

Krishnamoorthi	Nolan	Sensenbrenner
Kuster (NH)	Norcross	Serrano
Kustoff (TN)	Norman	Sessions
Labrador	Nunes	Sewell (AL)
LaHood	O'Halleran	Sherman
LaMalfa	O'Rourke	Shimkus
Lamb	Olson	Shuster
Lamborn	Palazzo	Simpson
Lance	Pallone	Sires
Langevin	Palmer	Smith (MO)
Larsen (WA)	Panetta	Smith (NE)
Larson (CT)	Pascrell	Smith (NJ)
Latta	Paulsen	Smith (TX)
Lawrence	Payne	Smith (WA)
Lawson (FL)	Pearce	Smucker
Lee	Pelosi	Soto
Lesko	Perlmutter	Speier
Levin	Perry	Stefanik
Lewis (GA)	Peters	Stewart
Lewis (MN)	Peterson	Stivers
Lieu, Ted	Pingree	Suozzi
Lipinski	Pittenger	Takano
LoBiondo	Pocan	Taylor
Loeb	Poe (TX)	Tenney
Lofgren	Poliquin	Thompson (CA)
Long	Posey	Thompson (PA)
Loudermilk	Price (NC)	Thornberry
Lowey	Quigley	Tipton
Lucas	Raskin	Titus
Luetkemeyer	Reed	Tonko
Lujan, Ben Ray	Reichert	Torres
Lynch	Renacci	Tsongas
MacArthur	Rice (NY)	Turner
Maloney,	Rice (SC)	Upton
Carolyn B.	Richmond	Valadao
Maloney, Sean	Roby	Vargas
Marchant	Roe (TN)	Veasey
Marino	Rogers (AL)	Vela
Marshall	Rogers (KY)	Velázquez
Massie	Rohrabacher	Visclosky
Mast	Rokita	Wagner
Matsui	Rooney, Francis	Walberg
McCarthy	Rooney, Thomas	Walden
McCaul	J.	Walker
McClintock	Ros-Lehtinen	Walorski
McCollum	Ross	Walters, Mimi
McEachin	Rothfus	Wasserman
McGovern	Rouzer	Schultz
McKinley	Roybal-Allard	Waters, Maxine
McMorris	Royce (CA)	Watson Coleman
Rodgers	Ruiz	Weber (TX)
McNerney	Ruppersberger	Webster (FL)
McSally	Rush	Welch
Meadows	Russell	Wenstrup
Meeks	Rutherford	Westerman
Meng	Ryan (OH)	Wild
Mitchell	Sánchez	Williams
Moolenaar	Sanford	Wilson (FL)
Mooney (WV)	Sarbanes	Wilson (SC)
Moore	Scalise	Wittman
Morelle	Scanlon	Womack
Moulton	Schakowsky	Woodall
Mullin	Schiff	Yarmuth
Murphy (FL)	Schneider	Yoder
Nadler	Schrader	Yoho
Napolitano	Schweikert	Young (AK)
Neal	Scott (VA)	Young (IA)
Newhouse	Scott, Austin	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—33

Black	Jenkins (KS)	Ratcliffe
Capuano	Jones (NC)	Rosen
Comstock	Keating	Roskam
Crowley	Kind	Scott, David
Culberson	Love	Shea-Porter
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Sinema
Duncan (SC)	Lujan Grisham,	Swalwell (CA)
Ellison	M.	Thompson (MS)
Hanabusa	McHenry	Trott
Handel	Messer	Walz
Hastings	Noem	
Hultgren	Polis	

□ 1824

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHILD PROTECTION
IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2017

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1183, I call up the bill (H.R. 695) to amend the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to establish a voluntary national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BYRNE). The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment. Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL
CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–245) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“SEC. 137. Notwithstanding section 251(a)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the timetable in section 254(a) of such Act, the final sequestration report for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 254(f)(1) of such Act and any order for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 254(f)(5) of such Act shall be issued, for the Congressional Budget Office, 10 days after the date specified in section 105(3), and for the Office of Management and Budget, 15 days after the date specified in section 105(3).”

“SEC. 138. The authority provided under title XXI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), as amended by section 2(a) of the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–254), shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 105(3).”

“SEC. 139. Section 319L(e)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–7e(e)(1)(A)) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 105(3) of this Act.

“SEC. 140. Section 405(a) of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6a note) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 105(3) of this Act.”

This division may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019”.

DIVISION B—MEDICAID EXTENDERS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF MONEY FOLLOWS THE
PERSON REBALANCING DEMONSTRATION.

(a) GENERAL FUNDING.—Section 6071(h) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—
(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and
(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) subject to paragraph (3), \$112,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—
(A) by striking “Amounts made” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (3), amounts made”; and
(B) by striking “September 30, 2016” and inserting “September 30, 2021”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) SPECIAL RULE FOR FY 2019.—Funds appropriated under paragraph (1)(F) shall be made available for grants to States only if such States have an approved MFP demonstration project under this section as of December 31, 2018.”.

(b) FUNDING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND IMPROVEMENT; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; OVERSIGHT.—Section 6071(f) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) FUNDING.—From the amounts appropriated under subsection (h)(1)(F) for fiscal year 2019, \$500,000 shall be available to the Secretary for such fiscal year to carry out this subsection.”.

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 6071(b) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(10) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.”.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF PROTECTION FOR MEDICAID RECIPIENTS OF HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES AGAINST SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note) is amended by striking “the 5-year period that begins on January 1, 2014,” and inserting “the period beginning on January 1, 2014, and ending on March 31, 2019.”.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) PROTECTING STATE SPOUSAL INCOME AND ASSET DISREGARD FLEXIBILITY UNDER WAIVERS AND PLAN AMENDMENTS.—Nothing in section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note) or section 1924 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5) shall be construed as prohibiting a State from disregarding an individual’s spousal income and assets under a State waiver or plan amendment described in paragraph (2) for purposes of making determinations of eligibility for home and community-based services or home and community-based attendant services and supports under such waiver or plan amendment.

(2) STATE WAIVER OR PLAN AMENDMENT DESCRIBED.—A State waiver or plan amendment described in this paragraph is any of the following:

(A) A waiver or plan amendment to provide medical assistance for home and community-based services under a waiver or plan amendment under subsection (c), (d), or (i) of section 1915 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or under section 1115 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1315).

(B) A plan amendment to provide medical assistance for home and community-based services for individuals by reason of being determined eligible under section 1902(a)(10)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(C)) or by reason of section 1902(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(f)) or otherwise on the basis of a reduction of income based on costs incurred for medical or other remedial care under which the State disregarded the income and assets of the individual’s spouse in determining the initial and ongoing financial eligibility of an individual for such services in place of the spousal impoverishment provisions applied under section 1924 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5).

(C) A plan amendment to provide medical assistance for home and community-based attendant services and supports under section 1915(k) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n(k)).

SEC. 103. REDUCTION IN FMAP AFTER 2020 FOR STATES WITHOUT ASSET VERIFICATION PROGRAM.

Section 1940 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) REDUCTION IN FMAP AFTER 2020 FOR NON-COMPLIANT STATES.—

“(1) *IN GENERAL.*—With respect to a calendar quarter beginning on or after January 1, 2021, the Federal medical assistance percentage otherwise determined under section 1905(b) for a non-compliant State shall be reduced—

“(A) for calendar quarters in 2021 and 2022, by 0.12 percentage points;

“(B) for calendar quarters in 2023, by 0.25 percentage points;

“(C) for calendar quarters in 2024, by 0.35 percentage points; and

“(D) for calendar quarters in 2025 and each year thereafter, by 0.5 percentage points.

“(2) *NON-COMPLIANT STATE DEFINED.*—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘non-compliant State’ means a State—

“(A) that is one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia;

“(B) with respect to which the Secretary has not approved a State plan amendment submitted under subsection (a)(2); and

“(C) that is not operating, on an ongoing basis, an asset verification program in accordance with this section.”.

SEC. 104. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1941(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$31,000,000” and inserting “\$6,000,000”.

SEC. 105. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) *STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.*—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(b) *SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.*—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) *CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.*—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

(d) *PAYGO ANNUAL REPORT.*—For the purposes of the annual report issued pursuant to section 5 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 934) after adjournment of the second session of the 115th Congress, and for determining whether a sequestration order is necessary under such section, the debit for the budget year on the 5-year scorecard, if any, and the 10-year scorecard, if any, shall be deducted from such scorecard in 2019 and added to such scorecard in 2020.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mr. Frelinghuysen moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 695 with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 115–88.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1183, the amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 115–88 shall be considered as read.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill is as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate, insert the following:

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115–245) is further amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 105(3) and inserting “February 8, 2019”; and

(2) by adding after section 136 the following:

“SEC. 137. Notwithstanding section 251(a)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the timetable in section 254(a) of such Act, the final sequestration report for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 254(f)(1) of such Act and any order for fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 254(f)(5) of such Act shall be issued, for the Congressional Budget Office, 10 days after the date specified in section 105(3), and for the Office of Management and Budget, 15 days after the date specified in section 105(3).

“SEC. 138. The authority provided under title XXI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), as amended by section 2(a) of the Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–254), shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 105(3).

