

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

TANF EXTENSION ACT OF 2019

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 430) to extend the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families and related programs through June 30, 2019.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 430

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 “TANF Extension Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM AND RELATED PROGRAMS THROUGH JUNE 30, 2019.

Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through June 30, 2019, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2018, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 430, the TANF Extension Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation would extend the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, known as TANF, and the Child Care Entitlement to States, or CCES, through June 30, 2019.

Due to the stalemate in budget negotiations, TANF and CCES funding lapsed at the end of 2018. Enacting this legislation will allow the Department of Health and Human Services to send States, Tribes, and territories TANF and CCES grants for the second quarter of the fiscal year, which are now late, and to make on-time payments to States for the third quarter.

States depend on Federal TANF and childcare funding to help level the playing field for struggling parents try-

ing to work and support their families. These grants help pay for important programs such as childcare, transportation, and job training. Funds are also used to help cover basic necessities like food, housing, and diapers.

Right now, our failure to pay for what was promised is hurting State budgets, and pretty soon it will begin to affect family budgets as well.

CalWORKs, as my home State of California calls its TANF program, provides help to over 50 percent of poor children in California, which is over 1 million children, but California has a very small reserve of unspent Federal TANF funds to cover the Federal lapse in payment.

Our reserve is about the level of Federal funding the State will use in just over 2 weeks of operating CalWORKs.

California's counties are currently implementing the changes to CalWORKs that we hope will make it even more effective in stabilizing families and lifting them out of poverty. Disrupted Federal funding would make achieving that goal much harder.

We need to do far more to help children and families, and States need more stability and certainty to operate their programs. This is why the first bill that was passed in this new Congress to reopen the government included provisions to extend TANF and childcare for 2 years.

This bill would also have provided Congress with new data on beneficiary sanctions, employment, and poverty outcomes. Unfortunately, the Senate has refused to take up that bill, leaving our government in a partial shutdown and causing Federal funds for TANF and CCES to lapse, as well as payments to the States.

In the meantime, as the two Chambers continue discussions, this legislation will allow us to quickly restore payments and ensure that families who rely on TANF and childcare assistance are not collateral damage in the Trump shutdown.

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 430, the TANF Extension Act of 2019, which will end the lapse in the TANF program.

For my home State of Missouri, and specifically my district, temporary assistance is a vital lifeline of resources for families. I represent one of the most economically distressed regions in the country and the poorest congressional district in Missouri. In my State, more than 20,000 people and nearly 10,000 families currently rely on TANF.

Mr. Speaker, we need to reauthorize this program. Since TANF was created in 1996, funding for the program had never lapsed like this, until now. Federal funding of TANF has now lapsed for 2 full weeks.

TANF has never been tied to a border security debate before, and it shouldn't be now. Mr. Speaker, 20,000 people in Missouri need TANF for a hand up to get out of poverty and back to work.

Tax reform created a roaring economy, but our job is not done. Americans are no longer asking “Where are the jobs?” Instead, employers are asking “Where are the workers?”

When I meet with farmers and small business owners in southern Missouri, they tell me they desperately need more workers.

We have an economy that is built for growth, but millions of Americans are on the sidelines. That is why we need the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program to refocus on the outcome of work.

I hope that, during the 6-month extension provided by this bill, my friends on the other side of the aisle will work with us to improve the focus of TANF on outcomes so we can stop only measuring the process. Let's work together to build on the efforts from last Congress so we can help families become self-sufficient through work.

There is pride in work, and a job is the best way out of poverty. When individuals and parents work full-time, the poverty rate drops to just 3 percent.

American taxpayers contribute billions of dollars every year to support those who are in need. It is our responsibility to ensure taxpayer dollars are being used in the most effective way possible. That is why we must reauthorize this program immediately and why I have pushed for reforms.

House Republicans want every person on TANF who is work eligible to have an individual plan for how to get back into the workforce. The new goal isn't to get someone into a job for 2 weeks. The new goal is to get them into a job and keep them there so they can start their career and build a better life.

