basically, we don't know of any crimes being committed, but we do need every Verizon customers' records, and that is what the application said. Yeah, we just need every—we need a warrant to require Verizon to give us every customers' records, all the records they have got.

And the judge, a nominated and confirmed Federal judge just signed off on it. Oh, sure, you want every record. No crime has been committed. There is no particularity of describing a particular thing to be seized or a person who has committed a crime or anything like that, just give us all the records you have got on everybody you got records on. And the FISA court judge just signed it.

Again, I come back to the fact: any judge—Federal, State, or local—who has lawyers come before that court and commit a fraud upon the court, as blatant as was committed in extending, getting a search warrant and continuing a search warrant on a member of the Trump campaign, even though it was such a brief time, and four times they got that warrant, extended three times, apparently, and the judges are not outraged enough to call the lawyers to account?

Well, we find out at least one of the parties involved was apparently dear friends with the Federal judge, so I guess, to that Federal judge, if you are a dear friend and you lie to the judge or you participate in the fraud upon the court, it is okay, because you are friends; whereas, an honorable, upright, honest American would be outraged that a friend would participate in a fraud upon the court.

But until we can see that the FISA courts can be trusted, I think we need to come back to that issue. We need to redesign courts. Yes, I know there are agents in this world who want to destroy the United States of America and our freedom, and some things would need to be done in camera, some records would need to be sealed, but we can't keep doing this where FISA judges can make outrageously unconstitutional rulings, granting warrants, and no accountability.

And the thing here is, I would be saying this if this were being done to a Democrat. I would be saying this if it were done, you know, to anybody. It is just so wrong, and I am hoping that eventually, at some point, some of my friends across the aisle will say: Wait a minute, we can't keep allowing the United States Department of Justice to be spying on American citizens. We surely can go a ways further as a nation before we become quite so Orwellian as has occurred in the FISA court and in this special counsel vilification of individuals.

They have got their person. Now, I am sure they would be pleased to indict the President if they could find that perhaps he ever mailed a substance that didn't have the little sticker with the airplane on it with a line through it. They are looking for anything they can get. It is like Eric Holder said recently in an interview: I know Robert Mueller, and he won't stop until he gets something on Trump—something like that.

I think he is right. It is time to fire Rosenstein. It is time to have Rosenstein, Mueller, and Comey investigated. It is time to get down to what we know has been occurring, that it so clearly appears to be Federal felonies.

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

PROTECT AMERICAN CONSUMERS AND DEFEND THE CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GAETZ). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) for 30 minutes.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, thank you so much. We are here today to declare our strongest resolve and determination to protect American consumers and defend the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

The Bureau is under assault by the current administration, the Republican administration, and we will do everything in our power to guard it and to protect it so that it can protect consumers.

I am pleased to stand here with Democratic House members of the Financial Services Committee and of the Joint Economic Committee. I would like to thank Ranking Member MAXINE WATERS for her leadership and for working collaboratively with me to organize this important Special Order.

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It is fitting that the Financial Services Committee Democrats lead efforts to protect the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, because we created it in 2009 when we passed the landmark Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, known as Dodd-Frank for Senator Chris Dodd and our former colleague and chairman, Barney Frank.

It is also fitting that Democratic House Members of the Joint Economic Committee participate because the attack on the CFPB not only hurts consumers, but harms businesses and our overall broader economy.

Let's put things in historical perspective. During the last 2 years of the George W. Bush administration, we suffered what former Federal Reserve Chairman Bernanke called ''the worst financial crisis in global history, including the Great Depression.''

The former Chair of the Joint Economic Committee for President Obama, Christina Roamer, said that the economic shocks during that period were five times greater than the Great Depression.

In the last month of the Bush Presidency alone, our economy lost over 800,000 private sector jobs. We were hemorrhaging 800,000 jobs a month. Nearly $13 trillion in household wealth was completely lost. Home values plunged, on average, by almost 20 percent. Millions of people lost their homes. And at the peak of the recession, unemployment reached 10 percent. African-American unemployment reached almost 17 percent, and Latino unemployment was 13 percent.