“SEC. 139. Section 319L(e)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–7e(e)(1)(A)) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 105(3) of this Act.

“SEC. 140. Section 405(a) of the Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness Act (42 U.S.C. 247d–6a note) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 105(3) of this Act.

“SEC. 141. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, there is appropriated for ‘U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements’ \$5,710,357,000 for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until September 30, 2023.

“SEC. 142. Notwithstanding section 101, section 230 of division F of Public Law 115–141 shall not apply to amounts made available by this Act.”.

This division may be cited as the “Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019”.

DIVISION B—MEDICAID EXTENDERS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON REBALANCING DEMONSTRATION.

(a) *GENERAL FUNDING.*—Section 6071(h) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) subject to paragraph (3), \$112,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “Amounts made” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (3), amounts made”; and

(B) by striking “September 30, 2016” and inserting “September 30, 2021”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) *SPECIAL RULE FOR FY 2019.*—Funds appropriated under paragraph (1)(F) shall be made available for grants to States only if such States have an approved MFP demonstration project under this section as of December 31, 2018.”.

(b) *FUNDING FOR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND IMPROVEMENT; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; OVERSIGHT.*—Section 6071(f) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) *FUNDING.*—From the amounts appropriated under subsection (h)(1)(F) for fiscal year 2019, \$500,000 shall be available to the Secretary for such fiscal year to carry out this subsection.”.

(c) *TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.*—Section 6071(b) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(10) *SECRETARY.*—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.”.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF PROTECTION FOR MEDICAID RECIPIENTS OF HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES AGAINST SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note) is amended by striking “the 5-year period that begins on January 1, 2014,” and inserting “the period beginning on January 1, 2014, and ending on March 31, 2019.”.

(b) *RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.*—

(1) *PROTECTING STATE SPOUSAL INCOME AND ASSET DISREGARD FLEXIBILITY UNDER WAIVERS AND PLAN AMENDMENTS.*—Nothing in section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note) or section 1924 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5) shall be construed as prohibiting a State from disregarding an individual’s spousal income and assets under a State waiver or plan amendment described in paragraph (2) for purposes of making determinations of eligibility for home and community-based services or home and community-based attendant services and supports under such waiver or plan amendment.

(2) *STATE WAIVER OR PLAN AMENDMENT DESCRIBED.*—A State waiver or plan amendment described in this paragraph is any of the following:

(A) A waiver or plan amendment to provide medical assistance for home and community-based services under a waiver or plan amendment under subsection (c), (d), or (i) of section 1915 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or under section 1115 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1315).

(B) A plan amendment to provide medical assistance for home and community-based services for individuals by reason of being determined eligible under section 1902(a)(10)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(C)) or by reason of section 1902(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(f)) or otherwise on the basis of a reduction of income based on costs incurred for medical or other remedial care under which the State disregarded the income and assets of the individual’s spouse in determining the initial and ongoing financial eligibility of an individual for such services in place of the spousal impoverishment provisions applied under section 1924 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5).

(C) A plan amendment to provide medical assistance for home and community-based attendant services and supports under section 1915(k) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n(k)).

SEC. 103. REDUCTION IN FMAP AFTER 2020 FOR STATES WITHOUT ASSET VERIFICATION PROGRAM.

Section 1940 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) *REDUCTION IN FMAP AFTER 2020 FOR NON-COMPLIANT STATES.*—

“(1) *IN GENERAL.*—With respect to a calendar quarter beginning on or after January 1, 2021, the Federal medical assistance percentage otherwise determined under section 1905(b) for a non-compliant State shall be reduced—

“(A) for calendar quarters in 2021 and 2022, by 0.12 percentage points;

“(B) for calendar quarters in 2023, by 0.25 percentage points;

“(C) for calendar quarters in 2024, by 0.35 percentage points; and

“(D) for calendar quarters in 2025 and each year thereafter, by 0.5 percentage points.

“(2) *NON-COMPLIANT STATE DEFINED.*—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘non-compliant State’ means a State—

“(A) that is one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia;

“(B) with respect to which the Secretary has not approved a State plan amendment submitted under subsection (a)(2); and

“(C) that is not operating, on an ongoing basis, an asset verification program in accordance with this section.”.

SEC. 104. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1941(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w–1(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$31,000,000” and inserting “\$6,000,000”.

SEC. 105. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) **STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(d)).

(b) **SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) **CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

(d) **PAYGO ANNUAL REPORT.**—For the purposes of the annual report issued pursuant to section 5 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 934) after adjournment of the second session of the 115th Congress, and for determining whether a sequestration order is necessary under such section, the debit for the budget year on the 5-year scorecard, if any, and the 10-year scorecard, if any, shall be deducted from such scorecard in 2019 and added to such scorecard in 2020.

DIVISION C—ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF, 2019

The following sums in this division are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for the “Office of the Secretary”, \$1,105,442,000, which shall remain available until December 31, 2020, for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, other hurricanes, typhoons, volcanic activity, and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That the Secretary where authorized may provide assistance for such losses in the form of block grants to eligible states and territories and such assistance may include compensation to producers, as determined by the Secretary, for forest restoration and poultry and livestock losses: Provided further, That in the case of producers impacted by volcanic activity that resulted in the loss of crop land, or access to crop land, the Secretary shall consider all measures available, as appropriate, to bring replacement land into production: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading and applicable policies of crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) under section 196 of the Federal Agri-

culture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) shall not exceed 85 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the total amount of payments received under this heading for producers who did not obtain a policy or plan of insurance for an insurable commodity for the applicable crop year under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the crop incurring the losses or did not file the required paperwork and pay the service fee by the applicable State filing deadline for a noninsurable commodity for the applicable crop year under NAP for the crop incurring the losses shall not exceed 65 percent of the loss as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That producers receiving payments under this heading, as determined by the Secretary, shall be required to purchase crop insurance where crop insurance is available for the next two available crop years, excluding tree insurance policies, and producers receiving payments under this heading shall be required to purchase coverage under NAP where crop insurance is not available in the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That, not later than 120 days after the end of fiscal year 2018, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress specifying the type, amount, and method of such assistance by state and territory: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

EMERGENCY FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Forest Restoration Program”, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For an additional amount for “Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”, for necessary expenses for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence and of wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, and other natural disasters, \$125,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “Rural Community Facilities Program Account”, \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, for Community Facilities Technical Assistance and Training Grants pursuant to section 306(a)(26) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to assist recovering communities in identifying public and private resources to address identified community facility needs related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, and economic revitalization as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 101. Notwithstanding section 3(r) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2028), not to exceed \$8,500,000 of funds made available for the contingency reserve under the heading

“Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program” of division A of Public Law 115–31 shall be available for the Secretary to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for disaster nutrition assistance in response to the Presidentially declared major disasters and emergencies: Provided, That funds made available to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands under this section shall remain available for obligation by the Commonwealth until September 30, 2020, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 102. For purposes of administering Title I of Subdivision 1 of Division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), losses to agricultural producers resulting from hurricanes shall also include losses incurred from Tropical Storm Cindy and losses of peach and blueberry crops in calendar year 2017 due to extreme cold: Provided, That the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Pursuant to section 703 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3233), for an additional amount for “Economic Development Assistance Programs” for necessary expenses related to flood mitigation, disaster relief, long-term recovery, and restoration of infrastructure in areas that received a major disaster designation as a result of Hurricanes Florence, Michael and Lane, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and of wildfires, volcanic eruptions and other natural disasters occurring in calendar year 2018 under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, up to 2 percent of funds may be transferred to the “Salaries and Expenses” account for administration and oversight activities: Provided further, That within the amount appropriated, \$1,000,000 shall be transferred to the “Office of Inspector General” account for carrying out investigations and audits related to the funding provided under this heading.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Operations, Research, and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and of wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018, \$70,570,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, as follows:

(1) \$3,000,000 for repair and replacement of observing assets, real property, and equipment;

(2) \$11,000,000 for marine debris assessment and removal;

(3) \$31,570,000 for mapping, charting, and geodesy services; and

(4) \$25,000,000 to improve (a) hurricane intensity forecasting, including through deployment of unmanned ocean observing platforms and enhanced data assimilation; (b) flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation capabilities; and (c) wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for funding provided under subsection (4) of this heading within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Acquisition and Construction”, \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for improvements to operational and research weather supercomputing infrastructure and satellite ground services used for hurricane intensity and track prediction; flood prediction, forecasting, and mitigation; and wildfire prediction, detection, and forecasting: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FISHERY DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Fishery Disaster Assistance” for necessary expenses associated with the mitigation of fishery disasters, \$82,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds shall be used for mitigating the effects of commercial fishery failures and fishery resource disasters declared by the Secretary of Commerce, as well as those declared by the Secretary to be a direct result of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, \$1,336,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Buildings and Facilities” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoon Yutu, \$28,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For an additional amount for “Payment to the Legal Services Corporation” to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act by providing for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and

Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and calendar year 2018 wildfires and volcanic eruptions, \$5,000,000: Provided, That the amount made available under this heading shall be used only to provide the mobile resources, technology, and disaster coordinators necessary to provide storm-related services to the Legal Services Corporation client population and only in the areas significantly affected by Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, and calendar year 2018 wildfires and volcanic eruptions: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this division to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2018 and 2019, respectively, and except that sections 501 and 503 of Public Law 104–134 (referenced by Public Law 105–119) shall not apply to the amount made available under this heading: Provided further, That, for the purposes of this division, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, \$200,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$400,000,000, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IV

