B.
Budd	Emmer	Higgins (LA)
Burgess	Estes (KS)	Hill
Calvert	Farenthold	Holding

Hollingsworth
Hudson
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry

McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pearce
Perry
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Russell
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin

Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenny
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Rice (SC)
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoho
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOES—238

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Babin
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Comstock
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeBene
Demings
Denham
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell

Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Españat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Jenkins (KS)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)

Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
McSally
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Moolenaar
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascarell
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pittenger
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Richmond

Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)

Shea-Porter
Sherman
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Suozi
Swallow (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Trott

Tsongas
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Huizenga

NOT VOTING—16

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart

Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis

Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1827

Mr. PITTENGER changed his vote
from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. AMODEI changed his vote from
“no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 173 OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Michigan (Mr.
WALBERG) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 221, noes 196,
not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 512]

AYES—221

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Bartlett
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Billirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)

Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway

Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Cuellar
Culberson
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Faso

Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador

LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher

Rokita
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Roskam
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenny
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOES—196

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio

DeGette
Delaney
DeBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Españat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.

Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton

Murphy (FL) Rosen
Nadler Roybal-Allard
Napolitano Ruiz
Neal Ruppertsberger
Nolan Rush
Norcross Ryan (OH)
O'Halleran Sanchez
O'Rourke Sarbanes
Pallone Schakowsky
Panetta Schiff
Pascrell Schneider
Payne Schrader
Pelosi Scott (VA)
Perlmutter Scott, David
Peters Serrano
Peterson Sewell (AL)
Pingree Shea-Porter
Pocan Sherman
Polis Sinema
Price (NC) Sires
Quigley Slaughter
Raskin Smith (NJ)
Rice (NY) Smith (WA)
Richmond Soto

NOT VOTING—16

Black Garrett
Bridenstine Graves (MO)
Clyburn Lawson (FL)
Costa Loudermilk
DeLauro Posey
Diaz-Balart Rooney, Francis

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1830

So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 174 OFFERED BY MRS.
BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs.
BLACKBURN) on which further pro-
ceedings were postponed and on which
the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 156, noes 260,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 513]

AYES—156

Abraham Byrne
Allen Carter (GA)
Amash Chabot
Arrington Coffman
Babin Collins (GA)
Bacon Comer
Banks (IN) Conaway
Barton Cramer
Bergman Crawford
Biggs Davidson
Bilirakis DeSantis
Bishop (MI) DesJarlais
Bishop (UT) Duffy
Blackburn Duncan (SC)
Blum Duncan (TN)
Brady (TX) Dunn
Brat Emmer
Brooks (AL) Estes (KS)
Brooks (IN) Farenthold
Buchanan Ferguson
Buck Flores
Bucshon Franks (AZ)
Budd Gaetz
Burgess Gianforte

Jenkins (KS) Suozzi
Johnson (LA) Swallow (CA)
Johnson (OH) Takano
Johnson, Sam Thompson (CA)
Jones Thompson (MS)
Jordan Titus
Kelly (MS) Tonko
King (IA) Torres
Kustoff (TN) Tsongas
Labrador Vargus
LaHood Vasey
LaMalfa Vela
Lamborn Velázquez
Lance Visclosky
Latta Walz
Lewis (MN) Wasserman
Long Love
Lucas Waters, Maxine
Marchant Watson Coleman
Marshall Welch
Massie Wilson (FL)
Mast Yarmuth
McCarthy Young (AK)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McMorris
Rodgers

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Amodei
Barletta
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownlee (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Cohen
Cole
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeBene
Demings
Denham
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch

McSally
Meadows
Messner
Mitchell
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Noem
Norman
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Rice (SC)
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner

NOES—260

Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Españillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)

Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Smith (MO)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Zeldin

Rooney, Thomas
Rosen
Roskam
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppertsberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart

Sherman
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stivers
Suozzi
Swallow (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tonko

NOT VOTING—17

Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1833

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chair, I was
unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I
would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 513.

AMENDMENT NO. 186 OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLI-
SON) on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 191, noes 226,
not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 514]

AYES—191

Adams
Aguilar
Bacon
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownlee (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castro (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch

Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham,
M.

NOES—226

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Crawford
Culbertson
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais

Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Suozi
Swallow (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Roskam
Rothfuss
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford

Black
Bridenstine
Clyburn
Costa
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart

Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner

NOT VOTING—16

Garrett
Graves (MO)
Lawson (FL)
Loudermilk
Posey
Rooney, Francis

Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Scalise
Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1836

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 187 OFFERED BY MR. GIBBS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS) on
which further proceedings were post-
poned and on which the ayes prevailed
by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 215, noes 201,
not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 515]

AYES—215

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess

Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Curbelo (FL)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Dunn

Emmer
Estes (KS)
Farenthold
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler

Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lewis (MN)
Long
Love
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul

McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (PA)
Newhouse
Noem
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Roskam
Rothfuss
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell

NOES—201

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Correa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Culbertson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett

Donovan
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Espallat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)

Rutherford
Sanford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Zeldin

Lawrence
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Lance
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rooney, Thomas
J.

