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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 9, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

RECOGNIZING CARBONDALE COMMUNITY ICONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, last weekend Southern Illinois University and the larger Carbondale community lost two icons, Harvey Welch and Seymour Bryson.

Harry Welch, a native of Centralia, was the first Black athlete to earn a basketball letter at SIU, playing from 1951 to 1954. He was also the first Black student to complete the ROTC program

at the university. Harvey went on to a 20-year career in the Air Force, and he was the first of three Black officers to be promoted to colonel.

After retiring from the Air Force, Harvey came back to Carbondale and SIU in 1975. He served as the first Black dean of student life at SIU and then as vice chancellor from 1987 to 2000.

Seymour Bryson of Quincy, a fellow basketball standout, received three degrees from SIU. He was one of three African Americans to progress from assistant professor to full professor at SIU. He was also the first African American associate dean of the college and the second of three African American deans. Seymour was active in the Carbondale NAACP, Jackson County Mental Health Board, and Carbondale United Way.

Harvey Welch and Seymour Bryson are members of the SIU Saluki Hall of Fame. They will be dearly missed.

RECOGNIZING KODY VANFOSSAN

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today not only as a Member of Congress, but also as a former firefighter to recognize Kody Vanfossan of Christopher, Illinois. Kody, a 24-year-old firefighter, passed away in the line of duty early Sunday morning.

Kody grew up around the fire station and comes from a family with deep traditions of public service. His dad, Brent, is a captain on the Christopher force. His grandfather is Christopher's mayor but was also a firefighter at the Valier Fire Department.

Kody's family instilled in him a passion for helping others, despite the risk. Now his community will remember him as a hero.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Kody for his service, and may he rest in peace.

NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last night at a rally in Florida, the President referred to me as "that man."

Mr. Speaker, I love my country, and still I rise. And I rise today to address the comment that the President made in referring to me as "that man."

Mr. Speaker, the video of what I said speaks for itself. The President indicates that I said the only way to get him out of office is to impeach him, but the video speaks for itself.

But I do want to share with the President that he is right; I am "that man." I am "that man," a liberated Democrat, a liberated Democrat in the spirit of Shirley Chisholm. I am unbought and unbossed.

Mr. President, you finally encountered at least one person that your money can't buy and your power doesn't scare.

You have a date with destiny, Mr. President. Your fate is in the hands of 435 Members of Congress. You are not above the law. No one is.

Impeachment is in the hands of this Congress. "That man," Mr. President, is a Member of this Congress.

Mr. President, I assure you that the long arm of the law is reaching out for you. In this country, we will not allow you or any other person to hold yourself out as being above the law.

You have an appointment with history in this House of Representatives. If no one else will bring you to justice, I will, Mr. President.

Lawsuits and delay tactics will not deter me. You will not engage in the paralysis of analysis, as Dr. King put it. You won't engage in this paralysis of analysis such that we will put this off until the next election.

Mr. President, your case will be brought before this House. It is just a matter of time, Mr. President; it is just a matter of time.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Members are further reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not a perceived viewing audience.

RECOGNIZING BUCKS COUNTY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE MEN'S
GOLF TEAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Bucks County Community College men's golf team for their strong performance this season, their first year competing as a Division II athletic program.

While golf season for most Americans is just underway, the Bucks County Community College men's golf team has been playing since March. Earlier this month, the team secured a bid to the 2019 NJCAA Division II Men's National Golf Championship after winning their regional golf championship at Cumberland Country Club in Maryland with a combined team score of 320.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to particularly recognize golfer Chris Benvenuto and Coach Scott Bradshaw for their work in guiding this team to such success. We wish them and all Bucks County golfers all the best of luck as they move on to compete in Indiana and beyond. Our entire Bucks County community is incredibly proud of each and every one of these team members and Bucks County Community College.

TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, this week is Teacher Appreciation Week, and I rise to recognize an outstanding school faculty member from Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Jeff Klein, a guidance counselor at Tamanend Middle School in Warrington, was recently named the winner of the Unsung Heroes Award, sponsored by the Pennsylvania State Education Association and the Council for the Advancement of Public Schools. In addition to his work counseling students, Jeff serves as a coach and works to give students additional learning opportunities both inside and outside of the traditional classroom.

With this prestigious honor comes a \$2,000 grant, which Jeff says will be put toward the painting of a mural in the Tamanend gym that honors the basketball tournament he conducts to fundraise for the Kelly Anne Dolan Memorial Fund, a nonprofit organization in Montgomery County that assists families raising children with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to honor Jeff, and I thank him for his service to our community.

I would also like to thank the Kelly Anne Dolan Memorial Fund, PSEA, and Tamanend Middle School and their principal, Dr. Brian Caughie, for all

they do to educate our youth and to serve all those in need in our community.

TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, this week is Teacher Appreciation Week, and I rise today to recognize a dedicated educator from Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Andrea Mangold, a teacher at the Holland Elementary School, was recently named an Outstanding Earth Science Teacher for the State of Pennsylvania by the National Association of Geoscience Teachers. These awards are given to educators who contribute greatly to students' interest in earth science at the precollege level. In June, Andrea will be recognized by her peers at the National Association of Geoscience Teachers' Eastern Section Meeting.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for Andrea's work and appreciate her dedication for instilling a passion for science and learning in our community's youth.

I would also like to recognize Holland Elementary School Principal Joe MacClay and the National Association of Geoscience Teachers for all they do to educate and inspire our next generation of leaders.

MOURNING ANDREW "AJ" FREUND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) for 5 minutes.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 3, I attended the visitation of 5-year-old Andrew "AJ" Freund. His mother and father are awaiting trial for his murder.

Our community is in mourning. AJ's death is heartbreaking, and so is the system that failed him. But one key part of the foster care system is stretched beyond capacity.

In the county where AJ lived, 40 percent of children must leave the county to be placed in foster homes, which can have adverse impacts. The need for foster care in Illinois grew by 20 percent between 2017 and 2018, while the number of foster homes is decreasing at the fastest rate in the country.

Local agencies are reviewing the policies surrounding AJ's death, but Congress must act as well. Here are two things that I am doing and that our colleagues can do as well to prevent another tragedy like AJ.

First, join me as a member of the Congressional Foster Youth Caucus to support people to become foster parents and to place children into stable homes. Second, seek data-informed solutions.

This week, I championed a bipartisan amendment to the Child Abuse and Treatment Act, CAPTA, to study the effect of parental substance use disorders on children removed from a family.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting foster youth and families across this country. We must all work

to ensure tragedies like AJ's death never happen again.

RECOGNIZING MRS. CATHERINE
ROSALIE MCFADDIN BEATY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly great American, Mrs. Catherine Rosalie McFaddin Beaty, who passed away on April 27, 2019, at the age of 94.

Mrs. Beaty was born in Rock Hill, South Carolina, and was the daughter of the late Roy D. McFaddin and the late Eulalie Boykin Cook McFaddin. She was also preceded in death by her husband, Cherry Beaty, and brother, First Lieutenant Robert Eli McFaddin, who was killed in action during World War II.

Mrs. Beaty was a 1941 graduate of Rock Hill High School, where she was a member of the following clubs: the National Honor Society, the Glee Club, the Public Speaking and Drama Club, and the Latin and French Club. She was a junior assistant of the Bearcat publication.

She graduated from Winthrop College in 1945, where she received a bachelor's degree in business and, later, a teaching degree.

Upon graduation from Winthrop, she first worked as a paralegal and secretary before beginning her career as a teacher, where she taught at Rock Hill High School, Ebinport Elementary, Riverview Elementary, Fort Mill Elementary, McCelvey Elementary, and Richmond Drive Elementary.

During her teaching career, she was a member of the NEA and the SCEA as a representative of Richmond Drive Elementary School and Delta Kappa Gamma International Society of Teachers, along with Alpha Delta Kappa, where she served for over 30 years.

Mrs. Beaty was a dedicated member of Oakland Avenue Presbyterian Church, volunteering for the Providence Presbytery for over 20 years in the resource library.

□ 1015

She rang handbells in the Memorial Handbell Choir and sang in the Chancel Choir for over 59 years.

In recognition of her dedicated and tireless service to the church, Mrs. Beaty was awarded the Presbyterian Woman of the Year in 2015.

Rosalie Beaty was an icon with the very people who knew her the best, her family. She delighted in family gatherings, where she would provide bottled Coke, hot tea, and cheese rings for everyone who attended.

She had the uncanny ability to remember family birthdays and anniversaries with cards and special mementos.

Rosalie Beaty will be remembered for her fierce independence, her sharp

mind, her amazing memory, and her loyalty and strict attention to detail.

During her memorial service held on May 1, 2019, the description stated by Reverend Jeff Bryan was that she was simply the mother of Cathy Rose, and the legacy left behind by her life was epitomized by these words: While she was alive, she lived, and the 94 years she lived on this Earth were spent serving her God, her family, and her fellow man, in that order.

The indelible mark she left on her family and community will remain for years to come. The world is truly a better place by having the person of Rosalie McFadden Beaty as a shining example of dedication to a higher calling and, truly, a life well lived.

RECOGNIZING 2019 ILLINOIS
TEACHER OF THE YEAR SUSAN
CONVERSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mrs. Susan Converse, who was recently named the 2019 Illinois Teacher of the Year by the Illinois State Board of Education.

Mrs. Converse teaches functional life skills at Edwardsville High School in my district. She takes a personal interest in her students, ensuring they have all the tools they need to succeed in the classroom and beyond.

If you ask her, she will tell you that the work she does every day is a dream come true.

As a functional life skills teacher, Mrs. Converse manages the Tiger Den at Edwardsville High School. It is a coffee shop staffed and run by students with disabilities.

Her students take the orders and work the register, teaching them consumer service skills and equipping them with vocational training to prepare them for life after they exit the school system.

As a father, I know the difference a teacher can make in the lives of our kids, and Mrs. Converse certainly has made a profound impact on each and every one of her students.

I am proud to recognize her today as one of the best educators in not just the State of Illinois but the entire country.

I congratulate Susan. It was great to see her out here in Washington last week, and I look forward to seeing her back home very soon.

RECOGNIZING AUDREY EPHRAIM WOMEN'S
CENTER

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Audrey Ephraim Women's Center in Carlinville, Illinois, and Pastor Don and his wife, Deneane, who run this great facility.

As the southern Illinois site for Adult & Teen Challenge Illinois, this center is a critical resource in pro-

viding effective care to women who struggle with life-controlling problems.

Audrey Ephraim Women's Center is a residential program with a one-of-a-kind approach to caring for women in need of treatment.

For some, this program is a last chance before serving time in jail. For others, they come at their own will for help in seeking a road to recovery.

When I visited the center, I spoke with three women who told me that, upon their arrival, they had found a path to bettering their lives and finding purpose. For so many women, this center is a safe haven. It is a place for hope and a promise of a brighter tomorrow.

I am proud to represent facilities like the Audrey Ephraim Women's Center that provide this life-changing care to women who are in their most desperate times.

To all those at the center, I thank them for all they do. I am going to continue to pray for each and every one of them.

I really want to thank my new friends—Katrina, Alicia, and Rhonda—who were not just an inspiration to me and my team but are an inspiration to this entire institution and our great country. I look forward to seeing them again.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 19 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Imam Omar Sulieman, Yaqeen Institute for Islamic Research, Irving, Texas, offered the following prayer:

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful; our sustainer, our guide; ever present, never unaware, infinitely able, Your servants in Your loving care; guide us to pure convictions that inspire in us the courage to match those convictions.

We pray for peace, not war; love, not hate; benevolence, not greed; unity, not division. And we commit ourselves to not betraying our prayers with actions that contradict them.

Let us be for truth, no matter who or for is against it; and justice, no matter who or for it is against; and hope, no matter what obstacles lie ahead.

Let us not be deterred by the hatred that has claimed the lives of innocent worshipers across the world, but emboldened by the love that gathered

them together to remember You and gathered us together to remember them.

Let us not be overcome by the darkness of evil nor the slumber of indifference that turns human beings into hashtags and neighbors into enemies. Let us be the light that we seek from You.

Guide the deliberations of our Members of Congress to just decisions, and guide our Nation to the abode of reconciliation. May we honor one another, glorify You together, and inspire the world to be better.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GIANFORTE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING IMAM OMAR
SULIEMAN

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Imam Sulieman for offering the opening prayer before the House of Representatives and to recognize the commencement of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month of fasting and spiritual renewal. He offers counsel and religious guidance to many Muslims in my district and throughout the north Texas region.

We are fortunate to live in a nation that embraces religious diversity and interfaith understanding. I am proud to have introduced a resolution to recognize the commencement of Ramadan and to commend the Muslim community in the United States and throughout the world for their faith.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER). The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

REUNITE CHILDREN WITH THEIR
MOTHERS

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

(English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

Mr. TAKANO. On Mother's Day, I have a message for all the mothers who were separated from their children at our border after enduring a long and dangerous journey to provide their children with a better life:

The American people and I are with you.

Thousands of children were separated from their parents. And hundreds are still separated from their families.

That's unacceptable.

The President's anti-immigrant actions are cruel, inhumane, and a violation of the human rights of families escaping violence.

We are not a country that closes its doors on immigrants and families seeking asylum.

We must reunite all the mothers with their children and fight for comprehensive immigration reform.

Este día de las madres, tengo un mensaje para todas las mamás que fueron separadas de sus hijos en nuestra frontera después de hacer un viaje largo y peligroso con la esperanza de darles una mejor vida a sus hijos:

El pueblo americano y yo estamos con ustedes.

Miles de niños fueron separados de sus padres. Y cientos de niños siguen separados de sus familias.

Eso es inaceptable.

Las acciones antiinmigrantes de este presidente son crueles, son inhumanas, y son una violación de los derechos humanos de las familias que están escapando violencia.

No somos un país que cierra sus puertas a los inmigrantes ya a las familias pidiendo asilo.

Tenemos que reunir a todas las madres con sus hijos y luchar por una reforma migratoria.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California will provide the Clerk a translation of his remarks.

RAISING MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to raise mental health awareness during Mental Health Month.

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, about 164,000 Montanans have a mental health condition. Unfortunately, mental healthcare is not available to many Montanans. In fact, over 50 percent of Montanans live in an area where there is a shortage of mental health professionals.

I recently brought together providers, leaders, and advocates in Montana to discuss how we can improve mental healthcare, substance abuse treatment, and suicide prevention. They told me about the challenges

they face to provide care and of their promising progress. They told me about resources, like telemedicine, that could improve treatment and help fill coverage gaps.

Individuals impacted by mental illness can lead healthy, fulfilling lives. Access to treatment, though, is critical.

Let's work together in a bipartisan way to address mental healthcare. Our communities depend on it.

DEMOCRATS PROVIDE ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, 2 years ago, our Republican friends voted to repeal the Affordable Care Act. They brought in cases of beer to celebrate. They piled into luxury buses that ferried them to the White House, where they had a second party with the President to celebrate their attempt to kick millions of Americans off their health insurance.

Fortunately, we stopped them. That bill never became law.

But 2 years later, they are up to the same old tricks. The President is asking a Federal court to strike down not just protections for more than 130 million Americans with preexisting conditions, but the entire Affordable Care Act.

Talk about not getting the memo. The American people sent a message to President Trump in November and to my Republican colleagues on the other side of the aisle. They want government to stop working for special interests and start working for the people again. That is why House Democrats are about to pass legislation to strengthen protections for folks with preexisting conditions, H.R. 986.

While President Trump continues his assault on the Affordable Care Act, Democrats are going to continue our work for the people by passing legislation to make sure every American has access to the quality, affordable healthcare they deserve.

HONORING MITCH TITUS

(Mr. BANKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BANKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of volunteer firefighter Mitch Titus.

Over 15 years ago, Chief Titus took the helm as chief of the Winona Lake Fire Department. While he worked a full-time job in excavation, he was also a very dedicated public servant.

In the wake of his tragic passing on Sunday, Chief Titus has been described by fellow colleagues and friends as "very dedicated and loyal," "a fireman's firefighter," and "a great guy, a great leader, a great fire leader." It is people like Mitch Titus who embody the very best that our Nation has to offer.

While all of Kosciusko County and the rest of Indiana mourn his loss, his endless dedication to his county and to his fellow people will be remembered for many years to come.

I offer my deepest condolences to his three children and his family and friends as we mourn the loss of Chief Titus.

TACKLING OPIOID ADDICTION

(Mr. DELGADO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, I rise today because I have heard from too many parents and siblings in upstate New York who have lost a loved one to overdose from opioids.

I rise because overdose fatalities are the leading cause of death for Americans under 50.

I rise because addressing the opioid crisis means understanding and treating addiction. We must see addiction for what it is: not a weakness, but a disease that requires treatment.

I am proud to have introduced legislation to address this crisis, H.R. 2482, the Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act. This bipartisan bill would end a redundancy in Federal law that restricts health providers from prescribing buprenorphine, a proven treatment for addiction.

To tackle this crisis, we must go beyond taking the needed steps of holding Big Pharma accountable and creating more drug courts. We must treat the addiction.

Madam Speaker, we cannot let the wrongheaded stigmatization of addiction undermine our capacity or our commitment to treating it.

Let's pass H.R. 2482.

BILLY JOEL'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. ZELDIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to wish a very happy 70th birthday to Billy Joel, a resident of the greatest congressional district in America, the First Congressional District of New York.

He has sung about Allentown; he has sung about Vienna; but he never forgot where he came from. It is important, whether you are in politics, music, or business, to never forget where you come from.

He would sing songs about our bays, our beaches, our boaters, our fishermen, our restaurants, our media. He is someone who, to this very day, looks at Long Island as his home.

He has a concert tonight celebrating his 70th birthday with so many fans.

From everyone who lives in the First Congressional District, for all of Long Island, a very happy 70th birthday to a very special person.

Happy birthday to Billy Joel.

HONORING LARRY HANLEY

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, it is with great sadness that I note the passing of Larry Hanley, the international president of the Amalgamated Transit Union.

He was a big man with a big heart and a passion for transportation—not just for what it meant for his members; although, he was their tireless champion. He had a bold vision for what his union meant, to enrich tens of millions of lives every day for people who use transit and another hundred million who benefit, even if they don't ride.

He started as a bus driver and rose through the ranks to become not just the Amalgamated Transit Union president, but one of the finest of American labor leaders.

We are sad for the loss for Larry's wife, Thelma; his daughter, Monica; son, Larry, Jr.; and almost 200,000 of his members.

We are grateful for the enormous contributions he made to enrich the lives of us all.

LEGISLATION TO KEEP AMERICA'S AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY MOVING

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2460, the first piece of legislation I have introduced as a Member of Congress and one that reduces the regulatory burden on the hardworking men and women of Indiana and America's transportation and agriculture community.