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for “Investigations” for necessary expenses related to the completion, or initiation and completion, of flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, studies which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, to reduce risk from future floods and hurricanes, at full Federal expense, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available under this heading shall be for high-priority studies of projects in States that were impacted by Hurricane Florence: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, including new studies se-

lected to be initiated using funds provided under this heading, beginning not later than 60 days after the enactment of this division.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction”, \$250,000,000, to construct flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which are currently authorized or which are authorized after the date of enactment of this division, and flood and storm damage reduction, including shore protection, projects which have signed Chief’s Reports as of the date of enactment of this division or which are studied using funds provided under the heading “Investigations” if the Secretary determines such projects to be technically feasible, economically justified, and environmentally acceptable, in States that were impacted by Hurricane Florence: Provided, That for projects receiving funding under this heading, the provisions of section 902 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 shall not apply to these funds: Provided further, That the completion of ongoing construction projects receiving funds provided under this heading shall be at full Federal expense with respect to such funds: Provided further, That using funds provided under this heading, the non-Federal cash contribution for projects eligible for funding pursuant to the first proviso shall be financed in accordance with the provisions of section 103(k) of Public Law 99–662 over a period of 30 years from the date of completion of the project or separable element: Provided further, That not less than \$15,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for continuing authorities projects to reduce the risk of flooding and storm damage: Provided further, That any projects using funds appropriated under this heading shall be initiated only after non-Federal interests have entered into binding agreements with the Secretary requiring, where applicable, the non-Federal interests to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs of the project and to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction or operation and maintenance of the project, except for damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractors: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the enactment of this division.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for “Mississippi River and Tributaries” for necessary expenses to address emergency situations at Corps of Engineers projects and rehabilitate and repair damages to Corps of Engineers projects, caused by natural disasters, \$225,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance” for necessary expenses to dredge Federal navigation projects in response to, and repair damages to Corps of Engineers Federal

projects caused by, natural disasters, \$245,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which such sums as are necessary to cover the Federal share of eligible operation and maintenance costs for coastal harbors and channels, and for inland harbors shall be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide a monthly report directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the allocation and obligation of these funds, beginning not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for “Central Utah Project Completion Account”, \$350,000, to be deposited into the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account for use by the Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission, to remain available until expended, for expenses necessary in carrying out fire remediation activities related to wildfires in 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

WATER AND RELATED RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Water and Related Resources”, \$15,500,000, to remain available until expended, for fire remediation and suppression emergency assistance related to wildfires in 2017 and 2018: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE V

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, \$46,977,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For an additional amount for “Environmental Compliance and Restoration” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, Tropical Storm Gordon, and Typhoon Mangkhut, \$194,755,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, or her designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a de-

tailed expenditure plan for funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, flooding associated with major declared disaster DR 4365, and calendar year 2018 earthquakes, \$32,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For an additional amount for the “Historic Preservation Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, including costs to States and territories necessary to complete compliance activities required by section 306108 of title 54, United States Code (formerly section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act) and costs needed to administer the program: Provided, That grants shall only be available for areas that have received a major disaster declaration pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided further, That individual grants shall not be subject to a non-Federal matching requirement: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for “Construction” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, calendar year 2018 wildfires, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, \$78,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Surveys, Investigations, and Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, earthquake damage associated with emergency declaration EM 3410, and in those areas impacted by a major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) with respect to calendar year 2018 wildfires or volcanic eruptions, \$69,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, \$43,310,000 is for costs related to the repair and replacement of equipment and facilities damaged by disasters in 2018: Provided further, That, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Survey shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that describes the potential options to replace the facility damaged by the 2018 volcano disaster along with cost estimates and a description of how the Survey will provide direct access for monitoring volcanic activity and the potential threat to at-risk communities: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency re-

quirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for “Technical Assistance” for financial management expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) in 2018, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RELATED AGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For an additional amount for “Science and Technology” for necessary expenses related to improving preparedness of the water sector, \$600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and Typhoon Yutu, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For an additional amount for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended; for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Typhoon Yutu for the hazardous waste financial assistance grants program and for other solid waste management activities, \$56,000,000, to remain available until expended; and for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to address impacts of Hurricane Florence, Hurricane Michael, Typhoon Yutu, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, notwithstanding paragraphs (b), (e), and (f), of such section: Provided, That such amounts are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for “Forest and Rangeland Research” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$1,000,000, to remain available until

expended for the forest inventory and analysis program: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for “State and Private Forestry” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for “National Forest System” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$63,960,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for “Capital Improvement and Maintenance” for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, and calendar year 2018 wildfires, \$36,040,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Wildland Fire Management”, \$720,271,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, for urgent wildland fire suppression operations: Provided, That such funds shall be solely available to be transferred to and merged with other appropriations accounts from which funds were previously transferred for wildland fire suppression in fiscal year 2018 to fully repay those amounts: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 601. Not later than 45 days after enactment, the Agencies receiving funds appropriated by this title shall provide a detailed operating plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title by State and Territory, and by program, project, or activity, to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That no funds shall be obligated before the operating plans are provided to the Committees: Provided further, That such plans shall be updated, including obligations to date, and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all funds are expended.

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Children and Families Services Programs”, \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for Head Start programs, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, and wildfires occurring in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and

Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5190), including making payments under the Head Start Act: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is defined in sections 640(a)(7)(A), 641A(h)(1)(B), or 645(d)(3) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph are not subject to the allocation requirements of section 640(a) of the Head Start Act: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this paragraph shall not be available for costs that are reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, under a contract for insurance, or by self-insurance: Provided further, That up to \$500,000 shall be available for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be charged to funds appropriated under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, \$15,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under section 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5190) (referred to under this heading as “covered disaster or emergency”), including activities authorized under section 319(a) of the Public Health Service Act (referred to in this title as the “PHS Act”): Provided, That of the amount provided, \$7,500,000 shall be transferred to “Health Resources and Services Administration—Primary Health Care”, for expenses directly related to the covered disaster or emergency for disaster response and recovery, for the Health Centers Program under section 330 of the PHS Act, including alteration, renovation, construction, equipment, and other capital improvement costs as necessary to meet the needs of areas affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the time limitation in section 330(e)(3) of the PHS Act shall not apply to funds made available under the preceding proviso: Provided further, That of the amount provided, not less than \$7,500,000 shall be transferred to “Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support” for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for behavioral health treatment, crisis counseling, treatment of substance abuse disorders, and other related helplines, and for other similar programs to provide support to a covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That of the amount provided, up to \$500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to “Office of the Secretary—Office of Inspector General” for oversight of activities responding to such hurricanes, typhoons, and wildfires: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

HURRICANE EDUCATION RECOVERY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Hurricane Education Recovery”, \$50,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for nec-

essary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, and wildfires or earthquakes occurring in 2018 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared under sections 401 or 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170 and 5190) (referred to under this heading as “covered disaster or emergency”), for assisting in meeting the educational needs of individuals affected by a covered disaster or emergency: Provided, That such assistance may be provided through any of the programs authorized under this heading in title VIII of subdivision 1 of division B of Public Law 115–123 (as amended by Public Law 115–141), as determined by the Secretary of Education, and subject to the terms and conditions that applied to those program, except that the Secretary shall understand references to dates and school years in Public Law 115–123 to be the corresponding dates and school years for the covered disaster or emergency: Provided further, That the Secretary of Education may determine the amounts to be used for each such program: Provided further, That \$500,000 of the funds made available under this heading, to remain available until expended, shall be transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Education for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading, and up to \$500,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be for program administration: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 701. Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Education shall provide a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this title, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That such plans shall be updated and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations every 60 days until all funds are expended or expire.

SEC. 702. Unless otherwise provided for by this title, the additional amounts appropriated by this title to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2019.

