

new financial sanctions under current law the United States can pursue by our Treasury Department.

I am very pleased with Chairman ROYCE of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Ranking Member ENGEL, and the Financial Services Committee for their collaboration on legislation on how we enhance sanctions that the United States can place on people doing business with North Korea and North Korea itself.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate our Ambassador to the United Nations, Ambassador Haley, for not one, but two 15-0 votes in the U.N. Security Council on ratcheting up the pressure on sanctions. Those are important.

But the most important thing is, Mr. Speaker, whether it is secondary sanctions and sanctions in the United States put on others by the U.S. alone or multilateral sanctions imposed by the U.N. Security Council, the secret is enforcement. We must have enforcement.

When you look back over this two-decade period, you can't really come to the conclusion that we have ever seriously sanctioned the rogue government in North Korea, not to the extent that we have done with Iran, not to the extent that we did with Iraq, the two other partners in President Bush's axis of evil.

So the time is now, Mr. Speaker, to use all of our skills and abilities: diplomatically, as led by Secretary Tillerson; economically, as led by Secretary Mnuchin and our worthy, great leader, our Ambassador at the United Nations; and in military strategy with our allies, under Secretary Mattis. We have the support of the world now, Mr. Speaker, and this is no time to not bear down and get that kind of enforcement.

I was so delighted on behalf of the Congress and on behalf of the United States that, just yesterday, Prime Minister Modi in India and Prime Minister Abe, on a visit to India, reiterated their strong support for enforcement of the United Nations sanctions.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank this administration for taking a new look and taking North Korea's ambitions seriously and taking the issue of using all of our absolute capabilities, whether they are diplomatic, economic, or military, to end this rogue nation's nuclear ambitions.

GIRL SCOUTS STEM BADGES

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and come to the House floor to recognize the Girl Scouts of America, which recently announced that they are adding 23 new badges related to science, technology, engineering, math, and the outdoors. These new STEM badges come a month after Girl Scouts of the USA added cybersecurity badges to promote computer and internet literacy and cybersecurity. These new initiatives within the Girl Scouts were a reflection of its ability to adapt to the ever-changing skills essential to the development of our youth in this century.

As an Eagle Scout, I understand the importance of values and skills acquired through scouting, and I commend the Girl Scouts for encouraging our youth to explore these innovative scientific fields.

As a member of the Congressional Scouting Caucus, I will continue to support the good work of Girl Scouts of the USA, and I look forward to following its continued success for generations of young women to come.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF ADAM MCCLUNG

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of a man who had an indelible impact on Arkansas and our Nation, Mr. Adam McClung, who passed away last month at 37 years young.

Adam was a husband, a father, and a champion of the cattle industry in Arkansas while he served as the executive vice president of the Arkansas Cattlemen's Association.

A graduate of Greenbrier High School in the beautiful Second Congressional District, Adam attended Oklahoma State University, where he studied agriculture, business economics, and animal science.

In 2014, Adam was recognized by the White House and the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a "Champion of Change." He was one of only 15 individuals from around our country to be recognized as a leader in his industry that year.

Adam's passion and drive will be missed throughout Arkansas and the cattle industry.

He is survived by his wife, Chantel, and a daughter, Maggie Blair.

I extend my respect, affection, and prayers for the family and his loved ones.

□ 1300

REMEMBERING MELVIN PICKENS, THE "BROOM MAN" OF LITTLE ROCK

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and remember the unrelenting, optimistic world view of Melvin Pickens, a constituent affectionately known around Little Rock as the "Broom Man." Mr. Pickens passed away at age 84 in June, after battling numerous health issues.

The Broom Man earned his nickname over a 60-year tenure purchasing iconic, red-handled brooms at wholesale and selling them to passersby for \$10.

I remember Melvin fondly at my many breakfasts at the Ozark Smokehouse Restaurant in Little Rock, and including my past broom purchases.