That means we want to surround Americans with more support to allow them to build their lives, like childcare and transportation. That is what we will continue to push for as we work on a longer extension.

What has become clear is that we can do a lot better to address the needs of those struggling to get ahead. With this bill, we renew the program and set the stage to make additional reforms we know are needed to expand the opportunity so that everyone can benefit from strong economic growth.

Reforming TANF to improve the lives of more American families must be our priority, and I look forward to working with my colleagues to complete this reauthorization.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 430, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), an incredible advocate for those in need.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleague from Missouri in asking my colleagues to support H.R. 430 and to vote “yes” on this legislation.

Now, this is just a short-term, 6-month extension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program because we could not sign off on the negotiated 2-year extension from the omnibus. Therefore, the program has lapsed, and it is imperative that we move this legislation quickly, get it cleared through the House, sent over to the Senate, and signed into law.

Needy Americans are relying on us to do this. There are several States that have absolutely no TANF dollars, zero carryover funds to insulate against the prospect that this reckless shutdown will persist and impact our most vulnerable citizens.

While my State is not one of the 23 States that have less than one quarter of Federal TANF funding in reserve, our reserve is not gigantic. At the current spend-down rate of funds in Wisconsin, we are projecting that these funds will only last until early May, so this is of some urgency.

Just let me remind you, Mr. Speaker, about the importance of extending this program. This bill will allow HHS to send States, Tribes, and territories overdue funds that they depend upon to help level the playing field for struggling parents trying to work and to support their families, tools like childcare assistance, transportation, job training, money for basic needs, and services like food and diapers.

I want to remind you, Mr. Speaker, that three-fourths of current TANF recipients are children, usually living in poverty with their parents or grandparents.

Mr. Speaker, as a former welfare recipient who rose out of poverty with the help of cash assistance, SNAP, and higher education, I understand how critically necessary it is for Americans to have access to our Nation’s safety net known as TANF.

Mr. Speaker, I will never forget the spring of 1996, when Wisconsin Governor Tommy G. Thompson decided to end welfare as we knew it.

□ 1700

I was a State senator at the time. I stood on the floor and filibustered until the wee hours of the morning with 100 amendments. Then in the fall of 1996—it was a gigantic error of judgment, in my estimation—Congress, on a bipartisan basis, followed Governor Thompson’s lead and replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children with TANF, a program that turned into a block grant, having absolutely no connection with people’s ability to get work.

It imposed work requirements, whether there was any viable work there or not. It limited educational opportunity for women, thus creating a permanent underclass of workers. It does not provide promised childcare and training, the very things that are most helpful for helping people get employed.

While this proposal has been adopted by Congress and signed into law, I have known, since 1996, that I would spend the rest of my career trying to right-size this program and make sure that the program not only met people’s basic survival-level needs but actually worked toward helping people lift out of poverty.

I am looking forward to this 116th Congress, when we can reenvision welfare reform, because this imperfect program needs to continue to assist struggling families to meet those basic needs. Forty-three million Americans currently live in poverty and some in extreme poverty.

I remind the Speaker that our Nation is only as strong as its most vulnerable population. Instead of criminalizing welfare recipients and creating more barriers for the poor, we must help lift them up so that they, too, can escape poverty, join the economy, and add to our tax base.

Let’s pass this bill, and let’s use the next 6 months provided by this legislation to work together to enact long-overdue changes to TANF that will restore childcare, incentivize education, and move away from punitive time limits.

I ask my colleagues to vote for H.R. 430, and then I urge them to join me in reenvisioning the program.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, it is unfortunate we are here today, actually, but I do intend to support this short-term TANF extension.

I think it is useful to understand how we got here, because it certainly informs where we should be going. While the economy is expanding at greater than 3 percent, and the unemployment rate is now below 4 percent, we know not everyone is benefiting.

There are an estimated 67 million working-age American men missing from the labor force and 5½ million youth not in school or not working. This, combined with a generation of retiring workers, has left employers desperate to fill open jobs.

