

in a variety of roles, including Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and, most notably, here in the Halls of Congress, where he spent decades—36 years, I think—serving as a United States Senator.

He became well known as a national figure, a trailblazer, a respected fighter and champion for the American people in so many areas, including commerce and defense.

I met him in 1987 when I was working for Senator Strom Thurmond.

He will go down as one of the most effective Senators on record, and it is safe to say, there will be no one else like Senator Hollings.

Beyond his work ethic and advocacy for South Carolina, he was known as a genuine person, respected by folks from all walks of life, from every political party and from all 50 States.

His decades of work left South Carolina and our Nation better off; for that, there is no doubt. He was the true embodiment of selflessness and public service. His legacy will be felt for generations to come.

My prayers and condolences are with his loved ones, as well as appreciation for all he did for the lives of all of us.

God bless his family as they mourn the loss of a true giant, selfless public servant, and, definitely, a dedicated leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Majority Whip CLYBURN for yielding and for his service to the rest of the delegation of South Carolina.

This weekend we lost the most transformational leader South Carolina has ever seen. Fritz Hollings left his mark on our economic development, our education system, civil rights, desegregation, and countless other areas. There is no doubt we are all better off because of his service.

Hollings was once referred to as a “Senator from central casting,” and, in many ways, he represented the ideals of public service: service to his country in uniform during World War II, to the Lowcountry in the State house, and to his State as Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and U.S. Senator.

He was a true statesman who exemplified character, courage, integrity, and honor. The action he took was often not easy or politically popular, but it was always with what was best for South Carolina in mind.

As we honor his life over the coming days and weeks, I hope we can all pause to reflect on how his legacy can guide us now more than ever. Hollings made a lifelong career out of fearlessly doing what was right, working across the aisle to reach remarkable achievements, and always putting the people of South Carolina over politics. We need that sort of leadership now more than ever.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE).

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to also add my condolences to the Senator’s family.

I remember, as a young boy growing up interested in politics, that I was always struck by his thoughtfulness, the demeanor in which he held himself in an era where we were in full-contact politics all the time. Senator Hollings was an extraordinary American and a great patriot, and I join with my colleagues in offering condolences to the family and remembering his extraordinary legacy.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to close this tribute tonight by acknowledging that this is the 50th year since Fritz Hollings’ hunger tour.

A lot of people may remember, in 1969, Ernest Hollings embarked upon a tour—or several tours of South Carolina. The first one was on Charleston’s East Side, and it was my great honor to lead him, along with Sister Mary Anthony, on that tour so that he could see some of the anxiety, some of the wanting that was present in his hometown.

He went from there to other places throughout the State, most especially, Beaufort, Jasper County. Many people may remember, he, after a tour with a Dr. Gatch in Beaufort County, Fritz wrote a book called “The Case Against Hunger.” That book was eye-opening to a lot of people.

In fact, he made the case for significant expansion of community health centers throughout the South, and he made the case for what we now call the WIC program: Women, Infants, and Children. It was that book and that tour; and 2 years later, I took a tour with his classmate from The Citadel, John Carl West, who was my mentor in government.

When West became Governor, he then took a tour. He wanted to retrace some of Fritz’s steps and redouble the efforts to eradicate poverty.

Poverty is still with us. Ill health is still with us. Hunger among children is still with us.

I am going to be moving, at several points this year, to memorialize Fritz by calling upon my colleagues to redouble our efforts for children, for women, for infants, for the poor.

□ 2015

I would hope that as we think about Fritz, we will think about that passage of scripture found in Matthew 25 where we are told that it is incumbent upon us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and do right for those who are less fortunate.

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1644, SAVE THE INTERNET ACT OF 2019; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2021, INVESTING FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2019; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MORELLE (during the Special Order of Mr. CLYBURN), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-37) on the resolution (H. Res. 294) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1644) to restore the open internet order of the Federal Communications Commission; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2021) to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and to establish a congressional budget for fiscal year 2020; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SOCIAL SECURITY IS THE NATION’S PREMIER INSURANCE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for 30 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be on this floor and to hear the eloquence of JIM CLYBURN talking about a legend in Senator Fritz Hollings.