Through a never-ending battle with legal blindness, and an unexpected stroke, which made carrying brooms over his shoulder incredibly difficult, Melvin never ceased to retain a positive, hopeful attitude. His hard work, determination, and unyielding perseverance, and never quitting, enabled him to provide his late wife and four children a wonderful life. And all four of those children attended college.

The Broom Man is an everlasting testament to the value of having a rig-

orous work ethic, an optimistic world view, and being genuinely a caring person.

RECOGNIZING ARKANSAS NATIONAL GUARD STAFF SERGEANT TASHEENIA WALLACE

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Arkansas National Guard Staff Sergeant Tasheenia Wallace for becoming the first woman to ever complete the Arkansas National Guard Infantry Course.

On July 26, Staff Sergeant Wallace graduated from the Infantry Transition Course, a 2-week residency training program at the Robinson Maneuver Training Center in North Little Rock. She was 1 of 22 people to complete the program, which allows soldiers who are already serving to change their current military occupational specialty to infantry.

Staff Sergeant Wallace now holds four different occupational specialties: administration, logistics, chemicals, and now hard-earned infantry. With this training, she is able to command a squad, usually composed of 7 to 10 soldiers.

My congratulations and best wishes to Staff Sergeant Wallace and her bright future defending our Nation.

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

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor to be here on the House floor.

We passed appropriations bills. It is a rare thing to hear it coming from me, but the Appropriations Committee for the Republican majority here in the House of Representatives has actually done an extraordinary job this year. It hasn't been easy. They have spent a tremendous amount of hours taking votes, during which it was made particularly partisan.

It is just a shame when people will take votes just along party lines and not even reach out in the areas where there is mutual interest. But, as with any bill, there are things that could have been better. But our appropriators took some tough votes, and some of them tough politically, but, overall, they did a remarkable job and they are to be commended for the work they did.

We actually got our 12 appropriations bills passed in the House. I look forward to the day—it may be years away, months away, weeks away, days away—when the Senate is capable of passing 12 appropriations bills.

It is very important, too, that we note the agreement that President Trump reached. Widely reported, the President made a deal with NANCY PELOSI and CHUCK SCHUMER. But whether it is one of the worst votes I have taken or not, I knew, number

one—Texas had been going through Hurricane Harvey, but Texas had planned for the future. And God bless the Texas Legislature. Governor Greg Abbott has been a dear friend since we started as district judges together back in January of 1993. And I think the world of Governor Greg Abbott. He is doing a superb job through the emergency situation that Hurricane Harvey has created in Texas.

Also, Lieutenant Governor Dan Patrick is a very good friend. I think the world of him. He has done a remarkable job leading there in Texas from the standpoint of being the head of the Senate. He's a very conservative man of principle. It is just a pleasure to have such able, competent, not just conservatives, but very smart people who are people of principle.

They created a rainy day fund. It has billions of dollars in it. Obviously, Harvey was definitely a rainy day.

But when we took this vote on getting money into the emergency, the FEMA, our emergency system, we were assured by people that I believed to be very honest that they really were out of money for FEMA. That vote had to be taken to get money into our emergency system so they could help Florida prepare as Hurricane Irma approached.

Like I said, Texas had prepared for a rainy day as far beyond the extent of their preparation. But I knew we could haggle over emergency funding, we could haggle over the debt ceiling, we could haggle over a CR coming up, and Texas would be okay while we were debating for 2, 3, 4 weeks, whatever it took until we got agreement. But Florida did not have a rainy day fund. They needed help. Irma was approaching.

But the other thing that struck me about the need to get that vote done, give the President 90 days, was that we still have not changed the law to give Americans the help that so many tens or hundreds of millions needed. We have got over 300 million here in the country and, of course, there was bragging about the millions that got healthcare under ObamaCare.

