

act right in front of my house in Little Village in Chicago. As of Sunday, our city had witnessed 241 shootings in 2019 so far, including two in my neighborhood in the last week.

In fact, in Chicago, five of six homicides remain unsolved, but Chicago has some of the most stringent gun laws in the U.S. What we need is Federal legislation that makes it harder to access guns.

It is our responsibility to stand up for the safety of our communities we serve. I am proud to have voted for the passage of the Bipartisan Background Checks Act moments ago. Tomorrow, we will vote to close the Charleston loophole, and I urge my Senate colleagues to advance these efforts immediately.

REQUIRE NICS TO REPORT TO ICE

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

Mr. CLINE. Madam Speaker, I was disappointed in the passage of H.R. 8 just a few moments ago, which will do nothing to address the rash of mass shootings that have occurred across this country in recent years but will place impediments in the way of law-abiding citizens acquiring firearms and in defense of their Second Amendment rights. But I was pleased that the motion to recommit was adopted.

That motion was based on an amendment I offered in committee to require the national instant background system to report to ICE when an illegal immigrant tries to obtain a firearm in violation of current law. I was pleased that it received 220 votes.

I have drafted it as a standalone bill. I will offer it for cosponsorship. I hope my colleagues will join me in cosponsoring the bill and ensuring those not here legally who try to purchase a gun are reported to ICE and deported before they commit additional crimes.

YOUTH ACTIVISM AGAINST GUN VIOLENCE

(Mrs. MURPHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam Speaker, Newtown, Charleston, San Bernardino, my hometown of Orlando, Vegas, Parkland: Young Americans have grown up associating these cities with pain and tragedy. They have only known a Congress that is unwilling to address gun violence or be moved even by the senseless murder of innocent children.

After car accidents, gun violence is now the second leading cause of death among young people. This is a staggering statistic, and my young constituents know it. They live in fear that their classmates, friends, family members, or neighbors could be the next target. But instead of sitting on the sidelines, young Americans have marched, mobilized, and found purpose.

Today, their collective voices reverberated across the Halls of Congress as the House, for the first time in decades, answers their calls for commonsense gun safety measures.

I am proud to support legislation that will strengthen our background check system to help keep dangerous weapons away from dangerous people.

By passing these commonsense measures, we are finally taking concrete steps to defend the lives of these young Americans and guarantee them a safer future.

As chair of the Future Forum, I thank every young leader who has helped us get to this historic moment. We hear your pleas. We value your activism. And we will keep fighting with you to end gun violence once and for all.

□ 1615

NO MORE

(Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, after the Parkland shooting, high school students in my district told me a heartbreak truth. They didn't believe that Congress cared about their lives or their future. Sadly, I understood why.

Complacency defined the Republican Congress' position on gun violence. They did nothing after moviegoers were slaughtered in Aurora, kindergartners were murdered in Newtown, and after one of our own colleagues, Congresswoman Gabby Giffords, was shot doing her job as a U.S. Representative.

After 46 people were gunned down at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, I sat on this very floor in protest. My colleagues and I sat in solidarity with a very clear but somber message: No more. No more moments of silence. No more inaction while Americans had senseless deaths due to gun violence. No more would the entirety of solutions to gun violence be tweets with our thoughts and prayers.

It has been 2 years since the sit-in and, finally, the inaction has come to an end. Thanks to the brave survivors, the students, the advocates, and the family members, we have been able to pass commonsense gun safety.

Today is a new day, and we will continue this fight.

HONORING THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AND RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WILD). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the majority leader and all of those persons in leadership who make it possible for us to have these opportunities.

I am especially proud to be here tonight because we have two resolutions that will be presented. These two resolutions have been presented before. One is H. Res. 154. This resolution is one that honors and praises the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The second is H. Res. 155. It is a Black history resolution.

It is interesting to note that the NAACP was founded during Black History Month. The NAACP was founded February 12, 1909. The NAACP has a proud history, and I will say more about it in just a moment.

Next, I would like to talk for a brief moment about the resolution that we have for Black History Month.

