

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

NOT VOTING—11

Blunt Rochester Long Rooney, Thomas
Bridenstine Murphy (PA) J.
Doyle, Michael Napolitano Rosen
F. Pelosi Titus
Kihuen

□ 2110

Mr. MCNERNEY and Mrs. COMSTOCK changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. ADAMS and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE 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 will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 130, noes 292, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 554]

AYES—130

Adams Gabbard Meeks
Barragán Gallego Meng
Bass Gomez Moore
Beatty Gonzalez (TX) Moulton
Beyer Green, Al Nadler
Bishop (GA) Green, Gene Neal
Blumenauer Grijalva Nolan
Boyle, Brendan Gutiérrez Norcross
F. Hastings Pallone
Brady (PA) Heck Panetta
Brown (MD) Higgins (NY) Pascrell
Butterfield Hoyer Payne
Capuano Huffman Pingree
Cárdenas Jackson Lee Pocan
Carson (IN) Jayapal Price (NC)
Cartwright Jeffries Raskin
Castor (FL) Johnson (GA) Richmond
Castro (TX) Johnson, E. B. Roybal-Allard
Chu, Judy Kaptur Ryan (OH)
Cicilline Kelly (IL) Sánchez
Clark (MA) Kennedy Sarbanes
Clarke (NY) Khanna Schakowsky
Clay Kildee Schiff
Cleaver Krishnamoorthi Scott (VA)
Clyburn Larsen (WA) Scott, David
Cohen Larson (CT) Serrano
Connolly Lawrence Sewell (AL)
Conyers Lawson (FL) Sherman
Crowley Lee Sires
Cummins Lewis (GA) Slaughter
Davis, Danny Lieu, Ted Smith (WA)
DeFazio Lofgren Speier
DeLauro Lowenthal Takano
Demings Lujan Grisham, M.
DeSaulnier Thompson (MS)
Dingell Luján, Ben Ray Tonko
Doggett Lynch Tsongas
Ellison Maloney, Vargus
Engel Carolyn B. Veasey
Españillat Matsui Vela
Evans McCollum Velázquez
Frankel (FL) McEachin Walz
Fudge McGovern

Wasserman Watson Coleman Yarmuth
Schultz Welch
Waters, Maxine Wilson (FL)

NOES—292

Abraham Gallagher Mooney (WV)
Aderholt Garamendi Mullin
Aguiar Garrett Murphy (FL)
Allen Gianforte Newhouse
Amash Gibbs Noem
Amodei Gohmert Norman
Arrington Goodlatte Nunes
Babin Gosar O'Halleran
Bacon Gottheimer O'Rourke
Banks (IN) Gowdy Olson
Barletta Granger Palazzo
Barr Graves (GA) Palmer
Barton Graves (LA) Paulsen
Bera Graves (MO) Pearce
Bergman Griffith Perlmutter
Biggs Grothman Perry
Bilirakis Guthrie Peters
Bishop (MI) Hanabusa Peterson
Bishop (UT) Handel Pittenger
Black Harper Poe (TX)
Blackburn Harris Poliquin
Blum Hartzler Polis
Bonamici Hensarling Posey
Bost Herrera Beutler Quigley
Brady (TX) Hice, Jody B. Ratcliffe
Brat Higgins (LA) Reed
Brooks (AL) Hill Reichert
Brooks (IN) Himes Renacci
Brownley (CA) Holding Rice (NY)
Buchanan Hollingsworth Rice (SC)
Buck Hudson Roby
Bucshon Huizenga Roe (TN)
Budd Hultgren Rogers (AL)
Burgess Hunter Rogers (KY)
Bustos Hurd Rohrabacher
Byrne Issa Rokita
Calvert Jenkins (KS) Rooney, Francis
Carrabajal Jenkins (WV) Ros-Lehtinen
Carter (GA) Johnson (LA) Roskam
Carter (TX) Johnson (OH) Ross
Chabot Johnson, Sam Rothfus
Cheney Jones Rouzer
Coffman Jordan Royce (CA)
Cole Joyce (OH) Ruiz
Collins (GA) Katko Ruppertsberger
Collins (NY) Keating Rush
Comer Kelly (MS) Russell
Comstock Kelly (PA) Rutherford
Conaway Kilmer Sanford
Cook Kind Scalise
Cooper King (IA) Schneider
Correa King (NY) Schrader
Costa Kinzinger Schweikert
Costello (PA) Knight Scott, Austin
Courtney Kuster (NH) Sensenbrenner
Cramer Kustoff (TN) Sessions
Crawford Labrador Shea-Porter
Crist LaHood Shimkus
Cuellar LaMalfa Shuster
Culberson Lamborn Simpson
Lance Latta Sinema
Davidson Langevin Smith (MO)
Davis (CA) Latta Smith (NE)
Davis, Rodney Levin Smith (NJ)
DeGette Lewis (MN) Smith (TX)
Delaney Lipinski Smucker
DelBondo LoBiondo Soto
Denham Loeb sack Stefanik
Dent Loudermilk Stewart
DeSantis Love Stivers
DesJarlais Lowey Suozzi
Deutsch Lucas Swallow (CA)
Diaz-Balart Luetkemeyer Taylor
Donovan MacArthur Tenney
Duffy Maloney, Sean Thompson (CA)
Duncan (SC) Marchant Thompson (PA)
Duncan (TN) Marino Thornberry
Dunn Marshall Tiberi
Emmer Massie Tipton
Eshoo Mast Torres
Estes (KS) McCarthy Trott
Estry (CT) McCaul Turner
Farenthold McClintock Upton
Faso McHenry Valadao
Ferguson McKinley Visclosky
Fitzpatrick McMorris Wagner
Fleischmann Rodgers Walberg
Flores McNeerney Walden
Flores McSally Walker
Fortenberry Meadows Walorski
Foster Meehan Walters, Mimi
Foxy Messer Weber (TX)
Franks (AZ) Mitchell Webster (FL)
Frelinghuysen Moolenaar Wenstrup
Gaetz

