

H.R. 639 clarifies language that was passed in the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Act of 2016 to ensure, as the gentlewoman was saying, that the Urban Search and Rescue Response Task Force can include Federal employees.

FEMA's National Urban Search and Rescue Response System was established in 1989. The system is composed of some 28 task force teams, and the teams include members from the Federal, State, local, and private sector, all of those personnel responding together to meet the needs in times of disaster.

The teams are locally supported but can be called up by FEMA when a disaster strikes. These men and women are the ones who head into collapsed buildings and conduct search and rescue missions to save disaster survivors.

For a long time, the committee worked to clarify protections for these team members who put their lives literally on the line to serve their community; and, in 2016, Congress passed the National Urban Search and Rescue Response Systems Act to do just that. However, there was one technical fix that needed to happen to make sure that Federal participants in these teams can continue to be deployed as part of these task forces.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for her leadership there because this bill, indeed, does clarify this. I would suggest that it should have tremendous bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this, and I reserve the balance of my time as well.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for her explanation of what this bill does.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of H.R. 639, the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Task Forces Act.

I want to thank the gentleman from the North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) and the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) for their kind remarks about this bill and their support.

I also want to thank Chairman DEFAZIO and Ranking Member GRAVES for bringing the bill to the floor today, as well as my colleagues GERRY CONNOLLY and BLAINE LUETKEMEYER for cosponsoring this legislation and the International Association of Fire Chiefs for endorsing the bill.

My bill, as has been said, is a commonsense technical correction that makes clear that Federal employees can serve on FEMA Urban Search and Rescue teams.

Over the past three decades, FEMA has developed the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System, which consists of a network of task force teams of dedicated volunteers

who respond quickly when disaster strikes.

Currently, 28 task force teams across the country utilize their unique skills and resources of local volunteers to act as a force multiplier for disaster rescue missions. These teams train constantly for a variety of situations, including rescuing survivors from collapsed buildings or giving airlift rescue operations.

They are ready to deploy within hours of being called up in response to floods or tornadoes, and they can be pre-positioned in advance of covering disasters, such as hurricanes.

I am proud to represent Missouri Task Force 1, based out of Columbia, Missouri. In September, they received a call to deploy to North Carolina to pre-position search and rescue resources for Hurricane Florence.

As the team prepared to deploy, one of their members, who had spent years training and working as a dog handler on the team, was forced to stay home not because of a physical inability or family conflict, but because he works out of a regional office for a Federal agency as his normal day job. Due to a new interpretation of Federal statute, a willing, able, and trained volunteer who could have helped save lives was forced to stay home.

Unfortunately, FEMA has interpreted the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System Act of 2016 to mean that Federal employees are not allowed to serve on Federal task forces, despite the fact that they did for years.

This goes against congressional intent. The 2016 legislation codified non-Federal employee benefits and liability protections, but failed to specifically list Federal employees. This was not intended to mean that FEMA should preclude Federal employees from participation.

Since passage, FEMA has issued mixed guidance on several occasions on whether Federal employees can serve, and this has created confusion and frustration for our dedicated search and rescue volunteers.

My legislation is a commonsense solution to resolve this problem by simply clarifying that Federal employees can serve on these vital task forces. Congress must resolve this issue swiftly so our dedicated volunteers can respond at full strength when the next disaster strikes.

So once again, I want to thank my colleagues who have spoken in support of this, for those who have cosponsored it, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 639.

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for her leadership.

It is a good testimony for all of America when we see the efforts of our first responders coming from Missouri to North Carolina, coming from North Carolina to California, and in between.

Mr. Speaker, we need to understand that they need our support. This is an important piece of legislation.

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

Mrs. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 639.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1730

COLORADO RIVER DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2030) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute and carry out agreements concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2030

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act".

SEC. 2. COLORADO RIVER BASIN DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law expressly addressing the operation of the applicable Colorado River System reservoirs, immediately upon execution of the March 19, 2019, versions of the Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations and the agreements attached thereto as Attachments A1, A2, and B, by all of the non-Federal parties thereto, the Secretary of the Interior shall, without delay, execute such agreements, and is directed and authorized to carry out the provisions of such agreements and operate applicable Colorado River System reservoirs accordingly.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section shall—

(1) be construed or interpreted as precedent for the litigation of, or as altering, affecting, or being deemed as a congressional determination regarding, the water rights of the United States, any Indian Tribe, band, or community, any State or political subdivision or district of a State, or any person; or

(2) exempt the implementation of such agreements and the operation of applicable Colorado River System reservoirs from any requirements of applicable Federal environmental laws.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the measure under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2030 will direct the Secretary of the Interior to immediately execute the drought contingency plan agreements.