Our committee held a series of hearings last spring to learn how Congress can help close the jobs gap, the difference between what employers need to keep the economy growing and the number of workers in the labor force.

We heard from employers across the country and across industries—technology in Colorado, manufacturing in Indiana and Ohio, auto plants in Michigan, homebuilders in Arizona, and the aerospace industry in Kansas. They all expressed the same message: We are hiring, and if you are not already proficient, we will pay you while you learn to do the work.

In my own district, the need for workers is a common theme among employers. One employer I spoke with recently, whose facility is largely automated, told me his biggest impediment to growth is a lack of people to run and operate the machinery.

In addition to the needs of employers and our economy, we also heard about the dignity of work from the individuals reconnected to the workforce, whether recently out of poverty or even prison. We heard how these men and women were better able to provide for their families and engage with their communities because of the social and monetary support their efforts to advance in the workforce provided. We want everyone to have that opportunity.

TANF has an important role to play in addressing the labor shortage, and changes are needed to fit the program to today’s economy. More than 20 years after TANF was created, the program is not living up to expectations, and many States have lost sight of what it was intended to do: provide short-term support while people get back into the workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the work we did in the House last year. We held seven hearings, including a legislative hearing, and we marked up legislation aimed at improving the program. Many of the proposals in our bill, the JOBS for Success Act, were supported by both parties’ witnesses as well: one-on-one casework; measuring outcomes; refocusing the program on those most in need of assistance; and ensuring States could use their resources to both help people get to work, and, just as importantly, stay in the workforce and succeed.

Unfortunately, no one in the Senate took action on TANF until late last year. When they finally did deliver a proposal, it merely doubled down on, or attempted to paper over, the ongoing problems of TANF, which discourage States from helping their beneficiaries, rather than making a serious effort to help reconnect the population most in need.

Important progress has been made, both since 1996 and in the past year, but we are not done. I encourage my colleagues to support this extension and to continue working to refocus TANF to improve the lives of millions of American families.

More importantly, once this bill is signed, I encourage everyone, House and Senate, to come together and work with us to achieve solutions that help to connect Americans on the sidelines of the economy with the employers who desperately need them and to stay in the workforce long term.

We all know a check from the government is not the way out of poverty. Getting into and advancing in the workforce is.

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI).

Mrs. WALORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 430, the TANF Extension Act of 2019, which extends the authorization of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, TANF,

program through June 30, while we finish up our work on a long-term extension.

Our safety net is essential to helping people who fall on hard times get back up on their feet, but, too often, it becomes a web that traps people in the cycle of poverty. One of the keys to breaking that cycle is human interaction, rather than treating people and recipients like another number on a government spreadsheet.

It takes people on the front lines of the fight against poverty to make sure we are looking at the root causes of the problem and actually doing something to help people across the country build out and up on the economic ladder out of poverty. Those in the trenches fighting poverty need the flexibility to develop innovative solutions tailored to local needs that will empower individuals to move to work and to achieve the American Dream.

Over these next couple of months, we have a great opportunity to work together on a long-term extension of TANF that makes commonsense reforms to the program to ensure no one gets left behind on the sidelines.

Right now, the status quo is not working. But by focusing on workforce development, measuring work outcomes, and requiring States to engage with recipients at an individual level, we can and we will move people out of poverty, off TANF, and onto the road to success.

I thank Chairman NEAL and Ranking Member BRADY for their work on this issue. I look forward to working with them and my other colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee on a multiyear TANF extension.

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

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as you have heard today, there is more that can be and should be done to address the needs of those struggling to get ahead. With this bill, we secure the additional time to reform and make the changes we know are needed to expand opportunity and help more families move ahead.

We have made considerable progress identifying the challenges and the solutions, but now we need to finish our work. Let's pass this extension and work together to complete this reauthorization for the people we serve.

Again, I urge support of H.R. 430, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JUDY CHU of California. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this simple bipartisan legislation to allow us to meet our commitments to State governments and to families in need across this country.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for H.R. 430,

the "TANF Extension Act of 2019," which extends the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and related programs.