Mr. Speaker, it gives us pause this evening, and I am honored to be joined by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, a young man who has served his Nation with dignity as well, as we talk about something equally important and near and dear to Fritz Hollings’ heart as it is to all America: Social Security.

We have introduced a bill. On Wednesday at 2 o’clock we will be having our fourth hearing on the subject matter of Social Security. We are honored to see that that is going forward, because there haven’t been hearings for some time on the matter of expanding Social Security.

Under the leadership of NANCY PELOSI and now RICH NEAL on the Ways and Means Committee and a return to regular order, we are focusing on the needs of the American people, and nothing is more important than Social Security.

Let me start by underscoring something that should be intuitively obvious to everyone, but oftentimes is overlooked: Social Security is not an entitlement. Social Security is the insurance that people have paid for.

How do we know this? We know it simply because you only have to look as far as your pay stub, whether it is weekly, biweekly, or monthly, under the definition of FICA.

FICA stands for the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Whose? Yours. Citizens all across this Nation understand that they have contributed to this program.

I want to give the President of the United States a shout-out here, because even under the intense scrutiny of the campaign, when challenged by 16 other Republicans, President Trump alone amongst the Republicans said: No, this is not an entitlement. This is an earned benefit, and I intend to protect it.

Not only does Social Security need protection, as CONOR LAMB understands, but it needs to be expanded. It needs this, because the last time that this Congress did anything significant with respect to Social Security was in 1983.

In 1983, Ronald Reagan was the President of the United States, Tip O'Neill was the Speaker of the House. And you know what? A Democrat and Republican were able to come together and change Social Security and make sure that it would be there for future generations.

However, they didn't do a number of things that would have enhanced the program, and it has been 36 years since there has been any change to Social Security, the Nation's premier insurance program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the viewing audience: Have any of your insurance premiums gone up since 1983? And, of course, everyone knows what the answer is.

It is not the people's fault at home or citizens all across this Nation. It is the responsibility of the United States Congress to make sure that the Nation's premier program, a program that not only provides a pension, but provides disability and spousal and dependent coverage, is there.

It is the only program out there that provides the full faith and credit of the United States Government, and, by the way, has never missed a payment.

Yet, if we do nothing, if we continue to kick the can down the road, then by as soon as 2034, just 15 years from now, there will be a 21 percent cut in the program, sending many people on the program currently into poverty.

That cannot stand. The time for us to act is now.

That is especially true given the circumstances that have taken place in this Nation, especially as recent as 2008.

If you will observe the chart on my left here, what this demonstrates is essentially from 2007 to 2010, the Great Recession, what we have witnessed happen to Americans with respect to their overall wealth and assets.

What we see is that only 10 percent of the people of this country, and they happen to be in the top 10 percent of wealth, have recovered from the Great Recession. Just 10 percent.

Imagine if Social Security had been privatized, as was intended by the Bush administration in 2005. Thankfully, it was not, because people depend on Social Security. They depend on Social Security because they know it is the only guarantee that is there for them.

I have gone across this country speaking to people about Social Security

and our enhancements and what we do, and I take with me two props: one is the actuary report of Social Security 2100, the bill that CONOR LAMB and 206 other Members of this body are original cosponsors of; and I also carry with me this Starbucks coffee. This happens to be empty, but it is part of my prop, and I will get to that shortly.

But what we said to the actuary is that what we wanted to do is make sure that Social Security not only remains solvent for beyond the 75 years, as it is required by law, but we needed to enhance it. The last time it was enhanced by this body was 36 years ago.

So that is why CONOR LAMB and myself and so many others have stepped forward to say, let's add and enhance this, and let's do it in four ways.

Number 1, let's have a 2 percent across-the-board increase for all Social Security recipients.

Number 2, let's not let anyone who has paid their quarters into Social Security, who has worked hard all of their lives, retire into poverty.

