

serving students, families, and communities across the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in voting “yes” on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER) for his kind remarks and support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chairman of the Committee on Education & Labor and a tremendous supporter of education.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in support of S. 461, as amended, the HBCU PARTNERS Act.

Since their inception, HBCUs have been engines of social mobility and a cornerstone of secondary education for underserved students, particularly Black students from low-income backgrounds.

Today, HBCUs account for no more than 3 percent of all colleges and universities in the country, yet these institutions, as we have heard, produce nearly 20 percent of all Black undergraduates, half of all Black professionals, and one-third of all Black STEM degree earners.

Despite this outsized role in expanding access to higher education, HBCUs continue to be underresourced compared to other institutions of higher learning.

This historic lack of support is being further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, as HBCUs disproportionately suffer from dramatically lower enrollment and State funding.

Mr. Speaker, there is simply no better time to support these critical institutions than by passing this legislation before us today.

The HBCUs PARTNERS Act would ensure that our Federal agencies actively work with HBCUs to advance their critical mission of opening the door to higher education for students across the country.

This bipartisan bill demonstrates that regardless of political affiliation, we can all agree that during this dark hour in our higher education system, our Nation's HBCUs are an investment worth making.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER), and the entire bipartisan HBCU Caucus for their work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER), my friend, for yielding.

I rise today in strong support of S. 461, the HBCU PARTNERS Act, intro-

duced by my friend from South Carolina in the Senate, Senator TIM SCOTT; and my good friend here in the House, Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS of North Carolina; and a strong bipartisan group, including my good friend from Virginia, our chairman of the Education & Labor Committee.

Mr. Speaker, HBCUs play a critical role in the education of our young people in this country. Throughout their history, they have helped students achieve the dream of a college education and their unique start to that pursuit of happiness.

In our central Arkansas region, we are blessed with four outstanding HBCUs, including Arkansas Baptist College, Philander Smith College, Shorter College, and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff.

As the vice chairman of the Bipartisan Congressional HBCU Caucus, I am encouraged by the legislation that we consider today because it draws on partnerships—public, private, community—to strengthen our HBCUs. This has been a key for success of our HBCUs in Arkansas.

Inspired by the strong Federal consensus both in the executive branch and the legislative branch, last year I sponsored and hosted the first regional HBCU Summit in Little Rock to foster public- and private-sector partnerships to enhance our HBCUs for philanthropy, student recruitment and advancement, and workforce partnerships and apprenticeships.

I am committed to supporting our HBCUs to help them continue to graduate Americans who are prepared for a competitive global environment.

Every student in America deserves the opportunity to succeed. For thousands of students in Arkansas and across the country, HBCUs offer those young people the key tools to help them succeed in that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends on the HBCU Caucus, Chair ADAMS; our friend from Pennsylvania; and, of course, the chairman.

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Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The HBCU PARTNERS Act is a culmination of leadership from both Republican and Democrat administrations. This bill has been crafted with bipartisan, bicameral input and, more importantly, with input from HBCU groups themselves.

HBCUs are a critical part of America's postsecondary education system. Today's legislation will renew our commitment to these institutions and empower HBCUs to continue providing countless men and women opportunities to pursue their dreams.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 13½ minutes remaining.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank both of the gentlemen for their support of this bill.

Clearly, I have to put on the record, as I continue to do, that I am a proud two-time graduate of an HBCU, North Carolina A&T State University, and I spent 40 years teaching at an HBCU in Greensboro, North Carolina, Bennett College. It was an HBCU that made a committed investment in me as I prepared to come to college and molded and shaped me into what they knew I could become.

Mr. Speaker, despite limited means, HBCUs have always generously served their communities because they understand the critical role that they play in advancing equity and access. They build on the philosophy of W.E.B. DuBois, who talked about education and said: “Of all the civil rights for which the world has struggled and fought for 5,000 years, the right to learn is undoubtedly the most fundamental.”

The HBCU PARTNERS Act recognizes these fundamental rights and these contributions in the most important way possible, by affording these institutions the ongoing support and investment needed to deepen their transformational work.

Advancing the mission of HBCUs and the prosperity of the communities they serve must be on the minds of our country's leaders. More importantly, it must be part of their agendas.