The bill authorizes activities outlined in part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act to continue through June 30, 2019, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2018.

This extension is necessary so society's most vulnerable do not fall through the cracks.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides critical funding to states' anti-poverty efforts.

It helps ensure that families in poverty with children can meet their children's basic needs.

The TANF program, which is time limited, assists families with children when the parents or other responsible relatives cannot provide for the family's basic needs.

The Federal government provides grants to States to run the TANF program.

These State TANF programs are designed to accomplish four goals:

To provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;

To end the dependency of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;

To prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and

To encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

States have broad flexibility to carry out their programs.

The States, not the Federal government, decide on the design of the program, the type and amount of assistance payments, the range of other services to be provided, and the rules for determining who is eligible for benefits.

These social safety net programs provide necessary government assistance to help Americans families maintain a basic standard of living, and are a safety net for the poorest of the poor.

Millions of Americans, despite working two jobs, depend on these programs just to keep food on the table and a roof over their heads for their families.

In addition, the vast majority of full-time workers live paycheck to paycheck.

In fact, 70 percent of Americans rely on at least one means tested federal program throughout their lives.

America, one of the richest countries in the world, should be able to help families caught in, to use the celebrated LBJ biographer Robert Caro's famous phrase, the "tentacles of circumstance."

However, we have an Administration that is sensitive to the plight of every day Americans.

This Administration seeks to implement an agenda that reveals a patently racist and inaccurate portrayal of poor people as lazy "Welfare Queens" who would rather depend on the government than pull themselves up by their bootstraps, but nothing could be further from the reality that millions of Americans face.

Mr. Speaker, the President should know that it is unreasonable and it is cruel to expect the poorest people to pull themselves up by their bootstraps when they do not have boots.

Our nation's social safety net programs already fail to help all of the families in need:

Only 1 in 4 poor families with children receive TANF;

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) only provides \$1.40/per meal; and

Housing assistance reaches just 1 in 5 eligible families.

That is because the federal government has failed to raise the minimum wage in almost a decade, so even if you work a full-time minimum wage job, you are still living in poverty.

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus are here to tell the American people, do not be fooled.

Donald Trump says this is about a "poverty trap," but the real trap is not raising the minimum wage.

Employers should be highly motivated to pay their employees a fair amount so that every American can enjoy the opportunity to live with dignity, with proper nutrition and proper health care.

A salary that is not commensurate with the current cost of living prevents people from enjoying life with dignity, and that is NOT what the American dream is about.

The President opposes increasing the minimum wage and eliminating labor protections for middle and lower income workers in the African American community.

Mr. Speaker, raising the minimum wage to just \$12 per hour would save \$53 billion in SNAP benefits alone.

Wage gaps are larger today than they were in 1979.

For example, African American men's average hourly wages were 22.2 percent lower than those of white men in 1979 and declined to 31 percent lower by 2015.

Young African American women have been hardest hit since 2000.

Average wealth for white families is seven times higher than average wealth for African American families.

Worse still, median white wealth (wealth for the family in the exact middle of the overall distribution) is twelve times higher than median African American wealth.

Wage gaps are growing primarily because of discrimination and racial differences in skills and worker characteristics.

Declining unionization has also had a role in the growing black-white wage gap, particularly for men newly joining the workforce.

African Americans have been disproportionately affected by the growing gap between pay and productivity.

Not only are the President's policies divisive along racial and cultural lines, they also serve to further increase economic inequality due to their clear design in favor of the wealthiest among us at the expense of everyone else.

Trump's billionaire tax heist robs the U.S. Treasury of \$1.5 trillion in resources that could be invested in economic growth in underserved communities.

The President has proposed doubling down on the war on drugs, which drains the African American labor pool.

The President has taken every opportunity to harm health care for African-Americans from sabotaging the American Care Act to ending Medicaid as we know it.