The drought contingency plan agreements will allow us to immediately respond to the historic drought conditions in the Colorado River Basin. These conditions pose a threat to the water supply of 40 million people, and 5.5 million acres of farmland.

This legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to immediately execute the drought contingency plan agreements since the actions to be undertaken are within the analyses and range of effects reviewed in existing environmental documents.

These environmental documents include: Number 1, a 2007 final EIS on Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lakes Powell and Mead.

Number 2, existing ESA documents for the Colorado River Storage Project Act initial storage unit reservoirs.

Additional environmental compliance is only applicable should further Federal actions be undertaken that are outside the range of effects analyzed in the previously mentioned environmental documents.

Mr. Speaker, that essentially means that the drought contingency plan agreements fit within the framework of existing environmental compliance. This compliance allows the Secretary of the Interior to immediately sign the drought contingency plan agreements.

This immediate action is essential to preserving the water supply for millions of people in the American Southwest.

Before closing, I would also like to thank the many people who worked for years to develop and finalize the DCP. In particular, I want to highlight the contributions of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, and Gila River Indian Community. Without their contributions, DCP simply would not be possible.

I also want to thank the seven basin States and others who worked with me and my staff to finalize DCP and enable the legislation over the past several weeks. I am glad that we were able to work together to develop legislation that has earned broad, bipartisan support here in Congress, and with affected stakeholders.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a totally unique bill. What we have done is allowed the seven affected States to get together and work out a solution and bring it to us and then we, in Congress, didn't screw it up too badly.

So what we have done now is, if this bill can actually go into law, we have allowed for the system to build the capacity to store 60 million acre-feet of water that will help 5.5 million acres of irrigated lands, 40 million people, and can also produce over 4,000 megawatts of clean electricity.

It is rare for Congress, but in this case, we respected what the States have done, and we are moving quickly to try and get this into law.

I appreciate the chairman and the 30 other Members from the affected States who have joined me as part of this bill. Now I hope we can expedite this and send it over to the Senate where we will ask them to refrain from their usual practices and to quickly get this bill on the President's desk because, not only is this bill bipartisan, this bill is that important.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, let me also thank the ranking member, Mr. BISHOP, and his staff for helping expedite the process, and for their input throughout this process.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) for her comments.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GRIJALVA for yielding.

I also rise in very strong support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act, and I thank Mr. GRIJALVA for his leadership on this issue that is so vital to the seven Colorado River Basin States including: Arizona, California, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan, known as DCP, is a great achievement of collaboration, compromise, and foresight agreed to by the seven basin States after 2 years of negotiations.

As stated by my colleague on the other side of the aisle, it is quite an important matter to the States. It reflects a realistic appraisal by water managers in the Colorado River system of increasing water scarcity with the watershed in its 19th year of drought. That is a long time, and I think this will help prevent it.

Collectively, the basin States developed a practical, workable approach that provides for enhanced conservation and new management tools to address shortages on the river system.

This will allow California and other water users to store water in Lake Mead for the good of the entire system and habitat, and increase conservation measures in the basin, and bank—of all things—bank excess water supplies for future use.

The drought contingency plan is supported by the California Natural Resources Agency, the Colorado River Board of California, California Native Tribes, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

This legislation will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement what the seven basin States have agreed upon. The legislation protects all environmental laws and existing environmental documents that govern the river.

Enactment of this authorizing legislation will not only support the interstate agreement, but would also implement Minute 323 of our treaty with Mexico to address transnational water cooperation on the Colorado River. This allows Mexico to bank water in Lake Mead for the benefit of our country to prevent shortage conditions and maximize power production.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, we are blessed that we have a good snowpack in the Upper Colorado River watershed this year. The legislation also provides us the opportunity to take advantage of this extra water by beginning implementation immediately of the DCP.

We must also support collaborative approaches to manage our most precious natural resource: water. The DCP creates increased dependability to the water users in southern California and the seven basin States.

I urge my colleagues to strongly support H.R. 2030, and I urge the Senate to pass this legislation immediately.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON), a former member of our committee and one of the original cosponsors of this bill.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act.

Following a historic two-decade long drought in the Southwest, I am glad to see an effective strategy produced after years of collaboration between the seven States involved and the Federal Government.

Demand for water has drastically increased over the years due to population growth, but prolonged drought has diminished water supplies. As the location of the headwaters for the river that supplies roughly 40 million people, Colorado plays an especially crucial role in the management of our most precious resource.

This past winter brought much-needed snowpack to the region, but there is no certainty that this trend will continue in the coming years. It is important to have a contingency plan in place.

