

We have data that, last month, when they do the real unemployment calculation, it is the lowest it has been in modern times. We are back at 7 percent and ticking lower. The official unemployment rate stayed at 3.7.

Work with me here. The official unemployment rate doesn't change, but we know we had a few hundred thousand new entries into the labor force. A big chunk of that was not being calculated in unemployment numbers because they weren't even looking. Something happened in society where, all of a sudden, folks who were underemployed, who had not been looking, all of a sudden came back.

This is really, really important. I know it is geeky, but the math is absolutely critical.

The other thing that was happening was, if you dug into that unemployment report on Friday, if you take the last 3 months, all of a sudden, wages and productivity have started to spike. If you analyze the last 3 months, all of a sudden, wages are moving at about a 4.2 percent increase in a time with very low inflation.

We all remember our econ classes. What are the two things that make an employer pay you more money? It was really simple. It was productivity and inflation.

What happens if we are in a world where there is very little inflation and, all of a sudden, we are paying people more? It turns out maybe we have to add a little labor force squeeze, a society with more jobs than available workers. All of a sudden, we get the spike of productivity we see in the last 3 months. These are good things.

We have talked behind these microphones for years now about how working men and women aren't getting ahead, that the actual real wages have stayed flat for a couple of decades, except for substantially this last year. We really should figure out what are we doing right and continue to do more of it.

Look, it is math. Is it Republican math or Democratic math? It is math, but something is working in our society where they are coming back into the labor force.

Look, why isn't there joy in this place? Has our partisanship become so dark that something that would be a conversation of joy, a 3.3 percent unemployment rate for adult women—this is close to the 1953 rate, and in 1953, it was a dramatically smaller population that was looking.

How about a 5.5 percent African American unemployment rate, a record low? Where's the joy? A 4.2 percent Hispanic American unemployment rate has now tied the all-time record low. A 3.3 percent unemployment rate for adult women, near the lowest rate since 1953. A 2.8 percent Asian American unemployment rate, almost touching up against the record low.

If you want to take prime age, which there is a whole reason we calculate that for productivity numbers, a 76.3

percent labor force participation, the highest rate since February 2002, and an 80 percent prime age, 25 to 54, employment rate for the first time since 2008.

There are other numbers in here.

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You would actually think for a moment there would be some level of joy of something is working in our society, where the very people we walk around here claiming that we are fighting for and that we care about is working. We just need to figure out what is working and do more of it.

U.S. household income finally matches the 1999 peak, while the poverty rate is at its lowest since 2001.

How many of you actually saw that discussed over this weekend and over the last couple of days?

It is working. For the first time, most new working age hires in the U.S. are people of color. It is working.

When I get up behind this mike and I keep trying to say we have these five pillars that we need all of these cylinders to be clicking to be able to grow the economy so we can generate the revenues, so we actually have a fighting chance to keep our promises, that labor force participation one is working right now.

Doesn't this body understand how powerful this is?

They will be out tomorrow, and it is always dangerous to guess, but last month you saw the reality of what we call receipts, tax receipts. Tax receipts so far this year are functionally 3.1 percent higher. They have grown. They are the highest in U.S. history. And if you actually use even what they call inflation adjusted dollars, it is the second highest in history.

So the misinformation campaign saying, well, tax reform didn't—no, tax reform is working. The revenue receipts are up.

If we could actually get some decent data on understanding social needs, Social Security and disability, we know the numbers have fallen. TANF needs have fallen. Many of these are no longer needing the U.S. Government subsidies, our taxpayer dollars, because they are working again.

Where is the joy? Yet why is the spending functionally up about 6½ percent?

Well, a big portion of that was displaced on what we call discretionary, but a big portion of that growth is demographics. We don't do a particularly honest job of showing in a chart saying, look, this is on autopilot.

Every day, 10,300 Americans turn 65, they move into benefits, and we have set aside not nearly enough resources to cover that. As a matter of fact, the Medicare part A portion of the trust fund is gone in a couple of years.