In short, millions of Americans lost their jobs and millions lost their homes. At the root of the economic crisis were bad mortgages sold to families that could not afford them, a lack of consumer protections to shield Americans from financial predators.

No single government agency was dedicated to protecting consumers. They were dedicated to protecting banks and other financial institutions. But often consumer concerns was a secondary thought, a third thought, or not thought about at all.

So Democrats wrote and passed into law the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and at the heart was the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Its sole purpose was to prevent this type of economic disaster and to protect consumers.

Consumers want and need protection. The Federal Government sets and enforces safety standards on a wide variety of consumer goods. But until 2010, with the passage of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, there were few protections for consumers of financial products—and many, many abuses.

Senator ELIZABETH WARREN, in her groundbreaking article, called for the creation of an agency dedicated solely to protecting consumers of financial products, pointed out the absurdity of not protecting consumers:

''It is impossible to buy a toaster that has a one-in-five chance of bursting into flames and burning down your house. But it is possible to refinance an existing home with a mortgage that has the same one-in-five chance of putting the family out on the street. . . .''

What is good enough for toasters and washing machines and cars, she argued, is good enough for mortgages. And it certainly would help our people. She was right. And that is a primary reason that we must defend the original mission of the CFPB today.

Ranking Member WATERS will describe some of the excellent work of the CFPB, which they have done to protect consumers.

Three numbers bear pointing out: In the first 6 years, the CFPB handled more than 1.2 million complaints and has delivered almost $12 billion—billion, as in B—in relief, and sent that money back to consumers for their use in their pockets and their homes, to nearly 30 million consumers who had been harmed.

My Republican colleagues call this ''regulatory overreach'' or government run amuck. They want the CFPB to be less aggressive. In other words, they don't want the CFPB there to protect and help consumers. In fact, it is doing exactly what it is intended to do: protect ordinary Americans against financial predators.

I dare opponents of the CFPB to inform those 30 million Americans who have received almost $12 billion in relief of their plans to weaken the agency. For those who want to neuter the CFPB and consumer protections, it is outrageous, it is wrong, and Democrats are going to fight this like you would never believe.

I would like to draw your attention to one very important function of the CFPB: enforcing the Credit Cardholders' Bill of Rights, the CARD Act, which I am proud to have authored.

The CARD Act prevents what were some of the worst abuses of the credit card industry. It used to be almost out of control. You couldn't walk on the floor or down the street without people coming up to you and telling you stories about credit card abuses.

The bill was common sense. It cut out unfair, deceptive, anticompetitive actions by restricting fees. It protected consumers against retroactive rate increases on existing balances. In order to increase the rate, the consumer had to opt in and agree to an increased rate.

What happened before is they would be told you can buy a car for $8,000 at a 6 percent interest rate. They would buy the car, then all of a sudden the rate was up to 20 percent, 30 percent, and consumers were caught in a never-ending cycle of debt.

This bill requires the lenders to alert consumers of any rate increases, prevents double billing, and prevents lying. If you say your rate is one rate, then that is what the rate has to be. It prevents credit card companies from raising credit limits for people who can't repay the debt.

In 2016, the CFPB report found that the CARD Act alone saved American consumers over $12 billion. That is 12 billion, as in B. I call it the Democratic stimulus plan because it kept the money in the consumers' hands and not in fees that were unfair.

But it is not enough just for the CARD Act to exist. It also has to be enforced. Enforcement of existing laws has been a critical function of the CFPB.

Few would deny that the CFPB has been very effective. That is why I believe the opponents, the Republican majority and others, are attacking it.

The Trump administration has launched an assault on the CFPB. President Trump illegally appointed a man to head the CFPB who once said that he wished it didn't exist. As a Member of Congress, he sponsored a bill to abolish it.

Now, why would you put someone in charge of an agency who says they want to abolish it, unless you want to abolish it?

This follows in the pattern of other appointments in this administration: putting people in charge of an agency that they fundamentally oppose.