Ensuring the Colorado River can meet the demands of all water users who rely on it is a shared responsibility among all of the upper and lower

basin States. The drought contingency plan agreed to by the basin States will ensure continued hydropower operations and compact compliance.

Now each State must work to develop a plan for meeting the obligations of the DCP. Within the State of Colorado, it will be critical that all of the stakeholders come together to shoulder the burden of a voluntary demand management program. The western slope cannot carry the entire load, nor can the front range.

I would like to thank the local and State governments who have worked on the DCP, and my colleagues in the House and the Senate for recognizing the urgency of this issue. I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 2030, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the bill.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN).

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support of the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan.

In Arizona and across the Southwest, communities have struggled through a 19-year-long drought. During my time in the State legislature, I spent years working with Republicans and Democrats alike to create Arizona's first conservation, drought, and statewide water management plans. It cannot be understated how hard Arizona has worked to implement a drought program that ensures our State continues to have access to the Colorado River and other instate water sources.

I am pleased to see the resulting plan was passed earlier this year. Now it is our turn. This legislation will complete the process by directing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into agreements with each of the seven Colorado River Basin States and it will ensure that water conservation efforts can begin quickly.

The sooner we get these agreements signed, the sooner we can address the water issues across the region.

I applaud the great work being done here in Washington and in the seven States impacted by this drought contingency plan to put forward innovative solutions to protect our precious water assets.

It is important to remember that we are not done. We must continue these conversations and work together to manage our rivers in ways that allow cities to grow, ensure farmers and ranchers are successful, and keep our obligations to Native American Tribes and Nations.

I urge a "yes" vote on this important legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), another former member of our committee and a long-time worker on water issues in Congress.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Con-

tingency Plan Authorization Act. The Colorado River is a critical source of water for approximately 19 million people in the southern California region. After 19 years of drought on the Colorado, Lake Mead is near critical levels. If no action is taken, it is estimated that by 2021, Lake Mead could reach critically low elevations where basic reservoir operations and water deliveries become impossible.

We are here today because of the tremendous leadership of the seven Colorado River Basin States, the water users throughout the basin. Traditionally, the shared water resources of the Colorado River have been managed through consensus and collaboration, and the drought contingency plan, or DCP, is no exception.

Water users throughout the basin agree to voluntary conservation measures that protect existing water rights in order to protect the water supplies of Lake Powell and Lake Mead for the foreseeable future.

I want to commend the bill's sponsor for working to ensure that the Salton Sea is protected under this legislation. DCP was developed with input from stakeholders throughout the basin, including water users, Tribal leaders, and environmental groups. California holds the senior water rights in the lower basin. In the short term, though, California may have the most water security during this historic drought, but water leaders in my region recognize the importance of protecting Lake Mead now to preserve southern California's long-term water supply reliability.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend a special thanks to Jeff Kightlinger for his tireless efforts on behalf of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to get this historic deal across the finish line. If not for his work over the last several years, we would not be here today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

□ 1745

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership as chairman of the Natural Resources Committee and as a senior member of the Arizona delegation for his leadership on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the importance of the Colorado River to the West and my State of Arizona cannot be overstated. Forty million people in seven Western States get water from the Colorado, and nearly 40 percent of the water used in Phoenix comes from the Colorado. We must absolutely protect it, and we must do so without delay.

To prepare for the impact of the changing climate and a drier future, water users in the seven Colorado River Basin States reached agreements to voluntarily conserve water and bet-

ter manage the river to mitigate the risk of water levels falling to perilously low levels in Lakes Mead and Powell, the two largest man-made reservoirs in the United States.

A little over a week ago, a Natural Resources subcommittee heard testimony from representatives from all seven basin States on the urgency to authorize the drought contingency plan as quickly as possible.

This urgency was also expressed by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Brenda Burman, who described the consequences of not advancing the drought contingency plan. She said: "This is a dangerous situation, where we could be reaching critically low elevations that affect the drinking water of 40 million people; that affect 5.5 million acres that could go dry; that affect species, both endangered and not endangered; that affect entire economies and the recreation of the Southwest. Action is needed now."

The legislation before us today is critical because it directs the Secretary of the Interior to immediately execute the agreements reached so water conservation efforts can get underway this year.

This is by no means a permanent long-term solution. We all recognize that more must be done. But this legislation is an important step, and it must be advanced without delay.