If America wants to deliver on its promises of equal opportunity for all, investing in HBCUs is certainly one of the most important ways to do so.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 461, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

#### STOP STUDENT DEBT RELIEF SCAMS ACT OF 2019

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1153) to explicitly make unauthorized access to Department of Education information technology systems and the misuse of identification devices issued by the Department of Education a criminal act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1153

*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 “Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. CRIMINAL PENALTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 490 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1097) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) ACCESS TO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS FOR FRAUD, COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGE, OR PRIVATE FINANCIAL GAIN.—Any person who knowingly uses an access device, as defined in section 1029(e)(1) of title 18, United States Code, issued to another person or obtained by fraud or false statement to access Department information technology systems for purposes of obtaining commercial advantage or private financial gain, or in furtherance of any criminal or tortious act in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or of any State, shall be fined not more than \$20,000, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.”.

(b) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall issue guidance regarding the use of access devices in a manner that complies with this Act, and the amendments made by this Act.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF PENALTIES.—Notwithstanding section 6, the penalties described in section 490(e) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1097), as added by subsection (a), shall take effect the day after the date on which the Secretary issues guidance regarding the use of access devices, as described in subsection (b).

#### SEC. 3. LOAN COUNSELING.

Section 485(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(b)) is amended—

(1) in clause (viii), by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(x) an explanation that—

“(I) the borrower may be contacted during the repayment period by third-party student debt relief companies;

“(II) the borrower should use caution when dealing with those companies; and

“(III) the services that those companies typically provide are already offered to borrowers free of charge through the Department or the borrower’s servicer; and”.

#### SEC. 4. PREVENTION OF IMPROPER ACCESS.

Section 485B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092b) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) through (h) as subsections (f) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5)(C), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (6)(C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) preventing access to the data system and any other system used to administer a program under this title by any person or entity for the purpose of assisting a student in managing loan repayment or applying for any repayment plan, consolidation loan, or other benefit authorized by this title, unless such access meets the requirements described in subsection (e).”.

(3) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) REQUIREMENTS FOR THIRD-PARTY DATA SYSTEM ACCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As provided in paragraph (7) of subsection (d), an authorized person or entity described in paragraph (2) may access

the data system and any other system used to administer a program under this title if that access—

“(A) is in compliance with terms of service, information security standards, and a code of conduct which shall be established by the Secretary and published in the Federal Register;

“(B) is obtained using an access device (as defined in section 1029(e)(1) of title 18, United States Code) issued by the Secretary to the authorized person or entity; and

“(C) is obtained without using any access device (as defined in section 1029(e)(1) of title 18, United States Code) issued by the Secretary to a student, borrower, or parent.

“(2) AUTHORIZED PERSON OR ENTITY.—An authorized person or entity described in this paragraph means—

“(A) a guaranty agency, eligible lender, or eligible institution, or a third-party organization acting on behalf of a guaranty agency, eligible lender, or eligible institution, that is in compliance with applicable Federal law (including regulations and guidance); or

“(B) a licensed attorney representing a student, borrower, or parent, or another individual who works for a Federal, State, local, or Tribal government or agency, or for a nonprofit organization, providing financial or student loan repayment counseling to a student, borrower, or parent, if—

“(i) that attorney or other individual has never engaged in unfair, deceptive, or abusive practices, as determined by the Secretary;

“(ii) that attorney or other individual does not work for an entity that has engaged in unfair, deceptive, or abusive practices (including an entity that is owned or operated by a person or entity that engaged in such practices), as determined by the Secretary;

“(iii) system access is provided only through a separate point of entry; and

“(iv) the attorney or other individual has consent from the relevant student, borrower, or parent to access the system.”; and

(4) in subsection (f)(1), as redesignated by paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “student and parent” and inserting “student, borrower, and parent”;;

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively;

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) the reduction in improper data system access as described in subsection (d)(7);”;

(D) by striking subparagraph (E), as redesignated by subparagraph (B), and inserting the following:

“(E) any protocols, codes of conduct, terms of service, or information security standards developed under paragraphs (6) or (7) of subsection (d) during the preceding fiscal year.”.