Unfortunately for many Americans, especially women, that is the case. Why would that be so? It is so because women have been the caregivers in our society and had to take time off to raise families, to take care of children. Also, unfortunately, women have found themselves in the workplace earning 77 cents for every dollar their male counterpart was. This change in the law will correct that.

We also found, and CONOR LAMB pointed this out several times, that there were people that he talked to who were still working, many out of necessity, some because of the joy that they find and the fulfillment of their lives in being active and busy, but nonetheless, they found that they were being taxed on their Social Security, because back in 1983, we did not index Social Security, so that back then, if you were single and making more than \$24,000, you were taxed, if you were a married couple and making more than \$32,000, you were taxed.

So what CONOR and others said is, let's raise that to \$50,000 for an individual and \$100,000 for a couple, and immediately 12 million Americans will get a tax break under this bill.

We also wanted to adopt something that the AARP has fought for, which is to have a COLA that actually reflects the costs that you incur when you are older, whether that is doctor visits, whether it is nutritional concerns, whether it is physical therapy, or whether it is heating and cooling your home. These are the things that you need and are important to you, and that is what the COLA should reflect, and that is what we put in the bill.

Most of all, we have to make sure that the bill is sustainably solvent beyond 75 years, as is required by law, so that no one in any generation could say that it won't be there in the future.

In fact, it has always been there. It has never missed a payment. It has a 99 percent loss ratio.

What does that mean? That means it is the most efficient government program there is. It is the Nation's insurance program.

I have heard my good friend and colleague talk about this often, and I yield the floor to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB).

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LARSON for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be here tonight.

Last year, during a long campaign season, two campaigns and two elections, there was no issue in western Pennsylvania that came to me from my constituents more often than Social Security, and it was usually with a heavy heart.

I will never forget one man who came up to me at an event. He was about 77 years old. He told me how he started paying into Social Security when he was 12. They don't really make them like that anymore, but in western Pennsylvania, people started working at earlier and earlier ages to make ends meet.

The gentleman had worked in a factory. He had been laid off. He told me: We were in the streets, not sure where to go during the day, but we didn't want our kids to know that we were out of work.

He had five kids.

He became a janitor, got hurt on the job, needed his union to stick up for him, but that cut into his prime years of earning.

So the gentleman becomes 65, he retires, eventually collects Social Security, but he still works to this day as a janitor.

So he is telling me all about his life, and he pulls out one of those big key rings that every janitor seems to have, and he shoves it into my hand. He had pulled off of it the dog tag that he carried when he served in the U.S. Army in Korea in the 1950s.

He pressed it into my palm and he just looked up at me and said: Don't you break your promise to us. If you get a chance to go down to Washington, D.C., you fight for Social Security, you fight for Medicare. You promised these programs to us and you have got to keep your promise.

I will tell you, I don't think a man his age and his experience wanted to have to stand there and ask a 33-year-old young congressional candidate to stick up for him in that way.

That was a promise that we made, and it is not an entitlement. It is something he paid into for over 45, 50 years of a working life.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if Mr. LARSON has met constituents like that back in Connecticut as well.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, no question about it. We were just at a senior center in Elmwood on Friday and had the same experience.

I think, really, people find it annoying when this is called an entitlement, especially when they know they have worked all of their lives for this. They

only had to look at their pay stub to know that they had made these contributions.

To say that this is an entitlement, when you look at the investment that you have made over a lifetime, nothing could be further from the truth, and that is why it is so important that we get the Social Security 2100 Act passed into law.

□ 2030

Mr. LAMB. It is the most important thing we can work on in this Congress for many of the people who are affected.

The problem is, as you said, it hasn't been adjusted since the 1980s, and a couple of really important things have happened since then. When Tip and President Reagan struck the last deal on Social Security, there wasn't the heroin epidemic that we see today.

One of the problems that we have in western Pennsylvania is that we are losing a lot of young parents in their 30s and 40s to heroin, fentanyl, and prescription drug overdoses. Because they come from good families, their aunts, their uncles, and their parents are stepping up and taking care of the kids who are left behind.