Now that Mick Mulvaney runs the CFPB, he is taking radical steps to make it ineffective. This means weakening consumer protections and restricting enforcement.

We had a hearing today at the Financial Services Committee this morning, and I asked him how many enforcement actions he has taken since he has started as the Acting Director for 5 months? His answer was none, zero.

Now, under the former Director, Richard Cordray, the Bureau took roughly 70 enforcement actions. They were bringing one roughly every week to protect consumers. But now, under Mulvaney, they are bringing absolutely none.

Weakening the CFPB and loosening consumer protections will make tens of millions of American families vulnerable. But it will also affect the economy via an indirect route.

A lack of effective protections will make it difficult for consumers to differentiate good products from bad. Reputable financial institutions that treat their consumers fairly—and there are many of them—will suffer with this uncertainty, and they will be incentivized to copy their disreputable competitors in a race to the bottom.

In this way, weak consumer protections can slow economic growth. As it turns out, what is good for consumers is also good for the economy.

We have other people who are here to speak, but I do want to say that, in some ways, at the heart of a financial crisis was a lack of consumer protection. Predatory lenders were able to sell bad mortgages. It was immensely profitable. They were what we called NINJA loans for people with no income, no job, and no assets.

In New York, they used to say that, if you can't afford your rent, go out and buy a house; it is easy to do. They were handing out bad loans and then securitizing mortgages on the secondary market, which were destined to fail. And they bought insurance—default swaps—to supposedly eliminate risk, which, in fact, only made it riskier. A giant wave of mortgage defaults ignited the financial crisis, leading to the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression.

Economists have said over and over again we could have saved our economy from this terrible $15 trillion loss of home values and home assets if we just had good management and protection of consumers. And it all began with a mountain of bad mortgages, many of them unfair and predatory. If the CFPB had existed at that time and if it had implemented current mortgage standards, we would not have had that financial crisis.

So I would say Mick Mulvaney and other opponents of the CFPB should have learned a lesson from the catastrophic financial crisis that caused many Americans to lose their homes and their jobs, and we are still recovering.

The philosopher, George Santayana, said that those who forget the past are destined to repeat it. So now the effort by the Republican majority to roll back the protections from the Wall Street Reform Act and to roll back the protections from the CFPB are increasing the probability of another catastrophe. We don't want that to happen, and that is why we defend Dodd-Frank, and that is why we will fight to oppose efforts, in any way, shape, or form, to weaken the CFPB.

Why in the world would anyone want to weaken protections for working men and women?

Now, one of the great leaders in this country for working men and women and for fair treatment under the laws of our country is the esteemed ranking member of the Financial Services Committee from the great State of California, Ms. MAXINE WATERS, a tireless advocate for consumers and the work of the CFPB. She has led Democrats on numerous efforts to maintain the structure, independence, and power of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau so that it can continue working for you, working for the people, the American families, the consumers that we have in our country.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my honor to yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS), the distinguished ranking member.

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Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman MALONEY for helping to make sure that we come to the floor this evening so that we can speak up for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening, along with my Democratic colleagues on the Financial Services Committee, to discuss a central component of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I really want to thank my colleague, Mrs. MALONEY, for organizing this event with me tonight. Mrs. MALONEY is a valuable member of the Financial Services Committee and she is also a leader on the Joint Economic Committee, she serves on the Oversight and Government Reform Committee.

She is a very, very busy Member of this Congress, and I don't know exactly how she finds time to do everything that she does, but I am so grateful for the opportunity to serve with her, because of her dedication and her commitment, not only to her constituents, but to the citizens of this country, and particularly focused on consumer protection.

The Consumer Bureau is vitally important in protecting American consumers from unfair, deceptive, or abusive practices by financial institutions all across the country.

Following the financial crisis, Congress created the Consumer Bureau in order to ensure that Americans have a regulator solely focused on ensuring that they are not preyed on by bad actors. The need for such an agency was made very clear by the 2008 crisis, which was driven by unchecked, deceptive, predatory lending that caused millions of American families to lose their homes.

