

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
Amodei	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 F.	King (IA)
Barragán	Duffy	King (NY)
Bass	Dunn	Kinzinger
Beatty	Emmer	Kirkpatrick
Bera	Engel	Krishnamoorthi
Bergman	Escobar	Kuster (NH)
Beyer	Eshoo	Kustof (TN)
Bilirakis	Espauillat	LaHood
Bishop (GA)	Bishop (UT)	LaMalfa
Bishop (GA)	Blumenauer	Lamb
Bost	Blunt Rochester	Lamborn
Boyle, Brendan F.	Bonamici	Langevin
Boyle, Brendan F.	Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)
Brindisi	Bonnie	Larson (CT)
Brooks (IN)	Blumenauer	Latta
Brown (MD)	Bishop (UT)	Lawson (FL)
Brownley (CA)	Blunt Rochester	Lee (CA)
Buchanan	Bonamici	Lee (NV)
Bucshon	Blunt Rochester	Lesko
Budd	Bonnie	Levin (CA)
Burgess	Blumenauer	Levin (MI)
Buster	Bonnie	Lewis
Butterfield	Bonamici	Lieu, Ted
Calvert	Blunt Rochester	Lipinski
Carbajal	Bonnie	Loeb
Cárdenas	Blumenauer	Langevin
Carson (IN)	Bonamici	Larsen (WA)
Carter (GA)	Blunt Rochester	Larson (CT)
Carter (TX)	Bonnie	Latta
Cartwright	Blumenauer	Lawson (FL)
Case	Bonnie	Lee (CA)
Casten (IL)	Blumenauer	Lee (NV)
Castor (FL)	Bonnie	Lesko
Castro (TX)	Blumenauer	Levin (CA)
Chabot	Bonnie	Levin (MI)
Cheney	Blumenauer	Lewis
Chu, Judy	Bonnie	Lieu, Ted
Cicilline	Blumenauer	Lipinski
Cisneros	Bonnie	Loeb
Clark (MA)	Blumenauer	Langevin
Clarke (NY)	Bonnie	Larsen (WA)
Clay	Blumenauer	Larson (CT)
Cleaver	Bonnie	Latta
Cloud	Blumenauer	Lawson (FL)
Cohen	Bonnie	Lee (CA)
Cole	Blumenauer	Lee (NV)
Collins (GA)	Bonnie	Lesko
Collins (NY)	Blumenauer	Levin (CA)
Comer	Bonnie	Levin (MI)
Conaway	Blumenauer	Lewis
Connolly	Bonnie	Lieu, Ted
Cook	Blumenauer	Lipinski
Cooper	Bonnie	Loeb
Correa	Blumenauer	Langevin
Costa	Bonnie	Larsen (WA)
Courtney	Blumenauer	Larson (CT)
Cox (CA)	Bonnie	Latta
Craig	Blumenauer	Lawson (FL)
Crawford	Bonnie	Lee (CA)
Crenshaw	Blumenauer	Lee (NV)
Crist	Bonnie	Lesko
Crow	Blumenauer	Levin (CA)
Cuellar	Bonnie	Levin (MI)
Cummings	Blumenauer	Lewis
Cunningham	Bonnie	Lieu, Ted
Curtis	Blumenauer	Lipinski
Davids (KS)	Bonnie	Loeb
Davidson (OH)	Bonnie	Langevin

O'Halleran	Sarbanes
Ocasio-Cortez	Scalise
Omar	Scanlon
Palazzo	Schakowsky
Pallone	Schiff
Palmer	Schneider
Panetta	Schrader
Pappas	Schriner
Pascarel	Schweikert
Payne	Scott (VA)
Pence	Scott, Austin
Perlmutter	Scott, David
Peters	Serrano
Peterson	Sewell (AL)
Phillips	Shalala
Pingree	Sherrill
Pocan	Shimkus
Porter	Simpson
Posey	Sires
Pressley	Slotkin
Price (NC)	Smith (MO)
Quigley	Smith (NE)
Raskin	Smith (NJ)
Ratcliffe	Smith (WA)
Reed	Smucker
Reschenthaler	Soto
Rice (NY)	Spanberger
Rice (SC)	Spano
Richmond	Speier
Riggleman	Stanton
Roby	Stauber
Rodgers (WA)	Stefanik
Roe, David P.	Steil
Rogers (AL)	Steube
Rogers (KY)	Stevens
Rooney (FL)	Stewart
Rose (NY)	Stivers
Rouda	Suozzi
Rouzer	Takano
Royal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Ruiz	Thompson (MS)
Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)
Rush	Thornberry
Rutherford	Timmons
Ryan	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	Wright
Gosar	McClintock	Yarmuth
Grothman	Meadows	Young

NOT VOTING—15

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

□ 1031

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

Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, FULCHER, 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