TITLE VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, for audits and investigations relating to Hurricanes Florence, Lane, and Michael, Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut, the 2018 wildfires and volcano eruptions, and other disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Government Accountability Office shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spend plan specifying funding estimates for audits and investigations of any such declared disasters occurring in 2018 and identifying funding estimates or carryover balances, if any, that may be available for audits and investigations of any other such declared disasters: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE IX

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”, \$90,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Air Force”, \$150,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for planning and design related to the consequences of Hurricane Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a basing plan and future mission requirements for installations damaged by Hurricane Michael: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for “Military Construction, Army National Guard”, \$42,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael: Provided, That none of the funds shall be available for obligation until the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate receive a form 1391 for each specific project: Provided further, That, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the Army National Guard, or his designee, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such funds may be obligated or expended for military construction projects not otherwise authorized by law: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
MEDICAL FACILITIES

For an additional amount for “Medical Facilities”, \$3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu: Provided, That the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, upon determination that such action is necessary to address needs as a result of the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael and Typhoons Mangkhut and Yutu, may transfer such funds to any discretionary account of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That before a transfer may take place, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit notice thereof to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives

and the Senate: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be available for obligation until the Secretary of Veterans Affairs submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed expenditure plan for funds provided under this heading: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE X

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Of the amounts made available for “Federal Aviation Administration—Operations” in Division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), up to \$18,000,000 shall also be available for necessary expenses related to the consequences of major declared disasters occurring in calendar year 2018: Provided, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 125 of title 23, United States Code, \$1,650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RELIEF
PROGRAM

For an additional amount for the “Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program” as authorized under section 5324 of title 49, United States Code, \$10,542,000 to remain available until expended, for transit systems affected by major declared disasters in 2018: Provided, That not more than three-quarters of one percent of the funds for public transportation emergency relief shall be available for administrative expenses and ongoing program management oversight as authorized under sections 5334 and 5338(f)(2) of such title and shall be in addition to any other appropriations for such purpose: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENTCOMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Community Development Fund”, \$1,060,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.): Provided, That funds shall be awarded directly to the State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the

Housing and Community Development Act of 1974) at the discretion of the Secretary: Provided further, That any funds made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254 that remain available after the funds under such headings have been allocated for necessary expenses for activities authorized under such headings shall be allocated to grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2018 for mitigation activities in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That such allocations shall be made in the same proportion that the amount of funds each grantee received under this division and the same heading in division I of Public Law 115–254 bears to the amount of all funds provided to all grantees that received allocations for disasters that occurred in 2018: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under the text preceding the first proviso under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115–254, the Secretary shall allocate to all such grantees an aggregate amount not less than 33 percent of the sum of such amounts of funds within 120 days after the enactment of this Act based on the best available data, and shall allocate no less than 100 percent of such funds by no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not prohibit the use of funds made available under this heading and the same heading in Public Law 115–254 for non-Federal share as authorized by section 105(a)(9) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)(9)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, grantees may establish grant programs to assist small businesses for working capital purposes to aid in recovery: Provided further, That as a condition of making any grant, the Secretary shall certify in advance that such grantee has in place proficient financial controls and procurement processes and has established adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits as defined by section 312 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5155), to ensure timely expenditure of funds, to maintain comprehensive websites regarding all disaster recovery activities assisted with these funds, and to detect and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds: Provided further, That with respect to any such duplication of benefits, the Secretary and any grantee under this section shall not take into consideration or reduce the amount provided to any applicant for assistance from the grantee where such applicant applied for and was approved, but declined assistance related to such major declared disasters that occurred in 2017 and 2018 from the Small Business Administration under section 7(b) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(b)): Provided further, That the Secretary shall require grantees to maintain on a public website information containing common reporting criteria established by the Department that permits individuals and entities awaiting assistance and the general public to see how all grant funds are used, including copies of all relevant procurement documents, grantee administrative contracts and details of ongoing procurement processes, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That prior to the obligation of funds a grantee shall submit a plan to the Secretary for approval detailing the proposed use of all funds, including criteria for eligibility and how the use of these funds will address long-term recovery and restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas: Provided further, That such funds may not be used for activities reimbursable by, or for which funds are made available by, the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Army Corps of Engineers: Provided further, That funds allocated under this heading shall not be considered relevant to the non-disaster formula allocations

made pursuant to section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5306): Provided further, That a State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe may use up to 5 percent of its allocation for administrative costs: Provided further, That the first proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (division I of Public Law 115-254) is amended by striking “State or unit of general local government” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302))”: Provided further, That the sixth proviso under this heading in the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (division I of Public Law 115-254) is amended by striking “State or subdivision thereof” and inserting “State, unit of general local government, or Indian tribe (as such term is defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302))”: Provided further, That in administering the funds under this heading, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for, any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds (except for requirements related to fair housing, non-discrimination, labor standards, and the environment), if the Secretary finds that good cause exists for the waiver or alternative requirement and such waiver or alternative requirement would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the preceding proviso, recipients of funds provided under this heading that use such funds to supplement Federal assistance provided under section 402, 403, 404, 406, 407, 408(c)(4), or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) may adopt, without review or public comment, any environmental review, approval, or permit performed by a Federal agency, and such adoption shall satisfy the responsibilities of the recipient with respect to such environmental review, approval or permit: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 104(g)(2) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(g)(2)), the Secretary may, upon receipt of a request for release of funds and certification, immediately approve the release of funds for an activity or project assisted under this heading if the recipient has adopted an environmental review, approval or permit under the preceding proviso or the activity or project is categorically excluded from review under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.): Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish via notice in the Federal Register any waiver, or alternative requirement, to any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers pursuant to title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 no later than 5 days before the effective date of such waiver or alternative requirement: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building and technical assistance, including assistance on contracting and procurement processes, to support States, units of general local government, or Indian tribes (and their subrecipients) that receive allocations pursuant to this heading, received disaster recovery allocations under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, or may receive similar allocations for disaster recovery in future appropriations Acts: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and under the same heading in Public Law 115-254, up to \$2,500,000 shall be transferred, in aggregate, to “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Program Office Salaries and Expenses—

Community Planning and Development” for necessary costs, including information technology costs, of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of amounts under this heading: Provided further, That the amount specified in the preceding proviso shall be combined with funds appropriated under the same heading and for the same purpose in Public Law 115-254 and the aggregate of such amounts shall be available for any of the purposes specified under this heading or the same heading in Public Law 115-254 without limitation: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1001. (a) Amounts previously made available for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas resulting from a major disaster, including funds provided under section 145 of division C of Public Law 114-223, section 192 of division C of Public Law 114-223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114-254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115-31, and any mitigation funding provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” of Public Law 115-123 that were allocated in response to Hurricane Matthew may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Florence. In addition, any funds provided under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” in this Act or in division I of Public Law 115-254 that are allocated in response to Hurricane Florence may be used interchangeably and without limitation for the same activities in the most impacted and distressed areas related to Hurricane Matthew. Until HUD publishes the Federal Register Notice implementing this provision, grantees may submit for HUD approval revised plans for the use of funds related to Hurricane Matthew that expand the eligible beneficiaries of existing programs contained in such previously approved plans to include those impacted by Hurricane Florence. Approval of any such revised plans shall include the execution of revised grant terms and conditions as necessary.

(b) Amounts made available for administrative costs for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the most impacted and distressed areas under this title or any future Act, and amounts previously provided under section 420 of division L of Public Law 114-113, section 145 of division C of Public Law 114-223, section 192 of division C of Public Law 114-223 (as added by section 101(3) of division A of Public Law 114-254), section 421 of division K of Public Law 115-31, and under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” of division B of Public Law 115-56, Public Law 115-123, and Public Law 115-254, shall be available for eligible administrative

costs of the grantee related to any disaster relief funding identified in this subsection without regard to the particular disaster appropriation from which such funds originated.

(c) Amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement or as being for disaster relief pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act are designated by the Congress, respectively, as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

SEC. 1101. Each amount appropriated or made available by this division is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 1102. No part of any appropriation contained in this division shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 1103. Unless otherwise provided for by this division, the additional amounts appropriated by this division to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 1104. Each amount designated in this division by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 1105. For purposes of this division, the consequences or impacts of any hurricane shall include damages caused by the storm at any time during the entirety of its duration as a cyclone, as defined by the National Hurricane Center.

SEC. 1106. Any amount appropriated by this division, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this division shall retain such designation.

This division may be cited as the “Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

□ 1830

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 695, a bill making further additional continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2019.

This measure keeps our government open until February 8, 2019, and prevents a costly, destabilizing government shutdown. This continuing resolution reflects the House position on

border security and provides \$5 billion for the construction of physical barriers at our borders.

This is the same amount that was provided in the Homeland Security funding bill approved by the House Appropriations Committee back in July of this year. In addition, this legislation includes \$7.8 billion in supplemental funding for disaster relief.

Congress has always been responsive to hurricanes, and wildfires, and typhoons, and other natural disasters. We must continue to do so to help our fellow Americans as they rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

I don't support a government shutdown, and I never have. Americans deserve stability and predictability of a government that is 100 percent operational. I would have much preferred to complete negotiations on our remaining seven bills with our Senate counterparts, but there were several very challenging issues that remained. As I stated before, a continuing resolution is the last resort when it comes to funding the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I urge the Senate to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, last night, the Senate unanimously passed legislation that would fund our government through February 8. Democrats are disappointed that Congress would kick the can down the road once again; yet, we remain willing to pass that bill to keep the government open.

Unfortunately, even that simple, stopgap measure is apparently unacceptable to a President hell-bent on shutting down the government over his wasteful wall. And instead of showing leadership and moving forward with the Senate legislation, despite the President's tweets, House Republicans have caved once again to Trump's political whims.

They now have put up this grab bag of legislation that wastes taxpayer dollars, fails to meet the urgent needs of disaster victims, and, frankly, is dead on arrival in the Senate.

With all the challenges facing our country, from soaring healthcare costs to crumbling infrastructure, it is inconceivable that Republicans want to spend \$5.7 billion on an unnecessary wall that President Trump himself promised Mexico would pay for.