Well, that is a misnomer. It is a misstatement because the truth is that some people got health insurance, but there were millions of people that got—well, they lost the insurance. So all the statements about, “If you like your insurance, you can keep it,” those were lies. Those people making those statements have been now shown they knew they were lies at the time they were being made. The architect of ObamaCare knew that people would lose their insurance they liked; knew that they would lose doctors they liked.

The way ObamaCare was designed, it even gave huge incentives, financially, to the remaining big monopoly health insurance companies not to bring into their network hospitals like MD Anderson or Cleveland Clinic. There were actually incentives built in ObamaCare to have health insurance companies

not put chronic care facilities like cancer and heart disease in their network because that meant people that had those conditions would get that insurance because they had things like MD Anderson or Cleveland Clinic or Mayo, whatever it was, in network, and they didn't want them because that would be costly.

So it was a very subtle way ObamaCare was designed in order to encourage insurance companies to actually avoid giving people the doctors they had had before, the facilities they had had before and, in many cases, life-saving and life-lengthening facilities.

So there are just so many people hurting. In August, as I went all over east Texas—from the very southeast end down in Sabine County to the very north end, up in northwest end, up in Wood County, to the northeast end, up in Harrison County, down to the southwest corner of my district, down below Diboll in Angelina County—people are hurting, and they are begging for Congress to keep its word.

We said: If you gave us the majority in the House and Senate, we would repeal ObamaCare.

And, by golly, the American public gave us the majority in the House and Senate. Yes, President Obama was in the White House, but we got the majority in the House and Senate. And, holy smoke, we were able to get—it wasn't a total repeal, but, under reconciliation procedures, we were able to repeal most of ObamaCare in the House and in the Senate, and send it to the President's desk, where he vetoed it. Well, that wasn't a big surprise.

So Republicans were saying: Okay. You give us the House, the Senate majority, and the White House, then it is a no-brainer because then we have a President who will sign the bill that we passed when Obama was President, and this time the Republican President will surely sign it.

Well, not only do we know we have a Republican in the White House, but President Trump—God bless him—made clear: If you just send me that bill that you passed in the last Congress that Obama vetoed, I will sign it, and then we can work on a healthcare system where people can get the care they need.

Now, what has not been talked about in the alt-left media—some people call them the mainstream media. But the alt-left, mainstream media, whatever you want to call them, they have talked about all the millions of people that now have health insurance.

No. Most of those—it may be a few, but most of them have got Medicaid. That is not the most desirable insurance you can have.

And another thing that needs to be made clear: health insurance is not healthcare. Anyone in America here legally, illegally, criminal, non criminal, it doesn't matter, if you are in the United States and you have a problem, you can go to the emergency room.

I have been in emergency rooms with my immediate family members, includ-

ing kids, in-laws. I mean, I have been there. And we wait in line behind people that may have a cold or a cut or a minor this or that. They have got healthcare.

□ 1315

And most of those people aren't going to pay anything, and they got the healthcare they needed. Now, they don't have health insurance, apparently, most of them that I have been in line behind, because you could hear the discussion as they go through filling out the forms with the hospital people. It would be far better if we had a better system of clinics for people like that so they didn't have to go tie up the most expensive healthcare there is in the emergency room. They could go to a clinic and get the things they need.

I was yanking a hook out of a catfish that my youngest daughter had caught some years back, and it is kind of embarrassing, a Member of Congress, and the hook had not set until it was well down in the catfish, so I was having a lot of trouble getting it out. And I got a long needle-nose pliers and I was pulling it out, and I just strained as hard as I could and, lo and behold, pulled the hook out and embedded it very deeply in my hand down at the base of the thumb.

People started freaking out. It was no big deal. I mean, I just had a hook buried about three-quarters of an inch or so in my thumb.

I went down for an emergency. I didn't want to. Somebody said: Look, we will take care of your daughter. You need to get a tetanus shot. When I found out the line was going to be about 2 hours before they could get around to messing with the hook that was embedded in my thumb, well, I went home and ended up using ice, and I eventually got it out myself.