It is also important to note that this legislation has strong support from a wide variety of interests across the State of Arizona, from our Tribal leaders, including the Gila River Indian Community and the Colorado River Indian Tribes, to cities and municipalities across the State, including the city of Phoenix. Industrial users support it, as do environmental organizations.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

I would like the RECORD to reflect that, although they are not noted as original cosponsors, Congressmen AMODEI, BUCK, and TIPTON were, in fact, with us supporting this bill since the very beginning, and it should be reflected as such. Due to an error in the introduction of the bill, they were initially left off H.R. 2030, but they should be original cosponsors.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS).

Mr. MCADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030, the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan. My State is one of the four upper division States, and Utah gets 22 percent of its total water supply from the Colorado River.

The water is not only the lifeblood for farmers and ranchers in eastern Utah. It also supplies culinary water to the Wasatch Front, a fast-growing urban area where most of the State's residents live.

Since the year 2000, the Colorado River Basin and the State of Utah have been in severe drought. We don't know whether this drought will continue or, due to climate change, may permanently alter the river as a source of water. In the meantime, demand for water continues to rise.

Both Lake Powell and Lake Mead appear to be operating as designed, but both are at uncomfortably low levels. Congress must act promptly on this legislation so that the new agreement can be implemented and water conservation efforts can get underway.

The Upper Basin Drought Contingency Plan is aimed at protecting upper basin water supplies by keeping Lake Powell from falling below a specified critical elevation. Taking steps now to avoid that just makes sense and helps ensure that hydropower needs, water delivery, and protections for endangered species continue in compliance with the Colorado River Compact.

I strongly support this bipartisan, collaborative measure that builds on past efforts to decrease stress on basin water supplies and lets States and water users drive the decision, rather than have the Federal Government make unilateral water delivery cutbacks.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member ROB BISHOP, my Utah colleague, for bringing this legislation to the floor promptly. It has the backing of Utah's four House Members, and it is supported by the State of Utah.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to seeing it signed into law.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to another gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), who is one of the great members of this committee and this House.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said another one from Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, I want to sort of echo what you have heard, and that is a certain happiness that we were all able to move this forward together. I appreciate the chairman, but I also want to be someone who adds a little bit of a caveat that we understand the work isn't done, particularly for those of us in Arizona.

I hate to admit how old I am, but in the early nineties, I was one of those who worked on what we called our groundwater recharge district in Maricopa County. When we had excess water, particularly from the Central Arizona Project in those years, we stored it. As we look back, now 25-some years, that was somewhat revolutionary and visionary.

We will have to do things like that to meet our requirements that are part of this legislation. This legislation does not lay out every last step that those of us in Arizona must do. We are going to have to step up and meet our obligations. I think it is important that we understand there is still much more work to be done.

As that moves forward, I am going to ask that all of us, particularly those

who are supporting this drought contingency plan, think creatively. Are there technologies, and are there encouragements of farming techniques, as we are doing urban construction and types of plants in our communities?

We need to now go to the next step and think what this brings our communities, particularly for those of us in the Phoenix metropolitan area who live in the desert Southwest.

I hope we get a resounding vote of approval a little while from now, and I also hope that this is the right direction. We have to keep focused. Just because we have had a big hydrological year doesn't mean that we are not going to be back having this conversation a year or 2 years from now.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate everyone who has spoken on behalf of this particular bill. It is a significant piece of legislation.

As Mr. SCHWEIKERT said, hopefully, we will never have to use it. Even in April of this year, the flow into Lake Powell is 133 percent of average. The snowpack is 138 percent of the 30-year average. Hopefully, we will never have to implement it, but at some time, it may, indeed, happen. Having this in place now provides for the future necessity, if and when that negative time has to take place.

I am proud the States came together. They have come up with a plan that is going to be successful, a solution to it, because if this thing does not pass, Utah is going to keep all the water and the rest of you can suck under.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, as another one from Arizona, let me close by thanking the ranking member and also noting that 2026 is around the corner. The work that was being done today with this drought contingency plan is a very important door into what needs to be done in the future, the cooperation, the collaboration, and the urgency going forward.

As Mr. SCHWEIKERT said, the job is not complete yet. There is much still to do.

I hope that the stakeholders and everyone involved in getting the plan to this point continue, with earnestness and with purpose, to address the issue of water availability in the Southwest. As our areas become more and more arid, understand that this is not an infinite resource we have in water. It is a finite resource, and we need to treat it that way.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2030.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motions to suspend the rules and Agree to H. Con. Res. 19; and Pass H.R. 1331; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 19) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. CRAIG) that House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 0, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

YEAS—386

Adams	Axne	Bass
Aderholt	Babin	Beatty
Aguilar	Bacon	Bera
Allen	Baird	Bergman
Allred	Balderson	Beyer
Amash	Banks	Biggs
Armstrong	Barragán	Bilirakis