

grant money—should consistently affirm, care for, and tangibly assist women and children, including the unborn child.

Let's not forget, no one is expendable or a throwaway. Every human life has imminent value. Birth is merely an event, not the beginning of the life of a child. Taxpayers should not be forced to fund the organizations that are promoting abortion overseas.

This allows us—and it doesn't reduce global humanitarian aid, global health aid by so much as a dollar. It just is who we give it to does matter, and if they have an agenda of taking the lives of these precious children, we would give it to someone else, and we do so on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

I thank my good friend for yielding, and I hope that everyone will support the Granger motion to recommit.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this motion, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, responsibly funding the Federal Government is one of the most important duties of Congress. The previous majority failed to do so, and they failed to do the most basic task of keeping the lights on. Here on day one of the 116th Congress, we Democrats are here to reopen Federal agencies shuttered by the Trump shutdown.

This legislation, which has already garnered strong bipartisan support in the Senate, will ensure that the Federal Government is open and working for the American people.

The House package includes the identical provisions relating to international family planning that were included in the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs bill that was reported unanimously by the Senate Appropriations Committee 6 months ago, including "aye" votes by Senators MCCONNELL and GRAHAM. The bill continues the longstanding prohibition on the use of U.S. funds for abortion.

The President's executive order goes beyond existing U.S. law and forces the United States to withhold critical family planning assistance from non-governmental organizations with expertise, capacity, and proven track records on supporting women's health around the globe.

The Mexico City policy, or the global gag rule, is a harmful policy that hurts women and families around the world. The President's expanded policy prevents women from around the world from gaining access to essential information and healthcare services.

We are already on the 13th day of the Trump shutdown. We need to pass these bills without further delay. For that reason, Madam Speaker, I urge

my colleagues to reject this motion to recommit and vote "no."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 5, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) making further continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the joint resolution is considered read.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (division C of Public Law 115-245) is further amended—

(1) in section 105—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "or" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting "except as provided in paragraph (4)," before "December"; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) with respect to appropriations and funds made available, and other authorities granted, pursuant to section 101(5) of this joint resolution for the Department of Homeland Security, February 8, 2019."; and

(2) in section 110, by adding at the end the following:

"(c) With respect to mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-141), subsections (a) and (b) shall be applied by substituting 'section 105(4)' for 'section 105(3)' each place it appears."

SEC. 2. (a) Employees furloughed as a result of a lapse in appropriations beginning on or about December 22, 2018, and ending on the date of the enactment of this joint resolution shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation, for the period of such lapse in appropriations, as soon as practicable after such lapse in appropriations ends.

(b) For purposes of this section, "employee" means any Federal employee whose salary and expenses are provided by the amendment made by section 1(1)(C).

(c) All obligations incurred in anticipation of the appropriations made and authority granted by this joint resolution for the purposes of maintaining the essential level of activity to protect life and property and bringing about orderly termination of Government functions, and for purposes as otherwise authorized by law, are hereby ratified and approved if otherwise in accord with the provisions of this joint resolution.

SEC. 3. (a) If a State (or another Federal grantee) used State funds (or the grantee's non-Federal funds) to continue carrying out a Federal program or furloughed State employees (or the grantee's employees) whose compensation is advanced or reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government—

(1) such furloughed employees shall be compensated at their standard rate of compensation for such period;

(2) the State (or such other grantee) shall be reimbursed for expenses that would have been paid by the Federal Government during such period had appropriations been available, including the cost of compensating such furloughed employees, together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code; and

(3) the State (or such other grantee) may use funds available to the State (or the grantee) under such Federal program to reimburse such State (or the grantee), together with interest thereon calculated under section 6503(d) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "State" and the term "grantee", including United States territories and possessions, shall have the meaning given such terms under the applicable Federal program under subsection (a). In addition, "to continue carrying out a Federal program" means the continued performance by a State or other Federal grantee, during the period of a lapse in appropriations, of a Federal program that the State or such other grantee had been carrying out prior to the period of the lapse in appropriations.

(c) The authority under this section applies with respect to the period of a lapse in appropriations beginning on or about December 22, 2018, and ending on the date of enactment of this joint resolution with respect to the Department of Homeland Security which, but for such lapse in appropriations, would have paid, or made reimbursement relating to, any of the expenses referred to in this section with respect to the program involved. Payments and reimbursements under this authority shall be made only to the extent and in amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today is the beginning of the 116th Congress. The first and most basic responsibility this House has is to reopen our government to serve the needs of the American people. The greatest obstacle in keeping the government open has been disagreements on how to spend Homeland Security dollars. That is why, in the best interests of the country, it makes sense to reopen the government by passing the remaining six bipartisan funding bills for fiscal year 2019 and to reopen the Department of Homeland Security through a short-term continuing resolution.

