

are significant. The story of my district and the Indian River Lagoon plays out along our entire national coastline. More than half of the U.S. population lives in coastal areas.

Coastal watershed counties provide an estimated 69 million U.S. jobs and contribute an estimated \$7.9 trillion to the GDP, annually. That is why I joined with Congresswoman BONAMICI to cofound the bipartisan Congressional Estuary Caucus to work for policies that preserve and restore our estuaries and to help support other efforts like research and development to contribute to healthy estuaries.

Regrettably, we don't know a lot about how increasing ocean acidification affects a nearshore water body like the Indian River Lagoon. That is because acidification often acts, alongside other coastal processes, like runoff, erosion, and upwelled water from the ocean.

These estuary conditions aren't present in the same way in the open ocean, and they make it difficult to measure acidification's impact from what we know about the open ocean. As a result, we don't yet have a great way to measure how acidification plays out in estuaries. We need more research to support efforts to prevent and mitigate coastal acidification.

The NEAR Act is a great step toward increasing our knowledge of how acidification affects our estuaries. The study proposed in this bill can give us invaluable information to bolster our efforts to preserve and restore healthy estuaries.

Mr. Speaker, when we take care of our environment, we take care of ourselves; and, therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in taking this important step toward understanding how ocean acidification affects our precious estuaries and support this bill today.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 988, the "National Estuaries and Acidification Research Act of 2019."

H.R. 988 provides a study by the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies of Science examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$1 million for a report, to be completed in two years, that examines the challenges to studying ocean acidification, provides recommendations for improving future research, and identifies ways to apply science while mitigating and managing ocean acidification in estuarine environments.

Ocean acidification occurs when there are changes in ocean water chemistry from the absorption of excess carbon dioxide, but the current understanding of ocean acidification impacts on estuarine ecosystems is inadequate to fully prepare and manage for changing environmental conditions in nearshore locations.

It is critical that we better understand the interaction of multiple stressors, including salinity, pH, temperature, sea level rise, and nutrient input, within estuarine ecosystems so that the health, economic, recreational, and environmental impacts driven by these interactions can be effectively managed.

This bill will allow the Ocean Studies Board of the National Academies to conduct a study that—examines the existing science of ocean acidification in estuarine environments; examines the challenges to studying ocean acidification and ocean acidification's interactions with other environment stressors in estuarine environments; provides recommendations for improving future research with respect to ocean acidification in estuarine environments; and identifies pathways for applying science in management and mitigation decisions relating to ocean acidification in estuarine environments.

Through transportation, recreation, tourism, and other port activities, healthy estuaries are critical to the economy of coastal communities and contribute \$320 billion to our nation's GDP.

In addition, estuaries filter sediments and pollutants out before river water reaches the ocean and provide habitat for more than 75 percent of commercially caught fish in the United States.

When enacted, H.R. 988 will create a better understanding of coastal acidification, so we can better manage and mitigate its effects on our nation's estuaries and other natural treasures.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 988 to confront ocean acidification, which poses a strong threat to the estuaries that America's coastal residents depend on for nutrition, employment, and recreation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 988, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for a study by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine examining the impact of ocean acidification and other stressors in estuarine environments."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION INNOVATION ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1921) to authorize Federal agencies to establish prize competitions for innovation or adaptation management development relating to ocean acidification, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 22, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 241]