The Modernizing Agricultural Transportation Act of 2019 will ensure our truckers, farmers, and producers have the flexibility needed to keep America's agriculture industry moving.

The bill ensures that transportation and agriculture stakeholders are included in the rulemaking process so that relevant stakeholders can share their experiences and knowledge.

I am proud to lead this bipartisan effort with House Agriculture Committee Chairman COLLIN PETERSON of Minnesota.

Improving our infrastructure is not a partisan issue, and it is time that we act. Sixth District Hoosiers sent me to Washington to get things done, and that is exactly what I am doing.

I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 2460.

□ 1215

DELIVERING BETTER HEALTHCARE ACCESS TO CONSTITUENTS

(Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I rise to call atten-

tion to the challenges rural communities face to access basic healthcare.

In New Mexico, I have seen, firsthand, health challenges these areas face. They include expectant mothers who have to drive for hours, often across State lines, for every single prenatal appointment.

They include veterans who have to get on the bus in the middle of the night for a doctor's appointment in Albuquerque the next day.

It includes teenagers in crisis facing a long waiting list for a much-needed mental health appointment.

And it includes rural and community hospitals on the verge of closing their doors. This is what rural America faces.

Even with these hardships, we are often the first to be forgotten when legislators and healthcare experts discuss healthcare quality, access, and affordability.

So as Congress begins discussing how to decrease the cost of healthcare insurance, to lower the cost of prescription drugs, to provide mental healthcare, and protect millions of Americans with preexisting conditions, I urge consideration of the pressure points that rural communities face. That is how we deliver better healthcare access to all our constituents.

ACCESS TO QUALITY AFFORDABLE HEALTHCARE IS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, May 4 marked 2 years since House Republicans passed their TrumpCare legislation to dismantle the Affordable Care Act. If passed, this reckless bill would have ripped away healthcare from millions. Thanks to Americans' tireless activism, this bill did not become law. But that wasn't the end of the crusade to protect our care.

This administration continues to sabotage the Affordable Care Act, implementing rules and gutting programs in a very cruel conspiracy to undermine it; and people with preexisting conditions are some of the most vulnerable in a very dangerous game.

Madam Speaker, the Affordable Care Act, with its strong protections, helped many of these Americans obtain health insurance for the very first time. But now, this administration is using a back-door guidance to allow junk insurance plans the ability to deny coverage to people with preexisting conditions.

That is why I am glad the House plans to vote on H.R. 986, which will stop this move and protect Americans living with preexisting conditions.

I will proudly vote for this bill.

GREAT LAKES RESILIENCY

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

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge that any long-term infrastructure agreement reached between Congress and the President must invest in the resiliency of coastal communities.

Lake Ontario is already over 11 inches higher than average, and as rain falls and water levels continue to climb, my community and others like it are bracing for yet another season of devastating flooding.

We must take proactive steps to adjust to changing weather patterns, the impacts of Plan 2014, and improve our community's ability to withstand, recover, and adapt to weather-related events.

The Army Corps of Engineers will soon be conducting a study to develop a coastal resiliency plan, and it is imperative that any long-term infrastructure agreement include significant investments in these findings.

I look forward to working with my colleagues towards a comprehensive infrastructure package that makes these investments a reality and better protects my district and the Great Lakes coastline.

QUESTIONS OF THE RULE OF LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, this week the Nation has seen this Congress deal with the questions of the rule of law and the Constitution. But this Congress believes that our work is for the people and, at the same time, our oversight on issues of national security are immense and important.

Yesterday, I raised a question of military presence off the shores of Iran; for no explanation has been given to the United States Congress on the need for that presence.

And having been a Member of Congress during the Iraq war and, certainly, during the war in Afghanistan, committed to the men and women of the United States military, only Congress can declare war. This administration must advise and seek consent of Congress. But those of us who are concerned about national security, with the jurisdictional committees, must be briefed, and must be made aware to protect the American people.

So I stand here today to say the rule of law is important, but the national security of this country is important. No war without the involvement and engagement of the United States Congress.

We believe in peace and diplomacy.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 986, PROTECTING AMERICANS WITH PREEXISTING CONDITIONS ACT OF 2019, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2157, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 357 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 357

Resolved. That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 986) to provide that certain guidance related to waivers for State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or effect. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2157) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-12, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute

rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 357, providing for consideration of H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act, under a structured rule.

The rule makes in order 12 amendments. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 2157, the Supplemental Appropriations Act, under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment and makes in order 10 amendments to H.R. 2157.

Finally, the rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the two bills in this rule, H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019, and H.R. 2157, the Supplemental Appropriations Act.

H.R. 986 will ensure that the patient protections and benefits of the Affordable Care Act are protected. It will pre-

vent this administration from doing administratively what they failed to do legislatively, make health insurance inaccessible for the, at least, 52 million Americans who live with preexisting conditions.

The administration is trying to coax States, through misuse of the 1332 innovation waivers, to make available plans that don't cover all of the essential health benefits that the ACA requires, or don't cover preexisting conditions, possibly with tax credits. This is consumer fraud. It is a misuse of taxpayer money.

The administration would make it possible for plans to deny coverage or charge higher premiums based on health status. Under their guidance, plans could have lifetime or annual limits. They would be able to charge higher rates to older people than the ACA allows and are not required to cover essential health benefits.

It will hurt consumers who think they are buying comprehensive health insurance and then find out that their plan doesn't cover whatever health crisis they may be facing.

The guidance from the administration is a back door to destroying the Affordable Care Act. H.R. 986 makes sure that that will not happen.

□ 1230

I also rise to support H.R. 2157. The disaster supplemental will provide \$17.2 billion in disaster relief to communities across America, including my own State of Florida.

The House passed a similar bill in January, which the Senate failed to take up. Since January, there have been floods in the Midwest and tornadoes in Alabama, and we have included additional money to fund those disasters.

No American should wait for assistance while Congress squabbles. Seven months have passed since Hurricane Michael devastated the panhandle in Florida, including completely leveling Tyndall Air Force Base. It is time to pass both of these bills.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today, we are considering a bill that appropriates a little over \$17 billion for disasters affecting all parts of the United States.

As Members of Congress, we are elected to serve the people, and part of that duty is providing emergency aid when disaster strikes. I am supportive of disaster relief, and we certainly could have provided this crucial aid months ago. At this time, our communities are still in need.

This is the third time that the House will consider a relief bill to address the same set of disasters.

On 20 December 2018, the House of Representatives passed a continuing

resolution to fund the government through February 8 that also included almost \$8 billion of disaster relief funding, but this bill did not become law.

On January 16, 2019, the House passed a supplemental appropriations package that would have provided a little over \$12 billion in aid. But at the last minute, during Rules Committee debate, Democrats added a short-term, full-government continuing resolution through a manager's amendment that did not include President Trump's request for border security funding. As a result, the government remained closed without providing a resolution to the problem.

It has now been 4 months since the House last considered providing disaster aid, long enough that additional disasters have struck our country, necessitating an increased number.

The bill before us seeks to provide relief funding for Hurricanes Michael and Florence, as well as continued support for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The wildfires in California will be included in this supplemental, as well as the severe storms and flooding in multiple States, including Texas; the Alaska earthquake; Typhoons Yutu and Mangkhut in the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam; Tropical Storm Gita in American Samoa; volcanic eruptions in Hawaii; and devastating floods across the Midwest.

This third iteration of disaster relief legislation is similar to a bill passed by the House in January of this year, with an additional \$500 million for the Department of Agriculture's Emergency Conservation Program to rehabilitate damaged farmland; \$1.5 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers for projects and flood mitigation; and \$1 billion for the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery account for rebuilding houses, businesses, and public infrastructure. The bill also includes \$600 million for disaster nutrition benefits in Puerto Rico as that island recovers from Hurricane Maria.

The President has expressed concern about Puerto Rico's management of the billions of disaster aid the island has already received. Senate Republicans are negotiating with the White House on a compromise, but Democrats have decided to continue pushing this legislation forward without engaging the other two parties that would be required in order for the bill to become law.

This bill also includes language prohibiting any funds from being used for the construction of a border wall. The crisis on our southern border is not a natural disaster; it is a humanitarian and security disaster, one that we can stop and take steps to prevent in the future. But the Democrats refuse to accept that our Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers are overwhelmed, that our Office of Refugee Resettlement facilities are near capacity, and that our immigration judges are facing years of backlogged cases.

This is a disaster that we can do something about now. Rather than negotiate in good faith, Democrats have chosen once again to bring up a bill that will not pass the Senate.

I am disappointed that these controversial provisions are included in the bill. It does beg the question: When are we going to get back to the business of legislating?

As an aside, I would note that the House adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, plenty of time to continue working on some of these problems. For whatever reason, we decided not to do that.

The second bill under consideration, H.R. 986, is supposed to protect Americans with preexisting conditions. It has a very catchy title. Despite that catchy title, the bill does nothing to enhance preexisting condition protections under the Affordable Care Act.

The first vote that Republicans called this Congress was a motion to require legislation protecting individuals with preexisting conditions. Rather surprisingly, the Democrats voted against that previous question, blocking the motion.

In 2017, as part of the proposed replacement for the Affordable Care Act, Republicans included legislation that would have preserved access for those with preexisting conditions. Again, this was not supported by House Democrats.

H.R. 986 eliminates healthcare choices for States by infringing upon the authority that was given to the Department of Health and Human Services under the Affordable Care Act. Section 1332 of the Affordable Care Act established the Waiver for State Innovation. This allowed States to waive certain ACA regulations in order to provide flexible coverage through new State healthcare programs.

The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services was required to promulgate regulations for the granting of these waivers, maintaining that new State health programs stay within the guardrails provided by law.

My constituents of north Texas are consistently concerned about not having access to affordable healthcare. I take meeting after meeting with families who say they are suffering from the high cost of healthcare and prescription drugs, deductibles, and copays. Texans are struggling to afford their health insurance, and I am sure we are not the only ones experiencing these premiums and deductibles.

What good is health insurance if you are afraid to use it because you cannot afford your deductibles and copays? This is an issue that I would like to see us tackle, yet we are here today discussing a bill with a very misleading title that would take flexibility away from States.

During the Rules Committee hearing on Tuesday, we discussed innovative strategies for providing high-quality and affordable health insurance, ex-

panding consumer choice, and some of the positive results for States that have implemented these waivers. In no way did we discuss removing ACA protections for people with preexisting conditions. In fact, I pointed out that the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Administrator Seema Verma stated in her remarks at the CMS National Forum on State Relief and Empowerment Waivers that "a waiver cannot be approved that might otherwise undermine these protections."

Yet Democrats have titled this bill "Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019." This is clearly an attempt to coerce Members of Congress into voting for a bill that actually scales back the guidance recently issued for the application of State innovation waivers.

Energy and Commerce Committee Ranking Member GREG WALDEN offered an amendment to more appropriately title the bill "This Bill Has Nothing to do with Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act." I hope this amendment will alert Members to the partisan wordplay of the Democrats when we should be focusing on improving the health insurance marketplace.

Taking flexibility away from States is one step closer to a single-payer, government-run healthcare system. This single-payer, government-run healthcare system would only further deteriorate our Nation's healthcare.

The Affordable Care Act was one step in that direction. While it is clear that the Affordable Care Act has proven to be nothing like affordable for Americans, section 1332 waivers would have allowed States the flexibility to employ innovation that works for their citizens.

To date, eight States—Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, and Wisconsin—have approved State innovation waivers, and seven have created their own reinsurance programs. Premiums in these States—and this is important—premiums in these seven States were almost 20 percent lower, on average, in the first year of enactment. Maryland saw the greatest percent change, with the average individual market premium coming down by more than 40 percent, 43.4 percent, to be precise.

Again, section 1332 of the Affordable Care Act explicitly gives the Department of Health and Human Services the authority to provide guidance surrounding these innovation waivers. As more States submit applications, the administration has learned more about what hurdles States must traverse in order to obtain these waivers.

One limit to a State's ability to apply for an innovation waiver is that the State must have already enacted a State law establishing authority to pursue and implement the waiver. For a State like Texas, where the State legislature meets only every 2 years, this can be a substantial barrier.

The recent Trump administration guidance provides clarity, stating that,

in certain circumstances, existing State legislation coupled with a duly enacted State regulation or executive order could satisfy this requirement.

This guidance, the 1332 guidance, removes some hurdles while maintaining the integrity of the coverage guardrails established by law. Those statutory requirements maintain that coverage must be as comprehensive as coverage would have been absent the waiver, provide cost-sharing to protect against excessive out-of-pocket spending, cover a comparable number of residents, and not increase the Federal deficit.

I would like to reiterate that this is a misleading bill title and that H.R. 986 will restrict healthcare choices for States.

Once again, we are using the valuable time on the floor of the United States House of Representatives to debate something that will not solve the issues of affordability in our Nation's healthcare system and really has no chance of becoming law. It is unfair to patients who are not going to the doctor because, on top of their monthly premiums, their deductible is so high that they cannot afford the visit.

We need a comprehensive solution to address the high patient out-of-pocket costs in our system. This bill moves us in the wrong direction. It will inhibit innovation and much-needed flexibility in our State insurance markets.

As a physician, I cannot support such a piece of legislation, so I will urge opposition to the rule.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend from Florida for yielding the time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule and the two very important bills the House of Representatives will consider.

The first is H.R. 986 by my colleague, Representative KUSTER from New Hampshire, that will work to protect our neighbors who have preexisting health conditions, like cancer or heart disease.

Unfortunately, the Trump administration is trying to weaken those protections. They are doing so in the courts and through Congress. So it is very important that the House of Representatives pass into law protections for our neighbors with preexisting conditions.

In fact, the name of the bill is "Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act." Passing this bill will help keep healthcare accessible and affordable for all Americans.

The second bill is also very important, H.R. 2157. It provides about \$17 billion in disaster relief to Americans who need it, who have suffered through horrendous natural disasters.

It was October 10, 2018, when Florida took a direct hit from Hurricane Michael. It was one of the most powerful storms to make landfall in the United States. It slammed into the panhandle and caused tremendous damage and destruction.

To help meet disaster needs, the House of Representatives, the Democratic-led House, one of the first bills we passed was a disaster relief package on January 16, 2019. It passed by a wide margin with a bipartisan vote. Unfortunately, it ran into opposition from the Senate and the White House.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues now to come back together in a bipartisan way and use this bill to break the logjam in the Senate and keep the focus on our fellow Americans who need disaster assistance.

Disaster relief used to be bipartisan. We need to return to those days and pass it in a timely manner.

□ 1245

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, just a point of clarification. While our last vote was just after 2 p.m. yesterday, the House actually adjourned a little after 3 p.m. I did want to make that correction.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak against H.R. 986.

I think everyone in this Chamber can agree that individuals with preexisting conditions should be protected and that the American people should have access to affordable and quality healthcare. This bill falls short of achieving, or even making progress towards, these important goals.

This bill showcases a fundamental misunderstanding of section 1332 waivers, which allow States to pursue more creative and innovative strategies to provide their residents with access to high-quality health insurance. This bill actually rolls back the ability of States to innovate lower costs and expand coverage options for patients and families.

Additionally, this bill is disingenuous in suggesting that it is protecting individuals with preexisting conditions when section 1332 waivers already require States to do so. Rather than calling this the "Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act," this bill would be more appropriately named the "Don't Let States Innovate Act."

Not surprisingly, this bill also neglects to address the grievous shortcomings of ObamaCare.

In my district, not a day goes by that I don't hear from constituents about the untenable costs of ObamaCare. It is no secret that ObamaCare has led to skyrocketing premiums and deductibles, offering anything but affordable care to the American people. However, the data clearly shows that States using section 1332 waivers to create their own reinsurance programs

saw premiums drop by an average of nearly 20 percent.

We must make our country's healthcare system work better by supporting choice, access, and affordability. This bill forces our country on a pathway towards one size fits all, Big Government-centered healthcare. And this Democrat vision of a top-down healthcare system is one that I absolutely cannot support.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule and the underlying bill.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Florida for yielding, and I thank her for her leadership.

Madam Speaker, the American people will insist that this legislation passes. My Republican friends, since my time in helping to pass the Affordable Care Act, have never offered a plan to ensure that America's wonderful citizens have good healthcare and that those with preexisting conditions, such as many of us, including myself and many of my constituents in Houston, Texas, are able to access healthcare.

Let me be clear on what this legislation does, as I thank Representative KUSTER for her leadership.

H.R. 986, of which I am strongly in support of, is a saving grace. What it does is it stops the Trump administration in their tracks from watering down an opportunity of flexibility, section 1332.

Here is what is going to happen if we do not pass this legislation:

We will stop the coverage of pre-existing conditions, period;

There will be no protections;

You will see a rise in costs in healthcare;

Short-term plans will be thrown to the people and other plans that will destabilize the risk pool;

It will limit access to comprehensive coverage because the Trump guidance says: Just give access and don't worry about if the plan even allows you to be admitted into a hospital;

And finally, it will reduce benefits like maternity coverage, mental healthcare, and coverage of prescription drugs.

Is that what Americans want?

Every day, in my district, I am seeing people desperate for healthcare. There has been not one proposal coming here.

I rise as well to support the supplemental appropriations, because I have been to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. We need these resources.

But I have also seen the devastation of victims impacted by Hurricane Michael in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; the damage in Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and now in Houston, 10 inches of rain and flooding and more rain coming. I know that people who were impacted by Hurricane Harvey are still suffering.

This particular legislation, appropriations, is important. It is important, in particular, to ensure that we add more funding and that we shore up the infrastructure.

I submitted amendments that covered the idea of improving FEMA so that it would stay longer and it would have oversight to know whether it is helping people; to increase energy services so that we don't black out so that people are suffering; and to make sure we have the right kind of water.

There are many other elements to the appropriations bill which I hope to debate at a later time, but this rule should be supported.

Let me additionally go back to the H.R. 986 legislation and indicate that preexisting diseases cover things like sickle cell, which 1 in 13 African American babies are born with; triple negative breast cancer, which is the most deadly and causes immediate or short-term life to White women, Black women, Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaska Native women; diabetes; and HIV/AIDS.

This is why H.R. 986 is important, Madam Speaker, and why the appropriations bill is important.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong and unequivocal support for the rule governing debate on H.R. 986, the "Protecting Americans With Pre-Existing Conditions Act of 2019" as well as the underlying legislation and ask all Members to join me in supporting these legislative initiatives that combat the Trump Administration's ongoing efforts to take away health care from more than 100 million Americans and to make health care dramatically less affordable for those fortunate enough to be insured.

Another reason I strongly support this rule is that it makes in order H.R. 2157, the "Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019," which provides much needed and long overdue relief to Americans in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands still suffering from the ravages of Hurricanes Maria and Irma, as well as relief to victims of Hurricane Michael which struck Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in October 2018 and to the victims of the Midwestern floods that have caused so much damage in Nebraska, Missouri, South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas.