The resolution before us would do just that. It would reopen the Department of Homeland Security through February 8 of this year. This would give us time to negotiate a DHS funding bill for the rest of the fiscal year based on the most current needs assessment, such as meeting the housing needs of children in border custody.

The ability to reach a full-year funding bill for the Department of Homeland Security will not be possible, however, if the President is unwilling to change his focus from a campaign promise to one that realistically addresses the most urgent and immediate national security vulnerabilities our homeland faces today.

This means any serious discussion of Homeland Security investments must include funding for hiring more law enforcement agents to focus on opioid, gang, trade, and child exploitation investigations; funding for the hiring of additional customs officers to intercept illicit drugs and other contraband, almost all of which comes into our country through the ports of entry.

It must also include investing more in first responder grants to better prepare States and localities to prevent and respond to terrorism and disasters of every kind.

It must contain funding for the recapitalization of the Coast Guard's air and sea fleets, including funding for the procurement of our first heavy icebreaker since the 1970s, because, as the Arctic ice recedes, Russia, China, and other countries are winning the race to lay claim to the vast resources of that region.

While border security is important, it is only one of many pieces of the Homeland Security mission, which includes criminal investigations, first responder preparedness, disaster response, the protection of our cyber networks, and the protection of our critical infrastructure, coastal waters, and our air and surface transportation systems. These must also be funding priorities if we are to protect our homeland. Yet every dollar set aside for a border wall is a dollar lost to our ability to meet these and our other most pressing and critical Homeland Security needs.

I urge my House colleagues to support this resolution, and I urge the Senate to do the same, so we can quickly get to work on negotiating a full-year funding bill in support of the

critical work of the Department of Homeland Security.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today I rise in opposition to H.J. Res. 1. Again, this bill put forward by the new Democratic leadership fails to secure our border. The President has said that he will not sign it. The Senate has said they will not consider it.

This plan ignores one of the main responsibilities of the Congress, which is to protect the American people.

Every day, there are an average of 2,100 illegal crossings at our southern border. According to the Department of Homeland Security, over 17,000 criminals were apprehended at the border last year.

From human traffickers to drug smugglers to suspected terrorists, these criminal illegal immigrants represent a clear threat to the safety and security of our homeland.

□ 2030

The situation at the border is a crisis, not only for border States like my home State of Texas, but for our entire country. We owe it to the American people to work together to address this problem and secure our border.

As the leader of the Speaker's Working Group on the Border Crisis in 2014, I had the opportunity to travel multiple times to our southern border and to the countries from where the majority of unaccompanied minors were coming. Not only did I talk to the leadership of each country, but I talked with many of the people who are sending their children to the United States.

In addition to the crime and violence created by the cartels, I was told time and time again that the reason people and children were risking their lives to come to the United States was because of the lack of enforcement of our immigration laws and our unsecured borders.

In order to discourage people from taking the treacherous and often deadly trip to the United States, it is vital that they know that we will enforce our immigration laws and that the border is secure.

It is time to end the political gamesmanship and get to work on a bill that will reopen the government and fund border security. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 11 minutes remaining.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support

of the new Democratic majority's efforts to reopen the Department of Homeland Security.

Since the government shutdown on December 21, roughly 2.5 million holiday travelers each day have passed through airport security checkpoints staffed by Transportation Security Administration officers who aren't getting paid.

As we speak, 87 percent of the DHS workforce is reporting to work without pay and without knowing when the next paycheck will come. These are fellow Americans with bills to pay and families to support. The President should not be treating them like pawns in his pathetic pursuit to fulfill an absurd campaign promise.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a New York Times article dated January 3, 2019.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 3, 2019]

GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN LEAVES WORKERS

REELING: "WE SEEM TO BE PAWNS"

(By Campbell Robertson, Mitch Smith and Alan Blinder)

No sooner had the news of an impasse come out of a meeting room in Washington than thousands of miles away, on an island in the Pacific, Tomas Kaselionis had to start making decisions.

"For me, it's do I consider a car payment or do I pay the gas bill or the phone bill?" said Mr. Kaselionis, who is working on typhoon recovery for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, unpaid and far from home in the United States commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. "Those are conversations within the next week that I have to have with my wife."

By Saturday, the federal government will have been shut down for two weeks, a full pay cycle for federal workers. If the shutdown lasts through Monday, it will surpass the one of 2013, and if it lasts beyond the following Saturday, it will be the longest shutdown in United States history. Politicians have said they were hopeful that the standoff could be over in a matter of "days and weeks," a reassurance that rang hollow to hundreds of thousands of federal workers who were not getting paid.