I have run into dozens and dozens of senior citizens in western PA who are raising kids on their Social Security benefits. They are working part time, too. They can barely make ends meet. Social Security wasn't designed for that.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that the gentleman points that out because people, oftentimes, think of Social Security only as a pension benefit. As he just pointed out, one in five recipients are currently on Social Security who are not retired, who are spouses, or there are children because of a death in the family that took place.

So here it is, the Nation's single most important insurance program taking care of those individuals, even in cases of calamity, whether it be through the opioid crisis or whatever the case may be. That is why Social Security remains so vitally important to all generations, at all ages.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, it is why we need to make sure that those who do choose to continue to work, and many will, see the benefits of that work.

Here we are calling for a tax cut and promising to account for every penny of it with a proper adjustment to the other taxes and the payroll tax. You would almost think we were Republicans standing up here tonight. But the Republicans, instead, have chosen a path through their tax bill to cut taxes for a very different group of people, the people who make more than \$500,000 a year, and the people on the boards of the largest and most powerful corporations in our country.

I think that is what frustrates so many people today, that the average Social Security benefit now, at this point, is—what?—about \$16,000. The

people who benefited from the tax cut in 2017 make \$500,000, \$1 million, or even more than that per year. There are far more people earning closer to \$16,000 in this country than there are at the very top.

If we are going to have special breaks in the Tax Code for anyone, or if we are going to do anything with our tax laws to benefit anyone, it should be those folks who are just trying to get by. They are not going on vacation with this money. They are not going to Disney World. And they are not going on a cruise. They are paying for prescription drugs, and they are paying for groceries.

Mr. CLYBURN just talked about hunger and how Fritz Hollings was fighting hunger 40 and 50 years ago. Well, senior citizens in the United States are going hungry today. They have a very simple choice. They have a certain amount of money, and they can go to the grocery store or to the drugstore, but they can't do both. Usually, they go to the drugstore to stay alive, and they skimp on the rest.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman makes an excellent point. There is nobody who is getting wealthy on the Social Security program, but it is essential to their very existence and essential to our economy. Every penny that goes into Social Security comes right back and is recirculated through our economy because these are the things that are needed to sustain life.

It is such an important point, Mr. Speaker. I said earlier that I carry this Starbucks, and you make an apt comparison here. In terms of the \$2 trillion tax cut that was passed in the previous session, 83 percent of that tax cut goes to the Nation's wealthiest 1 percent. When you contrast that to the bill we are proposing that says that we want to make sure that people are able to subsist on a program of insurance that they have paid into, it seems utterly cruel that this hasn't already taken effect and taken hold. What is even more, we are not going to do it by passing on debt to a future generation. It is paid for.

All those recipients, I know they say it in Connecticut, and I heard it again in West Hartford, and I know the gentleman has heard it as well in his communities: We don't want to be a burden, not to our families or future generations.

Well, they have never been a burden. They were the generations that made this Nation what we are today, so we paid for this bill. We paid for it in two ways.

Number one, we lift the cap over \$400,000. So if you are one of the six-tenths of 1 percent in this Nation who make over \$400,000, we are going to lift the cap off that Social Security so that you are paying what the guy making \$50,000 is.

Then we do something else. We do what Roosevelt intended and what every American knows because they

consult their bill. We increase the contribution that you make in your paycheck by 1 percent.

But then we say: No, even 1 percent is a lot. We are going to phase that in over 25 years to accomplish what should have been done in 1983, indexing it and phasing it in slowly over time.

What does that mean? That means a person earning \$50,000 a year would pay 50 cents a week to make sure that he gets all the benefits we have described for Social Security and that it is solvent beyond 75 years. For 50 cents a week, a disability policy, dependent coverage, spousal coverage, and a pension, you could not purchase that in the private market. It is the full faith and credit of the United States Government that makes it possible because of the individual contribution.

That is where this Starbucks comes in. When I am at a public forum and when I am doing a townhall, I say to people: How much is this Starbucks?

They will ask if it is a latte. I say yes. They say \$4.50.

I go: You are right. Or 9 weeks of Social Security payments if you are making \$50,000 a year. Or if you are that individual making over \$400,000 a year, it costs more to buy this Starbucks latte than it will to save Social Security.