Moreover, the disaster supplemental attached to this bill shortchanges nutrition needs in Puerto Rico, needs that were apparent 16 months ago. Republicans have continued their pattern of denying science by grossly underfunding mitigation and resilience against future disasters caused by climate change.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is nothing but another attempt by lameduck Republicans to appease President Trump. It is a fitting final act for the most chaotic and dysfunctional Congress in modern history.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this reckless and irresponsible bill. I urge my colleagues to reject this legislation, and, instead, pass the Senate's clean CR. Keep our government open, and prevent a Trump shutdown. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, just over 2 months ago, Hurricane Michael ravaged the panhandle of Florida. It was a devastating Category 4.9 storm, which damaged more than 90 percent of Tyndall Air Force Base, decimated our agriculture industry, and destroyed entire communities.

Mr. Speaker, the folks back home in my district, the Second District of Florida, are hurting. This supplemental disaster relief funding is a downpayment on getting the hard-working folks in my district back on their feet. This funding, by no means, is even close to what we will need to completely rebuild, but it is a start.

I commend President Trump for remaining steadfast in his commitment to our Nation. After Hurricane Michael, President Trump and Vice President PENCE came down to the Second District and made it clear that we have their support and we will rebuild.

Mr. Speaker, I will continue to fight for the disaster relief funding in the coming months and years because the survivors of Hurricane Michael across the South deserve nothing less.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the ranking member of the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, Mrs. LOWEY from New York, for yielding. And here we are, again, and again, and again—in fact, that is the ninth continuing resolution that the Republicans have punted in this Congress rather than getting the job done.

This President claims to be a great dealmaker, but what kind of a deal does he even want? He keeps switching the goal posts again and again. It reminds me of a child who flips over a Monopoly board when he realizes he is about to lose.

The President's nonsense is compounded by the dysfunction, sadly, of the House Republicans. They are about to vote on funding a bill that has no chance of becoming law, zero chance of becoming law. All of this because they want to waste money on a border wall that Mexico was supposed to pay for and won't work anyway because it is 13th century technology.

Imagine billions of dollars being able to pay some of the student loan debt around this country, or help our teachers earn better salaries, or pave the roads and bridges around this country that need repair, or invest in good clean-air energy jobs. Take your pick, Mr. President, but \$5.7 billion for a wall that won't even work? No thanks.

The American people expect so much more of us in this Congress. Sadly, the Republican leadership and this President are attempting eleventh-hour shenanigans to get a wall that voters across this country, clearly, definitely rejected when they sent a new majority to Congress. And, frankly, they can't get here fast enough.

The American people deserve better. I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of any funding bill, including funding for the border wall, as well as funding for our communities and farmers who have been hit hard by natural disasters.

For those of us representing rural communities, we know how important the agriculture community is, not just to the livelihood of those areas, but to our entire Nation. Our farmers are often the unsung heroes of our Nation, helping to create and maintain the breadbasket that our country is known for.

In short, the American farmer feeds the world. It is not by accident that American agriculture produces the safest and most abundant food supply in the world. It is through blood, sweat, and tears over generations.

In my home State of Georgia, agriculture is our top industry. Blueberries represent a \$1 billion industry across Georgia, and the commodity is the backbone in many of our communities. After several hurricanes and other natural disasters, it is past time that Congress takes a stand to support our agriculture community by addressing their needs.

I have been fighting for months to secure the disaster relief needed by our farming community, especially blueberries. Plain and simple, disaster relief funding must be included in any end-of-the-year funding package.

Georgia has faced devastating weather recently, including hurricanes and freezes. Georgians in every corner of the State are feeling the impact. Whether it is along the coast or southwest Georgia, the need for disaster funding is very much alive. Our number one responsibility is to our constituents, those who have put their faith in us to do what is right for our districts and for our country.

For this reason, Congress should stay here until we get this job done. We need border security and we cannot kick the can on disaster funding. I urge my colleagues to help us get this to the finish line and to provide the help that millions of Americans are depending on. Vote for our national security. Vote for our farmers and growers who desperately need disaster assistance. Let's get this done.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO),

the ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. For me, this is a very simple thought; it is the same thought I have had all along; this country, of all countries, should not be building a wall. This country, the land of opportunity, the land of freedom, the land where people come to build a new life, should not be building a wall.

So what do we do? There isn't the support necessary for building the wall, for funding it. So at the last minute, we sneak it into a so-called must-pass bill, or otherwise, you shut the government down.

But the President has already said that he doesn't mind taking credit or taking responsibility for shutting this government down. This is very simple.

People say, well, there is aid here, disaster aid. We have been dealing with this disaster issue now for over a year, and still, we don't do the right thing.

This is simple for me. We can't build a wall. This wall will be a waste of money. I don't know who, but as we speak here, there are people already who know how to get over, through, and under the wall. The wall is not what we need. What we need is immigration reform, and we need another outlook.

But, lastly, again, I repeat: of all of the countries in the world, this is the one that can't go down in history as being the greatest democracy when it builds a wall. And in my city, there is a statue that says: Give me your tired; give me your poor. But not if they come from Mexico.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP).

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, our Federal Government was founded for one purpose: to fulfill the charges set forth in the Constitution, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.

Lawmakers take an oath to uphold the Constitution. We fail in our sworn duty if we refuse to ensure the sovereignty, security, and wellbeing of this Nation through secure borders. The situation at the border is a serious problem that demands our immediate attention. It has been constantly brushed aside because somewhere along the way, our conversation about border security got muddled.

The wall, border patrol, surveillance of human trafficking routes, all of these have been recast exclusively into the context of immigration policy.

Border security is, indeed, a part of immigration policy, but it is much more than that. It is part of keeping drugs off our streets and keeping Americans safe. Our porous borders can allow drugs, cartels, and even terrorists into our Nation. An insecure border makes it impossible for us to enact

meaningful immigration reform as we cannot expect any legal system to work if we do not have control of who is entering.

Funding for border security is not a political point. This is about keeping America safe, keeping illicit drugs out of our country, and protecting American families and our own precious lives.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the ranking member of the Transportation, House and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, once again, we find ourselves only hours away from the third Republican shutdown of the Trump Presidency, and we know how we got here.

□ 1845

Seven key appropriations bills, six of them teed up with bipartisan support, could have and should have been passed in September or, for that matter, this very week. Instead, Republicans came up with a 6-week continuing resolution, and now they have backed down even on that.

Instead of taking "yes" for an answer following last night's Senate vote on this continuing resolution, the best House Republicans could come up with is a craven attempt to placate the President and his anti-immigrant demagoguery.

Despite telling us for years that Mexico would pay for this grandiose border wall, the President and the Speaker have decided that fulfilling this foolhardy campaign promise is worth shutting down the government.

The President said so himself last week. "I will take the mantle," he said. "I will be the one to shut it down."

To add insult to injury, as though throwing billions in taxpayer money at the President's wall wasn't bad enough, the Republican majority now has cynically added much-needed disaster recovery funds in the final hour, despite knowing full well that this bill is no more than a political stunt.

Mr. Speaker, we know we need these disaster funds. I have repeatedly stressed the urgency of increased funding for the millions in my State still reeling from disasters. But it is cynical; it is deceptive; and it is cruel to hold the needs of these people hostage to fulfill President Trump's anti-immigrant wish list.

Our Nation faces many pressing needs: disaster recovery and comprehensive immigration reform. But the best Republicans can give us is political games and Twitter tantrums. We have a responsibility to our constituents to keep the government open, and by providing cover to the President's impulses, my colleagues are failing on that responsibility.

So let's end this charade. Let's pass the Senate continuing resolution, and

let's fulfill our most basic responsibility, to fund our government.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. ROTHFUS).

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which will continue operations for several Federal agencies and, importantly, appropriate funds to be used in securing the southern border.

We have talked for years about securing our border. This is important for the entire Nation. My perspective comes from representing a district hard-hit with the opioid epidemic. Mexico and the United States have a mutual interest in securing our border.

Heroin, fentanyl, methamphetamines, and other narcotics flow northbound while, importantly, illicit cash is flowing southbound. This illicit cash is fueling a reign of terror by Mexican drug cartels that have murdered more than 200,000 Mexico citizens over the last 10 years, and only 5 percent of them have been prosecuted.

They have killed priests. They have killed journalists. They have killed students. And they have killed each other. There are mass graves all over Mexico.

Mr. Speaker, we need to secure that border for the benefit of both countries. It is past time we do this, and I ask support for this legislation.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), who is the ranking member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, Democrats understand the critical responsibility we have to keep our government funded and to serve the needs of the American people. But House Republicans are driving our Nation to the brink of another disastrous government shutdown.

Republicans, who control the House, the Senate, and the White House, have the power to keep our government open. Yet, at a time of great economic uncertainty and right in the middle of the holiday season, Republicans are refusing to stand up to the President who made it clear he would be proud to shut down the government if he cannot force American taxpayers to spend billions of dollars on an immoral, ineffective, and expensive wall.

The fact is that serious homeland security vulnerabilities will not be addressed if the President is allowed to squander \$5.7 billion on a border wall. This includes not being able to hire more law enforcement agents to focus on opioid, gang, trade, and child exploitation investigations; no funding to recapitalize the Coast Guard's air and sea fleets, including the procurement of our first heavy icebreaker since the 1970s. As Arctic ice recedes, Russia, China, and other countries are winning the race to lay claim to the vast resources of that region where, at times, there is no U.S. presence.