Westerman Womack Young (AK)
Williams Woodall Young (IA)
Wilson (SC) Yoder Zeldin
Wittman Yoho

NOT VOTING—11

Blunt Rochester Long Rooney, Thomas
Bridenstine Murphy (PA) J.
Doyle, Michael Napolitano Rosen
F. Pelosi Titus
Kihuen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 2117

Mr. GARAMENDI changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MARSHALL) having assumed the chair, Mr. MITCHELL, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027, had come to no resolution thereon.

MONTANANS DEALING WITH
FEDERAL OVERREACH

(Mr. GIANFORTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I met last week with a couple of small business owners in Butte, Montana, who have been the target of an out-of-control Federal bureaucrat in the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

One of the bureaucrat's targets is Riley's Meats. Over a period of 12 years, Dr. Jeffrey Legg with the FSIS ordered Bart Riley to comply with what he told Riley were Federal regulations.

Mr. Riley spent over \$10,000 in compliance costs and suffered years of harassment, but these weren't real Federal regulations. They were costly measures dreamed up by this bureaucrat.

I saw the toll that dealing with this government harassment has taken on the Riley family over the last decade.

No one should have to endure such a nightmare. Stories like these are why the American people demand that Washington is cleaned up.

For the Riley family and other Montanans dealing with Federal overreach, I will continue to focus on this issue until it is resolved.

MASS SHOOTING IN LAS VEGAS

(Mr. SWALWELL of California asked and was given permission to address

the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, America has again been rocked by a mass shooting, and our hearts ache and our hands pray for the victims and those who are recovering. You can't help but watch the countless scores of video accounts and not feel an urge to act.

My constituents ask: Are we helpless to stop the next mass shooting?

We are only helpless once the trigger is squeezed and you are in the pathway of a bullet, but we are not helpless in this House. In fact, if we come together, we are more powerful than any weapon.

Aren't the dead owed a dialogue, a conversation about whether we should have background checks, a talk about whether people who have weapons of war should only be warriors, and what about talking about restrictions on ammunition purchases?

I refuse to accept the tradeoff that we must allow and accept that a mass shooting is going to happen in this country for an unfettered access to firearms.

If the police officers who went into that building so blindly and were so brave could do that and show that courage, we can come into this building and have the courage to have a dialogue for those victims.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK AND ACHIEVEMENT OF STEVE HILDRETH

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

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work and the achievement of Steve Hildreth, an exemplary employee and member of our community. Steve celebrated his retirement last month after working for 30 years at the Georgia Pacific Paper Mill in Camas, Washington.

Steve started at the mill in 1987, as sleeter helper in the print department. By the time he retired, he held the position of the shift team leader for the shift instrumentation technicians. He was well respected by the operators and crews of the machines, and he knew the job was to make their job easier.

He was also a member of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers union throughout his career and held office in Local 5 for several years.

Fortunately, Steve has options in retirement. According to his wife, Shari, he is a true Renaissance man, in that he can build, troubleshoot, and fix just about anything. He is spending his time remodeling their Washougal home, setting up his new shop, and making his way through Shari's extensive honey-do list.

Mr. Speaker, southwest Washington has been fortunate to have someone like Steve Hildreth as an employee, father, husband, grandfather, and resi-

dent for the past 30 years. I would like to congratulate Steve on his retirement and wish him all the best in the years to come.

TRADE AND JOBS HEARING IN BROOK PARK, OHIO

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, as the NAFTA negotiations continue, it is important for us to listen to our constituents on how we can make NAFTA better for them.