But I know, even without one of my kids or relatives, just by myself, I have been there. I have sat there. I have listened to conversations. There is no question, health insurance is not healthcare.

People are still hurting, and they relied on our promise; and if we don't get the big part of ObamaCare repealed, at least at a minimum, and get a system in place that gets people back toward the kind of healthcare they once knew and loved—if we weren't part of the government, as an old judge, I know those lawsuits would be brought.

The allegation in the pleadings would be that a promise was made which lured someone in to act to their detriment based on those promises. The doctrine, legally, is called *promissory estoppel*. The judge could issue an order, if you win the case, and prevent someone from going back on their word after they made a promise on which another party relied to their detriment.

Unfortunately for the American public, when it is Congress, or, in particular, the Senate, and in particular a Republican Senator, or more, who makes an absolute repeated promise

over and over that they are going to do something if you elect them or reelection them and people rely on that, they vote them in and it turns out it is to their detriment because that Senator was not being honest in running for office, well, it is kind of a shame that you can't get a judge to come in and say: "I am issuing an order under the doctrine of promissory estoppel. You will not be allowed to back down off of your promise. You will make good on your promise."

When it is the government, you can't sue them and force that, because promissory estoppel does not apply in a government situation, not normally.

So what are we left with? Well, people can say, well, you know, wait until the next election. We will have to replace people. No. This is it. This is the chance. This is a generational chance. We promised people certain things we would do, and I was fully supportive of the promises that President Donald J. Trump made that helped him get elected. Particularly, he promised to repeal and replace ObamaCare. For heaven's sake, we ought to be helping him in that.

I am very grateful. We had some difficult times there between some of us, particularly the House Freedom Caucus and the House leadership, but PAUL RYAN, KEVIN McCARTHY, STEVE SCALISE, they came through. We worked together and we got an agreement that repealed most of ObamaCare, and we got it down to the Senate.

I have my friend from West Virginia, and I would be glad to yield to him.

EXPRESSING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS

Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the football players of Clay and Braxton County High Schools, both in my congressional district, the Second District of beautiful West Virginia. I commend them for exercising their right to pray before a football game on September 1.

After one person complained about prayer at football games, Clay County High School decided to institute a moment of silence instead. Much to everyone's surprise, during that moment of silence, both teams ran onto the field, knelt, and prayed together. In a spontaneous action throughout the stands, individuals stood and joined the prayer.

In this time of great divisiveness in our Nation, gestures like these remind us about what is great in America. Our First Amendment protects all Americans from laws that hinder our religious freedom, our right to free speech, and our right to worship God as we see fit.

Even though Braxton and Clay County are bitter rivals in football, they came together to share this moment to worship the Almighty God. I commend them for this gesture.

For the record, Braxton County won the game 23–13.

To the gentleman from Texas, thank you. I appreciate your good work here and your words for the American people.

Mr. GOHMERT. I have been to my friend's home, beautiful as it is in a beautiful part of the country, and I appreciate the gentleman's recognition. It sounds like it is well deserved.

Regarding what has to be done about healthcare, clearly, the Senate is not going to get to 60 votes on anything to do with repealing, replacing ObamaCare. We have this reconciliation procedure that we went through all the hoops, dotted the I's, crossed the T's, and we passed the budget, got the rule set for reconciliation so the Senate can pass a bill in reconciliation with 51 votes instead of 60.

Of course, the majority leader could say: You know what? This is such a critical promise we made about healthcare that, just like the Reid rule, when it is really, really important, we will set aside the 60-vote cloture rule so that we can get something done, whether it is a confirmation, whatever it is, that saves lives, helps Americans.

Well, if there was ever a bill that fit that situation, it would be one that helped save lives through repealing at least the biggest, worst parts of ObamaCare.