YEAS—395

Abraham	Davis (CA)	Johnson (TX)
Adams	Davis, Danny K.	Joyce (OH)
Aderholt	Davis, Rodney	Joyce (PA)
Aguilar	DeFazio	Kaptur
Allen	DeGette	Katko
Allred	DeLauro	Keating
Amodel	DelBene	Keller
Armstrong	Delgado	Kelly (IL)
Arrington	Demings	Kelly (MS)
Axne	DeSaulnier	Kelly (PA)
Babin	DesJarlais	Kennedy
Bacon	Deutch	Khanna
Baird	Diaz-Balart	Kildee
Balderson	Dingell	Kilmer
Banks	Doggett	Kim
Barr	Doyle, Michael	Kind
Barragán	F.	King (IA)
Bass	Duffy	King (NY)
Beatty	Dunn	Kinzing
Bera	Emmer	Kirkpatrick
Bergman	Engel	Krishnamoorthi
Beyer	Escobar	Kuster (NH)
Billirakis	Eshoo	Kustoff (TN)
Bishop (GA)	Espallat	LaHood
Bishop (UT)	Estes	LaMalfa
Blumenauer	Evans	Lamb
Blunt Rochester	Finkenauer	Lamborn
Bonamici	Fitzpatrick	Langevin
Bost	Fleischmann	Larsen (WA)
Boyle, Brendan	Fletcher	Larson (CT)
F.	Flores	Latta
Brady	Fortenberry	Lawson (FL)
Brindisi	Foster	Lee (CA)
Brooks (IN)	Fox (NC)	Lee (NV)
Brown (MD)	Frankel	Lesko
Brownley (CA)	Fudge	Levin (CA)
Buchanan	Fulcher	Levin (MI)
Bucshon	Gabbard	Lewis
Budd	Gaetz	Lieu, Ted
Burgess	Gallagher	Lipinski
Bustos	Gallego	Loeb
Butterfield	Garamendi	Loeb
Byrne	Garcia (IL)	Lofgren
Calvert	Garcia (TX)	Long
Carbajal	Gianforte	Loudermilk
Cárdenas	Gibbs	Lowenthal
Carson (IN)	Golden	Lowey
Carter (GA)	Gomez	Lucas
Carter (TX)	Gonzalez (OH)	Luetkemeyer
Cartwright	Gonzalez (TX)	Lujan
Case	Gooden	Luria
Casten (IL)	Gottheimer	Lynch
Castor (FL)	Granger	Malinowski
Castro (TX)	Graves (GA)	Maloney,
Chabot	Graves (LA)	Carolyn B.
Cheney	Green (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Chu, Judy	Griffith	Marchant
Cicilline	Grijalva	Marshall
Cisneros	Guest	Mast
Clark (MA)	Guthrie	Matsui
Clarke (NY)	Haaland	McAdams
Clay	Hagedorn	McBath
Cleaver	Harder (CA)	McCarthy
Cloud	Hartzler	McCaul
Cohen	Hayes	McCollum
Cole	Heck	McEachin
Collins (GA)	Hice (GA)	McGovern
Collins (NY)	Higgins (NY)	McHenry
Comer	Hill (AR)	McKinley
Conaway	Hill (CA)	McNerney
Connolly	Himes	Meeks
Cook	Holding	Meng
Cooper	Hollingsworth	Meuser
Correa	Horn, Kendra S.	Miller
Costa	Horsford	Mitchell
Courtney	Houlahan	Moolenaar
Cox (CA)	Hoyer	Moore
Craig	Hudson	Morelle
Crawford	Huffman	Moulton
Crenshaw	Huizenga	Mucarsel-Powell
Crist	Hurd (TX)	Mullin
Crow	Jackson Lee	Murphy
Cuellar	Jayapal	Nadler
Cummings	Jeffries	Napolitano
Cunningham	Johnson (GA)	Neal
Curtis	Johnson (LA)	Neguse
Davids (KS)	Johnson (OH)	Newhouse
Davidson (OH)	Johnson (SD)	Norcross
		Nunes

O'Halleran	Sarbanes	Titus
Ocasio-Cortez	Scalise	Tlaib
Omar	Scanlon	Tonko
Palazzo	Schakowsky	Torres (CA)
Pallone	Schiff	Torres Small
Palmer	Schneider	(NM)
Panetta	Schrader	Trahan
Pappas	Schrier	Trone
Pascrell	Schweikert	Turner
Payne	Scott (VA)	Underwood
Pence	Scott, Austin	Upton
Perlmutter	Scott, David	Van Drew
Peters	Serrano	Vargas
Peterson	Sewell (AL)	Veasey
Phillips	Shalala	Vela
Pingree	Sherrill	Velázquez
Pocan	Shimkus	Visclosky
Porter	Simpson	Wagner
Posey	Sires	Walberg
Pressley	Slotkin	Walden
Price (NC)	Smith (MO)	Walker
Quigley	Smith (NE)	Walorski
Raskin	Smith (NJ)	Waltz
Ratcliffe	Smith (WA)	Wasserman
Reed	Smucker	Schultz
Reschenthaler	Soto	Waters
Rice (NY)	Spanberger	Watkins
Rice (SC)	Spano	Watson Coleman
Richmond	Speier	Weber (TX)
Riggleman	Stanton	Webster (FL)
Roby	Stauber	Welch
Rodgers (WA)	Stefanik	Wenstrup
Roe, David P.	Stell	Westerman
Rogers (AL)	Steube	Wexton
Rogers (KY)	Stevens	Wild
Rooney (FL)	Stewart	Williams
Rose (NY)	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Rouda	Suozzi	Wittman
Rouzer	Takano	Womack
Roybal-Allard	Taylor	Woodall
Ruiz	Thompson (CA)	Wright
Ruppersberger	Thompson (MS)	Yarmuth
Rush	Thompson (PA)	Young
Rutherford	Thornberry	Zeldin
Ryan	Timmons	
Sánchez	Tipton	