Black History Month didn't start out as Black History Month. The Honorable Carter G. Woodson initiated what was called Negro History Week. Negro History Week was a time for us to acknowledge the accomplishments of African Americans, at that time called Negroes. We have metamorphosed through many titles, many names, from Negroes to African Americans.

Black History Month was something that Mr. Woodson found to come into being in 1976. This was done by President Joe Ford. As it has been designated as Black History Month, we have celebrated it as such across the length and breadth of this Nation.

Carter G. Woodson was a person with great vision. He obviously knew that in 1926, when this was initially brought to the attention of the public, there was not a good likelihood that you would be able to have a Black History Month. But he knew that, if you can start someplace, you might finish in a greater place. So he started in 1926 with Black History Week, and it has metamorphosed into a month.

You and I know that every day is a day that we should celebrate all history, and Black history is no exception. I am not a person who believes that we should have Black History Month forever. I think that Black history, properly incorporated and celebrated within American history and world history, would be more than enough. But today, we are honored to celebrate Black History Month and the NAACP as an organization that was founded during Black History Month.

I would like to say just a few words about this NAACP resolution in terms of the first time we brought it to the floor of the Congress of the United States of America.

When we brought it to the floor the very first time, the cosponsor of the resolution was Mr. Henry Hyde, and the person who controlled the time was Mr. JIM SENSENBRENNER. Mr. SENSENBRENNER, at that time, was the chairperson of the Judiciary Committee. I recall Mr. SENSENBRENNER standing

over to my right and making his commentary about the NAACP. He spoke with a degree of fervor that I thought was needed at the time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER, while he brought it to the floor and did direct the traffic, I would note that it was not an easy resolution to get past the House of Representatives. It did pass with consent of the House. It was agreed to, if you will.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. Hyde had a difficult time getting it through the House. I am proud that they did, and I am pleased that none of the Members at that time voiced objections to the resolution being agreed to. Mr. SENSENBRENNER I will always remember as a person who was a champion for this resolution, and Mr. Hyde was the cosponsor of the NAACP resolution.

The NAACP is celebrating its 110th anniversary. This is probably the Nation's oldest and best known civil rights organization, founded on February 12 of 1909, the date of the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth, the centennial of his birth.

It is interesting to note that Black History Month was considered because of Abraham Lincoln's birth as well, so the two resolutions have this in common, Black History Month and the NAACP's being celebrated and recognized today.

It was founded by a diverse group of persons who were outstanding citizens. I would also add that it was not founded by a group of persons all of whom were African American. I will call off the names for you to give you some indication.

Ida Wells-Barnett, the well-known W.E.B. Du Bois, Henry Moskowitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, and William English Walling—all persons who were founders of the NAACP.

The NAACP, for the early part of its history, had a minority of minorities, meaning African Americans were not the dominant force within its leadership. They had persons who were carrying the torch of freedom such that African Americans could be a part of it. But it is interesting to note that, early on, the leadership was predominantly Anglo persons.

The NAACP, as indicated, is the oldest, largest, and most widely recognized grassroots-based civil rights organization in the United States. The active membership is in all 50 States, including State conferences of branches and local branches, as well as branches in prisons and chapters on college campuses and high schools throughout the Nation.

The NAACP has its national headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland.

The NAACP is here to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.

The NAACP is committed to achieving its goals through nonviolence, including negotiation, litigation, and protestation.

The NAACP is well known for its litigation. The Honorable Thurgood Marshall, an African American to become Supreme Court Justice, was the chief litigator for the NAACP. Under his leadership, with the assistance of a good many other people, the NAACP was able to win many lawsuits before the Supreme Court. The lawsuit *Brown v. Board of Education* is one of the most notable lawsuits that the NAACP championed.

The NAACP has used political pressure, marches, demonstrations, and effective lobbying to secure the voice for those who are considered voiceless in the United States of America.

The NAACP has been fighting segregation in public schools under the leadership of Thurgood Marshall, as I indicated earlier, and its greatest victories, of course, include, as I indicated, *Brown v. Board of Education*.