The Consumer Bureau has been an enormous success, and under the leadership of Richard Cordray, the agency worked exactly as we intended it to. The Consumer Bureau has returned nearly $12 billion to over 30 million consumers who have been harmed by financial institutions. The agency has also addressed more than 1.2 million consumer complaints about financial institutions.

But now Donald Trump has moved to ''do a big number on Dodd-Frank'' and undermine the Consumer Bureau. Despite the fact that the Dodd-Frank statute is very clear that the deputy director of the Consumer Bureau shall serve as acting director in the absence or unavailability of the director, President Trump illegally appointed his Office of Management and Budget Director, Mick Mulvaney, to serve as acting director. Because Mr. Mulvaney serves at the pleasure of the President as OMB Director, President Trump now has an inappropriate level of influence over the operations and activities of the Consumer Bureau, which is an independent agency that is supposed to be outside of the authority of the executive branch.

Since his illegal appointment, Mr. Mulvaney has indeed been carrying out President Trump's harmful agenda and working to reverse much of the important progress that the agency has made. This is not surprising given that Mulvaney previously stated, ''I don't like the fact that the CFPB exists,'' and even called the Consumer Bureau a sick, sad joke.

In his short time at the Consumer Bureau, Mr. Mulvaney has stripped the Office of Fair Lending and Equal Opportunity of its enforcement and supervisory powers, in a move that badly weakens the agency's ability to crack down on discriminatory lending. He has also taken zero public enforcement actions against financial institutions that harm consumers across the board during his tenure, even though his predecessor, Richard Cordray, initiated hundreds.

In addition, Mr. Mulvaney has taken a series of actions that benefit predatory payday lenders, including the decision to halt implementation of the Consumer Bureau's sensible payday rule, the decision to withdraw a lawsuit against a group of payday lenders that allegedly misled consumers about the cost of loans, which had interest rates as high as 950 percent a year, and the decision to cease an investigation into World Acceptance Corporation, a high-cost installment lender which was reportedly engaging in abusive practices. And, in fact, the former CEO of World Acceptance Corporation felt so comfortable with Mr. Mulvaney, that she had the audacity to send to him a letter requesting that she be appointed to run the whole agency as the director.

So many of us were shocked at the audacity that she exhibited, and tried to find out from Mr. Mulvaney today, I did in particular, why did he halt the lawsuit against her company and why would she send him her resume to ask to be considered for the role of director of the Consumer Bureau.

Mr. Mulvaney's many harmful actions send a signal to bad actors that they can get away with abusing consumers.

What is more, Republicans have relentlessly attacked the Consumer Bureau since its inception. Despite what my Republican colleagues may have you believe, the leadership structure of the Consumer Bureau is not unique. In fact, there are other Federal regulatory agencies with similar structures, but these facts haven't stopped Republicans and some in the industry from making legal challenges to its structure. That is why last year, I led 40 other current and former Members of Congress to file a brief with the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals in the P.H.H. case support of the Consumer Bureau's independent structure and its clear constitutionality. And earlier this year, the court issued a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Consumer Bureau's structure.

Republicans have been clamoring to weaken, impede, and ultimately destroy the Consumer Bureau since its creation. First, they did everything they could to block a director from being appointed in the first place, and since then, they have pushed measures to defund and dismantle the Consumer Bureau. The chairman has called for the Consumer Bureau to be ''functionally terminated,'' and advanced legislation, including H.R. 10, which I call the ''Wrong'' CHOICE Act, to do so.

Now, in Mick Mulvaney, Republicans have an ally to destroy the Consumer Bureau from within, but it is unclear why destroying the Consumer Bureau is at the top of the Republican agenda.

There are constituents in every State who have been ripped off by financial institutions. Why aren't Republicans fighting for them and for their financial security?

Mr. Speaker, Democrats will not allow the Consumer Bureau to be diverted from its statutorily mandated mission of protecting consumers and serving as an independent watchdog.

This agency is crucial for hardworking Americans, and its work must continue.