So as we walk through this—and this chart is almost impossible to read and understand, but the trendline of African American women, of Hispanics, of White workers, of African American

men, of Hispanics and others coming back into the labor force is a miracle. It is a demonstration of our five-pillar proposal of how we grow, how we deal with those healthcare costs that are the driver of the crushing debt that is coming down upon us not tomorrow, but today.

One of the pillars is actually working right now. We have demonstrated that sort of holistic theory that, when you get tax policy right, regulatory policy right—could you imagine, when we finally get ourselves and some of the trade issues all cleaned up, where we can go economically?

But it is a demonstration that, economically, this affects what is happening over here on people's ability to have the honor of work.

Mr. Speaker, I just desperately wish, when we have our debates—I know we are always going to have those moments where we have to do the shiny object because that is great politics, but the demographics and over \$100 trillion of debt being handed to my little girl over the next three decades is a level of cruelty.

And it is not Republican or Democrat, it is math, could we ever get our heads around the fact of doing those things that remove that cruelty and make the next three decades for my little girl, for all of us, one of the most amazing portions of American history.

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

UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ESTES. 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 topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, throughout our district work period, I visited farms, ranches, manufacturing plants, and small businesses where people all said the same thing: It is time to pass the USMCA now. Farmers, ranchers, and workers in Kansas understand how important this monumental trade deal is, and they want it done now.

On November 30, 2018, the United States, Mexico, and Canada signed a monumental free and fair trade agreement for our countries. Since then, Mexico has made significant labor reforms and adopted the USMCA, while Canada is not far behind.

Unfortunately, here at home, the USMCA is stuck in purgatory. Congress failed to bring the USMCA to a vote over the summer, while some of

my colleagues on the other side of the aisle continue to slow walk and delay a vote to ratify the USMCA.

While my colleagues may want to deny, or at least delay, any victory for President Trump, the only people hurt by delaying the USMCA are hard-working American farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and families.

Currently, more than 12 million American jobs depend on trade with Canada and Mexico. As is the case for 45 other States, Canada and Mexico are Kansas' top two trading partners, worth \$4.9 billion every year, while supporting 110,000 jobs in my State alone. This impact underscores just how important the USMCA is for our country.

According to the U.S. International Trade Commission, the USMCA will create 176,000 new jobs and increase U.S. GDP by \$68 billion. Exports to USMCA partners will grow by \$33.3 billion, and imports from the USMCA partners will grow by \$31.5 billion.

Overall, the update to NAFTA will create jobs, boost wages, and open up new markets for American agriculture and manufacturing. It also sets unprecedented standards for areas like intellectual property, small businesses, and the environment.

This is a significant improvement over NAFTA, which was actually beneficial to my district in Kansas, especially for our farmers, ranchers, and aerospace manufacturers. However, the 25-year-old NAFTA agreement was outdated and badly in need of reform and modernization.

Consider that, when NAFTA was first negotiated in 1992, Motorola cell phones were carried around in a bag, and just one in five households had a home computer. Even fewer than that could connect to a dial-up internet in order to access the world wide web, which had just been unveiled in 1991.

Clearly, a lot has changed in the last 25 years, and our laws and trade deals should change as well.

As Representative of the Air Capital of the World and the breadbasket of America, I know that USMCA is critical for manufacturers, farmers, and ranchers throughout Kansas and our country. That is why I am proud to serve today on the whip team, led by Whip STEVE SCALISE, to help get the USMCA finalized in Congress.

Earlier today, our team met with Ambassador Lighthizer to receive an update on negotiations, and I want to take a moment to again thank him and the entire administration for the work they did to draft the USMCA. Now it is time for Congress to do its part to secure this free and fair trade deal that farmers, ranchers, workers, and families in the heartland and throughout the country deserve.

As a fierce advocate for free and fair trade, I believe a trade agreement with Canada and Mexico is crucial for Kansas and our country. However, President Trump is right to insist that trade deals both be fair and free.