"They have to realize that this affects everyday people," said Ray Coleman Jr., a corrections officer who teaches G.E.D. classes at a federal prison in Florida and is president of his local union. "It affects the boots on the ground. To me, it's like a political chess game that they're playing, and we seem to be pawns."

By Thursday, fallout from the shutdown was spreading fast. The chairman of the Federal Communications Commission announced on Twitter that the agency would "suspend most operations."

Federal court proceedings, to the irritation of judges, slowed as government lawyers asked for stays. The Justice Department asked to delay a hearing on a suit brought by the N.A.A.C.P. over the Trump administration's census preparations. And a much-anticipated E.P.A. hearing on lead contamination in East Chicago, Ind., was canceled.

All the while, claims for unemployment benefits were piling up; the District of Columbia said it had received about 900 claims connected to the shutdown, and the state of Maryland counted 637 at midweek. More than 350 federal workers in Colorado had filed unemployment claims.

"People are, to be frank, a little pissed," said Daniel A. Sobien, a meteorologist with the National Weather Service in Tampa,

Fla., who has been furloughed and is living on savings. "They're tired of being political pawns. I realize that unfair things happen to people all the time, but it really is unfair that because of politics, government employees have to shoulder the burden."

The impasse may be centered within a few blocks in Washington, D.C., but the federal work force shouldering the burden is spread across the country—fewer than one in five federal workers are in the Washington statistical area. Among the 800,000 federal workers affected are people with doctorates earning \$100,000 a year and those making a quarter of that; workers in labs and workers in prisons; people who clean up majestic national parks and people who clean up cramped offices in the early morning hours.

Among these workers, there was a widely shared sentiment of frustration, even disgust, that the people in charge seemed to lack concern for the people who actually keep the government working.

"It's indefensible to not appreciate the role and responsibility that there is to make sure the government runs smoothly," said A. Ashley Tabaddor, a federal immigration judge in Los Angeles and president of the National Association of Immigration Judges, who is currently on furlough.

Brian Turner, an officer with the Transportation Security Administration at the Philadelphia airport, said he has for six years enjoyed being "the last line of defense" for people getting on airplanes. He endured a 16-day shutdown in 2013, but at the time did not have a house or a family, and the politics back then, as fierce as they were, just seemed more predictable, he said.

"I love working for the country," he said. But, he added, "I can't go two months without a paycheck."

About 420,000 of the workers affected are classified as essential and have been working without knowing when they will next be paid. About 380,000 federal workers have been furloughed. Unions and federal agencies have not provided demographic information about the workers affected, but have said that the group is generally similar to the broader federal work force, some 2.1 million non-military workers.

The work force is spread out nationally, with thousands of federal employees in every state, tens of thousands in states like Georgia, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, and the highest percentage in California. According to officials at unions which represent federal employees, the shutdown seemed to be affecting workers outside of the Washington, D.C. area most severely.

Less-populated areas may be hit disproportionately hard, including small towns such as Pollock, La., where the biggest employer is a federal penitentiary.

"Our members get an average take-home pay of \$500 a week, and next week they aren't going to get that," said J. David Cox Sr., president of the American Federation of Government Employees, which represents about 40,000 Bureau of Prisons employees who have been furloughed in the shutdown. "The places that are getting slammed are the ones, like Pollock, that you can't find with a GPS."

In addition to the federal workers, thousands of people who work for contractors—cleaning offices or serving food—are missing wages, but are not considered in proposed legislation that promises back pay once a deal is worked out.

"Just to think about it, it's so frightening," said Donna Kelly, a contracted security guard who works—or did work, before the museums closed on Wednesday—at the Smithsonian Institution. She had applied for unemployment benefits, but was still waiting for her application to be processed. "I

really don't know what I'll do until I'm actually feeling the pressure."

Nearly all of those affected, the contractors, furloughed employees and employees who were working without pay, were experiencing a growing, gnawing anxiety. They were keeping track of the news: Mr. Trump's demands for a border wall, the daily shifts over terms of an imaginable deal, the vows by Democrats and Republicans not to budge. But many said they were doing so simply to find out if they could pay mortgages, plan vacations or take care of car payments.

"I don't think anybody who works for the government is worried about if this wall gets built or not," said La-Shanda Palmer, a T.S.A. employee in Philadelphia. "They want to go back to work." She was concerned about paying her bills and racking up late fees, and providing for her family. She said she called her utility company hoping for an accommodation; she did not get a break.

"Right now, the stress level is at 1,000," said Kutonya King, a correctional counselor at the federal prison in Jesup, Ga. Like other corrections officers, Ms. King said she was concerned about the safety of the inmates and of her fellow workers, who will have more and more to occupy their minds if the shutdown drags on. An officer at another prison wondered how many of her colleagues would end up staying home because they could not afford gas.