H.R. 986, rescinds this damaging, dangerous guidance immediately, and reinforces the ACA's vital protections for people with pre-existing conditions.

It also prevents the Secretaries of HHS and Treasury from promulgating any substantially similar guidance or rule in the future.

Section 1332 of the State Innovation Waivers included in the ACA has a clear statutory directive that states must maintain the level of benefits, affordability, and coverage provided to state residents by the ACA.

This Administration's 2018 Guidance allows states to simply demonstrate that a comparable number of residents will have access to comprehensive and affordable coverage, regardless of whether they actually enroll in that coverage, thereby allowing the Secretaries of HHS and Treasury to approve waivers that do not provide coverage that is as affordable or as comprehensive as under the ACA.

The "Protecting Americans with Pre-Existing Conditions Act" is a vital legislative measure

that emphasizes the importance of not limiting coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions or imposing lifetime limits on access to care.

Predatory practices such as this will prove to be devastating to communities across the nation, many of which, who will be affected are disproportionately communities of color.

The people receiving the life-sustaining medical protections under this provision will be cast aside and left with no way to cover the exorbitant healthcare costs that would otherwise be covered in through the Affordable Care Act.

Relenting on this protection will put a great number of my constituents and various communities across the nation at terrible risk.

Specifically, in the 18th Congressional District many of my constituents are disproportionately affected by several pre-existing conditions such as:

Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) affects approximately 100,000 Americans and occurs among about 1 out of every 365 Black or African-American births.

SCD occurs among about 1 out of every 16,300 Hispanic-American births.

And 1 in 13 Black or African-American babies is born with sickle cell trait (SCT).

During 2005, medical expenditures for children with SCD averaged \$11,702 for children with Medicaid coverage and \$14,772 for children with employer-sponsored insurance.

About 40 percent of both groups had at least one hospital stay.

The most common cancer in women, no matter your race or ethnicity.

The most common cause of death from cancer among Hispanic women.

The second most common cause of death from cancer among white, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native women.

Diabetes is at an all-time high in the U.S. and continues to increase exponentially every year.

The CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation states that over 30 million Americans are living with Diabetes, over a quarter undiagnosed.

This trend continues in the state of Texas, where Diabetes is the 6th leading cause of death.

Nearly 12 percent of Texas is living with diagnosed Diabetes.

According to a collaboration report between the nonprofit Texas Health Institute, the State Demographer's Office and Methodist Healthcare Ministries of South Texas, one in three adult Texans are either diagnosed with diabetes, have diabetes but have not yet been diagnosed, or are at high risk for developing the disease within a decade.

Approximately 1.1 million people in the U.S. are living with HIV today.

About 15 percent of them (1 in 7) are unaware they are infected.

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) estimates that the decline in HIV infections has plateaued because effective HIV prevention and treatment are not adequately reaching those who could most benefit from them.

These gaps remain particularly troublesome in rural areas and in the South and among disproportionately affected populations like blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos.

The overall prevalence of CKD in the general population is approximately 14 percent.

High blood pressure and diabetes are the main causes of CKD.

Almost half of individuals with CKD also have diabetes and/or self-reported cardiovascular disease (CVD).

More than 661,000 Americans have kidney failure. Of these, 468,000 individuals are on dialysis, and roughly 193,000 live with a functioning kidney transplant.

Kidney disease often has no symptoms in its early stages and can go undetected until it is very advanced.

For this reason, kidney disease is often referred to as a "silent disease."

What is also concerning is the overwhelming number of constituents plagued by these diseases, are people of color, African American, Latino, and Native American.

H.R. 986 stopped the Trump Administration in its tracks from taking away health care from vulnerable Americans.

Madam Speaker, the Trump administration cannot be trusted to act in the best interests of the American people that is why I offered two amendments to H.R. 986, which would extend the prohibitions of the bill to (1) ban lifetime limits with respect to persons with pre-existing conditions and (2) prevent the Secretaries from taking any action that would reduce the affordability of comprehensive coverage for children under 26 with pre-existing conditions who are covered under their parents' policies.

I will soon be introducing legislation that will achieve these important objectives and protect vulnerable Americans from an uncaring Administration that is unceasing in its efforts to take away health care from vulnerable Americans.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 2157, the "Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019," provides much needed and long overdue relief to Americans in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands still suffering from the ravages of Hurricanes Maria and Irma, as well as relief to victims of Hurricane Michael which struck Alabama, Florida, and Georgia in October 2018 and to the victims of the Midwestern floods.

I support this legislation and offered an amendment that would have provided additional funding for electricity delivery and necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Maria, Irma, and Super Typhoon Yutu including technical assistance related to electric grids.

As the representative of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Texas, which was ground zero for Hurricane Harvey, I regularly hear from constituents expressing their concern with ineffective and inadequate FEMA mechanisms put in place to help rectify the damage caused by natural disasters.

That is why I also offered an amendment to H.R. 2157 that would prohibit funds in the bill from being used to prevent the FEMA Administrator from monitoring the response given to disaster victims in order to ensure quality control or becoming aware of complaints regarding the response given to disaster victims and having in place a mechanism to address such complaints.

A third Jackson Lee amendment to H.R. 2157 would have provided a minimum of \$1 million for wastewater and drinking water treatment works and facilities impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

Hurricane Sandy inflicted more than \$70 billion in damages in 2012, and Matthew cost

the U.S. about \$10.3 billion in 2016. With Harvey, an estimated 13 million people were affected, nearly 135,000 homes damaged or destroyed in the historic flooding, and up to a million cars were wrecked.

Hurricane Harvey ranks as the second-most costly hurricane to hit the U.S. mainland since 1900, causing more than \$125 billion in damage.

Our residents need more money than for single-family home repairs, whether it is disaster recovery or general housing dollars and I will continue to stride on behalf of the neighborhoods and on behalf of hard-working homeowners who deserve these funds, so they can continue on with their lives and return to their homes.

Victims of natural disasters are entitled to know who to contact when issues related to FEMA arise and to be assured that their questions are answered, and complaints addressed.

Allocating funding for measures such as Electricity Delivery for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Harvey, Maria, Irma, and Super Typhoon Yutu, is vital to negate the effects of these catastrophic events from significantly worsening.

Hospitals, first-responders, and a number of other vital institutions that help our communities recover from the after-effects of natural disasters need access to electricity.

Moreover, with the severity of natural disasters and the ranging of their locations we must be proactive in our preparation for recovery.

Alternatively, water is the most essential resource known to man.

A human can go for more than three weeks without food—Mahatma Gandhi survived 21 days of complete starvation—but water is a different story.

At least 60 percent of the adult body is made of it and every living cell in the body needs it to keep functioning.

Under extreme conditions an adult can lose 1 to 1.5 liters of sweat per hour and if that lost water is not replaced, the total volume of body fluid can fall quickly and, most dangerously, blood volume may drop.

We do not have the luxury of not preparing for hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, mudslides, tornados or other natural disasters.

With these events it is not a question of if, but when.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to respond before I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Madam Speaker, last Congress passed the first comprehensive, stand-alone sickle cell bill for as long as I can remember. There was a partial reauthorization in 2004, signed by President Bush, that was part of a tax bill.

But DANNY DAVIS' bill passed through our committee, passed through the Senate, and passed on the floor of the House in the previous Congress last year; and as a consequence, for the first time in four decades, new sickle cell therapies are coming through the National Institutes of Health.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Texas yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, I came to the floor to highlight the disasters that we have in the Midwest.

I recall back in 2011 when the Missouri River was 11 miles wide at its widest and 5 to 6 miles wide most everywhere else, all the way through Iowa and down across Missouri. It was a secret flood because you couldn't drive there. You had to fly over to see it.

We have some of these similar circumstances this spring, although it has gotten a little more of the press. We had more water come down below Gavins Point than ever before. It wiped out a lot of ag land on the Iowa side and more so, even, on the Nebraska side.

We have critical infrastructure that has got to be reconstructed. We have got to protect some of these communities that have been nearly wiped out. This Corps of Engineers, in particular, has 41 breaches on the levees just on the Iowa side of the river.

I urge that we get to a conclusion and adoption of a final package on this disaster relief.

But I would point out, Madam Speaker, that this message from the White House said that Congress should not use natural disasters as a pretext to engage in unnecessary spending outside the agreed upon discretionary spending caps.

I am hopeful that this gets worked out between the House and the Senate. We need the relief, and we need it very soon.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I happen to live and be in the area of the Texas Children's Hospital. I have obviously supported the legislation of DANNY DAVIS.

The point is that people with preexisting conditions, including sickle cell, will not have access to healthcare under the Trump guidance.

I am standing here not about the research, which is certainly beneficial, but about the fact that I am standing for those with sickle cell, which is a preexisting condition, to not be blocked from having good healthcare. That is why I rise to support H.R. 986, in order to ensure access to healthcare and not stopping preexisting conditions from being covered.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Assistant Speaker.

Mr. LUJÁN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the rule because, for the past 2 years, the Trump administration has relentlessly sabotaged the Affordable Care Act and attacked my constituents' access to care.

My Republican colleagues use a lot of smoke and mirrors to talk about these plans, so today I want to read straight from the Texas Department of Insurance website, texas.gov. This page is titled: "What You Need to Know About Short-Term Health Insurance."

Right there, the Texas Department of Insurance says: "Know what the plan covers. It is important to ask what's covered and what's not. For example, short-term plans might not cover emergency care, maternity care, prescriptions, or certain other services. They might not cover care for accidents or health issues."

Listen closely to this: "These plans also do not have to cover preexisting conditions. If a company sells you a plan, it may deny a claim if it determines you had a related condition in the past."

There it is in black and white on the Texas Department of Insurance website. These Trump junk plans discriminate against people with preexisting conditions.

Let me continue, because it gets better, to the third point, "Other costs." Here the State of Texas specifies that "short-term health plans often have lower premiums, but other costs may be higher."

Let me translate. These Trump junk plans might be cheaper for us up front, but you will pay more money for less coverage on the back end.

That is why, today, I stand proudly with my Democratic colleagues for standing up to the Trump administration's harmful policies and for acting to protect healthcare for the 50 percent of Americans who have a preexisting health condition.

The Trump administration's destructive policies will force the American people to pay more money for less coverage. If you don't believe me, just go to the website yourself. This is unacceptable.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the rule and "yes" on ANN KUSTER's bill, H.R. 986.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes for the purposes of a response.

First of all, I am grateful that the Texas Department of Insurance does provide that disclosure and transparency. That is a good thing. In fact, Chairwoman ESHOO, the chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee, when we were hearing bills on limited-duration plans, actually had a bill that would require such disclosure. For whatever reason, it was pulled from the markup that we had that day. I was perfectly prepared to support it, but, again, for whatever reason, the chairman of the committee pulled the bill and we did not get to have that debate or markup.

I also need to point out that our discussion today is not on limited-duration plans. I rather expect that there will be an opportunity to debate limited-duration plans. It may come up as early as next week, and I look forward to that debate. But it is also important to point out that these plans in Texas were permitted under the previous administration for the duration of 1 year.

So, again, the State commissioner of insurance is exactly right. He put those caveats up there so people can know what they are purchasing. I do believe

that is important. I think that is an important aspect of the job of the Texas Commission of Insurance. I wish other State commissioners of insurance would behave in a similar fashion.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

□ 1300

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, after so many failed attempts to repeal our access to healthcare, Trump and his Republican cohorts are finding new ways to take away coverage from millions of Americans who suffer with pre-existing conditions.

Now, Republicans have hijacked the mechanism that was designed to promote State healthcare innovation to subvert that very innovation.

What they call “innovation” is finding new ways to destroy protections for preexisting conditions and to promote junk insurance plans that cover—well, they cover what you don’t need most.

If you really need it, if it is for your medical condition, they are unlikely to cover it.

How outrageous.

A waiver of Federal regulations designed to encourage innovation that just waves goodbye to the safeguards that an estimated 40 percent of Texans with preexisting conditions really need.

So, while Trump continues to hide his tax returns, he cannot hide the fact that he is sabotaging the healthcare protections for millions of Americans.

After bankrupting his own businesses and leaving creditors at a loss for decades, Trump would bankrupt families with serious medical needs.

And it is almost a joke that he tells us he’s got a great plan to solve all of our healthcare needs—he said it again at the White House this morning—but he is going to wait until after the next election to show us what his secret plan is, which sounds a lot like the failed plan that he advocated in the last election.

Let’s just pass this bill and tear down the wall that Trump and his cohorts want to build between too many Americans and their doctors.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I want everyone to be clear here. This bill today is actually repealing part of the Affordable Care Act.

Look, I didn’t vote for the Affordable Healthcare Act. I argued against it, passionately—articulately, I might add—but what does the Affordable Care Act say?

Well, it describes the object of today’s legislation, the so-called section 1332 waiver.

Section 1332 is a section of the Affordable Care Act. And section 1332 is titled “Waiver for State Innovation. In

general, a state may apply to the secretary for the waiver of all or any requirements described.”

And this is interesting. “With respect to health insurance coverage within that State for plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2017.”

The way the law was written, none of these waivers were given during the years that President Obama was President.

They only became eligible—the Secretary only became able to provide these waivers January 1, 2017, which was the last 3 weeks of President Obama’s administration.

So when people say, the comparison between the waivers given in the Obama years and the waivers given in the Trump years are vastly different, well, it is true because no waivers were available prior to January 1, 2017.

Look, the Secretary of Health and Human Services has heard the angst that people have trying to deal with the high premiums—premiums, \$600, \$700, \$800 a month for an individual, a deductible of \$6,000 to \$7,000, and the coinsurance, which runs the bills up so that their annual out-of-pocket costs may be somewhere between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Many people point out to me, they spend more for health insurance—not using anything, but just for the insurance—than they spend for their mortgage payment—not their mortgage insurance, but their mortgage payment.

But, please, let’s do remember, 1332 is part of current law.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I am delighted to hear a Member of the other party defend the Affordable Care Act by defending 1332, the waivers.

Let me say this: We are not eliminating the waivers. We are simply objecting to the guidance that was issued by the Department of Health and Human Services, arguing, essentially, that it is inconsistent with the congressional intent when the waivers were created.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter signed by 24 health organizations, including the Cancer Action Network, the American Lung Association, the Susan G. Komen Foundation, and others, urging Members to support H.R. 986.

MAY 8, 2019.

Re Letter of Support from 23 Patient and Consumer Advocacy Organizations for H.R. 986.

Hon. ANN McLANE KUSTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KUSTER: Our 24 organizations, representing the interests of the millions of patients and consumers who live with serious, acute, and chronic conditions, have worked together for many months to ensure that patient voices are reflected in the ongoing Congressional debate regarding the accessibility of health coverage for all Americans and families. Today, we write in strong support of your legislation to protect

people with pre-existing conditions who receive coverage in the individual marketplace. The Protecting Americans with Pre-existing Conditions Act of 2019, H.R. 986, would require the Administration to rescind its Section 1332 State Relief and Empowerment Waivers Guidance, released on October 22, 2018 (1332 guidance). We are concerned about the impact that this guidance could have on the people we represent and applaud your introduction of this bill.

In March 2017, we identified three overarching principles to guide and measure any work to further reform and improve the nation’s health insurance system. Our core principles are that health insurance coverage must be adequate, affordable, and accessible. Together, our organizations understand what individuals and families need to prevent disease, manage health, and cure illness. Our organizations are deeply concerned about how the new 1332 guidance will affect the individual marketplace’s stability in states that choose to pursue some of the policies allowed under this guidance, including those that promote short term plans and other substandard coverage. We are pleased that this legislation represents a significant and meaningful step towards protecting all Americans from coverage that does not cover what they need to promote their health and well-being.

As you know, the 1332 guidance substantially erodes the guardrails governing coverage that people with pre-existing conditions such as cystic fibrosis, lung disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, rare disorders, pregnant women, and many others rely on in the individual marketplace. Of particular concern, the new guidance would allow states to let individuals use advanced premium tax credits to purchase non-compliant short-term, limited duration insurance plans—which could further draw younger, healthier people out of the risk pool for comprehensive insurance and drive up premiums for those who need comprehensive coverage. The guidance also eliminates protections for vulnerable populations, such as individuals with low incomes and those with chronic and serious health issues, by removing the requirement to safeguard those populations under any waiver. We are deeply concerned by this as these changes fundamentally alter the nature of the Section 1332 waiver program and jeopardize adequate, affordable coverage for people with pre-existing conditions in the individual market. Halting the implementation of this guidance will protect people with pre-existing conditions from the repercussions of these market destabilizing actions.

H.R. 986 represents a significant step towards protecting patients and consumers. Yet, we also recognize that there is much more that needs to be done to improve upon our current system of care, including making coverage more accessible and affordable. Up until this year, health insurance enrollment has steadily increased, and, with it, the promise of a more diverse risk pool and greater protection for people with serious health care needs. However, the recent reinterpretation of the guidelines is jeopardizing enrollment. Shortened enrollment periods, fewer resources for outreach and education and less funding for consumer navigators not only creates confusion for consumers but directly impacts the number of individuals who enroll in Marketplace coverage. Without Congressional action, these trends will make it harder for many to access coverage and will further contribute to the destabilization of insurance markets and result in higher premiums for many enrollees.

Making high-quality coverage and care more affordable is also a high priority for the people that we represent. Passage of legislation that expands access to and the level

of advance premium tax credits, fixes the family glitch, creates a nationwide reinsurance program, and reduces systemic health care costs could significantly ease the cost burden for people of all income levels who rely on the individual marketplace for coverage. We urge Congress to support legislation that maintains the quality of coverage while expanding access and affordability.

Again, thank you for your leadership on this critical issue for people with pre-existing conditions. We support your efforts to halt the implementation of the 2018 guidance, ensuring the guidance from 2015 remains intact and promoting stability in the individual marketplace. We urge members of Congress to vote for H.R. 986.

Sincerely,

Hemophilia Federation of America, National Health Council, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Epilepsy Foundation, March of Dimes, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, American Heart Association, Alpha-1 Foundation, American Liver Foundation, Susan G. Komen, National Hemophilia Foundation, WomenHeart: The National Coalition for Women with Heart Disease.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Muscular Dystrophy Association, Lutheran Services in America, American Lung Association, National Alliance on Mental Illness, National Patient Advocate Foundation, Arthritis Foundation, Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, National Organization for Rare Disorders, Pulmonary Hypertension Association, Cancer Support Community.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the administration's guidance permitting junk plans to replace the Affordable Healthcare Act has fooled no one, and certainly not the millions with preexisting conditions and those who now enjoy essential health benefits.

The administration's true intent is clear from its support, in court now, as I speak, of a case to repeal the ACA in its entirety, including preexisting conditions.

Republicans, historically, have initially opposed virtually every form of coverage for the American people, including Social Security, but they have never succeeded in withdrawing or reducing benefits then in use. They will not succeed this time.