The NAACP, in 2005, launched the Disaster Relief Fund to help hurricane survivors in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, and Alabama to rebuild their lives.

So the organization has metamorphosed into one that does more than champion the causes of civil rights as they relate to persons being discriminated against. It also champions the causes of those who are among the least, the last, and the lost in our society: persons who have been locked out, persons who have been left behind, persons who but for the NAACP might not have a voice.

I was very honored to be a part of the NAACP's disaster relief help. I am also honored to have been a branch president of the NAACP in Houston, Texas.

The NAACP was instrumental in the enactment of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act, which generally and greatly expanded the legal definition of a hate crime. This was an important piece of legislation. I was honored to be here at the time we took up the legislation.

Hate crimes are still crimes that we have to not only acknowledge exist, but the law ought to have consequences for persons who commit these dastardly deeds.

Throughout its existence, the NAACP has led the charge to defend the constitutional right to vote. That is an important piece of commentary, the right to vote. The NAACP is still a part of the effort to assure every person the right to vote in this country.

The NAACP has taken on the challenge of dealing with the photo IDs that are required in an insidious way. It has also taken on the challenge of making sure that persons are properly registered so that they can vote, and also making sure that those who would thwart the efforts to register persons to vote are not successful in doing so.

The NAACP has led the effort to strengthen the Voting Rights Act and to protect the principle of one person, one vote. The NAACP led the charge in raising awareness about and challenging voter suppression laws in Federal courts across the Nation.

The NAACP board of directors unanimously elected Derrick Johnson as its President and CEO, who is doing an outstanding job. I am proud to be associated with him and the endeavors.

I am a proud member of the NAACP. I have been such for a good deal of my life. I am honored to have a life membership, to have a golden heritage membership, and to have a diamond membership.

I believe those of us who have benefited from the NAACP ought to be members of the organization that has made it possible for us to have many of the opportunities that we have. I always acknowledge my membership in the organization, and I encourage others to do so who happen to be members as well: the NAACP, a proud organization that we celebrate during this Black History Month.

The Black history resolution covers more than the NAACP. It talks about Black migrations. It emphasizes the movement of people of African descent to new destinations and new social realities. This focuses on, primarily, the migration of African Americans in this country. It focuses specifically on the 20th century through today.

It deals with patterns of movement, including the relocation of persons of African ancestry from Southern farms to Southern cities; from the South to the Northeast, Midwest, and West; and from the Caribbean to the United States. Black people have been in motion in the 20th century and up to this date, and this resolution acknowledges this.

□ 1630

It also talks about the interactions with law enforcement that often result in some ugly circumstances, imprisonment and convict leasing.

Convict leasing is something that we should give a little bit more emphasis to.

In the State of Texas, we recently discovered a grave site containing 95 bodies. These 95 bodies were of persons who were victims of the State's law that allowed convict leasing.

Many times persons were charged with minor offenses and while they were incarcerated, they could be leased to private parties for the purpose of having them work as convicts. And many times—too often, I might add—the persons who were leased out, were not treated properly. In fact, they were treated poorly.

Many times they were not given proper food, proper clothing, and proper shelter; and as a result, many of them died at an early age. In this grave of 95 persons, there are persons who were thought to have been teenagers at the time of that death.

We are not absolutely sure they were all African Americans, but the suspicion is that a good many of them were. Some of them were likely to have been Anglos as well.

After finding their bodies in Sugar Land, Texas, on the site of a school,

school property, the bodies were exhumed, and they were to be relocated to another place. And in so doing, a good many of the citizens, the activist community, decided that this was an inappropriate thing to do—the bodies being exhumed and reinterred at another location.

There was a serious meeting before the school board. And the school board and the county commissioners, the commissioners court decided that it would be appropriate to further study the possibility of inhuming these bodies in the place where they were exhumed.

And my hope is we would follow through on this and give them not only a burial site with a proper plaque to memorialize their being in this place, but also to do a little bit more and have some sort of structure or facility that would allow persons to acquire intelligence about what actually happened to these people, how they lived, and how they died, and why.