#### SEC. 5. AGENCY PREVENTION AND DETECTION.

Section 141(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1018(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) Taking action to prevent and address the improper use of access devices, as described in section 485B(d)(7), including by—

“(i) detecting common patterns of improper use of any system that processes payments on Federal Direct Loans or other Department information technology systems;

“(ii) maintaining a reporting system for contractors involved in the processing of payments on Federal Direct Loans in order to allow those contractors to alert the Secretary of potentially improper use of Department information technology systems;

“(iii) proactively contacting Federal student loan borrowers whose Federal student loan accounts demonstrate a likelihood of

improper use in order to warn those borrowers of suspicious activity or potential fraud regarding their Federal student loan accounts; and

“(iv) providing clear and simple disclosures in communications with borrowers who are applying for or requesting assistance with Federal Direct Loan programs (including assistance or applications regarding income-driven repayment, forbearance, deferment, consolidation, rehabilitation, cancellation, and forgiveness) to ensure that borrowers are aware that the Department will never require borrowers to pay for such assistance or applications.”.

#### SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER) each will control 20 minutes. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on S. 1153, the Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act of 2019.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1153, the Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act, today.

I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman SMUCKER, for cointroducing this bill with me and for his efforts to end these debt relief scams. We all know that our country faces a mounting student debt crisis, with Americans now holding more than \$1.5 trillion in student loan debt.

Predatory scammers are increasingly taking advantage of student loan borrowers, who face a complicated loan repayment process. These unscrupulous scammers defraud student borrowers by providing deceptive information to mislead them into paying thousands of dollars for services that the Federal Government already provides for free.

These scams come by way of robocalls. They are harassing and menacing, and the victims of these schemes are not only defrauded but, unknowingly, become delinquent on their payments and default on their loans, falling even deeper into debt.

We hear this time and time again because these phone calls come to your personal cell phone even if you don't have a student loan.

In 2007, I took out \$9,000 of student loans to finish my last semester of graduate school. I was able to repay that loan within 6 years. Years later, I still receive these very types of menacing phone calls, to my personal cell phone, of scams asking me to go through these programs.

These are individuals who receive information through the Department of Education. This is what we are trying to stop. They are accessing your personal information to scam you.

This is what we are here today to stop. This problem, unfortunately, during COVID-19 has only exacerbated. During this pandemic, the relief that was provided to help Federal student loan borrowers under the CARES Act has created additional opportunities for scammers to target desperate Americans.

This bill will ensure that the Department of Education and law enforcement agencies have the tools they need to crack down on these predatory fraudsters. It will also empower student borrowers by providing counseling and resources to make sure that all borrowers are aware of these potential scams and receive accurate information about the repayment options.

Knowledge is power here. It is time to stop these scammers from jeopardizing the financial future of student borrowers, and I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1153, the Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act. I was proud to have introduced the companion bill to this, H.R. 2888, with Representative STEVENS.

We cointroduced this bill, and I want to thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this bill and for her work on this important issue. This is bipartisan, bicameral legislation that will crack down on third-party debt collection scammers who exploit vulnerable students.

Over 40 million Americans today, Mr. Speaker, owe a collective \$1.5 trillion in Federal student loan debt. Students are working hard to pay off their loans, but many are struggling to make ends meet. To that end, Congress offers borrowers an array of options to relieve the financial pressure of their debt.

The Department of Education hires Federal student loan servicers to assist borrowers in repaying their loans by helping the borrower select the best option for their specific situation.

These services are all provided at no cost to borrowers. Unfortunately, there are hundreds of malicious third-party debt collection companies that are seizing on students' vulnerability and engaging in predatory schemes by selling students on the notion that their company will reduce or make the student loan debt disappear.

These are scammers who trick borrowers into paying an exorbitant fee for a service that is already available for free through the Federal student loan servicer. Even worse, the victims of the scheme usually become delinquent and enter default because their payments are no longer going to reduce their loan balance but are, instead, lining the pockets of these debt relief scammers.

This bill and the House companion bill would help Federal and State officials take action against these scammers. Specifically, the bill clarifies that it is a Federal crime to access the Department of Education information technology systems for fraud, commercial advantage, or for private financial gain.

The bill also penalizes scammers with a fine of up to \$20,000, imprisonment of up to a 5-year sentence, or some combination of both. These measures ensure that there are strong deterrents set in place to prevent widespread abuse from debt scammers.

Our bill also improves student loan exit counseling by warning Federal loan borrowers about debt relief scams and informing them that these third-party companies charge money for services that are already provided to borrowers for free by the Department of Education.