There will be no funding to hire additional Customs officers to intercept illicit drugs and other contraband, almost all of which comes into our country through the ports of entry.

Mr. Speaker, there will be no increased funding for first responder grants to help States and localities better prepare and respond to terrorism and disasters of every kind.

All of these funding needs have strong, bipartisan support, yet these critical national security needs simply cannot be met if we waste \$5.7 billion on an overly expensive and unnecessary border wall.

On election day, the American people sent a message that they want a government that works for them. Unfortunately, House Republicans continue to ignore them and are steering our Nation into a Trump shutdown. The Senate passed a clean, bipartisan CR extension to keep our government open. It is time for House Republicans to do the same on behalf of the American people.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON), who is a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me tonight in voting for this important bill to keep our word to the American people. Keeping our word to our constituents is one of our most important responsibilities, and the President and those of us who ran to secure the southern border promised that we would see this wall built in those parts of the border where it makes sense.

We are relying on the good judgment of our sector chiefs down on the border to tell us whether a fence makes the most sense or a wall or perhaps a weir dam in places on the Rio Grande River where you simply dam up the water. Where the local sector chief believes that is probably the best way to secure the border, we are going to follow that recommendation.

But this \$5 billion that is set aside in this bill for construction of border fencing and a wall is consistent with what the full Appropriations Committee did this summer. We debated this extensively, Mr. Speaker. We all talked about this. This is not a new number. This is something that the full committee voted on and approved when the Appropriations Committee voted the Homeland Security bill out of committee this summer.

This is consistent with what the committee did. This keeps our word to our constituents, and we are also keeping our word to those Americans who suffered as a result of the disasters in California with the wildfires and the flooding that occurred from the hurricanes.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN again for his support of the people of southeast Texas who suffered from Hurricane Harvey. It was my privilege, as the Representative

from District Seven in west Houston, to help spearhead that recovery package for Hurricane Harvey that brought together the delegations from Florida and Texas.

Mr. Speaker, we put together, with the chairman's help, the largest hurricane recovery package in the history of the United States and made sure that the people who need that money got it as soon as possible. That is another reason it is so important to pass this bill to make sure the flood-ravaged people of Florida get the help they need.

Above all, this is about keeping our word to our constituents, something I have been proud to do in representing the people of west Houston in District Seven for 18 years.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation tonight.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is a senior member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentlewoman for yielding and for her leadership on so many issues.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in opposition to this bill. It really is a hateful and un-American demand for \$5 billion to build President Trump's border wall.

Let's be clear: President Trump and congressional Republicans aren't negotiating. They are holding our government hostage and demanding this wasteful, expensive wall as their ransom.

Republicans control the House, the Senate, and the White House. Mr. Speaker, you would think that they could at least keep the government open. Instead of passing the Senate-passed, clean continuing resolution to prevent a shutdown, Republicans want to vote on this unnecessary border wall.

Mr. Speaker, this is completely irresponsible. Federal workers rely on their paychecks, especially during the holidays. People have planned national park trips over the holidays.

Is President Trump really going to shut down the American government in the midst of this holiday season during their vacation, during their time with their families? How sinister and mean-spirited can the President and our Republican colleagues be?

But this wouldn't be the first time that the Republicans were manufacturing a crisis. The Republican-led shutdown in 2013 cost our economy \$24 billion. If President Trump shuts down the government—for the third time this year, I might add—he will sabotage our economy.

Instead of pushing forward with this bill, House Republicans should allow a vote on the Senate-passed continuing resolution to keep the government open.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this disastrous bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from en-

gaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JODY B. HICE).

(Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his great leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill and urge my colleagues to come together in support of securing our Nation's southern border.

We finally now have an opportunity before us that enables us to take a step in resolving the immigration and border crisis, frankly, one that is growing daily in its scope and complexity, largely because of the inaction of this body. But we have the opportunity now to change that.

The \$5 billion requested by the President is a relatively small amount when we consider the Federal Government's discretionary spending this year is at a whopping \$1.3 trillion. That comes to about \$2.5 million a minute. If you do the math, this \$5 billion comes to less than 1½ days' worth of Federal spending, about 33 hours.

To give people some degree of comparison, in late 2016, the Department of Transportation awarded a little over \$1 billion in a grant to the city of San Diego to expand its trolley service 11 miles. That is roughly \$100 million per mile for something that the DOT estimated only 25,000 people would use. If we can spend \$1 billion on a trolley for 11 miles that very few people will even use, then, certainly, we can spend \$5 billion to do something that is going to benefit and protect our Nation, our border.

Wherever walls have been built on our border, whether we are dealing with San Diego or El Paso or Tucson or wherever, the walls have been effective tremendously.

The border wall in itself is no magic bullet. There are some other things we need to do: closing the asylum loopholes, for example; making E-Verify mandatory; ending chain migration; and shifting toward a merit-based immigration system. But this is our opportunity to secure the border, and I urge support for the bill.

But these other solutions cannot be effective unless we can ensure that our border is secure. These solutions are mutually supportive.

It is now or never, Mr. Speaker.

We made a promise to the American people and they sent us here to fulfill that promise.

This bill also provides some much needed disaster relief for States like Georgia.

I urge my colleagues to support the funding bill, to support the President, and—most importantly—to support the American people.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is the Democratic whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

What a sad day.

Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, I feel badly that you are leaving on this note. I know it is not your wish. I know that, if you were in charge, we would have reached agreement. I know, under your leadership, we passed—we didn't pass them. Six bills were forged in a bipartisan way, not our bills, your bills.

Mr. Speaker, the seventh bill is also agreed to, save one item, so that approximately 96 percent of the legislation has been agreed to by both sides, and the United States Senate has passed a continuing resolution based upon those bills by voice vote. Yet here we are, twisting in the wind at 7 p.m. on the day before the government shuts down.

What a sad performance. What a regrettable lack of responsibility, how we have undermined the faith of our people, treated the Federal employee terribly, and given cause for the rest of the world to think: What are they doing?

There is not one person on the Republican side of the aisle who believes that, if they pass this bill, it will be accepted by the Senate. Not one of you believes that. So we are playing political games here to pander to the President of the United States, who sadly rejected a compromise that was reached by all of us.

□ 1900

The majority leader of your party and the Speaker were for this compromise. We were for this compromise and the Senate was for this compromise. One person, why are we here?

I will shut down the government, absolutely. I am proud to shut down the government. That is what the President of the United States said just a few days ago. And today, he put the entire Congress in a tizzy.

How sad it is that the Republican leadership of this Congress and the last Congress have consistently been unable to meet their fiscal responsibilities.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Maryland an additional 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. John Boehner brought a bill to open up the government and, sadly, only 78 Republicans would follow their leadership—Mr. Boehner, Mr. Cantor, Mr. MCCARTHY—only 78, and the rest, including the present Director of OMB, voted to keep the government shut down.

So I am not surprised that we are here, but it is sad that we are here acting so irresponsibly. If we have one duty as we come here, it is to have our government function effectively for our people. We are failing tonight.

This is a pretense. This bill is going nowhere. The Senate won't accept it. Perhaps the Senate will send it back, amended—perhaps. But we are, we think, adults. Let's act responsibly. Defeat this bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. POLIQUIN).

Mr. POLIQUIN. Mr. Speaker, I don't quite understand what the other side is saying today, talking about politics and being irresponsible and not compassionate. Are you kidding me?

Here in the House of Representatives and in the Senate we take an oath to support and defend our Constitution. That means keeping our families safe. There is no more important responsibility, nothing more important than keeping our families safe. That means rebuilding our military, and, yes, it also means securing our borders and knowing who is entering our country.

I don't know why it is so hard to make a distinction between what is legal and what is illegal entry. I come from Maine. We have a 600-mile border with Canada. They are great neighbors. But I feel for the people down in the southwest part of our country. It is common sense to secure our borders, know who is entering our country.

I will tell you, my heart goes out to these folks who have made their way from Central America to the other side of the border fence with Texas, in Mexico, wanting to come in here. But we don't know who they are, beyond the fact that we do know, according to Homeland Security, there are 600 folks who have criminal backgrounds.

These folks have been offered asylum and work permits by the country of Mexico—every single one of them—and they have refused. Now they want to enter our country. Fine, but they have got to do it legally.

In rural Maine, we have been hard-hit by the opioid epidemic. There is nothing more difficult than this issue in rural America. Eighty percent of this terrible, cheap heroin—deadly heroin—which is a substitute for the opioid pills comes over that southwest border.

The House should pass this bill and secure our borders. It is common sense. The best Christmas gift for America is securing our borders, and I support this bill.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, if the other side of the aisle thought this was such an important bill, they should have brought it to the floor. That is what we do here.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment before us. It is staggering that the Republicans have the United States careening toward another government shutdown.

The American people do not want a shutdown. Hundreds of thousands of workers will be sent home. Many others will continue to work without pay. Parks and museums will close down. In fact, according to the estimates by The Connecticut Mirror, this Trump shutdown—and he does own it—could im-

pact as many as 1,500 Federal employees in Connecticut, right before the holidays.

The American people don't want a wall. It does not reflect our values as a nation. Experts are telling us it is not an effective use of taxpayer dollars with regards to maintaining border security. It is money we should be spending on working families, on roads and schools in our communities, not a fence in the desert.