Rosen	Shea-Porter	Torres
Roybal-Allard	Sherman	Tsongas
Ruiz	Sinema	Vargas
Ruppersberger	Sires	Veasey
Rush	Slaughter	Vela
Ryan (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Velázquez
Sánchez	Smith (WA)	Vislosky
Sarbanes	Soto	Walz
Schakowsky	Speler	Wasserman
Schiff	Suozi	Schultz
Schneider	Swalwell (CA)	Waters, Maxine
Schrader	Takano	Watson Coleman
Scott (VA)	Thompson (CA)	Welch
Scott, David	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (FL)
Serrano	Titus	Yarmuth
Sewell (AL)	Tonko	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—17

Black	Diaz-Balart	Rooney, Francis
Bridenstine	Garrett	Ros-Lehtinen
Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Ross
Cooper	Lawson (FL)	Scalise
Costa	Loudermilk	Tiberi
DeLauro	Posey	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1839

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BANKS of Indiana) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS 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. 3354) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL TRUCK DRIVER APPRECIATION WEEK

(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 great career and technical education or skills-based education profession because I rise today during National Truck Driver Appreciation Week to celebrate America's 3.5 million professional truck drivers.

Trucking is the lifeblood of the American economy. More than 80 percent of the U.S. communities rely exclusively on truck drivers to deliver their goods and commodities, including the most remote towns and territories that aren't reachable by other modes of transportation.

One out of every 16 people working in the United States is a professional truck driver. The impact the trucking industry has on our economy is clear. Trucking brings roughly \$726 billion in revenue to the Nation.

Truck drivers are hardworking men and women who deliver critical goods like medicine, foods, building supplies, clothing, and more. These professionals

safely move our economy each day. They deliver our goods safely, securely, and on time. They keep our highways safe.

Mr. Speaker, I celebrate the men and women who deliver America's goods and honor all professional truck drivers for their hard work and commitment in tackling one of our economy's most demanding and important jobs.

Trucking moves America forward.

□ 1845

NATIONAL FRANCHISING DAY

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

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite my colleagues to join me in supporting my resolution expressing support for the establishment and designation of National Franchising Day.

Franchising is an important tool to bring jobs to communities around our country. The franchise business model, in fact, is the largest vocational training industry in America and is responsible for directly creating 7.6 million jobs and influencing the creation of 13.3 million jobs in the United States.

Franchising is an industry of entrepreneurs, many of whom are small businesses. These entrepreneurs have directly contributed \$674.3 billion in economic output to the U.S. economy, and the franchise system, as a whole, has generated \$1.6 trillion of economic input. In short, Mr. Speaker, it is clear how significant a role franchises and the people who operate them play in our economic landscape.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues support this bill. Franchising is one important tool to make the American Dream happen.

REMEMBERING WAYZATA OFFICER WILLIAM MATHEWS

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota and the entire Wayzata community are grieving after the death of Police Officer William Mathews this past Friday. He was responding to a 911 call to collect hazardous debris along the highway when he was tragically struck by a car and killed.

Officer Mathews was well-known for his service in the Wayzata and the Long Lake community where children often would come out to greet him as he drove through their neighborhood to say hello while he was on patrol. He served on police forces throughout the State of Minnesota for two decades in various capacities and was a 9-year veteran of the Wayzata police force. He had been a firearms instructor, a field training officer, and a reserve coordinator, and was in every way a true public servant.

But as dedicated a police officer as Officer Mathews was, he was an even

more devoted husband and father. We mourn with his wife, Shawn, and 7-year-old son, Wyatt.

Mr. Speaker, our law enforcement officers put their lives on the line every single day in more ways than we can imagine to keep us safe. Officer Mathews lost his life in service to his community, and he will not be forgotten.

DACA

(Ms. JAYAPAL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my profound disappointment in the President's decision to repeal the DACA program.

This repeal is destroying the lives of nearly 800,000 young people. In my home State of Washington, there are over 17,000 Washingtonians who have been granted this deferred action status. One of them is Larissa Reza Garcia who came to the United States when she was 3 years old. Larissa works with underrepresented young people to connect them with opportunities to pursue their dreams within the education system. DREAMers like Larissa strengthen the fabric of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to express my disappointment that the House will take up H.R. 3697 tomorrow, a bill that would promote racial profiling, expand mandatory detention, and criminalize immigrants without any due process protections.

We should be voting on the Dream Act, not legislation to criminalize immigrants. We have the votes to pass the Dream Act if it were brought to the floor, and I hope and call upon Speaker RYAN to have the courage to bring it to the floor.

CELEBRATING PATRIOT WEEK

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

Mr. BISHOP of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I rise about something near and dear to my heart. It is Patriot Week, which is going on this week.

In 2009, while I served in the Michigan Senate, we became the first legislative body to recognize Patriot Week. Since then, five States and countless private organizations have participated in celebrating the great Americans and our founding documents that ensure the cause of liberty. Sadly, American history is no longer a priority for our schools, and, as a result, we are now raising a generation, for the most part, who have no understanding or appreciation for our country's brave Founding Fathers and our profoundly important founding documents.

That is why I introduced H. Con. Res. 12 which encourages schools, government agencies, and private employers to pay tribute to great Americans from George Washington to Martin Luther King, Jr., during Patriot Week.