To that end, I convened important stakeholders for a hearing in Ohio on how NAFTA has hurt American workers and what we can do to help them.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the testimony of Ms. Lee Geisse of the BlueGreen Alliance, Cheryl Johncox of the Sierra Club, and Mark Milko of Workers United.

BLUEGREEN ALLIANCE TESTIMONY, LEE GEISSE, REGIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER

We know that it is possible to have trade agreements that don't engage the U.S. in a race to the bottom, but instead lift up our own workers and workers throughout the world. We applaud Congresswoman Kaptur's work on this issue and so many others that are vital to the future of Ohio's workers, economy and the environment! Thank you for bringing these folks together and inviting the BlueGreen Alliance to participate!

In 2006, the United Steelworkers and the Sierra Club formed this unique Alliance—founded with the belief that we no longer have to choose between good jobs and a clean environment; we can and must have both. In these 11 years, we've convened workers, environmentalists, and industry leaders to forge partnerships that help us find solutions to address historic problems like climate change in ways that create and secure quality jobs. Together, we are a powerful voice for good jobs, a clean environment, and a fair and thriving economy.

The North American Free Trade Agreement, also known as NAFTA, has been in effect since 1994. The current Administration has announced plans for its renegotiation, but without much detail. That renegotiation begins this month. For far too many, NAFTA has meant the loss of good, quality paying jobs and increased pollution, as the deal exacerbated offshoring and profiteering off the backs of workers and the environment. It's time for a trade agreement that levels the playing field and makes deep reforms to strengthen workers' rights and environmental standards. American workers should expect agreements that ensure that other countries have to play by the same worker safety and environmental rules that we do. Anything short of [this] would be a failure.

NAFTA's replacement must support good union jobs, livable wages, healthy communities, clean air and water, and a more stable climate. Through an open, public process, the U.S. can partner with other nations in mutually beneficial trade and climate agreements that are fair, protect workers' rights and jobs, safeguard the environment; ensure the democratic processes of sovereign nations are not overturned by unelected bodies; and raise the bar for consumer and public protections in all nations that are signatories. The BlueGreen Alliance recommends a new approach to trade that lifts up workers

and communities. This requires fundamental changes to NAFTA, including:

1. Creating a transparent and inclusive renegotiation process. NAFTA renegotiations should not be done in secret but should be transparent and allow for public participation. This means inviting and incorporating public input on U.S. proposals for the agreement, and making negotiating texts available for public comment after each negotiating round. Workers, environmentalists, and other key stakeholders should be part of the process to make sure negotiators understand the impact of the deal on jobs and the environment. It is critical that all stakeholders and the general public be involved in a transparent, fair, and participatory negotiating process.

2. Eliminating corporate courts that incentivize offshoring and undermine environmental protections. NAFTA's Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provision has created private courts in which foreign corporations can demand compensation for environmental protections and other democratically enacted laws before unelected, unaccountable, panels of corporate lawyers. By creating unique privileges for foreign investors, ISDS can incentivize offshoring and threaten the very safeguards we have democratically enacted. NAFTA's broad rights for foreign corporations, including ISDS, must be eliminated—mere tweaks will not be sufficient. NAFTA's replacement must eliminate ISDS so as to safeguard workers and environmental and health protections.

3. Including strong and binding labor and environmental protections—including wage and climate standards—in the core text of the agreement. NAFTA has enabled corporations to offshore production to take advantage of lower environmental and labor standards abroad. This has significantly impacted workers in both the manufacturing and service sectors. It has spurred the loss of good paying jobs, carbon leakage, and the export of pollution, while undermining domestic labor and environmental protections. To fix this, NAFTA's replacement should establish a binding floor of labor and environmental protections across North America. It should require signatory countries to adopt living wages for workers and to implement policies to fulfill important international labor and environmental agreements, including the Paris Climate Agreement and the International Labor Organization's conventions. These commitments should be included in the core text of the agreement and trade sanctions should be used to penalize violations. NAFTA must make a commitment to prioritize workers and the environment.

4. Creating a stronger, independent enforcement mechanism. Rules mean nothing if they aren't enforced. In the history of the U.S. trade agreements, labor and environmental provisions have consistently been ignored. Even post-2007 trade agreements with labor and environmental provisions in the core text have failed to produce disputes over widely documented labor and environmental violations. To fix this, the agreement that replaces NAFTA must create a new, independent dispute settlement mechanism for enforcing labor and environmental provisions rather than replicating the failed system of the past. Stronger enforcement is critical to ensure that the agreement is upheld and that it creates a fair playing field among all parties.

5. Protecting and promoting Buy American and green procurement policies. Currently NAFTA requires that the federal government treat foreign bidders as if they were American bidders when deciding how to spend U.S. taxpayer money. It also includes rules that