Creating awareness will significantly aid students' ability to spot a scam. Importantly, this legislation requires the Department of Education to maintain commonsense reporting, detection, and prevention activities to stop potential or known debt relief scams.

Student loan borrowers face many obstacles in our generous yet complicated student loan system. Congress must see to it that the malicious actors who seek to con students and line their own pockets are stopped.

Mr. Speaker, the Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act is bipartisan legislation that holds third-party debt collection scammers accountable for their predatory schemes to line their pockets at the expense of hardworking families.

At a time when Americans are feeling the financial impact of the coronavirus pandemic, this legislation is even more important and is a commonsense measure to prevent borrowers from falling victim to these scams.

Today's legislation will help strengthen the tools Federal and State officials need to combat these bad actors while also educating student loan borrowers.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEVENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

He is called the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but some of us also call him the gentleman from Lancaster.

I truly want to thank my colleague on the other side of the aisle, Mr. SMUCKER, for his leadership on this critical piece of bipartisan legislation to stand up for hardworking Americans, to stand up for our students, and to put into place a clarified law declaring that it is a Federal crime to access U.S. Department of Education information technology systems for purposes of fraud, commercial advantage, or private financial gain, and that fines these scammers up to \$20,000, or up to 5 years of imprisonment, as my colleague so nicely articulated.

This is an attempt today to shut down predatory scammers who are targeting our student borrowers, for the financial health of the American people.

Again, I strongly encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join us here today in passing this critical piece of legislation.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary, Homeland, and Budget Committees, I rise in strong support of S. 1153, the "Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act," which helps protect borrowers from deceptive student debt relief scams by enhancing law enforcement and administrative abilities to identify and shut down such student debt relief scams.

With ordinary Americans facing nearly \$1.5 trillion in student loan debt, borrowers are looking for relief wherever they can find it but unfortunately many borrowers do not receive the right information about how to find out and qualify for opportunities to get help with lowering or postponing their payments or applying for relief, nearly all of which is available for free.

These include income-driven repayment, deferment, forbearance, consolidation, rehabilitation, and even some programs for loan forgiveness.

Debt relief scams falsely promise borrowers a quick fix with little hassle and their business model is to robocall student loan borrowers until they agree to pay thousands of dollars in unnecessary and exorbitant fees for services that are already available for free.

They claim to reduce or forgive borrowers' student debt and take care of all the paperwork.

Some even purport to be associated with the federal government.

Most victims of these deceptive debt relief scams are not only defrauded by the companies that promised to help them, but unknowingly become delinquent on their payments and default on their loans, miss communications with their servicers, and fall even deeper into debt.

S. 1153, the Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act of 2019 would accelerate the end to this rampant misconduct.

Specifically, the Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act of 2019 will enhance law enforcement and administrative abilities to identify and shut down student debt relief scams by:

Clarifying that it is a federal crime to access U.S. Department of Education information technology systems for fraud, commercial advantage, or private financial gain, and fines scammers up to \$20,000, up to 5 years imprisonment, or both, for violations of the law;

Directing the U.S. Department of Education to create a new form of third-party access, akin to the current "preparer" function on the Free Application for Student Aid (FAFSA) for those applying on behalf of a student and their family, in order to protect legitimate organizations—such as legal aid groups—that help borrowers navigate repayment;

Requiring the U.S. Department of Education to maintain commonsense reporting, detection, and prevention activities to stop potential or known debt relief scams; and

Requiring student loan exit counseling to warn federal loan borrowers about debt relief

scams, in recognition of the fact that borrowers may fall prey to false promises because they lack sufficient information on legitimate programs to help them manage repayment.

This is needed legislation and I am pleased it has been endorsed by Education Finance Council, Generation Progress, National Consumer Law Center (on behalf of its low income clients), National Council of Higher Education Resources, Student Loan Servicing Alliance, The Institute for College Access and Success, and Young Invincibles.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for S. 1153, the “Stop Student Debt Relief Scams Act.”

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1153.

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.