Nonetheless, under that reconciliation procedure, we have until September 30 to get it done with 51 votes. I have got to say, earlier this summer—I have been here 12½ years. I have never seen a situation where the majority party in the Senate was calling those in the majority party in the House, including the Speaker and the leadership team, and calling those of us in the House Freedom Caucus, calling those in the Tuesday Group, and their one big question—I have never heard of this happening in American history—their big question was: Would you please promise us that, if we pass this bill in the Senate, you promise us you will not take up our bill and pass it as it is, because the only chance we have, we are told, of passing this bill in the Senate is if we know for sure it won't become law.

I have never heard of that happening before, but that is what happened this summer. From our Speaker on down, our different groups: Yes, we promise you we won't let that bad bill you're voting on become law. We will make sure it goes to conference, and we will get something a lot better than that that we send to the House and Senate to vote on.

It didn't get passed, and we have until September 30 to keep from being about as big a bunch of liars as has ever been in Congress. That is it.

I am very grateful—again, here, I appreciate the Appropriations Committee, and I will express appreciation here, now, for Speaker PAUL RYAN, because he has agreed with me and some others about the kind of pressure we are going to put on when we get back the last week of September if the Senate has not passed their ObamaCare repeal bill. They have got to pass something or we can't get it to conference. We can't get the American public what they need.

Now, some of you have said: Well, if you had just passed that first bill the Republican leaders had put together. Well, I am not sure who put it together. It may have been the remaining health insurance companies and Big Pharma, from what I could tell, but it was not going to do anybody any good except the insurance companies and Big Pharma. It was not going to help rank-and-file Americans the way we promised them we would help them.

There are some that say: Yeah, but, Louie, if you guys had just voted "yes" immediately on that bill, it would have gotten wind in the sails of the President and we would already have tax reform.

Well, I am here to tell you, Mr. Speaker, if we had passed that first bill, and when people saw their premiums continuing to shoot up and their deductibles continuing to shoot up and just these overwhelming prices, it would not have been wind in the sails of President Trump. It would have meant that people would have been so angry, a lot of Republicans would have stayed home and a lot of Democrats who voted for Donald Trump and Members of the Republican House and Senate, they would stay home or they would go out and vote for someone else, and the first order of business in January 2019 would probably have been, when we lost the majority, the impeachment of President Trump. It shouldn't be. It is not appropriate, but that is probably what would have happened if we had just jumped on that first bad bill.

We have got a good bill. We have still got a chance. We have got to get this done for the good of America. If we can't get this done, we have no business being in the majority. It just brings you to just throw up your hands: My goodness, what good is this?

I will also say, Mr. Speaker, the old adage is true: democracy ensures a people are governed no better than they deserve.

We have got too many Americans across this country that are not paying attention. They are like some friends I had in high school that said: Well, Louie, I don't care what the government does as long as they stay out of my business. Well, they have come to find out, if you don't care what the government does, they are not going to stay out of your business; they are going to take it over—your life, your business, everything.

People have got to get reengaged, pay attention, get out and vote, and we have got a chance to get it fixed. It is absolutely essential before September 30, at midnight, that we get something done to help the American people.

I am looking forward, if the Senate doesn't get a decent bill done, I want us to pass a sense of the House bill right here in the House that says it is the sense of the House that the Senate absolutely must pass a bill to give the American public the help they need with healthcare by repealing the worst parts of ObamaCare, at a minimum.

□ 1330

And then follow the Speaker out here on the steps, and every one of us point to the Senate, and keep putting the pressure on. Keep on putting the pressure on until, hopefully, they do something.

But it may be that they get it done. We don't have to get into a battle of words and wits like that. The American public is expecting it. We promised it. We have got to get that done. In the meantime, I know there is a lot of discussion, a lot of calls today about, oh, gee, the President is talking about DACA this, and DACA that.

I have spent so many hours, so many nights, down on the border all night long, and I always heard the same things from my friends in the Border Patrol. Every time anybody in Congress, or in the administration, starts talking about, well, we are working out a deal for amnesty for this, or to legalize that, then we get a huge surge in people coming across our southern border.