In my own District of Columbia, 106,000 residents with preexisting conditions would lose or risk losing or being denied or charged significantly more for health coverage.

The District, on its own, has succeeded in overcoming Republican attempts to weaken the ACA and now has reached virtually universal coverage, in spite of a specific attempt to block the city's successful efforts.

The administration's junk coverage is particularly untenable in allowing Federal subsidies of junk plans.

Republicans failed to overturn the ACA when they controlled majorities in both the House and the Senate. Plans that the administration has put forward to dismember the Act will not succeed either. Because of how insur-

ance works, junk plans put all insured at risk of paying more for insurance.

Today, we intend to expose and defeat the administration's dangerous substitution for the Affordable Healthcare Act.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes for purpose of a response.

Look, it is not the Trump Administration that is taking money out of the Affordable Care Act and putting it to other purposes. It is clearly written into the law.

And, again, I didn't vote for this law. I voted against it. I argued against it, but the taking of advanced premium tax credits, cost-sharing reductions and small business tax credits under Section 36(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 under subpart (1)—blah, blah, blah—an alternative means by which the aggregate amount of such credits or reductions that would have been paid on behalf of participants in the exchanges established under this title had the State not received such a waiver, that amount shall be paid to the State for the purposes of implementing the State plan under the waiver.

So it is really pretty clear in the existing language of law. It is not the Trump Administration deviating funds, it was congressional intent. It was passed by this House of Representatives.

Again, I didn't vote for it. I wouldn't have defended it at the time. I didn't think it was a good idea then, probably not the greatest idea now. But the Secretary has this tool to use and he is responding to requests from people's constituents, do something about the high cost of my insurance, the high costs that I am required to spend in order to protect myself against the health catastrophe.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this rule. This rule demonstrates, once again, that the Democrat majority refuses to acknowledge, accept, or address the very real crisis at our southern border.

Numbers came out yesterday illustrating the magnitude of the crisis. CBP detained more than 109,000 migrants along the southwest border last month alone—a 591 percent increase compared with April of 2017.

In just the last 7 months, more than 1 percent of the total population of Honduras and Guatemala have migrated to the United States.

In total, over a half a million migrants have crossed our border since October of last year, approximately the population of Tucson, Arizona.

Smugglers and cartels continue to preach that now is the time to come to the U.S. These criminal organizations run an international smuggling organization filled with misery and abuse.

CBP has already rescued more than 2,000 migrants this fiscal year, pulling families out of the Rio Grande River and saving children who smugglers have abandoned.

Migrants that survive the smugglers often arrive in poor health, physically exhausted, and in need of urgent medical care.

The men and women of CBP are doing the best they can to respond to this humanitarian crisis, but they have run out of space to safely house and process unprecedented numbers of family units seeking entry into the United States.

Health and Human Services is on the verge of running out of funds to shelter vulnerable, unaccompanied children that are crossing our borders at levels 50 percent higher than just last year.

Last week, the President sent Congress an urgent request for supplemental appropriations to address this humanitarian crisis.

Ranking Member COLLINS and I filed an amendment to the supplemental, which would have provided \$4.5 billion requested by the President.

It would have replenished critical funds needed to feed and shelter migrant families and unaccompanied children, provide urgent medical care and transportation services, and pay the growing cost of overtime for the men and women of DHS working on the front lines of this crisis.

Unfortunately, the majority refused to make our amendment in order, and in doing so they, again, refused to take action to address this crisis.

They stunningly refused to support the men and women of DHS, and most remarkably, they refused to provide the needed assistance to thousands of vulnerable migrants arriving at our border on a daily basis.

The majority's political dysfunction is disgraceful. I urge them to work with the President and Republicans in Congress to immediately resolve this humanitarian crisis.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to oppose this rule.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I do have one additional speaker.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), who is a valuable member of the Rules Committee, and gave us a stirring history lesson on the ERISA plans and how the protection from pre-existing conditions actually goes back to 1996.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I hope what I am getting ready to say, it turns out to be redundant, that we are going to hear it in the closings of both the gentlewoman from Florida and the gentleman from Texas.

We talk about this preexisting conditions' bill today as if it is going to help with preexisting conditions. As we have discussed already, it is not.

But the preexisting conditions issue is a very real issue. It is a very real issue for families all across the country, and it has been for a long time.

And undeniably, elections were won and lost this past cycle over a preexisting conditions issue based on the misinformation around it.

I don't know how we are advantaged as a community by continuing to perpetuate the misinformation. When we first tackled preexisting conditions in a serious way, we did it together in this institution.

I know, because it was a gentleman from my State, Madam Speaker, Speaker Newt Gingrich, who was sitting in that chair at the time.

It was 1996. Bill Clinton was sitting in the White House. Newt Gingrich was sitting here leading the United States House, and we came together, Republicans and Democrats, we passed the Health Insurance Affordability and Accountability Act that abolished preexisting condition worries for every single family with an ERISA-based plan. Those are the plans that the Federal Government controls.

So what I mean, Madam Speaker, is that for every single plan the Federal Government had dominion over, we eliminated preexisting conditions.

Medicare, no preexisting conditions.

Medicaid, no preexisting conditions.

ERISA plans, no preexisting conditions.

Collectively, that is about 250 million Americans.

What we didn't do was go into the area where the Federal Government had no dominion, which were State-regulated plans, and we said States should have the ability to regulate their own plans.

Now President Obama said, no, States had been moving too slow to help their constituency.

He ran on the platform of taking those plans away from State control; he won that debate. The Affordable Care Act implemented those conditions. And the bill today says, if states have an idea about how to protect families from preexisting conditions that is better than the one in the Affordable Care Act, we don't want to hear it.

□ 1315

There is one solution for preexisting conditions and it is the one that President Obama has implemented, no other. I think that is wrong.

Dr. BURGESS knows more about medicine than I will ever hope to know. He knows more about serving patients than I will ever hope to know.

Ms. SHALALA, as Secretary of Health and Human Services, knows more about healthcare than I will ever hope to know. I trust these folks to find solutions differently in Florida, and differently in Texas than we do in Georgia.

This bill does one thing and one thing only. It continues the debate from 1996, not about whether to help people with preexisting conditions, but about whether States have anything to add to the discussion. I am certain the State of Georgia does. I believe the State of Florida does. I know the State of Texas does.

If we defeat this rule and defeat this bill, it will allow those very best ideas to come out and not ideas about how to keep people down, Madam Speaker, but ideas about how to lift families up.

We have come together on those issues before, Madam Speaker, and we can do it again.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Georgia, and I have enjoyed the opportunity of working with him on the Rules Committee.

We are not objecting to what was done in 1996. We are saying to the States that they must cover preexisting conditions as part of a waiver, and they cannot undermine those conditions by imposing annual limits or charging more. The problem with the guidance is that it gives States the opportunity to propose cheap plans that, in essence, undermine preexisting conditions.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to move a resolution that reinforces the Republican's long-held views that every American should have preexisting condition protections.

On the opening day of the 116th Congress, House Republicans brought a measure to the floor that called on lawmakers to legislate on locking in protections for patients with preexisting conditions. Unfortunately, in a fit of partisanship, House Democrats blocked that effort. If Democrats were serious, they would not object to making a statement on behalf of the House of Representatives that we want to work together with the administration to protect patients with preexisting conditions.

Our position is simple and clear. Republicans stand ready to protect those with preexisting conditions in a manner that will withstand judicial scrutiny, and I hope our Democratic colleagues will join us in that effort.

Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, House Republicans will move to immediately consider a resolution that maintains that no American should have their health insurance taken away or lose protections for preexisting conditions due to the Democrats in Congress enacting an unconstitutional law.

It would instruct Congress and the Trump administration to ask the Supreme Court for a stay in the Texas v. United States decision, should the Af-

fordable Care Act be found unconstitutional.

It would instruct Congress to develop bipartisan legislation that guarantees that no American citizen can be denied health insurance coverage or charged more due to a previous illness or health status.

It includes commonsense consumer protections, provides more choice and affordable coverage than the Affordable Care Act, lowers prescription drug prices for patients, strengthens Medicare for current and future beneficiaries, and rejects the Democrats' radical one-size-fits-all, government-run, Soviet-style, top-down healthcare scheme that would only outlaw the employer-based coverage of more than 180 million Americans.

Madam Speaker, I suspect our Democratic colleagues will vote against considering this resolution, so I must ask: Why are Democrats opposed to making a statement that the goal of the House of Representatives of the United States is to work together to protect coverage for patients with preexisting conditions? If that is not the goal, then what might it be?

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of this amendment into the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, again, I would reiterate that neither bill under consideration today has a chance of becoming law.

While I support funding for disaster relief, the Democrats chose not to negotiate with the Senate and included controversial positions.

As a result, we would likely be considering a disaster relief bill yet another time, and our hard-hit communities will continue to struggle without relief.

Once again, despite the title of H.R. 986, this bill will have no impact on protections for preexisting conditions for Americans with those conditions. It will simply overturn a regulation—overturns part of ObamaCare—it overturns a regulation that allows States to innovate in the Affordable Care Act marketplace, and that provides flexibility and consumer choice to healthcare consumers.

House Republicans continue to support preexisting conditions protections and have offered solutions to give patients this assurance. Republicans stand ready to work with Democrats in a bipartisan manner to pass these protections into law and also provide desperately needed disaster relief.

I look forward to when we can all gather around the negotiating table. I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, a "no" vote on the underlying measures, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

It was only 10 years ago that people who lacked employer-provided insurance and had preexisting conditions could not find health insurance in many parts of this country, and those who could find health insurance, too often found that their plans were not comprehensive. They might not cover the type of cancer some buyers previously had, or they might have an annual or even a lifetime cap on coverage.

It was 2 years ago that this body passed a bill that stripped those protections, a bill that would make comprehensive health insurance out of reach for many Americans. Thanks to a courageous few, that bill did not become law.

Now that the administration has lost that battle to destroy the Affordable Care Act, they are trying to do it through guidance and through lawsuits.

H.R. 986 prevents the administration from enforcing guidance that would allow States to use taxpayer money to sell subpar health plans on the exchange.

The administration is taking the 1332 waivers, which are designed to allow States flexibility to lower health insurance costs, like through reinsurance, and using it to take away important consumer protections. The 1332 waiver requires high-quality, affordable health insurance while retaining the basic protections of the Affordable Care Act.

As the American Cancer Society notes: This administration guidance tips the scales in favor of insurance products that are inadequate to meet the needs of millions of Americans with preexisting conditions.

Madam Speaker, I also support H.R. 2157, which provides disaster assistance to communities from every nook and corner of this country who are waiting for our help.

When disaster hits this country, we come together and support each other. When tornados, and floods, and hurricanes strike, we help people quickly. It is an embarrassment that a disaster bill has not yet made it to the President's desk in this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule.

The text of the material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 357

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 3. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 280), protecting the health care of all Americans, especially those with preexisting conditions. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of House Resolution 280.

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 190, answered "present" 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 189]

YEAS—227

Adams	Españillat	Luján
Aguilar	Evans	Luria
Allred	Finkenauer	Lynch
Axne	Fletcher	Malinowski
Barragán	Foster	Maloney,
Beatty	Frankel	Carolyn B.
Bera	Fudge	Maloney, Sean
Beyer	Gabbard	Matsui
Bishop (GA)	Galleo	McAdams
Blumenauer	Garamendi	McBath
Blunt Rochester	Garcia (IL)	McCollum
Bonamici	Garcia (TX)	McEachin
Boyle, Brendan	Golden	McGovern
F.	Gomez	McNerney
Brindisi	Gonzalez (TX)	Meeks
Brown (MD)	Gottheimer	Meng
Brownley (CA)	Green (TX)	Moore
Bustos	Grijalva	Morelle
Butterfield	Haaland	Moulton
Carbajal	Harder (CA)	Mucarsel-Powell
Carson (IN)	Hastings	Murphy
Cartwright	Hayes	Nadler
Case	Heck	Napolitano
Casten (IL)	Higgins (NY)	Neal
Castor (FL)	Hill (CA)	Neguse
Castro (TX)	Himes	Norcross
Chu, Judy	Horn, Kendra S.	O'Halleran
Cicilline	Horsford	Ocasio-Cortez
Cisneros	Houlahan	Omar
Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Pallone
Clarke (NY)	Huffman	Panetta
Clay	Jackson Lee	Pappas
Cleaver	Jayapal	Pascroll
Clyburn	Jeffries	Payne
Cohen	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Connolly	Johnson (TX)	Peters
Cooper	Kaptur	Peterson
Correa	Keating	Phillips
Costa	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
Courtney	Kennedy	Pocan
Cox (CA)	Khanna	Porter
Craig	Kildee	Pressley
Crist	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Crow	Kim	Quigley
Cuellar	Kind	Raskin
Cunningham	Kirkpatrick	Rice (NY)
Davids (KS)	Krishnamoorthi	Rose (NY)
Davis (CA)	Kuster (NH)	Rouda
Davis, Danny K.	Lamb	Roybal-Allard
Dean	Langevin	Ruiz
DeFazio	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
DeGette	Larson (CT)	Rush
DeLauro	Lawrence	Ryan
DeBene	Lawson (FL)	Sánchez
Delgado	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes
Demings	Lee (NV)	Scanlon
DeSaulnier	Levin (CA)	Schiff
Deutch	Levin (MI)	Schneider
Dingell	Lewis	Schrader
Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Schrier
Doyle, Michael	Lipinski	Scott (VA)
F.	Loeb sack	Scott, David
Engel	Lofgren	Serrano
Escobar	Lowenthal	Sewell (AL)
Eshoo	Lowey	Shalala

Sherman	Thompson (MS)	Vela
Sherrill	Titus	Velázquez
Sires	Tlaib	Wasserman
Slotkin	Tonko	Schultz
Smith (WA)	Torres (CA)	Torres (CA)
Soto	Torres Small	Watson Coleman
Spanberger	(NM)	Welch
Speier	Trahan	Wexton
Stanton	Trone	Wild
Stevens	Underwood	Wilson (FL)
Suozi	Van Drew	Yarmuth
Takano	Vargas	
Thompson (CA)	Veasey	

NAYS—190

Abraham	Gooden	Norman
Aderholt	Gosar	Nunes
Allen	Granger	Palazzo
Amash	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Amodel	Graves (LA)	Pence
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Perry
Arrington	Green (TN)	Posey
Babin	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Bacon	Grothman	Reed
Baird	Guest	Reschenthaler
Balderson	Guthrie	Rice (SC)
Banks	Hagedorn	Riggleman
Barr	Harris	Roby
Bergman	Hartzler	Rodgers (WA)
Biggs	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Bilirakis	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Hill (AR)	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Holding	Rutherford
Buchanan	Hollingsworth	Scalise
Buck	Hudson	Schweikert
Bucshon	Huizenga	Scott, Austin
Budd	Hunter	Sensenbrenner
Burchett	Hurd (TX)	Shimkus
Burgess	Johnson (LA)	Simpson
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Smith (MO)
Calvert	Johnson (SD)	Smith (NE)
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Smith (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Smucker
Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Spano
Cheney	Katko	Staubert
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Stefanik
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Steil
Cole	King (IA)	Steube
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Stewart
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger	Stivers
Comer	Kustoff (TN)	Taylor
Conaway	LaHood	Thompson (PA)
Cook	LaMalfa	Thornberry
Crawford	Lamborn	Timmons
Crenshaw	Latta	Tipton
Curtis	Lesko	Turner
Davidson (OH)	Long	Upton
Davis, Rodney	Loudermilk	Wagner
DesJarlais	Lucas	Walberg
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Marchant
Duffy	Marchant	Walden
Duncan	Marshall	Walorski
Dunn	Massie	Waltz
Estes	Mast	Watkins
Ferguson	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McCaull	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McClintock	Westerman
Flores	McHenry	Williams
Fortenberry	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Fox (NC)	Meadows	Wittman
Fulcher	Meuser	Womack
Gaetz	Miller	Woodall
Gallagher	Mitchell	Wright
Gianforte	Moolenaar	Yoho
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Young
Gohmert	Mullin	Zeldin
Gonzalez (OH)	Newhouse	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

NOT VOTING—13

Bass	Olson	Visclosky
Bishop (UT)	Richmond	Walker
Cárdenas	Rooney (FL)	Wenstrup
Cummings	Schakowsky	
Emmer	Swalwell (CA)	

□ 1352

Messrs. AMASH, ADERHOLT, KINZINGER, BUDD, BILIRAKIS, STIVERS, and KATKO changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 191, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 190]

YEAS—227

Adams	Garcia (IL)	Murphy
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Nadler
Allred	Golden	Napolitano
Axne	Gomez	Neal
Barragan	Gonzalez (TX)	Neguse
Beatty	Gottheimer	Norcross
Bera	Green (TX)	O'Halleran
Beyer	Grijalva	Ocasio-Cortez
Bishop (GA)	Haaland	Omar
Blumenauer	Harder (CA)	Pallone
Blunt Rochester	Hastings	Panetta
Bonamici	Hayes	Pappas
Boyle, Brendan	Heck	Pascarell
F.	Higgins (NY)	Payne
Brindisi	Hill (CA)	Perlmutter
Brown (MD)	Himes	Peters
Brownley (CA)	Horn, Kendra S.	Peterson
Bustos	Horsford	Phillips
Butterfield	Houlihan	Pingree
Carbajal	Hoyer	Pocan
Carson (IN)	Huffman	Porter
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Case	Jayapal	Price (NC)
Casten (IL)	Jeffries	Quigley
Castor (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
Castro (TX)	Johnson (TX)	Rice (NY)
Chu, Judy	Kaptur	Rose (NY)
Cicilline	Keating	Rouda
Cisneros	Kelly (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Clark (MA)	Kennedy	Ruiz
Clarke (NY)	Khanna	Ruppersberger
Clay	Kildee	Rush
Cleaver	Kilmer	Ryan
Clyburn	Kim	Sanchez
Cohen	Kind	Sarbanes
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Scanlon
Cooper	Krishnamoorthi	Schakowsky
Correa	Kuster (NH)	Schiff
Costa	Lamb	Schneider
Courtney	Langevin	Schrader
Cox (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Schrier
Craig	Larson (CT)	Scott (VA)
Crist	Lawrence	Scott, David
Crow	Lawson (FL)	Sewell (AL)
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Shalala
Cunningham	Lee (NV)	Sherman
Davids (KS)	Levin (CA)	Sherrill
Davis (CA)	Levin (MI)	Sires
Davis, Danny K.	Lewis	Slotkin
Dean	Lieu, Ted	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Lipinski	Soto
DeGette	Loeb sack	Spanberger
DeLauro	Lofgren	Speier
DelBene	Lowenthal	Stanton
Delgado	Lowey	Stevens
Demings	Lujan	Suozzi
DeSaulnier	Luria	Takano
Deutch	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	Malinowski	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Maloney,	Titus
Doyle, Michael	Carolyn B.	Tlaib
F.	Maloney, Sean	Tonko
Engel	Matsui	Torres (CA)
Escobar	McAdams	Torres Small
Eshoo	McBath	(NM)
Espallat	McCollum	Trahan
Evans	McEachin	Trone
Finkenauer	McGovern	Underwood
Fletcher	McNerney	Van Drew
Foster	Meeks	Vargas
Frankel	Meng	Veasey
Fudge	Moore	Vela
Gabbard	Morelle	Velázquez
Gallego	Moulton	Wasserman
Garamendi	Mucarsel-Powell	Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch

Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)

Yarmuth

NAYS—191

Abraham	Gooden	Norman
Aderholt	Gosar	Nunes
Allen	Granger	Palazzo
Amash	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Amodei	Graves (LA)	Pence
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Perry
Arrington	Green (TN)	Posey
Babin	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Bacon	Grothman	Reed
Baird	Guest	Reschenthaler
Balderson	Guthrie	Rice (SC)
Banks	Hagedorn	Riggleman
Barr	Harris	Roby
Bergman	Hartzler	Rodgers (WA)
Biggs	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Bilirakis	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Hill (AR)	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Holding	Roy
Buchanan	Hollingsworth	Rutherford
Buck	Hudson	Scalise
Budshon	Huizenga	Schweikert
Burr	Hunter	Scott, Austin
Burchett	Hurd (TX)	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Johnson (LA)	Shimkus
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Simpson
Calvert	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NJ)
Chabot	Joyce (PA)	Smucker
Cheney	Katko	Spano
Cline	Kelly (MS)	Staubert
Cloud	Kelly (PA)	Stefanik
Cole	King (IA)	Steil
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Steube
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger	Stewart
Comer	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Conaway	LaHood	Taylor
Cook	LaMalfa	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	Lamborn	Thornberry
Crenshaw	Latta	Timmons
Curtis	Lesko	Tipton
Davidson (OH)	Long	Turner
Davis, Rodney	Loudermilk	Upton
DesJarlais	Lucas	Wagner
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Walberg
Duffy	Marchant	Walden
Duncan	Marshall	Walorski
Dunn	Massie	Waltz
Estes	Mast	Watkins
Ferguson	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	McClintock	Westerman
Flores	McHenry	Williams
Fortenberry	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Foxx (NC)	Meadows	Wittman
Fulcher	Meuser	Womack
Gaetz	Miller	Woodall
Gallagher	Mitchell	Wright
Gianforte	Mooleenaar	Yoho
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Young
Gohmert	Mullin	Zeldin
Gonzalez (OH)	Newhouse	

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Cardenas
Cummings
Emmer

Visclosky
Walker
Wenstrup

□ 1401

So the resolution was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Mr. ABRAHAM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

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

Mr. ABRAHAM. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the Born-Alive bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized for debate.

PROTECTING AMERICANS WITH PREEXISTING CONDITIONS ACT OF 2019

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Pre-existing Conditions Act of 2019.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 357 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 986.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1407

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 986) to provide that certain guidance related to waivers for State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or effect, with Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in favor of H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, introduced by Representative KUSTER from our committee.

This legislation should not be necessary but, unfortunately, the Trump

administration continues to take actions that undermine the healthcare of millions of Americans, including the more than 133 million people with preexisting conditions.

Today, we are here because of the Trump administration's proposed guidance last October that would allow States to expand and prop up short-term junk insurance plans, even providing taxpayer subsidies for those plans. In order to take this action, the administration blatantly ignored the plain text of the Affordable Care Act and gutted standards that States must meet in order to test insurance reforms.

I believe the administration's action is illegal, but, sadly, this administration has never let the law get in the way of its goals. These efforts will, without a doubt, seriously undermine the health coverage of Americans with preexisting conditions.

A coalition of 24 national groups representing millions of Americans with preexisting conditions, including the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, the American Heart Association, and the American Diabetes Association, wrote a letter in strong support of H.R. 986, stating: "The 1332 guidance substantially erodes the guardrails governing coverage that people with preexisting conditions such as cystic fibrosis, lung disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, rare disorders, pregnant women, and many others rely on in the individual marketplace."

The patient organizations go on to say that "these changes fundamentally alter the nature of the section 1332 waiver program and jeopardize adequate, affordable coverage for people with preexisting conditions in the individual market. Halting the implementation of this guidance will protect people with preexisting conditions."

Mr. Chairman, by encouraging States to promote and expand short-term insurance plans, the administration is giving insurers the green light to directly discriminate against people with preexisting conditions; it is giving the green light to these plans to charge people with preexisting conditions more money; and it is giving these plans the green light to refuse to cover any treatment that is related to someone's preexisting condition.

The expansion of these junk plans will also undermine the insurance market, leading to higher premiums for people with preexisting conditions who need comprehensive coverage. This is not the way you protect people with preexisting conditions.

The Trump administration's guidance also undermines the ACA's promise of coverage of essential health benefits. The American people should not have to worry about whether their insurance plan covers prescription drugs, maternity and newborn care, mental health and substance use disorder services.

This guidance is also bad news for older Americans who could be charged

a lot more for their insurance than what is allowed by the ACA.

In a nutshell, Mr. Chairman, this guidance is bad news for any American who wants access to quality and affordable health coverage that is there for them when they need it. Junk plans are just that—they are junk.

People shouldn't have to read the fine print to see what is and is not covered, and that is the hallmark of the Affordable Care Act. So that is why we must rescind the guidance.

I want to commend my colleague, Ms. KUSTER, for her great work on this important bill.

I do want to emphasize that H.R. 986 would not do anything to interfere with existing 1332 reinsurance waivers, which have bipartisan support and began under the Obama administration. My Republican colleagues continue to intentionally conflate these reinsurance waivers with the Trump administration's new 1332 waiver guidance from October of last year. H.R. 986 does not affect these reinsurance waivers.

I am disappointed that my Republican colleagues continue to make these arguments, but the bad faith is not surprising, given their terrible record on protecting people with preexisting conditions.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is necessary because of the ongoing assault by the Trump administration on our healthcare system. I urge my colleagues to join me in standing up for people with preexisting conditions and standing up for people who want access to affordable and quality healthcare.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, May 8, 2019.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: I am writing with respect to H.R. 986, Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019. As a result of you having consulted with us on provisions that fall within our rule X jurisdiction, and in recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of the measure, the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of H.R. 986.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 986.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, May 9, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Energy and Commerce and agreeing to discharge H.R. 986, Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019 from further consideration, so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will ensure our letters on H.R. 986 are entered into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Chairman.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to call out the mischaracterization of H.R. 986. The misleading title of this bill confirms the Democratic majority's position to score political points instead of governing. They claim their agenda is "for the people." Well, this bill is "for the politics."

So let me be clear. This bill has nothing to do with protecting Americans with preexisting conditions. This bill has everything to do with eliminating healthcare options that would be affordable for Americans who can't afford health insurance today and choices for States.

Section 1332 waivers were first enacted under ObamaCare to provide States the opportunity to innovate and to provide their residents with affordable health insurance options. The Trump administration has simply updated the guidance for these 1332 ObamaCare waivers to make it easier for a State's plan to be approved.

This guidance does not—I repeat, does not—permit the Secretary to waive preexisting condition protections.

But, don't take my word for it alone. CMS Administrator Seema Verma confirmed it yesterday, in writing. "To be very clear, the 2018 guidance does nothing to erode PPACA's preexisting condition provisions, which cannot be waived under section 1332," wrote Administrator Verma.

□ 1415

She went on to explain: "Section 1332 does not permit States to waive Public Health Service Act requirements such as guaranteed availability and renewability of health insurance, the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, and the prohibition on preexisting conditions exclusions. Furthermore, a section 1332 waiver cannot

be approved that might otherwise undermine these requirements. This administration stands committed to protecting people with preexisting conditions." Seema Verma, she is the Administrator.

It is not just Administrator Verma. I want to quote from the Trump administration statement of policy. "If H.R. 986 were presented to the President, his advisers would recommend that he veto it," wrote the Trump administration in its "Statement of Administration Policy."

It goes on to say: "The President has repeatedly made clear that this administration will protect people with preexisting conditions. The 2018 guidance in no way alters the guardrails in place for those with preexisting conditions, and it would not allow the administration to waive the requirements in place around preexisting conditions. The title of this legislation gives the misleading impression that it will enhance healthcare protections for Americans with preexisting conditions."

Put simply, Mr. Chair, this cynically titled messaging bill is all about scoring political points and not legislating, which is what we should be doing.

You see, if Democratic Members actually cared about protecting individuals living with preexisting conditions, they would govern and lock in these important safeguards. Since Democratic leaders chose to put politics first, I offered an amendment to protect patients with preexisting conditions, to lock that into law.

Mr. Chair, this amendment wasn't presented to the House for a vote. In fact, it was never allowed out of the Rules Committee. That is a shame because we could be voting on it today. I have tried to bring that vote to the floor on numerous occasions, and I have been denied by the Democratic majority.

My bill is simple. It provides guaranteed issue and renewability, a ban on health status underwriting, and a ban on benefits exclusions, real preexisting condition protections. Democratic Members say they support.

Guess what? It is titled the "Pre-existing Conditions Protection Act." How ironic, except my bill does what the title says.

Let's vote on that bill, Mr. Chair.

Here is what it comes down to. The status quo is not working for many Americans. Healthcare costs are out of control. Patients and families are struggling to pay ever-increasing premiums, deductibles, and out-of-pocket costs.

There is work that we are doing. I just came from a meeting with the President of the United States in the Roosevelt Room talking about surprise billing. We are going to work together, Mr. PALLONE and I and others, to draft legislation to prevent that, to protect consumers.

We could do more here today than what this bill alleges to do. Republicans want to work toward healthcare

solutions that will decrease costs, increase access, protect individuals with preexisting conditions, make the healthcare system work better for families and for patients, and actually be affordable.

We want to let our States innovate. These section 1332 waivers—originally, again, put forward under President Obama—known as State innovation waivers, they are working, Mr. Chair. Premiums have gone down in seven States by an average of 20 percent, down 20 percent.

In my home State of Oregon, we have been a real innovator for decades in the space of healthcare coverage and access and trying to get prices down. Our premiums, under this 1332 waiver that Oregon has, have gone down 6 percent in 2018, down 6 percent thanks to a State innovation waiver.

These waivers could work. States want to innovate. They care about their people and want to bring down costs. Instead of allowing more and more States to innovate and lower their healthcare costs, unfortunately, Democrats are of the mindset that Washington knows best, not our States. States can't be trusted, apparently. They want to limit the ability of States to innovate on behalf of their citizens.

This type of top-down, command-and-control, government-knows-best approach is what leads to policies like the Democrats' ultimate goal of a one-size-fits-all government takeover of healthcare.

A vote in support of their bill is a vote against innovation, lowering costs, my colleagues' constituents, State legislatures, Governors, State insurance commissioners, on and on and on. That is what my colleagues are doing if they vote for this.

A vote against the bill is actually a vote for the people.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to oppose this partisan gimmick, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman PALLONE for yielding, and I thank him for his guidance and leadership on the Energy and Commerce Committee as we advanced critical legislation this week to stabilize the Affordable Care Act and drive down prescription drug costs for all Americans.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act.

As a patient with a preexisting condition myself, I rise today to stand with over 52 million Americans and over 200,000 Granite Staters who live with preexisting conditions every single day. They could have been denied access to healthcare prior to passage of the Affordable Care Act, and many were.

While we recognize that we need to strengthen and stabilize the ACA, we should equally accept the principle that nobody should be denied coverage because of a preexisting condition.

When you think about it, asthma, allergies, Alzheimer's, cancer, diabetes, just go right through the alphabet, having a child, even, any of these are preexisting conditions. In my home State of New Hampshire and across this country, opioid and alcohol addiction are preexisting conditions.

Every week, and again here today, we have heard Republicans on the House Energy and Commerce Committee say, "Oh, of course we want to protect Americans with preexisting conditions." Yet, at every step, this administration is trying to sabotage the consumer protection guardrails that are in the ACA, including fighting in court for the total elimination of the Affordable Care Act with absolutely no replacement.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Chair, an important piece of the Affordable Care Act, section 1332, created the State innovation waivers, which provide States with flexibility in implementing the ACA as long as plans remain comprehensive, affordable, and accessible. However, the Trump administration recently issued guidance encouraging States to promote junk health plans through these waivers in order to circumvent essential health benefits and protections for preexisting conditions.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), a very important member of our Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Chair, I thank the lead Republican for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 986. I would give its titled name, but it is yet another misleading effort that has nothing to do with the title of the bill.

House Republicans fully support protections—and I will make it clear—for patients with preexisting conditions.

I know that my Democratic colleagues and friends want to continue using the mantra that works so well politically without fact, truth, or reality during the election. We have gone beyond that now.

Republicans support protections for patients with preexisting conditions. These patients deserve peace of mind and safeguards from being treated unfairly. That has always been a priority of ours, and it will continue to be, but that is not what the bill before us today would do.

H.R. 986 can be summed up in 3 words: Washington knows best. The bill eliminates flexibility at the State level, taking away options for States

to innovate and bring down healthcare premiums.

The high and rising cost of healthcare is a significant concern for patients and families in my district. We need to focus on solutions, not politics. We need to focus on solutions to provide relief from increasing costs, encourage choice and competition, expand access to quality care, and maintain—and I will make it very clear here again—important protections for patients with preexisting conditions.

We have the ideas to do that. We have the amendments that would put that forward and make this bill something important to people with preexisting conditions, but that is not being allowed today.

Let's stop playing political games with a bill title and a title like this and, instead, focus on patient-centered solutions.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), who chairs our Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman PALLONE for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act.

Frankly, if my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were so firm in their commitment to protecting Americans with preexisting conditions, they would support this bill, because all it says is that section 1332 will not stop the protections that we have under current law.

The Trump administration guidance that allows States to undermine the preexisting condition provisions of the ACA is, frankly, in clear violation of congressional intent.

Let's be clear about something. When we say we are going to protect people with preexisting conditions, we actually mean it. That is exactly what this legislation does.

I would welcome support from my friends on the other side of the aisle.

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, over 750,000 people just in my little State of Colorado would be at risk of losing their healthcare coverage if it wasn't for the protections of the ACA.

The administration's repeated attempts to take these protections away from people and deny them their right to obtain healthcare coverage is the difference for many of them between life and death.

We are not going to let this happen. This Congress is going to make sure that the goals of the ACA to give full healthcare coverage to every American, including people with preexisting conditions, is going to be preserved. We have come too far to turn back the clock now.

Mr. Chair, I am glad that we have this bill on the floor now. I thank my colleague, Ms. KUSTER, for sponsoring it, and I urge every Member of this body to support it.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), our pharmacist on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to the so-called Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act.

Mr. Chair, this is a misnomer. A misnomer is defined as a wrong or inaccurate name or designation. That is what the title of this bill is. It is wrong.

I join my colleagues on the Republican side in supporting protections for people with preexisting conditions. In fact, it was one of the first votes in Congress that we took this year, and it was defeated by my colleagues across the aisle.

This bill, which is ironically, as I say, misnamed because it doesn't protect preexisting conditions, would take steps to roll back State efforts to innovate and lower premiums for Americans across the country.

One issue I often hear about from my constituents is the cost of healthcare coverage and the lack of options available under ObamaCare. These waivers would allow for new strategies to address the high premiums that so many people are facing.

In fact, of the States that created their own reinsurance programs, they saw, on average, a nearly 20 percent drop in premiums, one State seeing a drop as high as 43.4 percent.

As States continue to grapple with high insurance costs, they have looked to these innovative waivers for opportunities to bring about new ideas that help people, not remove options and opportunities.

We all know that there is an issue with affordability of insurance in many areas. It should be known that this isn't as though it is just more conservative States moving forward with these reinsurance programs. States like New Jersey, where the chairman is from, and Minnesota and Maryland have seen the benefits of this.

Mr. Chair, that is why I urge my colleagues to give States the flexibility they need to reduce premiums and to vote "no" on this legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who chairs our Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee.

□ 1430

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I believe that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are standing up and saying what they would like to see, and that is to protect people with preexisting conditions. The problem with what they are telling the American people is that what they are proposing does not protect people with preexisting conditions.

I know when I first came to Congress as a woman, being a woman was a preexisting condition. There were a lot of

things that weren't covered because we are women, until we passed the Affordable Care Act.

While the Republicans are talking about protecting such people, they are supporting a lawsuit, right now, that, once again, would undo all of the Affordable Care Act, sweeping out with them protections for preexisting conditions.

But the other key word to listen to is flexibility. They are talking about allowing up to 4 years of policies that States could enact that do not cover the whole panoply of things that the Affordable Care Act covers and could exclude even protection for preexisting conditions. That is not flexibility. That is taking away benefits from people.

You can sign up for one of these, what we call, junk policies and you are perfectly well, and then all of a sudden you have some kind of an illness that, guess what, is not covered, and won't be covered, because then you will have a preexisting condition.

The legislation Democrats have for you today would protect preexisting conditions, no questions, period, end of story.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) to speak on this matter.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to shed light on a very deceptive practice and the reason the American people refer to politics in Washington as "the swamp." That is giving bills names that, not only have nothing to do with the legislation, but actually mislead the American people to believe it is something that it is not.

This Democrat bill being considered today, entitled the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act, has absolutely nothing to do with preexisting conditions and protecting people with preexisting conditions.

This bill actually prevents a policy that allows States to have the freedom and flexibility to provide for their citizens' healthcare needs. Where they have exercised that flexibility, we have seen an average of 20 percent in the reduction of healthcare costs.

There are laws on the books, Mr. Chairman, passed by Democrats and Republicans alike, that prevent and punish people and companies who participate in such false advertising. In fact, there is a good reason the FTC has strong truth in advertising laws and strictly enforces them against misleading and deceptive practices, because it hurts people, it hurts consumers, and it actually, in this case, compromises the American people's trust.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are sick and tired of political games, they are tired of politicians and their duplicity, and they are tired of their elected representatives deceiving them. That is what this is.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to not vote for this bill that takes the American people as fools and

preys on their fears, and I encourage both sides to stand in opposition of this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), our majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman, Mr. PALLONE, for the extraordinary leadership he has shown on this issue and so many others, and for his being an original drafter and sponsor of the Affordable Care Act.

Sitting here, I was listening to speaker after speaker after speaker tell me that this doesn't protect preexisting conditions. Of course, it does. But those are people who not only didn't want to protect preexisting conditions, they wanted to repeal the whole bill. They wanted to kick 20 million people off health insurance. Give me a break. Their crocodile tears are not, hopefully, deluding anybody. They are against the Affordable Care Act. We get that. This administration has done everything they can think of to undermine the Affordable Care Act, which has an adverse effect on the ability of Americans to get health insurance at a price they can afford.