Mr. Speaker, in my closing, I would like to thank Congresswoman MALONEY for the way that she conducted her questions today with Mr. Mulvaney in our committee and asked him how many cases had he taken up, what had he initiated against those companies that are committing fraud, only to find out that he has done nothing. She forced him to answer, and he had to admit, zero, that he has not taken any actions against any companies in this country who are involved in the kind of actions that the Consumer Bureau is designed to deal with and to force them to do the right thing.

So, Mr. Speaker, in that, I would like to thank Congresswoman MALONEY for initiating this action this evening that we are taking to make sure everyone understands the importance of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and I appreciate working with her to get this done.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her statement tonight and for her leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Nevada (Mr. KIHUEN), and we welcome him.

Mr. KIHUEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MALONEY and Ranking Member WATERS for providing me this opportunity to speak about the critical importance of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the CFPB.

Mr. Speaker, during the recession, Nevada was ground zero for the housing crisis.

For 5 years, Nevada led the Nation in foreclosures. In 2010, 70 percent of Nevada homeowners were underwater on their homes. I saw firsthand as family, friends, neighbors, and constituents who lost their homes because of big banks and unscrupulous mortgage lenders.

While Nevada has made a tremendous recovery since the recession, the scars are deep and still fresh.

In the wake of the financial crisis, the CFPB was created to protect Americans from unfair, deceptive, or abusive practices that led to the financial crisis, and to take action against companies that break the law.

The CFPB has cracked down on predatory lenders and aggressive debt collectors, and forced financial institutions to return over $11 billion to Americans who have been taken advantage of.

Since 2011, the agency has been a resource for thousands of my constituents. More than 14,000 Nevadans have gone to the CFPB with complaints, and over 3,400 of them about mortgages.

It is appalling that Mr. Mulvaney and congressional Republicans are focused on destroying the CFPB at the expense of American families.

When someone has an unwarranted overdraft, an incorrect credit score, or is misled by their bank, they turn to the CFPB for help.

I will do everything I can to ensure that Nevadans never again have to experience the pain of being foreclosed on or being preyed upon by unscrupulous lenders.

The cost to consumers is not only their livelihoods, but the future of our economy, because a strong economy includes a strong consumer.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his really heartfelt report to us on how it affected his constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article in Roll Call on the importance of the CFPB, and also the actions that the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has taken by the numbers to help people in our country.

MULVANEY'S ATTACKS ON CFPB HURT CONSUMERS AND ECONOMY

(By Rep. Carolyn Maloney)

As a congressman, Mick Mulvaney once cosponsored a bill to abolish the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. And since being appointed by President Donald Trump to temporarily lead the agency, he has worked to cripple it from the inside.

What he is doing will hurt consumers not once but twice—first, by letting off the hook financial institutions that take advantage of their customers, and second, by giving other companies large incentives to do the same.

In its first six years, the CFPB has handled more than 1.2 million complaints and delivered almost $12 billion in relief to nearly 30 million consumers. It has put in place new protections against payday lending, investigated predatory payday lenders, fought mortgage servicers for wrongful foreclosures, established new mortgage standards to protect homebuyers, and required lenders to verify that borrowers have the means to repay their loans. It also banned financial institutions from using arbitration clauses to deny consumers the right to sue, took action against companies for illegal collection of student loan debt, ordered Wells Fargo to pay full restitution to customers for opening accounts without their consent, enforced the Credit Cardholders' Bill of Rights, published a public database of consumer complaints, and established extensive educational materials on financial products for consumers.

Sen. Elizabeth Warren, D-Mass., who was the driving force behind the CFPB's creation, has pointed out that we shouldn't put people in charge of agencies they want to destroy. That seems self-evident—unless the specific goal is to destroy it.

Soon after his appointment, Mulvaney began weakening and radically changing the CFPB, stating that part of the agency's new core mission statement would be to deregulate financial products by ''regularly identifying and addressing outdated, unnecessary or unduly burdensome regulations.''