Still, Ms. King said some inmates had offered sympathy. That seemed to be more than workers were hearing from Washington.

"I don't particularly blame a particular party; I think it's across the board," Ms. King said. "They need to think about the people."

Ms. King has been making plans in case the shutdown lasts the promised days and weeks, having already canceled a long-planned family trip for the holidays. She may need that money to pay bills, she said.

Later on Thursday afternoon, back in Washington, a key Republican senator suggested to reporters a new possible timeline for the shutdown: "months and months."

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I have served on this committee since its inception and have spent more than a decade working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to identify and invest in effective ways to secure the border. That is why I find the President's bizarre obsession with wasting billions of dollars on building a wall so confounding. There is absolutely no evidence that a wall spanning the U.S.-Mexico border will make America safer.

While I am at it, there is similarly no evidence that separating children from their families or implementing harsh asylum restrictions makes America safer either, but the Trump administration has forced DHS to pursue such cruel, costly, and inhumane policies.

The kinds of threats America faces today transcend physical borders. The President needs to learn that and adjust his priorities accordingly.

Last fall, Secretary Nielsen declared that cyberattacks and sophisticated hacking are the biggest threats to the United States. Yet, today, almost half the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency workforce is furloughed, and the rest are working without pay because the President is fixated on his wall.

According to one official: "CISA has ceased a variety of critical cybersecurity and infrastructure protection capabilities."

I am disturbed that the President does not appear to understand that his actions have stalled progress on securing vulnerable networks.

Moreover, the uncertainty as to when workers will be paid is also counterproductive.

Madam Speaker, I am disappointed that we are forced to spend the first days of the 116th Congress on the unfinished business of the 115th Congress instead of addressing priorities that Americans elected us to tackle in November, but this is where we find ourselves.

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. The American public needs Congress to be the grownups in the room. I urge my colleagues to support this short-term spending bill so we can pay the DHS employees charged with protecting the homeland.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Speaker, I respectfully and strongly rise today in strong opposition to the proposal from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to reopen the government without increased funding for border security.

Let me be clear: This attempt to reopen our government without increased border security funding is dangerous, flawed, and truly puts party before country.

We can all agree that our country is in crisis, as our porous borders, our porous southern border, allow dangerous criminals, deadly drugs, and human trafficking to pour into our country almost unchecked.

So why do my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continue to refuse to take real action and do something about it?

Just the other day, there was another tragedy where the police reported an individual who had come here illegally took the life of a police officer. That police officer left his family as a patriotic American dedicated to enforcing the rule of law and, as a result, lost his life.

How many more times does this have to happen before my colleagues on the other side of this aisle support increased border security?

In short, we need the wall.

Madam Speaker, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle say that walls don't work. Let me assure you, they do. According to the Department of Homeland Security, there have been significant decreases along our southern border where walls and fencing have been built. Look at Yuma, Arizona, where illegal traffic has dropped 95 percent, 95 percent over 9 years, or

El Paso, Texas, where illegal traffic has dropped 72 percent in 1 year alone and over 95 percent in 22 years.

Madam Speaker, House Republicans took a stand on December 5 to secure our Nation by passing a bill that included \$5.7 billion in border security. That was the President's full request for the wall. This bill is central to fulfilling our promise as elected officials to protect the American people, ensure the safety of our Nation, and put American interests first. To reopen the government without necessary border security funding and wall funding is a sorely missed opportunity.

Madam Speaker, let's get back to work negotiating and take up legislation that secures our southern border, funds the wall, and strengthens our Nation.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), a longtime member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, look, everybody talks about the border and how violent it is. But if you look at the latest FBI statistics, whether it is rape, murder, or assault, the border crime rate is lower than the national crime rate. I can pick any city that you want, and you will see that none of the most dangerous cities in the country are on the border, none of them. None of them are.

In fact, if you look at my hometown of Laredo, the murder rate on the border, and you compare it to Washington, D.C., where we are, it is about three or four times higher here in Washington, D.C. If people are worried about the crime, start off with Washington, D.C., if that is what y'all want to do.

The wall is a 14th century solution to a 21st century issue that we have. We want to see strong border security. I live on the border. I don't just go visit for a second or 2 hours and say that I know the border better. I know what works down there, and the wall is a 14th century solution.

If you want to spend billions of dollars on a wall, I will spend \$100 on a ladder that will take care of that wall. This is why we have to make sure that we spend money on Border Patrol. We are 2,000 Border Patrol agents short. In fact, if we spend money on retention so we can keep them, we don't have to lose them. We are losing Border Patrol agents right now.

But we can't spend it the wrong way. The administration just spent \$14.8 million to hire two Border Patrol agents. Now, maybe one of them is Captain America, I don't know. But are we going to spend \$15 million to hire two Border Patrol agents?