#### CALLING FOR GLOBAL REPEAL OF BLASPHEMY, HERESY, AND APOSTASY LAWS

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 agree to the resolution (H. Res. 512) calling for the global repeal of blasphemy, heresy, and apostasy laws, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 3, answered “present” 1, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 236]

YEAS—386

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Cisneros
Aguilar	F.	Clark (MA)
Allred	Brindisi	Clarke (NY)
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Clay
Armstrong	Brooks (IN)	Cleaver
Arrington	Brown (MD)	Cline
Axne	Brownley (CA)	Cloud
Babin	Bucshon	Clyburn
Bacon	Budd	Cohen
Baird	Burchett	Cole
Balderson	Burgess	Comer
Banks	Bustos	Conaway
Barr	Butterfield	Connolly
Barragán	Carbajal	Cooper
Bass	Cárdenas	Correa
Beatty	Carson (IN)	Costa
Bera	Carter (GA)	Courtney
Bergman	Cartwright	Cox (CA)
Beyer	Case	Craig
Bilirakis	Casten (IL)	Crawford
Bishop (NC)	Castor (FL)	Crenshaw
Bishop (UT)	Castro (TX)	Crist
Blumenauer	Chabot	Crow
Blunt Rochester	Cheney	Cuellar
Bonamici	Chu, Judy	Cunningham
Boat	Cicilline	Curtis

Davidson (OH)	David (CA)	Davis, Danny K.	Davis, Rodney	Dean	DeFazio	DeGette	DeLauro	DelBene	Delgado	Demings	DeSaulnier	DesJarlais	Deutch	Diaz-Balart	Dingell	Doggett	Doyle, Michael F.	Duncan	Emmer	Engel	Escobar	Eshoo	Españolat	Estes	Evans	Ferguson	Finkenauer	Fitzpatrick	Fleischmann	Fletcher	Flores	Fortenberry	Foster	Fox (NC)	Frankel	Fudge	Fulcher	Gallagher	Garamendi	Garcia (CA)	Garcia (IL)	Garcia (TX)	Gohmert	Golden	Gomez	Gonzalez (OH)	Gonzalez (TX)	Gooden	Gottheimer	Granger	Graves (MO)	Green (TN)	Green, Al (TX)	Griffith	Grijalva	Grothman	Guest	Guthrie	Haaland	Hagedorn	Hall	Harder (CA)	Harris	Hartzer	Hastings	Hayes	Heck	Hern, Kevin	Herrera Beutler	Hice (GA)	Higgins (NY)	Hill (AR)	Himes	Hollingsworth	Horn, Kendra S.	Horsford	Houlihan	Hoyer	Hudson	Huffman	Hurd (TX)	Jackson Lee	Jacobs	Jayapal	Jeffries	Johnson (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Johnson (OH)	Johnson (SD)	Johnson (TX)	Jordan	Joyce (OH)	Joyce (PA)	Kaptur	Katko	Keating	Keller	Kelly (IL)	Kelly (MS)	Kelly (PA)	Kennedy	Khanna	Kildee	Kilmer	Kim	Kind	King (NY)	Kinziger	Kirkpatrick	Krishnamoorthi	Kuster (NH)	Kustoff (TN)	LaHood	LaMalfa	Lamb	Lamborn	Langevin	Larsen (WA)	Latta	Lawrence	Lawson (FL)	Lee (CA)	Lee (NV)	Lesko	Levin (CA)	Levin (MI)	Lieu, Ted	Lipinski	Loebach	Lofgren	Long	Loudermilk	Lowenthal	Lowe	Lucas	Luetkemeyer	Lujan	Luria	Lynch	Malinowski	Maloney	Carolyn B.	Maloney, Sean	Marshall	Mast	Matsui	McAdams	McBath	McCarthy	McCaul	McCollum	McEachin	McGovern	McKinley	McNerney	Meeks	Meng	Meuser	Mfume	Miller	Moolenaar	Mooney (WV)	Moore	Morelle	Moulton	Mucarsel-Powell	Mullin	Murphy (FL)	Murphy (NC)	Nadler	Napolitano	Neal	Newhouse	Norcross	Norman	Nunes	O'Halleran	Ocasio-Cortez	Olson	Omar	Palazzo	Pallone	Palmer	Panetta	Pappas	Pascarella	Payne	Pence	Perlmutter	Perry	Peters	Peterson	Phillips	Pingree	Pocan	Porter	Posey	Pressley	Price (NC)	Quigley	Raskin	Reed	Rice (NY)	Rice (SC)	Riggleman	Roby	Roe, David P.	Rogers (AL)	Rogers (KY)	Rose (NY)	Rose, John W.	Rouda	Rouzer	Roybal-Allard	Ruiz	Ruppersberger	Rush	Rutherford	Ryan	Sánchez	Sarbanes	Scalise	Scanlon	Schakowsky	Schiff	Schneider	Schrader	Schrier	Schweikert	Scott (VA)	Scott, David	Serrano	Sewell (AL)	Shalala	Sherman	Sherrill	Simpson	Sires	Slotkin	Smith (MO)	Smith (NE)	Smith (NJ)	Smith (WA)	Smucker	Soto	Spanberger	Spano	Speier	Stanton	Staubert	Stefanik	Steil	Steube	Stevens	Stewart	Stivers	Suozzi	Swalwell (CA)	Takano	Taylor	Thompson (CA)	Thompson (MS)	Thompson (PA)	Thornberry	Tiffany	Timmons	Tipton	Titus	Tlaib	Tonko	Torres (CA)	Torres Small (NM)	Trahan	Trone	Turner	Underwood	Upton	Van Drew	Vargas	Veasey	Vela	Velázquez	Visclosky	Wagner	Walberg	Walden	Waltz	Wasserman	Schultz	Waters	Watkins	Watson Coleman	Weber (TX)	Webster (FL)	Welch	Wenstrup	Westerman	Wexton	Wild	Williams	Wilson (FL)	Wilson (SC)	Wittman	Womack	Woodall	Yarmuth	Yoho	Young	Zeldin
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NAYS—3