Trump also wants you to believe that he wants a bipartisan infrastructure plan.

Do not be fooled.

Trump's review of "welfare programs" is an immoral attempt to gut the programs that provide a basic standard of living for Americans struggling to make ends meet, all to pay for

massive tax cuts to himself and the richest 1 percent.

Instead, he should raise wages and invest in job training programs to prepare Americans for the work of the future.

Mr. Speaker, our nation still has a long way to go before we achieve economic equality for all its citizens.

The President and Congressional Republicans should work with Democrats to put more money in the pockets of hardworking Americans.

At the end of the day, our constituents should be able to support their children with one full-time job.

Ultimately, we need to give families the tools they need to rise out of poverty, not undercut programs that keep them afloat.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JUDY CHU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 430.

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.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1832

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIRES) at 6 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

INVESTING IN MAIN STREET 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. 116) to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase the amount that certain banks and savings associations may invest in small business investment companies, subject to the approval of the appropriate Federal banking agency, and for other purposes, 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 New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 2, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 30]

YEAS—403

Abraham
Adams

Aderholt
Aguilar

Allen
Allred

Armstrong	Doyle, Michael F.	Kuster (NH)	Roe, David P.	Smith (NE)	Underwood
Arrington	Duffy	LaHood	Rogers (AL)	Smith (NJ)	Upton
Axne	Dunn	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)	Smith (WA)	Van Drew
Babin	Emmer	Lamb	Rooney (FL)	Smucker	Vargas
Bacon	Engel	Lamborn	Rose (NY)	Soto	Veasey
Balderson	Escobar	Langevin	Rose, John W.	Spanberger	Vela
Banks	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Rouda	Spano	Velázquez
Barr	Espallat	Larson (CT)	Rouzer	Speier	Visclosky
Barragán	Estes	Latta	Royal-Allard	Stanton	Wagner
Beatty	Evans	Lawrence	Ruiz	Stauber	Walberg
Bera	Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger	Stefanik	Walden
Bergman	Finkenauer	Lee (CA)	Rush	Steube	Walker
Beyer	Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)	Rutherford	Stevens	Waltz
Bilirakis	Fleischmann	Lesko	Ryan	Stewart	Wasserman
Bishop (UT)	Fletcher	Levin (CA)	Sánchez	Stivers	Schultz
Blumenauer	Flores	Levin (MI)	Sarbanes	Suozzi	Waters
Blunt Rochester	Fortenberry	Lieu, Ted	Scalise	Swalwell (CA)	Watkins
Bonamici	Foster	Loebback	Scanlon	Takano	Watson Coleman
Bost	Foxx (NC)	Lofgren	Schakowsky	Taylor	Webster (FL)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Frankel	Long	Schiff	Thompson (CA)	Welch
Brindisi	Fudge	Lowenthal	Schneider	Thompson (MS)	Wenstrup
Brooks (AL)	Fulcher	Lowey	Schrader	Thompson (PA)	Westerman
Brooks (IN)	Gabbard	Lucas	Schrrier	Thornberry	Wexton
Brooks (MD)	Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Schweikert	Timmons	Wild
Brownley (CA)	Gallagher	Luján	Scott (VA)	Tipton	Williams
Buchanan	Garagiña	Gallego	Scott, David	Titus	Wilson (SC)
Buck	Garcia (IL)	Garamendi	Serrano	Tlaib	Wittman
Buschon	Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Shalala	Tonko	Womack
Budd	Gianforte	Malinowski	Sherman	Torres (CA)	Woodall
Burchett	Gohmert	Maloney	Sherrill	Torres Small	Wright