This country has come a long way, but, of course, we still have much more to do. But we want to make sure that we do not overlook the history associated with persons who were leased as convicts to private persons for the purpose of performing work for them.

This migration that I spoke of earlier, known as the Great Migration, was caused by a lack of economic opportunities because of harsh segregation laws in the south and because of the terror that was perpetrated against African American communities by the KKK.

The KKK, obviously, was active in the south; and the KKK, obviously, was in the business of terrorizing African American persons. And it is interesting to note that while this House has condemned a good many persons for their activities, I have not been able to find a record showing that the KKK has been condemned for its activities by way of a resolution that actually focuses on a person who has been associated with that organization.

The KKK has a horrible history in this country, and it is my hope that we in the House of Representatives will take up a resolution condemning this entity for what it has done.

I plan to bring such a resolution to the attention of the House.

This resolution on black history indicates that prior to 1910; more than 90 percent of African Americans lived in the south. And by the 1970s, 47 percent of all African Americans were living in the north and in the west.

This is why it is called the Great Migration. When you have this much of a population moving for opportunities, moving for reasons associated with concern for their well-being, that is a significant migration.

And during World War I, when slowing immigration from Europe created a labor shortage in the north, companies began recruiting African Americans to fill the assembly lines, to work in steel mills and railroads and factories. It

was not unusual to hear persons talk about “going up north,” going up north so that they could have opportunities in the north that they were unable to acquire in the south.

African Americans who migrated to the north still faced racial discrimination in the form of redlining, in the form of racially based housing ordinances, in the form of higher rent based on race, and for the resurgence of the KKK, and the rising instances of race riots.

African Americans were not always welcomed with open arms when they sought to migrate to these new destinations.

African Americans created their own cities and neighborhoods, free of discrimination, where their culture expanded.

For example, in Harlem, New York City, that housed over 200,000 African Americans, there was a culture that was created there in Harlem. And we are proud to say that that culture still exists. Harlem has been a very important part of African American history.

Efforts were made to provide educational opportunities for African Americans, including the founding of what is now North Carolina Central University.

Greenwood, Oklahoma, is another part of the history that we ought to acknowledge. It was a part of Tulsa, and became the home of a thriving black business—a section also known as Black Wall Street—until the Tulsa riot of 1921, in which a white mob literally burned down Greenwood.

U.S. history has some parts of it that we are not proud of, but we do have to acknowledge.

In Houston, Texas, there is an area known as Freedmen’s Town. And freed slaves were given the opportunity to purchase land and build their homes along the bayou, known as Buffalo Bayou in Houston, Texas. And this was at the end of the Civil War.

And over six decades, the town thrived with churches and schools and stores and theaters and jazz spots—clubs, if you will. This was a thriving area dominated by African Americans.

I would also like to mention another personality:

Judge Frank M. Johnson, who was said to be one of the most courageous judges ever to occupy a Federal bench; he was a part of the effort to integrate the south. There are many people who have praised him, including Dr. Martin Luther King.

He is the person who issued the order to require the constabulary to allow the marches to proceed across the Edmund Pettus Bridge as they marched from Selma to Montgomery.

He is the person who filed the order—along with the other judges—to integrate the bus line, that was called the Montgomery bus boycott. He opened the doors to persons of all hues, especially those of African ancestry who had been locked out.

Frank M. Johnson will ever be remembered as a champion of human

rights. In fact, he will also be remembered as a person who did it under adverse circumstances, because he had to have, for many years, 24-hour security. His mother’s home was torched at one time.

It was not easy to be on the side of African Americans in the early part of history.

Frank M. Johnson took such a stand.

We would also recognize Senator Edward Brooke, III, who became the first African American popularly elected to the United States Senate.

He was from Massachusetts, and he served there for many years. He was the first attorney general of African ancestry in any state.

In 1962, he cowrote the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prohibited discrimination in housing. He was the first Republican to call for President Nixon’s resignation in light of the Watergate scandal.

The history of African Americans in the north is one that is rich; the history in the south is one that is rich; but they all started, to a greater extent, with a migration that proceeded from the south to many destinations in the north, as well as in the west.