He has zealously pursued this new mission by putting a freeze on the implementation of all new rules, delaying long-planned rules to protect users of prepaid cards, halting the agency's investigation of Equifax for failing to protect customers' private information, weakening rules against predatory payday lenders, and pulling the plug on a suit against payday lenders that charged annualized interest rates of up to 950 percent. Mulvaney is trying to politicize the agency by placing political appointees in positions normally staffed by nonpartisan civil servants. He also tried to starve the agency by requesting zero operating funds for the second quarter of fiscal 2018.

The rollbacks won't just hurt consumers, they will also hurt our economy. Fair regulations that protect consumers are essential for well-functioning markets. Without effective rules, we've seen that some companies will cheat their customers. As word spreads, millions of consumers are forced to question whether products are safe or secure. This uncertainty leads them to buy less. Many businesses—even those that treat their customers fairly—lose sales. The economy suffers.

One would think that deregulators like Mulvaney would have learned a lesson from the 2007–2008 financial meltdown, which threw our economy into a devastating recession. At the root of the crisis were the many lenders who convinced American consumers to purchase mortgages they could not afford, including the infamous NINJA loans to those with ''no income, no job and no assets.'' At first, companies that sold these predatory loans were on the outskirts of the industry, but when regulators failed to step in to protect consumers, many reputable companies that feared being left off the gravy train jumped in.

The mountain of subprime mortgages, sold and repackaged as securities presumably to eliminate risk, turned out to be a house of cards, resulting in what former Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke called ''the worst financial crisis in global history, including the Great Depression.'' Millions of Americans lost their jobs or their homes. It took nine years for the economy to fully recover.

Fair regulations that are enforced rigorously are critical not only to protect consumers, but because they are essential for markets to work efficiently. Deliberate efforts to undermine the CFPB will not only prove to be a raw deal for millions of Americans but can cause lasting damage to our economy.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU: BY THE NUMBERS

$11.9 billion: Approximate amount of ordered relief to consumers from CFPB supervisory and enforcement work, including:

Approximately $3.8 billion in monetary compensation ordered to be returned consumers as a result of enforcement activity

Approximately $7.7 billion in principal reductions, cancelled debts, and other consumer relief ordered as a result of enforcement activity

$398 million in consumer relief as a result of supervisory activity

29 million: Consumers who will receive relief as a result of CFPB supervisory and enforcement work

$600 million+: Money collected in civil monetary penalties as a result of CFPB enforcement work

1,242,800+: Complaints CFPB has handled as of July 1, 2017

13 million: Unique visitors to Ask CFPB

10.5 million: Mortgages consumers closed on after consumers received the CFPB's Know Before You Owe disclosures

147: Banks and credit unions under the CFPB's supervisory authority as of April 1, 2017

12 million: Consumers who are takeout payday loans each year; the CFPB has proposed rules to put an end to payday debt traps

70 million: Consumers who are contacted about debts in collection during the year; the CFPB is developing proposed rules to protect consumers from harmful collection practices

3,270+: Colleges voluntarily adopting the CFPB and Dept. of Ed Financial Aid Shopping Sheet

169: Visits to military installations by the Office of Servicemember Affairs since 2011

63: Times senior CFPB officials have testified before Congress

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of the hardworking people at the CFPB and those who worked to create it, and I thank my colleagues and friends for joining me tonight on this Special Order.

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

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3445. An act to enhance the transparency and accelerate the impact of programs under the African Growth and Opportunity Act and the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3979. An act to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to reauthorize the volunteer services, community partnership, and refuge education programs of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 12, 2018, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

4440. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing 15 officers to wear the insignia of the grade of major general or brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4441. A letter from the Acting Director, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's FY 2017 EEO Program Status Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4442. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medical Devices; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA-2018-N-0011] received April 2, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4443. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act; Implementation [Docket No.: NIH-2016-0001] (RIN: 0925-AA63) received April 3, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4444. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Parts 74, 76 and 78 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Maintenance of Copies of FCC Rules [MB Docket No.: 17-231]; Modernization of Media Regulation Initiative [MB Docket No.: 17-105] received March 28, 2018, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.