Free trade allows us to export our quality agriculture and manufactured goods around the globe, while fair trade enables us to do so at a fair price without intellectual property infringement. The USMCA accomplishes both of these goals.

I have several Members here with me tonight who also want to talk. I want to talk some more about some of the other benefits that are out there from the USMCA, but right now, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), my friend and colleague.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the good gentleman for bringing this issue to light and for holding this Special Order, and, of course, my colleagues who are with me here today.

All of us who are probably older than the age of 25 have watched, probably in every State in the Union, certainly in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, every little town that you drove through in the State that I am privileged to represent, every little town had some small business, or maybe two or three: a shoe factory, a dress factory. One of the little towns south of us had a cigar factory or two.

Over the course of my adult lifetime, those little factories, those small employers in every single town have left. The reason they left is multiple, but one of them is because the trade deals that were signed by previous administrations encouraged them to leave. They encouraged our competitors to take them over, and we closed up shop. We lost those jobs. Our folks in America had to go find work elsewhere and get retraining elsewhere.

It has been 25 years since NAFTA was enacted. Twenty-five years is a long time. Things were different 25 years ago. There wasn't e-commerce. We weren't all thinking about a globalized economy.

Now these antiquated laws that we are living under are holding back our American economy. If we would just pass the USMCA—it is in the hands of the Speaker right now. If we would just pass it, 176,000 new jobs, \$68 billion in growth to our economy.

Instead of being worried about trading with China and being concerned with what China is going to do, we could trade with people we really agree with who are right on the other side of our border: Canada and Mexico. Wouldn't that be wonderful?

We need to modernize our laws, and that starts by allowing the USMCA to go through. That framework should be considered today. We need free and fair trade. We don't have that right now.

We must pass the USMCA to bolster quality, family-sustaining jobs in America, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other States around our country.

The USMCA is a win for the American worker. It is great to help out our neighbors around the globe, but our responsibility first is right here at home in our States, like the State of Penn-

sylvania where I am privileged to come from.

The USMCA is a great start and a strategic win. Today I am calling on House leadership to allow for the consideration of the USMCA without any further delay. Let the chips fall where they may. Put it on the floor, and let's see what happens. I suspect it will pass, which means the will of the people will be done and we can get to work working more with our allies and our friends and doing better for Americans.

Quite honestly, while China is waiting to make a trade deal, one of the reasons they are waiting is because this Congress won't approve one in the USMCA. They are saying: Why should we come negotiate with America when their Congress won't approve what we negotiate?

We need to show them that we will approve it; we do stand with the American people and the American worker. We need a better deal with China, too, and it starts with the USMCA.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for allowing me the time and for bringing this issue to the forefront.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, Mr. PERRY said a lot of things that are really valid there and important to us.

I have several other Members who want to talk about how important things are. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BALDERSON), my friend and colleague.

Mr. BALDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge this body's consideration of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or the USMCA, which has the support of both of our neighboring nations; the majority of our Nation's Governors, including Ohio's Governor Mike DeWine; more than 600 trade group organizations across the Nation; our current administration; a significant number of my colleagues both in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate; and myself.

The USMCA will support tens of millions of jobs across the United States. In my home State of Ohio, more than 428,000 jobs are supported by trade with Canada and Mexico.

The livelihood of my constituents is directly impacted by the success of trade with our neighboring nations. Last year, nearly \$28 billion worth of goods and services were exported from my home State of Ohio to Canada and Mexico.

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These exports consist of iron, steel, motor vehicle parts, and machinery, much of which come from my district in central Ohio.

Ohio is also the 12th largest agricultural exporting State. USMCA will make important improvements to secure greater market access for our farmers and will ensure the fair treatment of Ohio's agriculture products in the marketplace.

With \$28 billion in economic value and 428,000 Ohio jobs on the line, we simply cannot afford for the USMCA to fail. It is time to pass USMCA now.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Representative BALDERSON's efforts and involvement in this.