Burgess	Gomez	Maloney, Sean	Simpson	(NM)	Yarmuth
Bustos	Gonzalez (OH)	Marchant	Sires	Trahan	Yoho
Butterfield	Gonzalez (TX)	Marshall	Slotkin	Trone	Young
Byrne	Gooden	Massie	Smith (MO)	Turner	Zeldin
Calvert	Gottheimer	Matsui			
Carbajal	Granger	McAdams			
Cárdenas	Graves (GA)	McBath			
Carson (IN)	Graves (LA)	McCarthy			
Carter (GA)	Graves (MO)	McCaul			
Carter (TX)	Green (TN)	McCollum			
Cartwright	Green (TX)	McEachin			
Case	Griffith	McGovern			
Casten (IL)	Grijalva	McHenry			
Castor (FL)	Grothman	McKinley			
Castro (TX)	Guest	McNerney			
Chabot	Guthrie	Meadows			
Cheney	Haaland	Meeks			
Chu, Judy	Hagedorn	Meng			
Cicilline	Harder (CA)	Meuser			
Cisneros	Harris	Miller			
Clark (MA)	Hartzler	Mitchell			
Clarke (NY)	Hayes	Moolenaar			
Clay	Heck	Mooney (WV)			
Cleaver	Hern, Kevin	Moore			
Cline	Herrera Beutler	Morelle			
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Moulton			
Clyburn	Higgins (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell			
Cohen	Higgins (NY)	Mullin			
Cole	Hill (AR)	Murphy			
Collins (GA)	Hill (CA)	Nadler			
Collins (NY)	Himes	Napolitano			
Comer	Hollingsworth	Neal			
Conaway	Horn, Kendra S.	Neguse			
Connolly	Horsford	Newhouse			
Cook	Houlihan	Norcross			
Cooper	Hoyer	Norman			
Correa	Hudson	Nunes			
Costa	Huffman	O'Halleran			
Courtney	Hunter	Ocasio-Cortez			
Cox (CA)	Hurd (TX)	Olson			
Craig	Jackson Lee	Omar			
Crawford	Jayapal	Palazzo			
Crenshaw	Jeffries	Pallone			
Crist	Johnson (GA)	Palmer			
Crow	Johnson (LA)	Panetta			
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Pappas			
Cummings	Johnson (TX)	Pascrill			
Cunningham	Jordan	Pence			
Curtis	Joyce (OH)	Perlmuter			
Davids (KS)	Joyce (PA)	Perry			
Davidson (OH)	Kaptur	Peters			
Davis (CA)	Katko	Peterson			
Davis, Rodney	Keating	Phillips			
Dean	Kelly (IL)	Pocan			
DeFazio	Kelly (MS)	Porter			
DeGette	Kelly (PA)	Posey			
DeLauro	Kennedy	Pressley			
DelBene	Khanna	Price (NC)			
Delgado	Kildee	Raskin			
Demings	Kilmer	Ratcliffe			
DeSaulnier	Kim	Reed			
DesJarlais	Kind	Reschenthaler			
Deutch	King (IA)	Rice (NY)			
Díaz-Balart	King (NY)	Rice (SC)			
Dingell	Kinzinger	Richmond			
Doggett	Kirkpatrick	Riggleman			
	Krishnamoorthi	Roby			
		Rodgers (WA)			

Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Wasserman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Titus
Tlaib
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—2

Amash

McClintock

NOT VOTING—28

Amodei
Baird
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Davis, Danny K.
Duncan
Gibbs
Golden
Gosar
Hastings

Holding
Huizenga
Johnson (SD)
Jones
Lewis
Lipinski
Marino
Mast
Payne

Pingree
Quigley
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Weber (TX)
Wilson (FL)

□ 1901

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

END THIS SHUTDOWN

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

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share a letter I received from a constituent last week. He writes:

“Being out of work and not knowing how many days or weeks it will take to get back to work leaves me worried. These days off are no fun. So please, make them worthwhile by standing firm against the stupid Trump wall.

“This colossal waste of government funds could be spent doing so many worthwhile projects: fix the water in Flint, Michigan; hire more people to process the paperwork of people who want to be citizens; give more people access to healthcare.

“If Democrats cave during this shutdown, it will all be wasted.

“We Federal workers are unhappy, but we've been through this before. We can stand the wait and the frustration. What we cannot stand is the racism, cruelty, and criminality of this administration.