Mr. Chairman, over the past few years, congressional Republicans and the Trump administration have engaged in a dangerous campaign to repeal, undermine, and dismantle the Affordable Care Act. Now, depending upon how long they have been here, they may well have voted over 60 times to repeal the Affordable Care Act. All of it. Preexisting conditions and everything else.

Through executive actions and lawsuits, they have sabotaged the law and fueled uncertainty in health insurance markets in the process. They have a suit right now which wants to, effectively, repeal the entire Affordable Care Act that the Attorney General of the United States and the President of the United States are supporting.

Spare me these crocodile tears about how this bill doesn't protect preexisting conditions. It does. But they don't care whether it does or not.

They, the people, want to know that protections for those with preexisting conditions won't disappear. That tens of millions of Americans won't be made, effectively, uninsurable and lose their coverage.

There are very few of us in this Chamber or in the gallery who don't have some sort of preexisting condition. We, Democrats, are committed to making sure that that will not preclude people from getting health insurance.

In the first days of the Congress, we took action to do what the Trump administration's Justice Department has refused to do: defend the law in court. We are taking that action.

Instead, the Trump administration is seeking to overturn the entire law, including the ban on denying coverage for those with preexisting conditions.

Now, the Republicans did pass a bill, when they were in charge. They sent it

over to the Senate. They had a big—and I know other people have talked about that—a big celebration at the White House, and the President embraced the bill. Some 10 days later, he said: No, it is a mean bill. The President of the United States embraced it, and, 10 days later, it is a mean bill.

Overturing the law means the end of popular provisions, like a ban on forcing women to pay more for the same coverage as men or allowing those under age 26 to be covered under their parents' policy.

The administration's lawsuit would also bring back out-of-pocket costs for preventive care and screenings. We want to encourage preventive care. Why? It saves money and saves lives. Most egregiously, it would kick 20 million Americans off health insurance coverage who were able to get covered because of the Affordable Care Act.

Last month, the House passed a resolution written by COLIN ALLRED, our new Member from Texas, condemning that lawsuit which would repeal the Affordable Care Act, and reiterating the importance of protecting Americans' access to quality, affordable care.

Yesterday, the House took another step by passing bipartisan bills, which Mr. PALLONE brought to the floor, to help speed up the process of bringing the cost of generic drugs down and not prescription costs up.

Today, we have a bill to overturn the Trump administration's guidance that sabotages the Affordable Care Act by allowing substandard plans. Are they cheaper? They are. But, in the end, they are much more expensive because the coverage is minimal.

The effect of such a rule is to drive up prices for those with preexisting conditions. That wasn't the intent of the Affordable Care Act, which aimed to make coverage affordable for all Americans.

Next week, we will continue focusing on healthcare by considering additional legislation to help Americans access quality, affordable coverage.

I urge my colleagues on both sides. Some of them have said they want to protect preexisting conditions. Some of them have said that. If they believed it, then they need to vote for this bill. They need to do something to protect those with preexisting conditions. Today's vote is their opportunity to do so.

I thank Representative KUSTER, who is on the floor with us today, for introducing this legislation, and, again, Chairman PALLONE for bringing it to the floor.

House Democrats will continue, as we pledged to do in this last campaign and as the people who voted for us are expecting us to do, to protect the Affordable Care Act, protect their ability to get insurance, notwithstanding a preexisting condition, protect their families, protect them, and make America better.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I want to make a couple of comments to

my friend from Maryland, and he is my friend. He is always quite poignant and eloquent in his remarks.

What we are debating here today is a bill that is misnamed that doesn't do what it says it is going to do. What we do know is that 1332 waivers work. My State took advantage of that 1332 waiver and reduced insurance premiums by 6 percent. The great State of Maryland—I was just looking at some data, Mr. Chairman—has about 181,500 in the enrollment year. They used a 1332 waiver. This year in the individual market their costs for premiums in the individual market percent decreased 43.4 percent.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield? I would like to tell the gentleman why that happened in Maryland.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I bet he would. But we know, overall, 19.9 percent across the country, because we are able to take some of this money, put it together, and have a reinsurance program. Maine has done it, Maryland has done it, and Oregon has done it. These are things that work.

The complaint I get, Mr. Chairman, is people at home say, I may have access to coverage now, but I can't afford the premium, or, if I can afford the premium, I can't afford to get sick because the out-of-pocket costs are so high. They are now falling off. Later in the debate, I will share some data that has been published this week showing people who literally walk away from healthcare because they can't afford it. That should be our common mission and goal.

When it comes to protecting people with preexisting conditions, I introduced legislation—and tried to get a vote on it every chance I have had—that would lock into law preexisting condition protections, regardless of what this Federal lawsuit's outcome is in Texas. We should do that. That would be an easy vote. We could all vote for it. But Democrats won't let us bring it to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. KEVIN HERN).

Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, let's be honest, we are not here to solve a problem today. We are not here to change anything today. This bill will do nothing to help people with preexisting conditions.

Something not many people know about me is my family's history with spina bifida.

I had an older sister, about 13 months older than me, who died 2 hours after birth because of spina bifida.

My older sister, who will turn 50 later this month, has lived her entire life as a spina bifida survivor, spending the first 6 months of her life enduring many surgeries. My mother knew that my sister was going to be born with that very birth defect that took the life of her first child. My sister had her first daughter, Kristen, who was born with a devastating spina bifida condition. During the pregnancies, my

mother knew about my sister's birth defect and my sister knew of Kristen's condition. In spite of that knowledge, their lives were not aborted.

Kristen has a son who just turned 10. In spite of being in a wheelchair for her entire life of 30 years, Kristen has been an awesome mom to Daniel. Daniel will have an incredible story to tell about his life because his great-grandmother and his grandmother did not seek abortions to terminate the lives of their "less than perfect" children. He is alive today, and I am confident he will have an incredible impact on those around him.

These aren't nameless, faceless people we are talking about. This is my sister, my niece, and my family.

These preexisting conditions have had a massive impact on my life and the lives of my family. These messaging bills are pointless. People need help, not our talking points. Our goal should be success. We should aim to write legislation that has a shot to become law and will change people's lives for the better.

The aim of H.R. 986 is not to protect Americans with preexisting conditions, but to interfere with the President's ability to govern. These are real people and real problems that we are ignoring.

I believe that life is precious. Every life is worth protecting. We have a lot of work to do and it is time to stop talking and act. That is what we were elected to do here.

Mr. Chairman, the American people are tired of these political games.

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Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Chairman, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act, which prohibits the Trump administration from promoting the sale of junk insurance plans that do not fully protect Americans with preexisting conditions. Today, we are taking a critical step to reverse a damaging Trump administration policy.

With the Affordable Care Act, we sought to ensure that all people covered in the same area are charged the same premium as everyone else, regardless of their health status. Women cannot be denied coverage or charged more simply because they are women, and more Americans now have the freedom to start their own business or pursue work in the gig economy without fear of losing coverage for preexisting conditions. Coverage before the ACA was often tied to employer plans.

In California, we have taken a stance against the Trump administration's sabotage of the ACA by protecting consumers from the sale of junk plans, but not every State has followed our lead.

This legislation protects basic fairness and access to healthcare for all Americans, not just those living in States that have sought aggressive re-

forms, changes, and improvements to the law. We now have a real opportunity to protect and build on the ACA's success, and I am immensely pleased to be able to support such efforts on the floor today.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL).

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, the lengths that my colleagues across the aisle are willing to go to mislead the public and increase the political divide over healthcare is shameful and embarrassing. H.R. 986, which I refuse to call by its name, makes a mockery of Americans with preexisting conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I practiced obstetrics for over 25 years, and do you know what the most common preexisting condition is? It is pregnancy.

I came to Congress to protect people with preexisting conditions and to help patients. H.R. 986 just does the opposite. H.R. 986 prevents innovation. It drives the cost of healthcare up and will cause fewer people to have healthcare.

Let me be crystal clear about this, Mr. Chairman. This bill has absolutely nothing to do with people with preexisting conditions. That is why I am proud to join Congressman WALDEN and shed light on this deceptive bill that the Democrats are pushing.

Under current law, States do not have the authority to waive preexisting conditions using the section 1332 innovation waiver. It is that simple.

Section 1332 waivers are working, and contrary to the Democrats' claims, patients are raving about the 1332 waivers for reinsurance.

These waivers give States flexibility to provide Americans with affordable healthcare options. And in the seven States using these waivers, premiums have gone down by an average of 20 percent. They went down 20 percent, with Maryland achieving a 43 percent premium reduction.

So I stand here today to discuss the facts and not the fiction.

The 2018 guide from the President is making the process easier, helping States pursue innovation strategies that will help more people get coverage while delivering quality coverage people can actually afford and use.

Most of us, including the President, are working towards a better healthcare future for all Americans, where patients and families, not bureaucrats in Washington, are in control of their own healthcare decisions. I ask that my colleagues across the aisle stop the partisan politics and come together to develop real healthcare policy solutions.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), a member of the committee.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, if we want to level with the American people, let's ac-

knowledge something: We have a difference of opinion on healthcare.

When we passed the Affordable Care Act, it provided, for the first time, protections for people who have a preexisting condition.

Every single one of my colleagues on the Republican side voted against that and then spent the next several years—69 times—voting to get rid of the protection for preexisting conditions.

Then when they were in the majority, the first opportunity they had, they passed a bill out of the House to take away the protection for preexisting conditions.

And thank you to Senator John McCain for protecting the American people.

Every single opportunity to stand up and protect people who are sick, who lost their job but were sick and wanted to get insurance, you voted "no"; we voted "yes."

You are talking now about waivers. I like waivers—we have benefited in Vermont—but not this waiver. If you pass this waiver, you are going to wave good-bye to the protection that we fought long and hard for for preexisting conditions.

We fought for your families. We fought for our families. We fought for all American families.

What kind of world is it if you are sick and you can't get healthcare? That is what is at stake now. That should never be in debate.

We will not back down on protecting people from preexisting conditions. We will not back down on assaults on Medicare. We will not back down on assaults on Medicaid.

Mr. Chairman, let us pass this bill and continue to protect Americans' healthcare.

The CHAIR. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would just say to my friend, the biggest assault on Medicare is the Democrats' proposal to do Medicare for All.

We know it will cost \$32 trillion, double personal and corporate income taxes. I met with our hospitals yesterday: 40 percent reduction in their payments. They are not sure how they would survive. They told me most hospitals in America will go bankrupt under the Democrats' proposal.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED), a member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the bill before us but, as the father of a type 1 diabetic, agree with the basis of the law of the Affordable Care Act that says preexisting conditions must be protected in every health insurance plan going forward. We should be celebrating together that that reform is now the law of the land, and I would hope my colleagues would take "yes" for an answer.

But what is being proposed today potentially jeopardizes that protection,

because what you are proposing today is to take away the ability of the States to comply with the law of the land to protect those preexisting conditions in a way that allows the States to innovate, to drive health insurance premiums down as the law protects those with preexisting conditions.

This is not a political game. You are talking about real Americans. You are talking about kids, like my son, who is a type 1 diabetic. And if this law, as proposed, becomes the law of the land, you potentially increase insurance premiums on millions of Americans because you take away that innovation ability of the States to deliver the protections of preexisting condition reform but lower premiums at the same time.

So I stand in strong objection to this political effort from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and rather than engage in politics, I join with the silent majority of Americans who say: You know what? Enough is enough of politics. Get to the real work of the people and lower healthcare costs for everyone.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time each side has remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 9 minutes remaining. The gentleman from New Jersey has 16½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. CLARKE), the vice chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I thank our chairman for yielding the time. I thank Congresswoman KUSTER for her leadership.

As vice chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and cosponsor of H.R. 986, I am proud to stand with my colleagues in support of the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019.

Healthcare is a right. In the 21st century, everyone must have the right to the best quality and affordable healthcare insurance when they need it most.

This human right must not be only limited to healthy individuals, but, rather, the human right to healthcare must be available to every American who has ever been ill at any time or is born with a preexisting condition. No American should be penalized for a medical condition that started before the individual's healthcare coverage benefits went into effect.

Passage of the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act would rescind the 1332 guidance issued by the Trump administration, which weakens coverage and undermines the Affordable Care Act's protections for people with preexisting conditions.

Our friends on the other side of the aisle made more than 70 failed attempts to replace and repeal the Affordable Care Act between 2011 and 2017.

Mr. Chair, we must do the right thing and enact legislation that strengthens the standards of quality healthcare, affordability, comprehensiveness, and coverage. Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 986.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak in support of protecting people with preexisting conditions.

Not that long ago, hardworking people who did everything right would be denied insurance coverage just because they had diabetes or asthma or they wanted to start a family.

We passed the ACA and ended discrimination against people with preexisting conditions. Millions of Americans were able to sign up for coverage for the first time in their lives, and millions who already had coverage knew it wouldn't be taken away from them.

Remember the stories of people's insurance being canceled as they were being rolled into operating rooms; that was the truth.

The ACA has done a lot of good. Could we work to improve it? Yes. And I will work with any Republican or Democrat on those efforts. But when this Congress and this administration attempt to roll back protections for people with preexisting conditions, I will always stand against those policies.

Mr. Chair, 2 years ago last week, House Republicans passed a bill to rescind the whole ACA and take healthcare away from 20 million Americans. Because Americans spoke up, that bill failed.

I am proud to cosponsor Representative KUSTER's bill. Healthcare should be affordable to every American.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak in support of H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I am confused. I serve on the Ways and Means Committee, and a few weeks ago, we had a long, lively hearing on the need to preserve the preexisting conditions created by the ACA. I was impressed that every member of the Ways and Means Committee, Democrat and Republican, spoke passionately about this protection—every one.

We emerged from that hearing with a clear, bipartisan consensus that we would never again condemn Americans who suffer from diabetes or cancer or heart disease or epilepsy to unaffordable insurance and perhaps an early death.

But today my Republican friends are ready to vote against the only bill this year to keep the Trump administration

from gutting the preexisting exclusion. They argue that, no, this is not what CMS is trying to do, yet this is exactly what would happen with short-term insurance plans if the various States are given the opportunity to do so. That is why virtually every organization that protects human health supports this bill and is against the CMS action.

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States want waivers. States want to innovate. This bill won't keep them from innovating or keep them from getting waivers. Remember what States did before the Affordable Care Act when there was no prohibition against higher costs for preexisting conditions or no insurance.

If what they say is, indeed, true, there is no harm voting "yes" for this bill. States will still be able to innovate, as long as they don't violate the preexisting conditions exclusion.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman very much for yielding.

Just a second on memory lane, for those of us who were here for the Affordable Care Act, dozens of our committees, including the Judiciary Committee, heard the pain of people whose family members had died because they had no access to healthcare and/or they had junk policies.

Mr. Chair, I rise today with the strongest of support for H.R. 986. I thank my good friend, ANN KUSTER, for her great leadership and indicate that since the Affordable Care Act—and I know that we are now looking at Medicare for All and many others. My view of it is yes, so that we all can have access to healthcare.

It is, in fact, sure that this bill that we now have, which is being attacked by the Trump administration in the Fifth Circuit right now because of my attorney general attacking the Affordable Care Act, Texas saw a national decrease of the uninsured from 14.8 to 8.8.

Now this legislation, which is to turn back the Trump guidance on the issue of waivers, is vital because we have lower costs for health insurance because of the ability for people to access and be taken care of with the Affordable Care Act when they have preexisting conditions.

Sickle cell, triple negative breast cancer, and diabetes all plague my constituency. Insulin costs are going through the roof. With this guidance that Trump has put in place, it will be worse. It will be compounded.

Rates will go up, and people suffering from preexisting conditions, including pregnancy, will not get policies at a low cost. They will not have comprehensive coverage that will include mental health. Certainly, they will see a reverse of them being able to have coverage for preexisting conditions.

That is the civil rights of healthcare. Preexisting conditions must be protected.

I rise to enthusiastically support H.R. 986, and I demand that the Trump administration stop taking away constitutional rights in everything and denying people their right to good healthcare. Enough is enough. Let us support this legislation.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 986, the "Protecting Americans With Pre-Existing Conditions Act of 2019," which blocks the Trump Administration's efforts to give states the ability to weaken the Affordable Care Act's critical protections for Americans with pre-existing conditions.

On October 22, 2018, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS, and Treasury issued a guidance on Section 1332 of the ACA, which authorizes states to waive certain requirements of the law and experiment with health insurance reforms that could improve the well-being and health of their residents.

The ACA has a clear statutory directive that states must maintain the level of benefits, affordability, and coverage provided to state residents by the ACA.

Section 1332 requires states to meet four statutory "guardrails" simultaneously and demonstrate that the proposed waiver will provide comprehensive, affordable coverage to a comparable number of residents as under the ACA, without increasing the federal deficit.

But in the 2018 guidance, HHS and Treasury revised the agencies' interpretation of the statutory requirements, and significantly loosened the standards that states must meet in order to receive waiver approval, setting forth weaker requirements that must be met for the affordability and comprehensiveness guardrails and adopted a new definition of what classifies as coverage.

The 2018 guidance provided by the Trump Administration would allow states to simply demonstrate that a comparable number of residents will have access to comprehensive and affordable coverage, regardless of whether they actually enroll in that coverage, thereby allowing the Secretaries of HHS and Treasury to approve waivers that do not provide coverage that is as affordable or as comprehensive as under the ACA.

The 2018 guidance also allows states to receive waiver approval for proposals that direct the ACA's tax credit subsidies towards STLDI plans and other types of health insurance plans that do not provide protections for pre-existing conditions.

H.R. 986 revokes and rescinds the October 2018 Section 1332 guidance and prohibits the Secretaries of HHS and Treasury from promulgating any substantially similar guidance or rule.

These improper waivers leave consumers with less comprehensive plans that do not cover needed services, such as prescription drugs, maternity care and substance use disorder treatment.

Another way the "Protecting Pre-Existing Conditions and Making Health Care More Affordable Act of 2019," protects consumers is by prohibiting insurance companies from selling junk health insurance plans that do not provide coverage for essential medical treatments and drugs or cover people with pre-existing medical conditions.

As a member of Congress who voted against each of the dozens of Republican efforts to repeal the Affordable Care Act, I know first-hand how important and critical access to affordable, high quality, accessible health care available to everyone, including those with pre-existing conditions, to the well-being of American families.

Because of the passage of the Affordable Care Act, the national uninsured rate has been slashed from 14.8 in 2012 to 8.8 percent in 2018. Texas has long led the nation in rate of uninsured so the comparable rates are 24.6 and 15 percent, respectively.

Mr. Chair, I distinctly recall a candidate for the highest public office in the land saying "Obamacare is a disaster" and appealing for voters to support him with this question: "What have you got to lose?"