We can do this together. This is why we have been going all across the country. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, as well, for going out and putting this online and on Facebook, making sure that we are getting the message out that, no, you are not a burden to us; you are our fellow Americans.

This isn't a Democratic or a Republican or an independent plan; this is the American plan. In fact, it was President Reagan who enhanced it, and it was President Eisenhower who enhanced and grew the program of Social Security. That is why it becomes vitally important that we help out our fellow citizens, especially with this disparity and, as in the chart we showed before, with many Americans still not recovered from the Great Recession of 2008.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, how many programs do we really have that are truly universal, that are truly for every American, in which we all share the sacrifice and we all share the benefit? We are all in this together at the end of the day.

A very wise man said to me once that one of the problems we have in America today is people think the economy is like the weather. You might be able to predict it, and you might be able to prepare for what is coming, but you just can't do anything about it.

Well, that is not true. The economy is a set of rules written down on pieces of paper and it is the set of people who are there to enforce them.

This is a better rule than anything the other side has. This is a rule that allows us to keep our promise. This is a rule that says, if you paid into this for all your working lives and now all you are asking for is about \$16,000 a

year to be able to live with some dignity in your old age, after you finished the project of a lifetime of building the country that we all enjoy, we are going to make sure that is there for you, and we are going to make sure we keep our promise.

We think it is a pretty good bet to side with the folks who are getting \$16,000 a year over the folks who are making \$16 million a year. We think that is a pretty good bet, and we are all going to share the burden together going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. LARSON for allowing me to be part of this great bill.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for joining me.

I thank Social Security Works, National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, AFL-CIO, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Arc of the United States, American Federation of Government Employees, International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers, Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Social Security Task Force, Justice in Aging, Association of University Centers on Disability, and The Senior Citizens League for their endorsement of this outstanding piece of legislation. I thank Mr. LAMB and the 206 other original co-sponsors of the Social Security 2100 Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Ms. KAPTUR (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of a funeral.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker, on Thursday, April 4, 2019, announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 725.—An act to change the address of the postal facility designated in honor of Captain Humayun Khan.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on April 4, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 276. To direct the Secretary of Education to establish the Recognizing Inspiring school Employees (RISE) Award Program recognizing excellence exhibited by classified school employees providing services to students in prekindergarten through high school.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 9, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

629. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a Department's report titled "Progress Toward the Strategic Plan to Improve Capabilities of Department of Defense Training Ranges and Installations", pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113 note; Public Law 115-232, Sec. 2862(f); (132 Stat. 2284); to the Committee on Armed Services.

630. A letter from the Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Colonel David S. Eaglin and David J. Sanford, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

632. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the Office's 2018 Annual Report of the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 5452(e); Public Law 111-203, Sec. 342(e); (124 Stat. 1543); to the Committee on Financial Services.

633. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Office of the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major rule — Medicaid; Revisions to State Medicaid Fraud Control Unit Rules (RIN: 0936-AA07) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

634. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(e)(1); Public Law 97-258, Sec. 331(e)(1) (as amended by Public Law 103-356, Sec. 405(c)); (108 Stat. 3416); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

635. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's Fiscal Year 2017 FAIR Act Inventory, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 105-270, Sec. 2(c)(1)(A); (112 Stat. 2382); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

636. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a notification of a vacancy, and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

637. A letter from the Director (Acting), U.S. Trade and Development Agency, trans-

mitting the Agency's FY 2018 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

638. A letter from the Chairman, United States International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2018 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

639. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2018 Commercial Accountability Measures and Closure for Atlantic Migratory Group Cobia [Docket No.: 101206604-1758-02] (RIN: 0648-XG435) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

640. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG429) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

641. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2018 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for the Other Jacks Complex [Docket No.: 120815345-3525-02] (RIN: 0648-XG420) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

642. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG426) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

643. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2018 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish [Docket No.: 120403249-2492-02] (RIN: 0648-XG440) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

644. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 170817779-8161-02] (RIN: 0648-XG428) received April 5, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.