I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), my colleague.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Kansas for yielding.

I also rise today to speak urging consideration of USMCA.

Mr. Speaker, I have been an elected official for a while, and even when I first began this job in the 1990s, I would get complaints from people as to why we couldn't do something about NAFTA.

After four Presidents, we watched NAFTA be approved and watched jobs leave America. We finally have a President who is willing to do something about it. As mentioned before, this agreement is important for Wisconsin manufacturers and manufacturers all over the country. Wisconsin, of all of the States, has the second highest percent of our workforce involved in manufacturing, and that is why when I get home, I hear about the importance of this agreement so much.

But as important as it is to manufacturing, the major reason why I wish so much this would be brought to the floor is when I go back home, I hear so much from my agriculture sector. This is important for your corn farmer, but it is even more important for your dairy farmer. Dairy is in the worst position it has been, I think, since I was in law school in the 1980s, and I was a law clerk for someone who had a primarily dairy clientele. It was so tough watching what these guys and gals went through in dairy in the 1980s.

Now, due to low prices, we are back to where we again and again watch dairy farmers wondering whether they are going to be able to hang on for another week, another month without going under. And here we have this agreement, which has been sitting here waiting to be voted on, and we are not allowed to come in here and vote on it.

I beg people. I realize that there may be some things you don't like about President Trump, but he has negotiated a very important agreement here, a very important agreement for manufacturers, a very important agreement for the agriculture sector, especially dairy.

Please, do not let this agreement wait any more. Do not drive more people out of business just for partisan reasons. This is such a good agreement. It is so rare that we get a big improvement around here.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's time and participation in this very important topic tonight.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), my friend.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kansas who represents my wife's family.

Hopefully, I won't take a couple of minutes, but there were a couple of things as we were doing some economic numbers before.

The modeling right now says if USMCA passes, it is another half a point on GDP growth. In a \$21 trillion economy, that is real money, but it is also hundreds and hundreds of thousands of jobs.

But there is even another complexity that I am going to ask for folks to think about. Think of the issues we have, particularly with China. So many of us would love to have a healthy relationship with China, but we don't believe they are playing by the WTO rules. They are breaking the rules.

So we are seeing a world right now where lots of manufacturers are thinking about moving parts of their supply chain. Wouldn't it be an amazing thing that we do our job here, we get this trade agreement passed, and those components, those issues, parts of those supply chains are back here in North America? Our ability to say our continent, our trading block, our ability to not only have robust economies for ourselves, but these labor provisions.

And this is the last thing I really wanted to hit on. The gentleman and I are on the whip team for passing this. We have had a number of visits with our brothers and sisters on the left. With a lot of them, I will get this: Well, David, I am concerned about the enforcement of the new labor standards that the Mexican Government has passed.

Remember, their legislature has passed this. Their President has signed it. There are dramatic changes in their labor rules. I will bring them a copy and say: But you don't understand, it is not the 1940s and 1950s anymore. You don't send in a team of union representatives to go inspect one of the 70,000-some facilities and inspect and then write up a report saying we don't think you are—in today's world, we have that thing called the internet.

The law the Mexican Congress passed actually has provisions in there for privacy and secrecy and the ability to use technology that if you believe your labor rights are being abused in a Mexican factory, you can actually document it. You can actually put it on a blog and those things.

So how do we drag our brothers and sisters from the left to actually walk away from the excuse of the labor improvement enforcement, and get them to understand that it is not the 1950s anymore; that now we are going to use technology and the ability to have these new labor standards in Mexico which can be enforced on a very large scale using technology?

This is incredibly important to our economic growth, and our entire regions. Let's get this done.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his comments. The gentleman pointed out so much about how important it is to get that economic growth so that we have got the value in the economy and how much effort that Mexico has made, already changing the laws in their coun-

try to make sure that it is a much more viable process for them, and it is more productive for them as well.