Spend that money on bonuses. Give them the equipment that we have. Protect private property rights on the border. We can go ahead and do that.

If you want to stop drugs, look at the latest DEA report. You will see that the latest DEA report tells you that

drugs come in through ports of entry. You can build the most beautiful wall, and they are going to come in through a port of entry. Put money on the ports of entry. Put money on CBP facilities and the facilities that we need.

Finally, the last thing I want to say is this: There is technology that works for the military, and if it works for the military, we can surely use it on the border. Personnel, technology, we have to look at the right way of securing the border.

I want to work with you. We want to work with you, but the wall is a 14th century solution. We can do better than that.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE).

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, it is true that about 30 percent of the government is shut down. We are in a standoff here. Why is that? What is the purpose of this?

It is because of two scourges on our country that have been brought on by our poor southern border, and that is illegal immigration and opioid deaths. My constituents have had enough.

House Republicans passed a spending bill just a few weeks ago that included \$5.7 billion that would go a long way toward securing our southern border and easing these disasters.

Now the Democrats take charge, and the first thing they do is introduce a bill that eliminates that spending for border security.

With respect to illegal immigration, hundreds of thousands of illegal aliens cross our southern border every year. This limitless supply of cheap labor unfairly competes for jobs and holds down wages for hardworking, law-abiding Americans. The most affected are the most vulnerable at the bottom of the income ladder.

The American middle class is smaller and today makes the same money as it did in 1990. That is right. Until Donald Trump came along, the American middle class hadn't had a raise in 25 years. Cheap labor from illegal aliens breaking our laws every year to cheat American workers is one of the primary causes.

Madam Speaker, my friends on the other side of the aisle love to complain about income inequality. Well, here is a chance to stop complaining and actually do something about income inequality.

If you truly want to give the middle class a raise, let's stop the endless flow of illegal labor that cheats our middle class. Let's restore the \$5.7 billion to secure our southern border and stop the flow of cheap illegal labor and watch wages rise.

With respect to opioids, the scourge of opioid death is not new, but it is exploding in America as gangs and drug cartels become more adept at exploiting our porous southern border for fantastic profits. But these criminal profits come at great cost for honest, hardworking people, both in Central and

South America and here in the United States.

In 2017, 70,000 people died from opioid overdoses. That is up 45 percent in 1 year. One hundred thirty-two of these Americans killed by drugs were in my district, and they are in your districts, too.

You want to argue about who caused the shutdown? I don't care about who caused the shutdown. What I care about are 70,000 Americans killed by opioids, most of which come across our southern border. Law enforcement tells me 85 percent of those drugs killing my constituents and yours come across our southern border.

□ 2045

That 70,000 Americans killed by drug overdoses is more than traffic deaths, 37,000, and homicides, 17,000, combined; more than traffic deaths and homicides combined. And most of these drugs killing your constituents are coming across our southern border.

Mr. Speaker, the Democrats say they are for border security, but they take no action. Empty words.

They stripped the funding from the spending bill. They want to argue about who is to blame for the shutdown. Go home and tell that to a family that lost a loved one from opioids because you refused to take action to secure our southern border. Empty words.

Funny, Mr. SCHUMER voted in favor of a border wall in 2006. Why is he against it now? Because Mr. Trump wants it? Empty words.

It is time to stop the finger pointing and do something to truly help our constituents. Let's help the middle class by ending unfair competition from illegal aliens.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, let's reduce opioid deaths by ending the flow of deadly drugs from Mexico. Let's restore the \$5.7 billion that Homeland Security says they need to finally secure our southern border.

Madam Speaker, the Democrats are terribly worried about who gets blamed for the shutdown. Frankly, I don't care who gets blamed.

This is a fight to keep drugs off our streets and out of the hands of our children. It is a fight to keep our communities safe. It is a fight for higher wages for hardworking Americans. It is a fight worth having.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER), another longtime member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 1, which makes continuing appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security.

As a matter of principle, I don't like continuing resolutions. Stop-gap bills provide funding at current levels only; they prevent new spending where needed and prolong programs that have been discontinued; and last, Band-Aid budgets are bad for everyone, the American taxpayers and especially those on the front lines tasked with protecting the homeland.

But today, the 13th day of this senseless government shutdown, the administration has tied our hands in demanding more than \$5 billion for the President's campaign pledge, a border wall that really does not work.

I am a member of the Appropriations Homeland Security Subcommittee. When we met with the previous head of the border patrol, Ronald Vitiello, we asked: How much time does a physical wall buy you?

His answer was: "... a few minutes to a few seconds."

What we need is more manpower. Last year there were more than 800 vacancies for border patrol officers at checkpoints in Laredo, Tucson, and San Diego alone. They are working triple overtime there.