It is not just a border wall, which was a nonstarter. Disaster relief provisions of the CR are inadequate. It fails to meet the communities devastated by disaster, risking the future of children who suffer from severe trauma. Communities are still picking up the pieces.

It leaves out \$600 million of antihunger and nutrition support for women, infants, and children in Puerto Rico. That is unacceptable.

The President and the Republicans have two choices: perform the basic job of governing and keep the government open, or perform for Fox News. They have chosen the latter. It is an outrageous tantrum. This is not government for the people and by the people. It is government by tantrum and tweets.

Please vote "no."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE).

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, opioids and illegal immigration are two cancers of a porous southern border, and my constituents have had enough.

Illegal immigration holds down wages and diminishes our middle class. The Democrats say they are for border security; they just don't want to pay for it—empty words.

It is funny, Mr. SCHUMER voted for a border wall in 2006, but he is against it now. Why? Because our President wants it? Empty words.

In 2017, 150 people in my district in 2017 were killed by opioid overdoses. My law enforcement agencies tell me that 85 percent of those drugs come across our porous southern border.

You say you are for border security, but you don't want to pay for it—empty words, playing politics.

There were 150 people killed in my district. They are in your districts, too. It is a cancer. It doesn't just affect my district. It is across this entire country. You say you are for border security, and you won't take any action to stop it.

Mr. Speaker, it has gone on long enough. Illegal immigration holds down wages, stretches our social safety net, holds down our middle class. The opioids kill people across our country. It is a cancer and it is growing. It is not even leveling off. It is growing, killing people in my district and yours, too.

Empty words, shame on you.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that most of the opioids,

the drugs, are coming through the ports of entry.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the ranking member of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as a legislative body, one of Congress' core responsibilities is to keep the government open and working for the people. Another core responsibility is to help communities struck by disaster to recover and rebuild.

The continuing resolution before us is not a sufficient response to these vital needs. It includes only token disaster relief for rural communities and farmers in middle and southwest Georgia that were devastated by Hurricane Michael and other disasters that occurred in 2018.

It does not include a number of provisions that were being negotiated. It only includes \$8 million for impacted rural communities, instead of \$150 million.

It does not change the percentage recovery for crop losses from 85 percent for those with crop insurance to 90 percent and from 65 percent for those without crop insurance to 70 percent.

It includes less than half of the estimated need for the Emergency Forest Restoration Program, \$200 million instead of \$480 million.

It does not include the lower threshold for pecan tree mortality to 7.5 percent, but leaves it at the current level of 15 percent, which is totally inadequate.

It does not include the most recent estimate for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Disaster Nutrition Assistance, which is \$8.5 million instead of \$9.3 million.

Finally, it does not include any of the \$600 million for Puerto Rico nutrition assistance.

Unfortunately, it does include significant funding for a misguided and wasteful wall on our southwestern border. This wall would do nothing to improve our Nation's security and is a serious misallocation of taxpayer dollars. It should have been stripped from this important legislation and considered separately.

Furthermore, this legislation is dead on arrival in the Senate.

We must do better. We must meet the significant needs of my Georgia constituents and Americans across the country who are still rebuilding from Hurricane Michael. We must pass a government bill that would avoid the damage caused by a government shutdown.

I urge my colleagues to reject this bill.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ADERHOLT), a member of the committee.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the disaster supplemental

package, especially as it relates to agriculture and rural development.

As chairman of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I worked with the ranking member and other members who represent districts that have been impacted by this historical weather that is related to disasters to support bipartisan relief to the farming and rural communities.

From hurricanes to volcano activity, to deadly wildfires, this supplemental provides Federal financial relief to those most negatively impacted by the national disasters. While many of us favor limited government, there are times like these where Federal assistance is needed and is warranted.

Members from the Southeast to California, to Hawaii, to communities in between represent districts with agriculture and rural constituents who have suffered devastating losses to their livelihood. In my home State of Alabama, for example, producers of cotton to vegetables have lost everything. In Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, producers of crop or livestock lost their source of income now and into the future.

At a time when hardworking farmers invested limited dollars and countless hours of labor, their livelihoods were wiped out within hours by a once-in-a-lifetime storm. These farmers and producers take financial risks that are unknown to most Americans. Even if the delivery of this critical relief is delayed by the normal administrative process, lenders and bankers must see a signal from the Federal Government that financial support will be coming before the next crop-year.

I want to highlight, just briefly, those parts of the package that relate to agriculture and rural communities.

The agriculture portion of the bill totals \$1.4 billion. A majority of the funding supports the hardworking farmers and ranchers who produce crops and livestock for food on our dinner tables. The package also provides funding for critical watersheds damaged by the hurricanes and fires. Lastly, the funding provides for basic nutritional needs for those who qualify in the Northern Mariana Islands.

In closing, I ask my colleagues to support this bill as we build America's communities impacted by these natural disasters.

□ 1915

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this new Republican continuing resolution that is going nowhere. House Republicans continue to cater to every whim and Twitter temper tantrum that the President throws, abdicating their responsibility to the American people.

Last night, the Senate passed by voice vote a continuing resolution, and the House was ready to follow suit today. And the President said he would sign it. But, rather than keeping his word, the President appears to have put the demands of conservative pundits over the American people, causing a government shutdown.

It is time for Republican leadership to stand up to the President and pass the agreed-upon continuing resolution that will bring back economic certainty to our economy.

The President has still not used the money that Congress appropriated for border security last year, yet Republicans are ready to give him the same amount of funds this year, and we agreed to that. But there is no reason to waste \$5.7 billion on a border wall that experts have stated will not do what the President has promised.

Our country faces many challenges—opioid epidemic, increasing effects of climate change, the rising cost of prescription drugs, an infrastructure that is crumbling—and Congress should be working on these issues.

So let us stand together. Let us pass a responsible spending bill that will keep the Government open, give our local and State governments, our businesses, and, most importantly, the American people, a sense of stability this holiday season.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are again reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the Republican whip.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman's leadership on this.

Mr. Speaker, this is about keeping America safe. This is not a complicated vote, but it is an important vote that really defines whether or not we are going to stand for border security in this country.

For decades it has been promised. There have been bills going back to the 1980s where we were promised that we were going to get a secure border, and it never happened.

So now we have a President who ran on this issue. This isn't something that just popped up. It was front and center during the campaign.

He said: I am going to secure the border. I am going to build a wall.

The people on the other side, our Democrat friends, said they didn't want that. Some of them actually said they want open borders. Some on the other side, Mr. Speaker, have said they want to abolish ICE, the very border patrol agents that are keeping the interior of America safe.

Who are ICE? Who are the people they want to get rid of, Mr. Speaker? Those ICE agents, last year alone, saved over 900 kids from human trafficking. That is stuff that came across our border.

We are a Nation of immigrants and a Nation of laws. My great-grandparents

came here from Italy, and I am proud of that.

We, by the way, Mr. Speaker, let more than a million people into this country legally every single year. The most generous country in the world. We should be proud of that.

For those people who want to say it is a country of closed borders, this is about getting back to rule of law. This is about keeping America safe and saying there is a legal way to come here.

President Trump has said that. Even on asylum, he said, if you want to seek asylum, there is a legal way to do it. But it is pretty hard to claim asylum, Mr. Speaker, when you came through Mexico and you forced yourself across that border and Mexico said: We will offer you asylum. We will even offer you work permits and a job—and you said “no.” So it is really hard to say you are claiming asylum here in America when you turned down asylum in Mexico when you were coming across their border.

So it is not about asylum. It is about rule of law. What do you say, Mr. Speaker, to the millions of people from other countries all around the world who are waiting—in some cases 10 years, 15 years, 20 years—to come to America legally? They are waiting in these theoretical lines, and they are doing it the right way.

Then you have got a few thousand people who say: We are just going to storm across your border regardless. And the President stands up and says: You know what, I want to secure this border.

We have a choice to make, Mr. Speaker. Are we going to stand with the President and say we are going to give you the tools to secure the border or not? It is a straight-up vote. You are either for border security or you are against border security.

Let's not hide behind it. When you saw that meeting at the White House last week when you had the Senate minority leader and the future Speaker of the House going over to the White House, they didn't want to give the President money for the wall because they didn't want to give him a win.

You saw them. They were bragging. They just wanted to assign blame: Are you going to take blame for the shutdown? But they said: We don't want to give you money for the wall. And they have said it since.

So if they have got a personality conflict with the President, don't let the security of this Nation get in the way of that.

This President said: This is something I believe in because I care about the American people, and I have a responsibility to keep this country safe.

I wish everybody who came here across the border wanted to come here to seek the American Dream. But, Mr. Speaker, we know that there are people that have come across this border with ill intentions for our citizens all across the Nation.

Again, I mentioned last year the 900 children who were saved from human

trafficking. My colleagues have talked about the opioids, the illegal drugs that come across our border.

Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security says, on average, every single day in America, 10 known or suspected terrorists try to come into this country illegally.

Some on the other side have said: Oh, the number is not 10. Okay, then, what is your number? How many terrorists coming into this country illegally every single day are enough? I say none.