Mr. Speaker, I come from Kansas, and specifically in my district, we have a lot of agriculture and a lot of issues there. And the USMCA is a great improvement for the agriculture area. It sets some unprecedented standards for agriculture, regulation, and biotechnology.

It maintains duty-free access for American farmers in Mexico, and provides new access for U.S. wheat, eggs, dairy, and poultry. In fact, the International Trade Commission estimates an additional \$277 million in increased dairy sales to our North American partners under USMCA. That is a 44 percent increase that will bring a much-needed lift to the U.S. dairy industry.

Another area is manufacturing. USMCA maintains a duty-free access for U.S. manufactured goods and removes some of the existing barriers for remanufactured goods, opening up a lot of new markets for American products.

It encourages U.S. manufacturing by requiring 75 percent of auto content to be produced in North America. The Office of the United States Trade Representative estimates that USMCA will add \$34 billion in automotive investment and create 76,000 new American jobs.

It also incentivizes higher wages, requiring 40 to 50 percent of auto content to be made by workers making at least \$16 an hour, helping to boost wages across many manufacturing sectors.

It requires Mexico to pass some sweeping labor reforms to improve standards there and create an even more even playing field for American labor. Mexico has already followed through and enacted these reforms which are already benefiting U.S. manufacturing.

Canada and Mexico buy more products manufactured in America than our next 10 trading partners. Exports of manufactured goods to Canada and Mexico account for more than 2 million jobs across our country.

As a representative of Wichita, I have seen firsthand how important it is that our manufacturers have access to global markets. Transportation equipment exports account for \$2.7 billion last year, and the growth in manufactured goods, exports from Kansas, grew 8.5 percent from 2010 to 2018.

In addition, Kansas aerospace exports to Canada and Mexico have increased by more than 20 percent over the last decade, helping grow the total value of manufactured goods exported from Kansas to Canada and Mexico to \$3.2 billion in 2018. These numbers underscore the importance of USMCA for American manufacturing.

I wanted to mention that I have got some other representatives here who also have a big impact and a lot of value to add to that. Right now I would like to call on my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Kansas yielding to me.

I stand before you today representing the outstanding people of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District to call upon the Speaker to bring up and my colleagues to pass the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, otherwise known as USMCA.

Back in Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District during the August work month, I heard from our farmers our manufacturers, and energy producers, all of whom would benefit from the passage of the USMCA.

Their message to me was clear: We need to complete this trade deal so we can continue hiring, growing wages, and keep this economy rolling. The benefits of the USMCA to our agriculture community are critical.

Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District is home to over 10,500 farms, 98 percent of which are family farms. Moreover, our district is responsible for 18 percent of Pennsylvania's agricultural sales.

During August, I visited Brown Hill Farms in Tunkhannock. I met with dairy producers at an ag-dairy summit with USDA Secretary Sonny Perdue and my colleague, Congressman G.T. THOMPSON.

I also attended Penn State's AG Progress Days, Pennsylvania's largest outdoor agricultural exposition. At each visit, dairy producers said the same thing. The USMCA agreement would greatly benefit them by eliminating Canada's Class 7 milk, allowing American dairy farmers to once again sell milk ingredient products in Canada.

Canada and Mexico have taken steps to finalize this agreement. What is stopping the United States from doing the same? Right now, the agreement is sitting on Speaker PELOSI's desk.

Let's be clear. Failure to bring up the USMCA for a vote is a failure to stand up for American jobs, American workers, and American families.

That is a shame because one thing that Members of Congress share is that we want to do what is best for our districts and for our country. Our constituents sent us here to work on things that will actually help people. USMCA will do that by prioritizing American jobs, American goods, and American workers.

I thank Congressman ESTES for organizing tonight's Special Order on USMCA. Let's work on things that can actually help people. Let's work on things that can have a positive impact. Let's pass the USMCA.

Mr. Speaker, let's get this done.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's time and involvement in this.

I would also now like to call on a friend of mine and colleague from the great State of Indiana.