So our tax dollars can be better spent investing in more Customs and Border Patrol officers, more immigration judges, and by leveraging the fruits of modern technology, such as new communication towers, state-of-the-art cameras, drones, all-terrain vehicles, and fencing where appropriate.

Brick and mortar walls are a 4th century solution to a 21st century problem.

We also need President Trump to stop leading by fear and falsehoods.

As it relates to his border wall issue, the real problem is undocumented immigrants overstaying their visas, which constitutes well over half of those here illegally. And those are facts.

Most of the drugs entering our country are coming through official land, air, and seaports of entry. I represent one of those ports: the Port of Baltimore.

In electing 60 new Democrats to Congress, the American people have rejected this willy-nilly style of governance and are demanding a return to commonsense governing.

No, we don't want open borders. Yes, we can do better when it comes to border security, but we must do it strategically.

This continuing resolution gives us 30 days to debate funding levels for border security, including physical enhancements. It is identical to legislation already passed by our colleagues in the Senate just a few weeks ago.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.J. Res. 1.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, Democrats made a pledge to the Amer-

ican people, and we are here at 8:50 in the evening making good on our pledge to the American people to open the government, to open the government by funding certain appropriations up until September 30, and by opening the government by extending Homeland Security funding until February 8 to make sure that the TSOs, the border patrol, the CBPs are all being paid.

How many of you go through the airports and go through security? Do you realize that those TSOs are not being paid?

My commitment to them as I traveled here to Washington is: You need to be paid; not because you are not great public servants, but because it is a shame.

So I come today to say, do what is right, not for the party, but for the American people.

The President indicated: I will build a great, great wall on our southern border and Mexico will pay for it.

Where is the Mexico funding? Today I introduced a bill: no funding for the wall; Mexico will pay for it.

So it is extremely important to recognize our duty, and our duty is to fund this government, but I also want to give a constitutional lesson, if I might.

Article I is the Congress. Article II is the executive. We work together. We don't have dictates from the executive to tell Congress what is best to do for the American people.

Pay our Federal workers so that jobs can get done, so that there is not rubbish and trash and disaster on the Mall that is so beautiful.

And what is this breaking news? Again, the misuse of the military. The Trump administration wants to send more troops to the border, not for protecting the border with Mexico, but to add 160 miles of wire.

I just came from the border on Saturday. I wanted to say what I know. I go to the border all the time through the years that I have been on Homeland Security and I talk to the border patrol agents, and they don't want a concrete wall, but I will tell you what they need—

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, they don't want a four-legged table with Pepto Bismol on the table and one doctor. They don't want a room of individuals who have a sign that says, "Flu room." They don't want the innocent children and families coming across, who are now condemned that they are coming across misrepresenting, and they are fleeing bloodshed and persecution. And the dominant numbers who are coming across the border are women and children and families.

We are a big enough Nation to have a resolution through real border security, through technology, through personnel, through individuals at the ports of entry, CBP.

We know how to do this, and all we need to do is sit down and do it. That is why we need the bills that are on the floor, Madam Speaker. Open the government now and vote for these bills.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this resolution and the critical work of the Department of Homeland Security. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the joint resolution?

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I am, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Granger moves to recommit the joint resolution H.J. Res. 1 to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, the bills that House Democrats have chosen to consider today are not in keeping with the months of good-faith negotiations to resolve the differences between the House, the Senate, and the White House.

More importantly, they fail to truly address the crisis on our southern border and the very real threat it poses to the safety and security of our homeland.

We owe it to the American people to work together to address this problem and secure our border. It is time to reopen the government and fund border security.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the motion to recommit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, this shutdown has gone on long enough. This motion to recommit would only further prolong the shutdown.

We need to pass H.J. Res. 1 immediately to ensure that all components

of our Department of Homeland Security are open and functional to protect the American people.

Madam Speaker, for those reasons, I urge my colleagues to oppose the motion to recommit, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of the joint resolution, if ordered;

The motion to recommit on H.R. 21; and

Passage of H.R. 21.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 197, nays 233, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—197