There is a legal way to come here. Those are the people, by the way, that we know of. How many people that want to break our laws, that want to do harm to our citizens, that want to jump in front of other people who are trying to come here to America the right way, how many more people have tried to come across that we don't know about because we don't have a secure border?

So we have a President who says: I need tools.

And, oh, by the way, there are some things that are in law. Right now, we, in law, tell the President where he can and can't build the wall, what materials he can and can't use.

So he has got ideas. Mr. President has shown ideas of how to actually build a better border security wall at a cheaper cost, and yet the law prohibits him from building it cheaper, in a better way, more efficiently for the American people. How ridiculous is that?

So we remove that in this bill and tell the President he can build the wall however he wants, in the most efficient way, to keep America safe.

Again, Mr. Speaker, as I close, we have got a choice to make. There is going to be a bill before us in a few minutes that we get to vote on to say, are we going to stand up for the rule of law and keeping this country safe and supporting the President's ability to secure America's border or not?

You can vote “yes,” or you can vote “no,” but don't hide behind politics. This isn't about the personality of the person in the White House. It is whether or not we are going to respect the rule of law and keep America safe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this has been a really interesting debate, because our friends on the other side, Mr. Speaker, it is like they have amnesia and nothing happened before the election a couple of years ago.

All of these promises about a border wall were followed by the cheers and the chants of: And who is going to pay for that wall?

And you remember all your fans would stand up: Mexico is going to pay for that wall.

Who?

Mexico.

And here we are today getting ready to shut down the Government over you asking the American taxpayer to pay for this border wall. And then some of you even are saying that we have hollow words, that our words don't mean anything, when this President is going back on the promise that he made.

He said Mexico was going to pay for it. He said it at the rallies. He was in Ohio. He was in the swing States.

And now he is going back on his word on that. And he just went back on his word where he promised the entire Senate he was going to support the continuing resolution, and you are calling us and saying our words are hollow. Are you kidding me?

Now, look, I am for border security. I am for border security. But I am not for a wall. You know what, I like cars, too. I am for cars. I am not for the Model T.

I like planes. I don't want a glider that was designed and built by Wilbur Wright.

I like my phone, but I don't want to go back and get the rotary dial out.

You guys are living in the past. And this Government is in chaos. It is in a free-fall. The market is in a free-fall. The staffing at the White House is in a free-fall. The Secretary of Defense is gone. We are pulling out of Syria.

What is going on? You are in charge of the House, the Senate, and the White House. Get a grip, and learn how to govern the country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded that they should direct their comments to the Chair, and, once again, Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President; otherwise, they will be ruled out of order.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation.

We are at this point because of President Trump's recklessness and House Republicans' refusal to govern responsibly. We are already nearly 3 months behind schedule on completing the fiscal year 2019 appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats would prefer to get our work done instead of kicking the can down the road. However, it appears that the only thing that seemed possible for us to accomplish before adjourning for the holidays was to pass the CR until February 8 that the Senate passed unanimously last night.

However, after another Twitter tantrum, House Republicans are once again catering to Trump's worst impulses with this terrible bill. This bill wastes billions of taxpayer dollars, fails to fully address the urgent needs of disaster victims, and will fail in the Senate. It is a waste of time for us to consider it.

Our country faces many pressing needs, and there is simply no reason to waste \$5.7 billion on President Trump's immoral, unnecessary, irresponsible wall.

Mr. Speaker, \$5.7 billion would completely rebuild Tyndall Air Force Base, rebase the F-22s and F-35s, and completely rebuild all damaged Marine Corps facilities in North Carolina with money to spare. These are facilities and equipment that were wiped out by Hurricane Michael.

The disaster supplemental funds in this bill are designed to be a sweetener but aren't even enough to give us a toothache.

Democrats have always been willing to negotiate how best to secure our border, but we will not support the President's boondoggle vanity project that Mexico was supposed to pay for. Likewise, we strongly support a comprehensive disaster supplemental, but this bill completely fails to address mitigation and resilience efforts that will prevent future disasters.

We are now less than 36 hours from another Trump government shutdown. Democrats were prepared to bail out Republicans once again by providing the votes to pass a clean CR, yet they can't take "yes" for an answer.

No wonder voters have said they have had enough. This is no time for political games. It is time to go home for the holidays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are yet again reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, we hear references to an "immoral" wall. We have heard "wall" demonized. Yet, I read yesterday that President Obama, in his new house, has constructed a 10-foot wall around his property. Now, either the walls work or they don't.

And if we are going to have Democrats continue to say they don't work, then you need to stand up and say: Mr. Obama, tear down your wall.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), the ranking member of the Financial Services Subcommittee.

□ 1930

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, your point is well taken. I will address my remarks to the Chair.

Mr. Speaker, the arguments we have heard tonight remind us of the tale full of sound and fury signifying nothing, reminding us who told us that tale.

Every border chief since the border chief under President Reagan has said a wall will deter a crosser from somewhere between 90 seconds and 3 minutes. Mr. Speaker, \$5 billion for that.

If they really want to protect our country, and that is what they are so bent on doing in spending \$5 billion, my subcommittee can help you.

In January of 2017, with a high degree of certainty, the entire intelligence

community said the Russians attacked our democratic process. We are not prepared for their next attack. DNI Coats warned that the lights are flashing red. We spent \$380 million on election security in 2018—nothing since then.

Mr. Speaker, 40 States do not even have sufficient equipment to put on software that blocks this hacking. Mr. Speaker, 13 States don't even have a paper trail. The last time our democratic process was called into question for such matters was during Bush-Gore, where this very body spent \$3.5 billion to protect its integrity. We can—we must—do better.

By the way, you have control of the House and Senate. You don't need to yell at us, folks. You can yell at your own caucus.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Democrats support strong, smart border security, but we will not allow Republicans to fleece American taxpayers by making them pay \$5.7 billion for Trump's ineffective wall. I remind my friends that 88 percent of opioids seized come through the port of entry. Let's get the facts on the table.

I will say my other comment includes praising Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN for his distinguished career in public service, for the debates on a bill that has an actual chance at becoming law.

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote "yes" on the bill, to keep the government open until February 8, to support critical border security, which is badly needed, and to look after the needs of so many Americans who have suffered from so many disasters over this past year.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1183, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6602, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 185, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 472]

YEAS—217

Abraham
Aderholt

Allen
Amodei

Arrington
Babin

Bacon
Balderson
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Costello (PA)
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
Denham
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Estes (KS)
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garrett
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)

Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Handel
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Lesko
Lewis (MN)
LoBiondo
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
MacArthur
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McSally
Meadows
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo

Palmer
Pearce
Perry
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Poliquin
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (SC)
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (WI)
Sanford
Scalise
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
Turner
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

NAYS—185

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)

Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch

Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Eshoo
Español
Esty (CT)
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer

Huffman
Hurd
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (MI)
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowey
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui

McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush

Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Suozi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wild
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—31

Black
Capuano
Comstock
Crowley
Davis, Danny
Duncan (SC)
Ellison
Hanabusa
Hastings
Hultgren
Issa

Jenkins (KS)
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Noem
Polis
Richmond

Rosen
Roskam
Scott, David
Shea-Porter
Sinema
Swalwell (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Trott
Walz
Yarmuth

□ 1956

Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLY-BURN, Ms. JONES of Michigan, Messrs. MCNERNEY, CLEAVER, and HIGGINS of New York changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REAUTHORIZING NEW JERSEY COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL ROUTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6602) to reauthorize the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 382, noes 9, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 473]

AYES—382

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Balderson
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barragán
Barton
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brat
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Crawford
Crist
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Curtis
Davidson
Davis (CA)
Davis, Rodney
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene

Demings
Denham
DeSaunier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Dunn
Emmer
Engel
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes (KS)
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gottheimer
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Handel
Harper
Hartzler
Heck
Hensarling
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (MI)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Kaptur
Katko
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy

Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Lesko
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (MN)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
Green, Al
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McSally
Meadows
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Olson
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson

Pingree
Pittenger
Pocan
Poliquin
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney, Francis
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sanford
Sarbanes
Scalise

Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Titus

Tonko
Torres
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NOES—9

Amash
Biggs
Brooks (AL)

Garrett
Griffith
Massie

Mooney (WV)
Rice (SC)
Yoho

NOT VOTING—41

Black
Capuano
Comstock
Cramer
Crowley
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan (SC)
Ellison
Hanabusa
Harris
Hastings

Hultgren
Jenkins (KS)
Jones (NC)
Keating
Kind
Larson (CT)
Loudermilk
Love
Lowenthal
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Noem
Nolan
Panetta
Poe (TX)

Polis
Rooney, Thomas
J.
Rosen
Roskam
Scott, David
Shea-Porter
Sinema
Swalwell (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Trott
Tsongas
Walz
Waters, Maxine

□ 2004

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUICIDE HELP LINE

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

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the holidays, I want to take a moment to talk about a difficult subject: suicide.

Suicide is epidemic in our Nation. According to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, suicide is currently the tenth leading cause of death in the United States, ending 48,000 lives in 2017.

For those who are suffering, you need to know you are not alone and there are many who care about you. There is hope for healing. Every person was created for a purpose, though it may be difficult at times for a person to find that purpose.