NAYS—22

Amash	Harris	Mooney (WV)
Brooks (AL)	Hern, Kevin	Perry
Burchett	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Cline	Hunter	Roy
Ferguson	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Gohmert	Massie	Yoho
Gosar	McClintock	
Grothman	Meadows	

NOT VOTING—15

Biggs	Graves (MO)	Norman
Buck	Green (TN)	Olson
Clyburn	Hastings	Sherman
Dean	Herrera Beutler	Swalwell (CA)
Duncan	Lawrence	Wilson (FL)

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Messrs. MEADOWS, GROTHMAN, and JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, FULLER, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DUNN, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Sur-

vivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule for next week.

I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the Republican whip, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

Members are reminded that when the House is considering appropriations bills, votes will occur after 7 p.m. and, obviously, before as well.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business. Last votes on Thursday are expected to occur probably between 2 and 3 p.m. That is different, as I know most Members are used to leaving at 11. We are leaving at 10:30 today, but it will be somewhere between 2 and 3 p.m. on that Thursday.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business today.

The House will also consider a contempt resolution. This resolution would force Attorney General Barr and former White House Counsel McGahn to comply with congressional subpoenas that have been duly issued by the House Judiciary Committee. The resolution will authorize the Judiciary Committee to pursue civil action to seek enforcement of its subpoenas in Federal court.

Madam Speaker, it also authorizes House committees that have issued subpoenas as part of their oversight and investigation responsibilities to seek civil enforcement of those subpoenas when they are ignored.

Madam Speaker, in addition to that contempt resolution, the House will consider H.R. 2740, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Legislative Branch, Defense, State, Foreign

Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2020.

This will be the first of several minibuses, Madam Speaker, that will be coming to the floor over this work period. It is my intention to pass all 12 appropriations bills through the House by the end of June. This package is the first step toward the House doing its work.

This is, as I said, the first step toward precluding the possibility of a shutdown at the end of this year, as occurred at the beginning of this year. I am hopeful that all Members will cooperate with Chair LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER, who have led their committees in working extraordinarily hard, 12 subcommittees, all of which will have marked up their bills by the middle of next week and be ready for floor action. This is one of the earliest times we have considered it.

My Republican colleagues passed a number of bills, as well, in the last year. It was in the Senate that we didn't get that done. But the fact of the matter is, hopefully, we will be able to get this done.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, as we start the appropriations process to, ultimately, get to the point where we are able to pass our appropriations bills prior to September 30, I think the gentleman recognizes that the only way we will have an opportunity to get to a point where we don't have a shutdown is if we are in agreement, both between the House and Senate as well as with the White House, on the actual number, the amount of money that the Federal Government would be able to spend in that year.

We have had agreements in prior years, budget agreements, on how we are going to do that. I think the gentleman understands that even within the Democratic-controlled House, there is not an agreement. The Budget Committee, the majority's Budget Committee, was not able to pass a budget. It was not even able to pass out of committee an amount of money to determine what we could spend in the House or the Senate. There is not an agreement at all.

In fact, if you look, it is the first time in 9 years that the House Budget Committee did not produce a budget. That budget, that is usually the document that says this is the amount of money that the appropriations bills can ultimately equal up to, whether it is defense or all the other bills.

Next week, more than half of the discretionary spending of the country is going to be on the House floor. The Department of Defense bill alone represents more than half of the discretionary spending, and there is not an agreement between the House and Senate or with the White House on how much we are going to fund defense.

I would like to see us get that agreement, but, clearly, the gentleman