Biggs Massie Roy

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—39

Abraham	Gaetz	McHenry
Aderholt	Gallagher	Mitchell
Allen	Gianforte	Neguse
Bishop (GA)	Gibbs	Reschenthaler
Brady	Gosar	Richmond
Buchanan	Graves (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Rooney (FL)
Byrne	Holding	Scott, Austin
Calvert	Huizenga	Sensenbrenner
Carter (TX)	King (IA)	Shimkus
Collins (GA)	Larson (CT)	Walker
Dunn	Marchant	Walorski
Gabbard	McClintock	Wright

□ 1500

Messrs. GREEN of Tennessee and STAUBER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Kind (Beyer)	Pingree
Bera (Aguilar)	Kirkpatrick	(Cicilline)
Bonamici (Clark)	(Stanton)	Pocan (Raskin)
(MA)	Kuster (NH)	Porter (Wexton)
Brownley (CA)	(Clark (MA))	Pressley
(Clark (MA))	Lamb (Crow)	(Cicilline)
Cárdenas	Lawson (FL)	Price (NC)
(Cisneros)	(Demings)	(Butterfield)
Castor (FL)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Rouda (Aguilar)
(Demings)	Lipinski	Roybal-Allard
Cohen (Beyer)	(Schrader)	(Garcia (TX))
Costa (Cooper)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Ruiz (Dingell)
Cunningham	Lowenthal	Rush
(Murphy (FL))	(Beyer)	(Underwood)
Dean (Scanlon)	Lowey (Tonko)	Schneider
DeSaulnier	McEachin	(Casten (IL))
(Matsui)	(Wexton)	Schrier
Deutch (Rice)	Meng (Clark)	(DelBene)
(NY)	(MA))	Serrano
Doggett (Raskin)	Moore (Beyer)	(Jeffries)
Frankel (Clark)	Mucarsel-Powell	Titus (Connolly)
(MA))	(Wasserman)	Tlaib (Dingell)
Garamendi	Schultz)	Trahan
(Sherman)	Nadler (Jeffries)	(McGovern)
Grijalva (Garcia)	Napolitano	Vargas (Correa)
(IL))	(Correa)	Velázquez
Hastings	Pascarella	(Clarke (NY))
(Wasserman)	(Pallone)	Watson Coleman
Schultz)	Payne	(Pallone)
Jayapal (Raskin)	(Wasserman)	Welch
Johnson (TX)	Schultz)	(McGovern)
(Jeffries)	Peters (Kildee)	Wilson (FL)
Kim (Davids)	Peterson (Craig)	(Hayes)
(KS))		

#### HBCU PROPELLING AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS TOWARDS A NEW ERA OF RESULTS FOR STUDENTS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DAVIS of California). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 461) to strengthen the capacity and competitiveness of historically Black colleges and universities through robust public-sector, private-sector, and community partnerships and engagement, and for other purposes, as