So I will continue to refuse to make statements about what I think about—should we agree to this; should we compromise on this legalization, this amnesty? Because every time we do, people get lured into the United States.

When that happens, there are always some that get drawn into sex slavery. Some get drawn into being mules and drug dealers for the drug cartels; and some—we have seen the video, we have seen the evidence—they die trying to get in.

We should not be luring people in. We need to secure the border. That includes building a wall where we need it. We don't need one in Big Bend National Park, in my opinion. If you can get across Big Bend National Park carrying all of the water you are going to need to get clear across there, then I want you in America, and I want you in our military. You are an extraordinary person. We don't need a wall through Big Bend National Park, most of it, anyway, but there are places we do.

We have got to secure the border. If you go down there, south of McAllen, the river is wide, flowing fast. If you just have people along the river—I have been there, I know. The coyotes will not bring people across if they see there is law enforcement that will stop them. The trouble was, during the Obama administration, they didn't stop them. They didn't even process them when they got across. I have seen it.

Why wouldn't you stop them? Why wouldn't you say: No, you are not coming on to U.S. land. Go back. Come in legally. We want you, but you have got to come in legally.

It is time to secure the border. President Trump is making great strides in that area. General Kelly—God bless him—he was making great strides when he was head of Homeland Security. I was so thrilled he was there. I knew about the things he was doing,

and I sure hope it continues, whoever replaces him. But we have got to secure our border, build a wall where it is needed.

We have got to repeal ObamaCare—the worst parts of it, anyway—and get people the help they need.

We have also got to give them the tax reform they need. As Art Laffer told me—he was asking me: Louie, you know, once we got that 30 percent tax cut in 1983, the third year of the President Reagan administration, do you know what the rate of growth was? Here we have been talking about 1.92 percent. It was 8 percent or over when they had the big tax cut.

People got jobs. They made more money than ever. It was incredible. It is time to get back to that kind of growth. It is time to get back to a healthcare system where we are not slaves to a health insurance company, and we are not slaves to the U.S. Government, where we have control of our doctor-patient relationship, and America can heal; it can grow; it can prosper.

We can bring back manufacturing jobs, which are so critical to this Nation, but we have got to get it done, and it has got to start this month.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. YOHO (at the request of Mr. McCARTHY) for today on account of assisting Floridians in recovery efforts from Hurricane Irma.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to AN enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S.J. Res. 49. Condemning the violence and domestic terrorist attack that took place during events between August 11 and August 12, 2017, in Charlottesville, Virginia, recognizing the first responders who lost their lives while monitoring the events, offering deepest condolences to the families and friends of those individuals who were killed and deepest sympathies and support to those individuals who were injured by the violence, expressing support for the Charlottesville community, rejecting White nationalists, White supremacists, the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis, and other hate groups, and urging the President and the President's Cabinet to use all available resources to address the threats posed by those groups.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 18, 2017, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2537. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Black Stem Rust; Additions of Rust-Resistant Species and Varieties [Docket No.: APHIS-2017-0049] received September 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2538. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Specialty Crops Program, Specialty Crops Inspection Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — U.S. Standards for Grades of Shelled Walnuts and Walnuts in the Shell [Document No.: AMS-SC-16-0005, SC-16-331] received September 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2539. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Brigadier General Ronald P. Clark, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of major general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2540. A letter from the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity, Executive Director/Designated Federal Official, Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity for FY 2017, pursuant to Sec. 114(e) of the Higher Education Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2541. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Prohibition of Children's Toys and Child Care Articles Containing Specified Phthalates: Determinations Regarding Certain Plastics [Docket No.: CPSC-2016-0017] received September 7, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2542. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safeguarding of Restricted Data by Access Permittees [Docket No.: DOE-HQ-2015-0029-0001] (RIN: 1992-AA46) received September 1, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2543. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's interpretive rule — Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturer Assistance Program received September 1, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2544. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting reports concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.