So today, we have a resolution that encourages the continued spread of knowledge regarding black history, and that it not be limited to one month, but that we do this throughout the entire year.

I am so honored that my colleagues have signed on to this resolution. We have had more than 60 colleagues to sign on to one, and I would hope that as we continue to present these resolutions, we will have more persons who will find favor with them.

In closing, simply this: The success that we have had as African Americans—if we look closely at our history—we will find that it was not something that was acquired by our own efforts alone.

Of course, we have done our part to extricate ourselves from some circumstances that were indeed unpleasant and very harmful and hurtful, but there were other persons who were there to be of assistance and help.

Many of the stations at the Underground Railroad had persons who were not of African ancestry that were there for us as we were traversing our way to freedom.

In many of the battles that were fought in the courtrooms, there were persons who were funding the litigation that were not of African ancestry.

The Spingarn brothers are such persons. The NAACP awards its highest medal annually in the name of the Spingarns.

When we have had few people to stand with us, the Jewish community has been there. When we have had few people to stand with us, the LGBTQ community has been there. When we have had few to stand with us, we have had persons of all stripes; Muslims have been there; persons of all faiths have been there.

At the March on Washington, if you take a close look at that march, you will see persons of many hues, many stripes, persons from many walks of life.

So we are here today, proud to be here in the well of the Congress of the United States of America, but we understand that we didn't get here by ourselves, and we are proud to celebrate black history. But we are also proud to acknowledge that black history includes the history of a lot of persons who were associated with our efforts to acquire our freedom, our liberty, and the opportunities that we enjoy today.

Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for the time, and I proudly yield back the time such that you may continue with the business of the House.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 28, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

236. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Special Operations/Low Intensity Conflict, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the activities of the National Guard Counterdrug Schools during fiscal year 2018, pursuant to 32 U.S.C. 112 note; Public Law 109-469, Sec. 901(g) (as amended by Public Law 114-328, div. A, title X, Sec. 1012) (130 Stat. 2385); to the Committee on Armed Services.

237. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of TRICARE Select and Other TRICARE Reforms [Docket ID: DOD-2017-HA-0039] (RIN: 0720-AB70) February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

238. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) [Docket ID: DOD-2011-OS-0127] (RIN: 0790-AI82) received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

239. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility; Maryland; Garret County, Unincorporated Areas [Docket ID FEMA-2018-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8565] received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

240. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility; Alas-

ka; Valdez [Docket ID FEMA-2018-0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8561] received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

241. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's interim rule — TSP Loan Eligibility During Government Shutdowns received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

242. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Construction Contract Administration [GSAR Change 98; GSAR Case 2015-G503; Docket No. 2016-0015; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 3090-AJ63) received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

243. A letter from the Executive Director, United States World War One Centennial Commission, transmitting the Commission's periodic report for the period ended December 31, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 112-272, Sec. 5(b)(1); (126 Stat. 2450); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

244. A letter from the Executive Director, United States World War One Centennial Commission, transmitting the Commission's report for the period ended September 30, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 112-272, Sec. 5(b)(1); (126 Stat. 2450); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

245. A letter from the Executive Director, United States World War One Centennial Commission, transmitting the Commission's periodic report for the period ended March 31, 2018, pursuant to Public Law 112-272, Sec. 5(b)(1); (126 Stat. 2450); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

246. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Containment Installation, South of New Orleans, LA, Gulf of Mexico [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0030] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

247. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Safety Zone; Delaware River Rock Blasting, Marcus Hook, PA [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0031] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

248. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Office of Chief Counsel, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Revisions to Hazardous Materials Grants Requirements (FAST Act) [Docket No.: PHMSA-2015-0272 (HM-209A)] (RIN: 2137-AF19) received February 26, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following

titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. GALLIGO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. KIRK-PATRICK, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOVENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLON, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VISCOSKY, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, and Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 1384. A bill to establish an improved Medicare for All national health insurance program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, Rules, Oversight and Reform, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIM (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1385. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to preserve the option of States to implement health care marketplaces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR of Florida (for herself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 1386. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for additional requirements with respect to the navigator program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.