The question deserves a response so I hope that person, who occupies the Oval Office, is listening to my answer.

The Affordable Care Act, or "Obamacare," has been an unmitigated success to the more than 20 million Americans who for the first time now have the security and peace of mind that comes with affordable, accessible, high quality health care.

Mr. Chair, Tip O'Neill used to say that "all politics is local" so let me share with you how Obamacare has dramatically changed lives for the better for the people in my home state of Texas.

1.874 million Texans who have gained coverage since the ACA was implemented could lose their coverage if the ACA is entirely or partially repealed or invalidated.

1.1 million Texans who purchased high quality Marketplace coverage now stand to lose their coverage if Texas v. United States, No. 4:18-cv-00167-0 (N.D. Tex.), the lawsuit brought by Republican Governors, and now wholeheartedly supported and aided by the Trump Administration were to succeed.

508,000 kids in Texas who have gained coverage since the ACA was implemented are also at risk of having their coverage rolled back.

205,000 young adult Texans who were able to stay on a parent's health insurance plan thanks to the ACA now stand to lose coverage if the Republican Congress eliminates the requirement that insurers allow children to stay on their parents' plans until age 26.

646,415 Texans who received cost-sharing reductions to lower out-of-pocket costs such as deductibles, co-pays, coinsurance, or deductibles stand to lose this access if the Republican Congress eliminates ACA provisions requiring health insurers to cover important preventive services without cost-sharing.

10.28 million Texans who now have private health insurance that covers preventive services without any co-pays, coinsurance, or deductibles stand to lose this access if the Republican Congress eliminates ACA provisions requiring health insurers to cover important preventive services without cost-sharing.

913,177 individuals Texans who received financial assistance to purchase Marketplace coverage in 2016, averaging \$271 per individual, are at risk of having coverage become unaffordable if the Republican Congress eliminates the premium tax credits.

1.1 million Texans could have insurance if all states adopted the ACA's Medicaid expansion; these individuals will not be able to gain coverage if the Republican Congress eliminates the Medicaid expansion.

Women in Texas who can now purchase insurance for the same price as men are at risk of being charged more for insurance if the ACA's ban on gender rating in the individual and small group markets is invalidated.

Before the ACA, women paid up to 56 percent more than men for their health insurance. Roughly 4.5 million Texans who have pre-existing health conditions are at risk of having their coverage rescinded, being denied coverage, or being charged significantly more for coverage if the ACA's ban on pre-existing conditions is struck down.

346,750 Texas seniors who have saved an average of \$1,057 each as a result of closing the Medicare prescription drug "donut hole" gap in coverage stand to lose this critical help going forward.

1.75 million Texas seniors who have received free preventive care services thanks to ACA provisions requiring coverage of annual wellness visits and eliminating cost-sharing for many recommended preventive services covered by Medicare Part B, such as cancer screenings, are at risk of losing access to these services if congressional Republicans go forward with their plan to repeal the ACA.

The Affordable Care Act works and has made a life-affirming difference in the lives of millions of Americans, in Texas and across the country.

This is what happens when a visionary president cares enough to work with a committed and empathetic Congress to address the real issues facing the American people.

You want to know why the American people have Obamacare?

It is because Obama cared.

The same cannot be said about this Republican president and congressional Republicans who have made careers of attacking and undermining the Affordable Care Act's protections and benefits for the American people.

I urge all Members to vote for H.R. 986 and send a powerful message to the President and the American people that this House will not stand idly by as this Administration tries to take away health care from more than 130 million persons.

Instead, this House will resist by all constitutional and appropriate means, including opposing this Administration in the courts and by passing H.R. 986, the "Protecting Pre-Existing Conditions and Making Health Care More Affordable Act of 2019."

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, after 2 years of the Trump administration trying and failing in Congress to repeal the Affordable Care Act, they have gone to plan B. Plan B is to use the administrative agencies, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the court system as a way of trying to accomplish what they could not accomplish through the House and the Senate in the 115th Congress.

Today, we are dealing with one of those efforts, which was an order that was issued in October of last year, issuing new guidelines for State waivers from the Affordable Care Act, repealing the ObamaCare guardrails that

made sure that patient protections would not be affected by such waivers—for example, protecting people with preexisting conditions; the elimination of lifetime caps on health insurance; and the protections that were built in for essential health benefits that defined real healthcare, not the cheap healthcare that was being sold before the ACA was enacted.

An intervening event occurred since last October. We had an election. It was the largest midterm turnout since 1914. We had a new majority that was elected with a plurality of 10 million votes, larger than any flip election in the past, any wave election in the past. The number one issue from the voters was healthcare and protecting their patient rights to affordable and comprehensive benefits.

Mr. Chair, we are here today debating an issue that the patient groups that represent people with chronic illnesses, with expensive illnesses like cancer, have stepped up across the board, saying vote for this legislation to overturn the Trump order that they are trying to get through but that they cannot get through the U.S. Congress. Vote for this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time remains?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has 9 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Oregon has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I wanted to mention this issue of reinsurance. Some of the Republicans have brought up the fact that in the last few years under the Obama administration, actually before President Trump, certain States—I believe there are eight now, including my own—applied for 1332 waivers because they wanted to put in place reinsurance programs.

I want to assure everyone that those types of waivers that are granted for reinsurance would continue and that this legislation in no way impacts that. Keep in mind, we are not opposed to 1332 waivers.

But pursuant to the Affordable Care Act, which I helped draft, those waivers, when granted, have to maintain affordability and comprehensiveness of coverage and keep the same number of people insured as under the ACA.

When my State and others have applied for waivers for reinsurance programs, it is because the ACA reinsurance funding was discontinued at some point under the original bill. Those States want to, among other things, make sure that there is competitiveness in the marketplace by providing some kind of reinsurance or risk protection so that more insurers come into the marketplace in those States and create more competition and lower prices.

When you ask the Federal Government for a reinsurance waiver, you are still maintaining affordability, probably making things even more afford-

able because of competition. You are still maintaining the comprehensiveness of the coverage because you have to provide policies that have all the essential benefits. You are keeping the same number of people insured. In fact, what you are probably doing is having more people insured.

The difference between that and the section 1332 guidance that the Trump administration is now putting forth is that none of those things are guaranteed under the waivers that the Trump administration is proposing with their guidance.

For one thing, they are saying you can sell a junk plan that doesn't have hospitalization, that doesn't have essential benefits, so you violate the section 1332 provision.

You also end up having fewer people insured because the Trump administration says you don't have to have the same number of people covered. All you have to do is have access.

Lastly, affordability, sure, they will argue that somehow it is more affordable because a junk plan doesn't cost as much, but that is sort of a misnomer because the comprehensiveness of the coverage disappears.

I want everyone to understand, a State that applies to have reinsurance as part of their program and gets a waiver, that is in no way impacted by what we are proposing here today with Ms. KUSTER's bill. In fact, reinsurance reinforces the very things that the 1332 waivers are seeking to guarantee.

So that is a very false bit of information that my colleagues on the other side are trying to put out here today. I wanted to explain that.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN).

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act.

For me, this issue is particularly personal. It is a major reason why I ended up coming here to Congress.

I believe that the sabotage, the attempts at legislating out protections for people with preexisting conditions, is something that is just out of touch with the American people, certainly in Michigan's Eighth Congressional District.

It is particularly personal to me because of my mom. My mom passed away in 2011 from ovarian cancer. When she was diagnosed, she did not have healthcare.

She had trouble with healthcare her entire life. She had breast cancer as a young 31-year-old mom, so for the rest of her life, she had a preexisting condition.

My parents divorced, and she lost her job. Because of that preexisting condition, she could not afford health insurance. She went 5½ years without a checkup and no gynecological exam.

We finally got her health insurance, my brother and I. It was \$1,000 a month, with a \$10,000 deductible, her highest bill in Detroit.

In 2009, without us knowing, she let it lapse. Two months later, she walked into an ER and was diagnosed with stage IV ovarian cancer.

I am sure my colleagues around the room know what it is like to have a loved one get a terminal diagnosis. Your life as you know it explodes.

That same week and that same month that our lives were exploding was the same week and the same month we spent filling out the paperwork for her to declare bankruptcy.

I think no matter whether you are a Republican, a Democrat, or an independent, it is essential that we support people with preexisting conditions, and I urge my colleagues to do so.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am still waiting for one of our other speakers.

Mr. Chair, I want to respond to my colleague, the ranking member, whom I respect a great deal. He has several times today, as well as in committee and as a representative at the Rules Committee, talked about this amendment that he has on preexisting conditions.

First of all, the reality is that the ACA guarantees people coverage with preexisting conditions. The problem here is not that we need to restate that, but that the section 1332 guidance that the Trump administration has proposed would undermine it.

On its surface, Mr. WALDEN's amendment appears to maintain protections for preexisting conditions, but, again, that is not the issue because he is not getting rid of the guidance that the Trump administration has put forward under 1332.

What does that mean? It means that even with his amendment, the Trump administration, under their guidance, would allow insuring companies to not offer basic services such as hospitalization, maternity coverage, mental health, and substance abuse disorders. Insurance companies would no longer have to offer these benefits to people with preexisting conditions who need those benefits.

Mr. WALDEN's amendment also does not include prohibitions on annual and lifetime limits, which are critical protections for individuals with preexisting conditions. These limits, which were commonplace prior to the ACA, are a threat to the life and health of individuals with serious medical conditions.

The Walden amendment would also allow insurance companies to charge women more than men and put a significant financial burden on older Americans.

We are not interested in these half measures that would leave Americans worse off.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. HARDER).

Mr. HARDER of California. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment. My legislation would simply require the Federal Government to issue an expert analysis of the impact of junk plans on mental healthcare access. People deserve access to mental healthcare, and we don't know how many people will lose that access if these junk plans become used more widely.

That is exactly what my amendment would tell us.

People who are struggling with depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, or substance use disorder deserve coverage. We are talking about real people in our communities who need help, and they should get it.

That is especially true because of the stigma surrounding mental health issues. If you tell your friends that you have cancer, they tell you to get help. If you tell your friends you have depression, they tell you to tough it out or go to the gym.

Without access to mental healthcare, a lot of people end up self-medicating. That is why we have to make sure that they are covered with real insurance, not junk plans.

□ 1515

These plans are a scam.

I heard a horror story from a woman in Stanislaus County about her family's experience with a junk plan before the Affordable Care Act. Her daughter went off to school and got cheap, university-sponsored insurance.

After a couple of years, she had a mental health issue present, but she was completely denied coverage for the treatment that she needed. Even though she paid premiums for years, she wasn't covered, and her family had to pay thousands of dollars out of pocket. Years later, they are still paying it off today, more than 10 years after her mental health episode.

That is a common story because only about half of these plans cover mental healthcare, and only about one-third cover substance use disorder, and that is a huge problem in the Central Valley, especially for young people.

It is in people's twenties that they start showing signs of a lot of mental health problems, and this often coincides with the development of substance use disorders. People who turn 26 have to get off their parents' insurance. They pick the cheapest thing they can find.

If we don't pass this amendment, millions of people who have similar stories will be denied coverage for mental health issues when they need it most.

That is a scam. That is what my amendment demands.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, how much time remains on each side?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 9 minutes remaining. The gentleman from New Jersey has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, let me address a few issues. First of all, my friend my New Jersey—and he is my friend—referenced my amendment.

It is unfortunate that we can't debate my amendment on the floor, because the Democrats who control the Rules Committee wouldn't allow my amendment to be considered, nor would they allow us to bring a bill to the floor that I have authored that has more than 100 cosponsors that would make sure that preexisting conditions are protected in case the court decision in Texas goes against the ACA and wipes out those protections.

This would be an insurance policy in public law for people with a preexisting condition. We can do that today. If it has some shortcomings, then let's have a markup on this bill and work that out.

I care deeply about preexisting condition protection. I fought for it as a legislator. I helped create the high-risk pools in Oregon back in the late eighties and early nineties. I have supported it every step of the way.

Let me again quote from the Department of Health and Human Services. We asked them, and they wrote back to me, about protection for preexisting conditions. Seema Verma, the Administrator, said in her letter to me: "To be very clear, the 2018 guidance does nothing to erode PPACA's preexisting condition provisions, which cannot be waived under section 1332."

So they cannot do that. They cannot waive those protections under 1332.

"Section 1332 does not permit States to waive Public Health Service Act requirements, such as guaranteed availability and renewability of health insurance, the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, and the prohibition on preexisting conditions exclusions. Furthermore, a section 1332 waiver cannot be approved that might otherwise undermine these requirements. This administration stands committed to protecting people with preexisting conditions."

That is the head of CMS. It is her agency that approves 1332 waivers.

There have been no waivers so far approved under this guidance, and that is what she tells us in writing, period, because of the information that is being sent around.

We do know that seven States have taken advantage of the prior 1332 process, and it has yielded more affordable insurance premiums for American citizens.

Now, I find it curious. My State has been very progressive in these areas. When I was in the State legislature, I helped try to expand access to affordable healthcare. We had to come to Washington to get a waiver for the Oregon health plan and Medicaid, and we looked at all kinds of different ways to get access to affordable healthcare, and I have never let up on that.

I believe strongly in helping people with preexisting conditions. Like my

colleagues on the other side of the aisle, my wife and I had a son who did not survive because of a heart condition. We dealt with all of these issues leading up to his birth and eventual death. So I am fully committed to protecting people with preexisting conditions.

What we are arguing about here is: Is health insurance affordable for Americans and are there better ways, using States as laboratories, to innovate and bring down costs of care and costs of insurance, because more of us are paying more out of our pocket than at any time in our history.

There was a very interesting story which I will put in the RECORD for everyone to read, data from the Kaiser Foundation this week that ran in a publication called Axios. I just want to share some of what they found about what is really going on if you get outside of the beltway here in Washington and talk to real people.

They evaluated people who had coverage under their employer, in this case, and had a chronic condition of some sort. It is not a small group.

About half of Americans who have employer coverage—so that is half of 158 million—report that 6 in 10 in that group report they or a family member skipped or postponed medical care or prescription drugs they needed because of the costs, or, in some cases, they tried a home remedy.

High deductibles make things worse. Among those with chronic conditions whose deductibles were at least \$3,000 for an individual or \$5,000 for a family, three-quarters, Mr. Chairman, 75 percent, report skipping or postponing some type of care; and about half, 49 percent, say they or a family member had problems paying medical bills or difficulty affording their premiums, deductibles, or copays in the last year.

So what States—including mine, including New Jersey, including Maryland, and including Maine and Alaska—did was say: Hey, Washington, D.C., give us just a little flexibility here. Let us come with up with plans that may be more affordable.

They did that under the prior rules, and rates went down, on average, 19.9 percent—some States more, some less.

Now, what happens when people can't afford to use their own insurance? Because that is happening with these deductibles and with these high levels, let alone the premiums.

The ripple effect on family budgets, according to the story in Axios, is a substantial share of people reported taking measures such as increasing credit card debt, 28 percent; using up most of their savings, 26 percent; getting an extra job, 19 percent; borrowing money from family or friends, 14 percent.

This is what we are trying to argue could be better taken care of. This is the issue that is being ignored by a Washington one size fits all.

So we protect people with preexisting conditions, 1332 waivers—that law

stays in effect—but we want to give States a little more flexibility to go after this to bring down the cost.

Now, my friend from New Jersey and I, Mr. Chairman, are working together on some of these drug reforms so we can get drug costs down.

I was at the White House today with the President on surprise billing, and I think we are going to work together on that issue, Mr. Chairman, so that no American consumer who follows the rules gets stuck with a surprise bill. What are you supposed to do, wake up in the middle of the operation and say: Hey, is everybody in this room still on my plan? If you play by the rules, you shouldn't get stuck unfairly with a surprise bill. We are going to find a solution.

My State came up with a way to do that already and other States have other ideas, but we are going to protect consumers there as well. We are going to drive down the cost of drugs, and we should continue to go after this issue of the high cost of healthcare because that is what Americans in my 20 townhalls—and I don't think anybody in the House has done more.

I have done 20 townhalls this year. In almost every one of them, they are asking: How do you get the costs down?

Mr. Chairman, 1332 waivers gave my State the opportunity to get costs down, and we should not impede that process.

We are going to debate a lot about these policies going forward, and if there are junk plans, then let's expose them for what they are, and let's pass Ms. ESHOO's bill from, I think, last Congress, which required more transparency and accountability so you don't have fraud and deception. Count me all in on that.

There is a lot more we can do to drive down costs.

My legislation—again, Democrats refused to bring up in committee or have on the floor—would make sure, regardless of any lawsuit, people with pre-existing conditions can continue to get covered. So irrespective of the court decisions, they would get covered.

If my bill were allowed to be voted on in the House, I guarantee you, we might have some issues we need to work out. I am happy to do that. If it passed, it would become law. This President is firmly committed to protecting people with pre-existing conditions, so we should do that.

We should also have a hearing on the Medicare for All bill that some on the other side are promoting. I have asked for that.

I know there was one in the Rules Committee, but Energy and Commerce is the committee of jurisdiction for most of that. We have not seen that hearing yet. I hope, in the future, we will, because we should know the impact of wiping out Medicare Advantage plans and Medigap plans.

I have been told TRICARE would go away, all private insurance would go away, and it would be a one-size-fits-

all, government-run system. I am worried about the delay in access to care. I am worried about the access to the great, new innovative drugs and procedures that we would lose in America.

So, Mr. Chairman, I must oppose this underlying legislation. I remain committed to protecting people with pre-existing conditions, as do my colleagues on the Republican side. Then we ought to focus together, Mr. Chairman, as a Congress to do the best thing for our constituents, which is to bring the greatest leverage possible to reduce unnecessary costs in the healthcare system in America.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to oppose this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, the problem is that nothing that my colleague on the Republican side says about his amendment and nothing that is in Seema Verma's letter will help a person with preexisting conditions.

The bottom line is this 1332 guidance that the Trump administration has put forward allows junk plans to be sold so that people with preexisting conditions will not get the coverage they need. They can be charged more. They are not guaranteed that things like recisions and lifetime limits don't go back into place.

So the problem that we face is we can't allow people with preexisting conditions to suffer and not get coverage because they are going to be charged more or because they are not going to get the coverage they need by buying a junk plan.

If you really care about that and you want to make sure that people with preexisting conditions really are guaranteed good coverage and can afford their coverage, then you have to vote for Ms. KUSTER's bill. That is all we are saying here.

I am not saying that my colleague on the other side is not well meaning, but nothing he has said will protect the people with preexisting conditions from the problems with the Trump guidance. So I would ask my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD two letters from various non-profit health organizations supporting the bill.

MAY 8, 2019.