I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from Kansas for allowing me to have the opportunity to speak on this important issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to lend my voice in support of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, better known as USMCA, which will expand markets for our farmers and manufacturers, while ensuring cheaper goods for Americans.

In Indiana, our economy thrives because we are one of the larger manufacturing States in the country, and an agricultural center for the Nation. We make the steel that towers above the Nation's largest cities in skyscrapers. We build the cars that drive along the Nation's highways and byways, and we grow the crops that feed the Nation's citizens and livestock.

We have built this economy, in part, through strong international relationships with countries as far away as Japan, and as close as Canada and Mexico. In fact, it is the partnerships with our closest neighbors to the north and south that are the strongest and most vital.

In 2018, Canada was the Hoosier State's most significant international export market, purchasing 34 percent of all of the exports, for a total of \$13 billion in products. The 72 Canadian companies which operate in Indiana employ over 15,600 citizens of our State.

Mexico follows as our second biggest export market, purchasing 13.8 percent of our exports, injecting \$5.5 billion into the Hoosier heartland. There are 2,000 manufacturing firms and 61,000 jobs in Indiana who rely on exports to these countries.

Beyond the strengthening of our export market, USMCA will also increase the percentage of cars that must be built in North America to 75 percent and require that 40 percent of the auto content be built by workers earning \$16 an hour or more.

This is both a boon for manufacturers in the State and the Hoosier workers that are the lifeblood of our economy.

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This legislation also opens up Canadian markets to our U.S. turkey and dairy products and ensures that our agricultural producers have access to Mexico's markets tariff-free.

Right now, due to the international trade conditions like the current delay in this deal, Hoosier manufacturers are seeing their growth stymied. The Hoosier farmers are hurting as corn, soy, and pork markets have taken major hits in the past few years. The longer we wait, the worse it gets.

Nearly every day I hear from constituents who are anxious to get this trade deal passed so that we can keep our economy in high gear. Our farmers and manufacturers in the Fourth District need this deal for both the certainty and the prosperity it will provide.

USMCA will further expand prosperity and ensure that the strong economic growth we have seen in the past 3 years continues.

Mr. Speaker, I will close with this: Allow us to vote.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEUBE), who is my friend and colleague.

Mr. STEUBE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, Florida, which I have the privilege of representing, relies on trade with Canada and Mexico to survive and thrive. From transportation equipment to machinery to agricultural products, in 2017 alone, Florida exported \$6.7 billion in goods to Canada and Mexico.

We are not alone. Canada was the leading market for United States goods exported, followed closely by Mexico in 2017. These allies account for 34 percent of U.S. exports and 35 percent of U.S. imports. They are our strategic partners and an important part of our successful economy here in the United States.

Continuing the long history of our successful trade relationship is essential to bringing the United States economy into the 21st century. That is why Congress should pass the USMCA. By implementing the USMCA, we would be creating 176,000 additional American jobs and continuing to grow our economy by over \$68 billion.

This agreement will protect American intellectual property, update our digital trade rules, enable data to be transferred cross-border, and expand markets for American agricultural products. USMCA maintains the successful duty-free access for American farmers in Mexico and opens the Canadian market up for the first time to American dairy, wheat, chicken, egg, and turkey products. American dairy producers alone would grow their access to up to 3.59 percent of the Canadian dairy market, and the dairy farmers in my district in the 17th District of Florida can use every little bit of an opportunity to sell their products.

Improving USMCA will ease the uncertainty facing Florida farmers and ranchers, allowing them to make new investments to grow operations.

This deal is a good deal for Florida and America, and it is time that the majority bring this important measure to the floor.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL). Representative ROGER MARSHALL is my fellow Kansan and colleague.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank so much the gentleman, my friend and fellow colleague from Kansas, for leading on this issue and giving me the opportunity to speak about it.

Certainly, times are very tough in agriculture, the toughest I have ever seen, the toughest, certainly, since the 1980s. The passage of USMCA, the NAFTA 2.0, is the single greatest thing

Congress could do for our farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, and workers.