Abraham	Fleischmann	Loudermilk
Aderholt	Flores	Lucas
Allen	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Amash	Fox (NC)	Marchant
Amodei	Fulcher	Marino
Armstrong	Gaetz	Marshall
Arrington	Gallagher	Massie
Babin	Gianforte	Mast
Bacon	Gibbs	McCarthy
Baird	Gohmert	McCaul
Balderson	Gonzalez (OH)	McClintock
Banks	Gooden	McHenry
Barr	Gosar	McKinley
Bergman	Granger	McMorris
Biggs	Graves (GA)	Rodgers
Bilirakis	Graves (LA)	Meadows
Bishop (UT)	Graves (MO)	Meuser
Bost	Green (TN)	Miller
Brady	Griffith	Mitchell
Brooks (AL)	Grothman	Moolenaar
Brooks (IN)	Guest	Mooney (WV)
Buchanan	Guthrie	Mullin
Buck	Hagedorn	Newhouse
Bucshon	Harris	Norman
Budd	Hartzler	Nunes
Burchett	Hern, Kevin	Olson
Burgess	Herrera Beutler	Palazzo
Byrne	Hice (GA)	Palmer
Calvert	Higgins (LA)	Pence
Carter (GA)	Hill (AR)	Perry
Carter (TX)	Holding	Posey
Chabot	Hollingsworth	Ratcliffe
Cheney	Hudson	Reed
Cline	Huizenga	Reschenthaler
Cloud	Hunter	Rice (SC)
Cole	Hurd (TX)	Riggleman
Collins (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Roby
Collins (NY)	Johnson (OH)	Roe, David P.
Comer	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (AL)
Conaway	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Cook	Joyce (OH)	Rooney (FL)
Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Rose, John W.
Crenshaw	Katko	Rouzer
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Roy
Davidson (OH)	Kelly (PA)	Rutherford
Davis, Rodney	King (IA)	Scalise
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Schweikert
Diaz-Balart	Kininger	Scott, Austin
Duffy	Kustoff (TN)	Sensenbrenner
Duncan	LaHood	Shimkus
Dunn	LaMalfa	Simpson
Emmer	Lamborn	Smith (MO)
Estes	Latta	Smith (NE)
Ferguson	Lesko	Smith (NJ)
Fitzpatrick	Long	Spano

Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton

Adams	Gomez
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)
Allred	Gottheimer
Axne	Green (TX)
Barragán	Grijalva
Bass	Haaland
Beatty	Harder (CA)
Bera	Hastings
Beyer	Hayes
Bishop (GA)	Heck
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)
Blunt Rochester	Hill (CA)
Bonamici	Himes
Boyle, Brendan	Horn, Kendra S.
F.	Horsford
Brindisi	Houlihan
Brown (MD)	Hoyer
Brownley (CA)	Huffman
Bustos	Jackson Lee
Butterfield	Jayapal
Carbajal	Jeffries
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)
Carson (IN)	Johnson (TX)
Cartwright	Kaptur
Case	Keating
Casten (IL)	Kelly (IL)
Castor (FL)	Kennedy
Castro (TX)	Khanna
Chu, Judy	Kildee
Cicilline	Kilmer
Cisneros	Kim
Clark (MA)	Kind
Clarke (NY)	Kirkpatrick
Clay	Krishnamoorthi
Cleaver	Kuster (NH)
Clyburn	Lamb
Cohen	Langevin
Connolly	Larsen (WA)
Cooper	Larson (CT)
Correa	Lawrence
Costa	Lawson (FL)
Courtney	Lee (CA)
Cox (CA)	Lee (NV)
Craig	Levin (CA)
Crist	Levin (MI)
Crow	Lewis
Cuellar	Lieu, Ted
Cummings	Lipinski
Cunningham	Loeb sack
Davids (KS)	Lofgren
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal
Davis, Danny K.	Lowe
Dean	Lujan
DeFazio	Luria
DeGette	Lynch
DeLauro	Malinowski
DelBene	Maloney,
Delgado	Carolyn B.
Demings	Maloney, Sean
DeSaulnier	Matsui
Deutch	McAdams
Dingell	McBath
Doggett	McCollum
Doyle, Michael	McEachin
F.	McGovern
Engel	McNerney
Escobar	Meeks
Eshoo	Meng
Espallat	Moore
Evans	Morelle
Finkenauer	Moulton
Fletcher	Mucarsel-Powell
Foster	Murphy
Frankel	Nadler
Fudge	Napolitano
Gabbard	Neal
Gallego	Neguse
Garcia (IL)	Norcross
Garcia (TX)	O'Halleran
Golden	Ocasio-Cortez

Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NAYS—233

Gomez	Omar
Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Gottheimer	Panetta
Green (TX)	Pappas
Grijalva	Pascrell
Haaland	Payne
Harder (CA)	Perlmutter
Hastings	Peters
Hayes	Peterson
Heck	Phillips
Higgins (NY)	Pingree
Hill (CA)	Pocan
Himes	Porter
Horn, Kendra S.	Pressley
Horsford	Price (NC)
Houlihan	Quigley
Hoyer	Raskin
Huffman	Rice (NY)
Jackson Lee	Richmond
Jayapal	Rose (NY)
Jeffries	Rouda
Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Johnson (TX)	Ruiz
Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Keating	Rush
Kelly (IL)	Ryan
Kennedy	Sánchez
Khanna	Sarbanes
Kildee	Scanlon
Kilmer	Schakowsky
Kim	Schiff
Kind	Schneider
Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)
Lamb	Scott, David
Langevin	Serrano
Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Larson (CT)	Shalala
Lawrence	Sherman
Lawson (FL)	Sherrill
Lee (CA)	Sires
Lee (NV)	Slotkin
Levin (CA)	Smith (WA)
Levin (MI)	Soto
Lewis	Spanberger
Lieu, Ted	Speier
Lipinski	Stanton
Loeb sack	Stevens
Lofgren	Suozzi
Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)
Lowe	Takano
Lujan	Thompson (CA)
Luria	Thompson (MS)
Lynch	Titus
Malinowski	Tlaib
Maloney,	Tonko
Carolyn B.	Torres (CA)
Maloney, Sean	Torres Small
Matsui	(NM)
McAdams	Trahan
McBath	Trone
McCollum	Underwood
McEachin	Van Drew
McGovern	Vargas
McNerney	Veasey
Meeks	Vela
Meng	Velázquez
Moore	Visclosky
Morelle	Wasserman
Moulton	Schultz
Mucarsel-Powell	Waters
Murphy	Watson Coleman
Nadler	Welch
Napolitano	Wexton
Neal	Wild
Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Norcross	Yarmuth
O'Halleran	
Ocasio-Cortez	

NOT VOTING—2

Garamendi

Smucke

Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

□ 2124

Messrs. GONZALEZ of Texas, MORELLE, SCHNEIDER, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. HOLDING, COMER, and HILL of Arkansas changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 239, noes 192, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]

AYES—239

Adams	Dingell	Larson (CT)
Aguilar	Doggett	Lawrence
Allred	Doyle, Michael	Lawson (FL)
Axne	F.	Lee (CA)
Barragán	Engel	Lee (NV)
Bass	Escobar	Levin (CA)
Beatty	Eshoo	Levin (MI)
Bera	Espallat	Lewis
Beyer	Evans	Lieu, Ted
Bishop (GA)	Finkenauer	Lipinski
Blumenauer	Fitzpatrick	Loeb sack
Blunt Rochester	Fletcher	Lofgren
Bonamici	Foster	Lowenthal
Boyle, Brendan	Frankel	Lowe
F.	Fudge	Lujan
Brindisi	Gabbard	Luria
Brown (MD)	Gallego	Lynch
Brownley (CA)	Garamendi	Malinowski
Bustos	Garcia (IL)	Maloney,
Butterfield	Garcia (TX)	Carolyn B.
Carbajal	Golden	Maloney, Sean
Cárdenas	Gomez	Matsui
Carson (IN)	Gonzalez (TX)	McAdams
Cartwright	Gottheimer	McBath
Case	Green (TX)	McCollum
Casten (IL)	Grijalva	McEachin
Castor (FL)	Haaland	McGovern
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	McNerney
Chu, Judy	Hastings	Meeks
Cicilline	Hayes	Meng
Cisneros	Heck	Moore
Clark (MA)	Higgins (NY)	Morelle
Clarke (NY)	Hill (CA)	Moulton
Clay	Himes	Mucarsel-Powell
Cleaver	Horn, Kendra S.	Murphy
Clyburn	Horsford	Nadler
Cohen	Houlihan	Napolitano
Connolly	Hoyer	Neal
Cooper	Huffman	Neguse
Correa	Hurd (TX)	Norcross
Costa	Jackson Lee	O'Halleran
Courtney	Jayapal	Ocasio-Cortez
Cox (CA)	Jeffries	Omar
Craig	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Crist	Johnson (TX)	Panetta
Crow	Kaptur	Pappas
Cuellar	Katko	Pascrell
Cummings	Keating	Payne
Cunningham	Kelly (IL)	Perlmutter
Davids (KS)	Kennedy	Peters
Davis (CA)	Khanna	Peterson
Davis, Danny K.	Kildee	Phillips
Dean	Kilmer	Pingree
DeFazio	Kim	Pocan
DeGette	Kind	Porter
DeLauro	Kirkpatrick	Pressley
DelBene	Krishnamoorthi	Price (NC)
Delgado	Kuster (NH)	Quigley
Demings	Lamb	Raskin
DeSaulnier	Langevin	Rice (NY)
Deutch	Larsen (WA)	Richmond

Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman

Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozi
Swallow (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)

Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—192

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)

NOT VOTING—1

Smucker

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 2134

So the joint resolution was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 21) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 199, nays 232, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 10]

YEAS—199

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz

McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rigglesman
Roby
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Schalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden

Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NAYS—232

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutsch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)

NOT VOTING—1

Smucker

□ 2143

Mr. GARAMENDI and Ms. SLOTKIN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.