The President has delivered, and now it is time for Congress to deliver. Delaying the implementation of this program hurts agriculture across Kansas because the deal would enable Kansas producers to trade more commodities by opening the Canadian market up for American dairy, wheat, chicken, and eggs, some for the very first time.

Additionally, this agreement will grow our business with our very top two customers, Mexico and Canada, meaning thousands of jobs and hundreds of millions of dollars in increased exports for Kansans.

Finally, the unprecedented standards for agricultural biotechnology will support 21st-century innovations in agriculture and lay the groundwork for future agreements with other countries around the globe.

Some of the brightest thinkers in the world are in America, but these innovators have been robbed of billions of dollars over the previous decades due to intellectual property theft. USMCA can't be delayed any longer, as new protections for intellectual property will drive innovation and create even more jobs by strengthening protection of patents, trademarks, and secrets.

President Trump's USMCA also levels the playing field for workers in my State by expanding guarantees for the enforcement of labor protections across North America. Future economic growth and jobs for Kansas and America are increasingly dependent on expanding U.S. trade and investment opportunities in the global marketplace. President Trump has delivered this incredibly bipartisan deal, and it is long past time for Congress to bring it up for a vote to usher in a new era in American trade.

Mr. Speaker, it is now time for us to bring USMCA to the floor.

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I thank all the Members who have joined us tonight.

As President Trump has often pointed out, many of our trade deals have not always created the best outcomes for American workers and products, but by approving the USMCA, we can take one giant step in overhauling one of the most fundamental trade deals with our closest neighbors. We can also create a great template for success, especially if we turn our focus to improving trade relations with China and other countries.

As we stated tonight, there is no time like the present to get started moving this process forward, making sure that every provision of the deal is enforceable so we can get the USMCA across the finish line. The cost of delay is too great for our farmers, ranchers, manufacturers, small businesses, entrepreneurs, and families.

Again, I thank my colleagues for joining me tonight, and I ask this body to pass the USMCA now.

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

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, if innovation is the lifeblood of our nation's economy, then the Dallas-Fort Worth region might very well be considered our country's heart. World-class research hospitals and several leading pharmaceutical companies call DFW home, where they create life-saving treatments while keeping our local economy strong. Their continued success, however, depends on their access to international marketplaces, especially those in Canada and Mexico. That is why passing the United States Mexico Canada Agreement, or "USMCA," is so important.

One of the biggest concerns that I hear from innovators in my district is the protection of their intellectual property (IP) rights in the international marketplace. President Trump and Trade Ambassador Lighthizer have delivered on this issue by installing robust IP protections into this trade agreement with Canada and Mexico. The USMCA provisions that

strengthen patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets protections mean that innovators can spend less time worrying about protecting their IP rights and more time creating products and Texas jobs.

Not only will this job creation boost the American and Texan economies, but it will also benefit two of our country's strongest trading partners. In 2017, Texas alone exported \$127 billion in products to Canada and Mexico, with 72 percent of the materials imported by Texan manufacturers coming from those same countries. The Texas economy flourishes from its trade relationship with these countries, and in the end, trade with Mexico and Canada supports 948,900 jobs in our state.

Many Americans are already living in the strongest economy of their lifetimes, and the USMCA is critical to ensuring that our country's industries can continue to prosper and sell their goods freely and fairly across the globe. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting its passage and ask that it be brought up for a vote as soon as possible.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2035. An act to require the Transportation Security Administration to develop a strategic plan to expand eligibility for the PreCheck Program to individuals with Transportation Worker Identification Credentials or Hazardous Materials Endorsements; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 12, 2019, at 9 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 205, the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act of 2019, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 205 (RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 116-29)

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													2019–2024	2019–2029
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029				
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT															
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Effects	0	0	–45	–45	5	5	15	15	15	15	10	–80	–10		
Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.															

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 1941, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.