HON. GREG WALDEN,
Ranking Member,
House Energy & Commerce Committee,
Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER WALDEN: Our 35 organizations, representing the interests of the millions of patients and consumers who live with serious, acute, and chronic conditions, have worked together for many months to ensure that patient voices are reflected in the ongoing Congressional debate regarding the accessibility of health coverage for all Americans and families. In March 2017, we identified three overarching principles to guide and measure any work to further reform and improve the nation's health insurance system. Our core principles are that health care must be adequate, affordable,

and accessible. Together, our organizations understand what individuals and families need to prevent disease, manage health, and cure illness. As the 116th Congress progresses, we welcome the opportunity to work with members on both sides of the aisle on solutions that will preserve coverage for individuals who are currently covered, extend coverage to those who remain uninsured, and lower costs and improve quality for all.

Prior to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), individuals who were in the most need of health insurance coverage—including older and sicker Americans and people living with pre-existing conditions—often found it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain health insurance that provided the coverage they needed. Many individuals were denied coverage due to their pre-existing conditions or were charged outrageous premiums and/or were left with inadequate benefit packages.

Without access to comprehensive health coverage they could afford, many patients with serious and chronic conditions were often forced to delay or forego necessary health care. Before the patient protections provided under the ACA, more than half of heart patients reported difficulty paying for their care and of those patients more than 40 percent said they had delayed care or had not filled prescriptions. Uninsured patients with diabetes were six times as likely to forgo necessary medical care than those with coverage. Uninsured patients were less likely to be screened for cancer and more likely to be diagnosed with later stage disease which is harder to survive and more costly to treat.

Individuals and families with pre-existing conditions rely on critical protections in current law to help them access comprehensive, affordable health coverage that meets their medical needs. Unfortunately, the arguments of the plaintiffs and the recent change of opinion by the Department of Justice in the Texas v. U.S. case continue to represent a serious threat to these protections. We are troubled by the argument made by the plaintiffs and DOJ that the court must invalidate the entire ACA due to Congress' repeal of the individual mandate, as many provisions of the ACA directly protect people with pre-existing conditions.

Our organizations appreciate that members of Congress share our concerns about the potential impact of Texas v. U.S. on people with pre-existing conditions. Several bills have been introduced in response to this case, from H. Res. 14, which authorized the Speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to intervene in the case of Texas v. United States, to S. 1125, the Protect Act, and H.R. 692, the Pre-existing Conditions Protection Act of 2019.

Some of these bills—including S. 1125 and H.R. 692—attempt to provide protection to people with pre-existing conditions should the ACA be invalidated. We recognize and appreciate the sponsors' efforts, and know that in many cases, in response to stakeholder feedback, sponsors have revised previous drafts of these bills to offer additional protections for consumers, including those with pre-existing conditions. However, we remain concerned that the policies outlined in these bills fall far short of the comprehensive protections and coverage expansion included in current law.

As you are aware, current law requires issuers to comply with a set of provisions that work together to promote adequate, affordable, and accessible coverage for people with pre-existing conditions. A holistic approach that includes—but is not limited to—community rating, guaranteed issue, essential health benefits, cost-sharing limits, a

prohibition of lifetime and annual limits, allowing young people to stay on their parents' insurance to age 26, the ban on pre-existing condition exclusions, and other important provisions protect people with serious health care needs from discriminatory coverage practices and promote access to affordable coverage. Medicaid expansion also brought coverage to millions of Americans who were previously uninsured, many of whom went without vital care. These policies are inextricably linked and repealing any of them threatens access to critical care for people with life-threatening, disabling, chronic, or serious health care needs.

We hope that you will keep these critical patient protections and the interlocking functions of current law that safeguard coverage for consumers, patients, and individuals with pre-existing conditions at the front of your mind during the 116th Congress. We are grateful that Congress is committed to exploring both immediate and long-term approaches that can be taken to shore up and strengthen the individual insurance market and we remain ready and willing to work with Congress to achieve that goal and provide all Americans with the health care they need and deserve. If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Katie Berge, Federal Government Relations Manager for the American Heart Association.

Sincerely,

United Way Worldwide, COPD Foundation, Hemophilia Federation of America, Susan G. Komen, Family Voices, American Heart Association, National Health Council, Epilepsy Foundation, March of Dimes, ALS Association, National Hemophilia Foundation, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, Alpha-1 Foundation, American Liver Foundation, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, WomenHeart: The National Coalition for Women with Heart Disease, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network.

Muscular Dystrophy Association, National Patient Advocate Foundation, Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, Lutheran Services in America, National Kidney Foundation, American Lung Association, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, American Diabetes Association, National Psoriasis Foundation, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Adult Congenital Heart Association, Arthritis Foundation, Chronic Disease Coalition, Immune Deficiency Foundation, Cancer Support Community, National Organization for Rare Disorders, Pulmonary Hypertension Association, Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation.

MAY 8, 2019.

Re Letter of Support from 23 Patient and Consumer Advocacy Organizations for H.R. 986.

Hon. ANN McLANE KUSTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KUSTER: Our 24 organizations, representing the interests of the millions of patients and consumers who live with serious, acute, and chronic conditions, have worked together for many months to ensure that patient voices are reflected in the ongoing Congressional debate regarding the accessibility of health coverage for all Americans and families. Today, we write in strong support of your legislation to protect people with pre-existing conditions who receive coverage in the individual marketplace. The Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019, H.R. 986, would require the Administration to rescind its Section 1332 State Relief and Empowerment Waivers Guidance, released on October 22, 2018 (1332 guidance). We are concerned about the impact that this guidance could

have on the people we represent and applaud your introduction of this bill.

In March 2017, we identified three overarching principles to guide and measure any work to further reform and improve the nation's health insurance system. Our core principles are that health insurance coverage must be adequate, affordable, and accessible. Together, our organizations understand what individuals and families need to prevent disease, manage health, and cure illness. Our organizations are deeply concerned about how the new 1332 guidance will affect the individual marketplace's stability in states that choose to pursue some of the policies allowed under this guidance, including those that promote short term plans and other substandard coverage. We are pleased that this legislation represents a significant and meaningful step towards protecting all Americans from coverage that does not cover what they need to promote their health and well-being.

As you know, the 1332 guidance substantially erodes the guardrails governing coverage that people with pre-existing conditions such as cystic fibrosis, lung disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, rare disorders, pregnant women, and many others rely on in the individual marketplace. Of particular concern, the new guidance would allow states to let individuals use advanced premium tax credits to purchase non-compliant short-term, limited duration insurance plans—which could further draw younger, healthier people out of the risk pool for comprehensive insurance and drive up premiums for those who need comprehensive coverage. The guidance also eliminates protections for vulnerable populations, such as individuals with low incomes and those with chronic and serious health issues, by removing the requirement to safeguard those populations under any waiver. We are deeply concerned by this as these changes fundamentally alter the nature of the Section 1332 waiver program and jeopardize adequate, affordable coverage for people with pre-existing conditions in the individual market. Halting the implementation of this guidance will protect people with pre-existing conditions from the repercussions of these market destabilizing actions.

H.R. 986 represents a significant step towards protecting patients and consumers. Yet, we also recognize that there is much more that needs to be done to improve upon our current system of care, including making coverage more accessible and affordable. Up until this year, health insurance enrollment has steadily increased, and, with it, the promise of a more diverse risk pool and greater protection for people with serious health care needs. However, the recent reinterpretation of the guidelines is jeopardizing enrollment. Shortened enrollment periods, fewer resources for outreach and education and less funding for consumer navigators not only creates confusion for consumers but directly impacts the number of individuals who enroll in Marketplace coverage. Without Congressional action, these trends will make it harder for many to access coverage and will further contribute to the destabilization of insurance markets and result in higher premiums for many enrollees.

Making high-quality coverage and care more affordable is also a high priority for the people that we represent. Passage of legislation that expands access to and the level of advance premium tax credits, fixes the family glitch, creates a nationwide reinsurance program, and reduces systemic health care costs could significantly ease the cost burden for people of all income levels who rely on the individual marketplace for coverage. We urge Congress to support legislation that maintains the quality of coverage while expanding access and affordability.

Again, thank you for your leadership on this critical issue for people with pre-existing conditions. We support your efforts to halt the implementation of the 2018 guidance, ensuring the guidance from 2015 remains intact and promoting stability in the individual marketplace. We urge members of Congress to vote for H.R. 986.

Sincerely,

Hemophilia Federation of America, National Health Council, Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Epilepsy Foundation, March of Dimes, National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship, American Heart Association, Alpha-1 Foundation, American Liver Foundation, Susan G. Komen, National Hemophilia Foundation, WomenHeart: The National Coalition for Women with Heart Disease.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society, Muscular Dystrophy Association, Lutheran Services in America, American Lung Association, National Alliance on Mental Illness, National Patient Advocate Foundation, Arthritis Foundation, Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, National Organization for Rare Disorders, Pulmonary Hypertension Association, Cancer Support Community.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I want to voice my support for H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019.

This legislation will rescind the administration's October 2018 Section 1332 waiver guidance, which is an essential step to protect pre-existing conditions and prevent the loss of comprehensive coverage plans. We will ensure that our constituents will be able to access the essential health benefits guaranteed under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

As representatives of Americans from all corners of our country, we have a responsibility to protect the most vulnerable in our communities. We must ensure that our constituents, many with pre-existing conditions, are not placed at risk of losing their health insurance coverage or fall victim to plans which fail to offer essential health benefits.

As the first registered nurse elected to the United States Congress, I am proud to safeguard the healthcare of my constituents and all Americans through my support of the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Chair, I rise today to stand up for my neighbors—including those with preexisting conditions—by supporting H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act. Health care in American should be affordable and accessible to all. Passage of the Affordable Care Act in 2010 ensured that our neighbors with a pre-existing condition, like asthma, heart disease or cancer, would no longer be denied insurance.

It is unfortunate that the President and Republicans in Congress have made it their mission to sabotage the affordable health care of hardworking families, including gutting protections for people with preexisting conditions and take away affordable, quality health care from millions of Americans. I am cosponsoring the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act to safeguard Americans from the Trump administration's efforts to undo the affordability and comprehensiveness of our

health care. H.R. 986 will overturn the Trump administration's expansion of Section 1332 waivers that were originally included in the Affordable Care Act to give states flexibility to experiment with insurance reforms that could improve the health and well-being of citizens. Unfortunately, the administration would instead use those waivers to weaken standards put in place to protect the health of Americans—especially our neighbors with preexisting conditions.

H.R. 986 would end the administration's push of Americans into sub-par and deceptive junk plans that many times exclude coverage for preexisting conditions. These plans do not provide basic benefits or financial protection standard and would return patients to the days when they would discover only when they get sick or God forbid get a cancer diagnosis that their plan imposes unreasonable limits on coverage and excludes vital benefits. They discriminate based on age, health status and gender.

Democrats will not allow the Trump administration and Congressional Republicans to drive premiums higher in the individual market and rip coverage away from those that need it the most. I want to thank my colleague Rep. KUSTER for helping lead this charge and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 986 and support our neighbors with preexisting conditions.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule, and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 986

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 "Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PROVIDING THAT CERTAIN GUIDANCE RELATED TO WAIVERS FOR STATE INNOVATION UNDER THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT SHALL HAVE NO FORCE OR EFFECT.

Beginning April 1, 2019, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of the Treasury may not take any action to implement, enforce, or otherwise give effect to the guidance entitled "State Relief and Empowerment Waivers" (83 Fed. Reg. 53575 (October 24, 2018)), and the Secretaries may not promulgate any substantially similar guidance or rule.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part A of House Report 116-51. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, insert after line 5 the following:

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On October 24, 2018, the administration published new guidance to carry out section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) entitled "State Relief and Empowerment Waivers" (83 Fed. Reg. 53575).

(2) The new guidance encourages States to provide health insurance coverage through insurance plans that may discriminate against individuals with preexisting health conditions, including the one in four Americans living with a disability.

(3) The implementation and enforcement of the new guidance weakens protections for the millions of Americans living with preexisting health conditions and jeopardizes Americans' access to quality, affordable health insurance coverage.

Page 3, line 6, redesignate section 2 as section 3.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, Americans with disabilities have always faced significant barriers to healthcare. A decade ago, an insurer could charge a family an exorbitant amount to cover a child, merely because the child had asthma. An insurer could tell an amputee that they would cover her medical equipment except for treatment related to her amputated limb. Or an insurer could flat-out deny coverage to the victim of an accidental shooting at the age of 16 simply because he had a spinal cord injury.

Essentially, insurers could legally discriminate against individuals with disabilities and face no consequences. That is absolutely outrageous, Mr. Chairman.

Then Congress finally passed the Affordable Care Act and started to bring those barriers down. For the first time, people with preexisting health conditions, including the one in four Americans living with a disability, no longer had to worry about whether they would be denied comprehensive health insurance.

□ 1530

Coverage of essential health benefits meant a mother with a traumatic brain injury could obtain rehabilitative services and learn how to walk, a man with Parkinson's could access medication to control his tremors, or a child with a vision impairment could visit an eye doctor to prevent further vision loss.

This access to healthcare is vital because, when Americans with disabilities are healthy, they can stay active with their families, pursue fulfilling careers, and engage in their communities.

Unfortunately, the Trump administration is, once again, working to raise barriers to health coverage instead of working to eliminate them. The administration's October 2018 guidance encourages States to allow insurers to offer short-term, limited-duration plans that do not have to provide coverage of preexisting conditions or essential health benefits.

This means insurers offering these junk plans can discriminate against disabled individuals by charging astronomical prices, excluding necessary treatments from coverage, or denying an individual health insurance altogether.

This is outrageous. If you are having *deja vu*, it is because this is exactly what was happening to Americans with disabilities before the passage of the Affordable Care Act.

The amendment that I am offering today makes clear exactly what people with disabilities have to lose if States act on the administration's guidance.

I have spent my near two decades in Congress championing efforts to eliminate barriers to access and integration for people with disabilities and helping my fellow Americans understand their great potential.

But, fundamentally, none of that matters if people with disabilities are not healthy because insurers deny them coverage to treat their conditions.

The damage from the administration's guidance would be borne disproportionately by the disabled community, my community, and my amendment makes that clear.

Whether someone is born with a disability, develops a disability, or becomes disabled due to an accident, that disability—I assure you—happened by chance, not by choice.

Even the healthiest 30-year-old today could be in a car accident tonight and wake up with a lifelong disability tomorrow; and, if that 30-year-old had one of these junk plans, much of the cost of that care would fall on his or her own shoulders, and they would be on their own.

I had hoped that, 9 years after the passage of the Affordable Care Act, I would no longer have to come here and defend the idea that quality, affordable healthcare is a right and not a privilege. But, once again, here we are.

Mr. Chairman, I support my friend Congresswoman KUSTER's underlying legislation, and I ask my colleagues to support my amendment to make clear the damage the Trump administration's guidance would cause to people with disabilities.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would just say that section 1332 does not permit States to waive preexisting condition protections, period. And I would,

again, cite the guidance from the CMS director, Ms. Seema Verma, where she states that. And that will be in the RECORD.

Again, I think what we are trying to do here is give States more flexibility to bring down the cost of health insurance, while following these guidelines as outlined.

As I mentioned earlier in the debate, high deductibles are pricing people out of coverage, and by that, I mean they are walking away from getting the care that they need because they can't pay for it; or they are driving up their credit card debt, wiping out their savings, they are having to take another job, they are borrowing money from others.

So, what the Trump administration is trying to do is build on what the Obama administration created, 1332 waivers, that have, frankly, been very successful in many, many States.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to, in reference to the gentleman from Oregon's comments, state that the plans under the Obama administration were supposed to be very short in duration, for a 3-month period, while individuals sought more comprehensive, appropriate health coverage according to their needs.

It wasn't supposed to be a replacement for a good quality, affordable healthcare plan that would cover pre-existing conditions and essential health benefits to identify problems early on, a potential lifelong or a very serious illness with long-term health consequences that could potentially even lead to losing one's life.

They took what was supposed to be a stopgap, and now they are trying to make that a permanent plan. That is just wrong.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 17, insert after the period the following new sentence: "Nothing in the previous sentence shall be construed to affect the approval of waivers under section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) that establish reinsurance programs that are consistent with the requirements under subsection (b)(1) of such section (42 U.S.C. 18052(b)(1)), lower health insurance premiums, and protect health insurance coverage for people with preexisting conditions."

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from Mary-

land (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the underlying bill that will preserve protections for hundreds of thousands of Marylanders and Americans who, like me, have a preexisting condition.

And I rise in support, of course, of my amendment to protect States which are acting to strengthen their insurance marketplaces, lower premiums, and expand access to high-quality care by preserving their reinsurance programs that they have established.

For more than 2 years, the President, in concert with Republicans in Congress, have tried every trick in the book to undermine the Affordable Care Act. They tried repealing it, taking it to the courts, and now want to allow States to gut protections for those the Affordable Care Act helped most.

These attacks jeopardize healthcare for Americans with chronic conditions like asthma, high blood pressure, and diabetes and threaten to bankrupt thousands of families with a loved one who has fallen ill due to no fault of their own.

It is not just bad policy. It is fundamentally cruel.

That is why, in the face of this onslaught by the Trump administration to make the Affordable Care Act less effective, we must provide States with every tool in the toolbox to keep premiums down, while preventing the Trump administration from giving States the power to gut essential protections.

I firmly believe that States should have the power and flexibility to innovate and find healthcare solutions that work best for them. The Affordable Care Act always envisioned a critical role for States.

States design their own exchanges, shape their Medicaid programs, and take the lead in enforcing patient protections and reviewing rate increases.

These waivers took on new importance after President Trump and the Republican Congress failed to repeal ObamaCare and, instead, sought to undermine the Affordable Care Act by eliminating the requirement to obtain health insurance, ending cost-sharing payments for low-income individuals, passing regulations that encouraged short-term and junk insurance, and defunding advertising and outreach during open enrollment.

This sabotage has caused more families to pay higher premiums and made fewer people able to get the high-quality care they deserve.

States acted to counteract these efforts by establishing reinsurance programs and applying for State innovation waivers.

Reinsurance programs protect insurers from very high, unpredictable med-

ical expenses incurred by their Members.

Alaska, Minnesota, Oregon, Maine, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and my own State of Maryland have all received Federal approval to establish reinsurance programs.

These are the very programs my amendment seeks to protect. These programs work and meet the shared goal of making health insurance affordable and accessible to all Americans, including those with preexisting conditions.

Reinsurance programs have been able to cut premiums by 20 percent, on average, and save the Federal Government nearly \$1 billion.

Maryland saw the biggest savings, lowering individual premiums by more than 43 percent. These lower premiums will help entice younger and healthier individuals to get insurance, making healthcare more affordable for everyone.

While we have a President in the White House and Republicans in Congress who have made healthcare prohibitively expensive and stripped protections for those who need it most, it is imperative that this Congress protect our partners at the State level who are working with us to protect healthcare for all Americans.

My amendment will protect these innovative reinsurance programs and encourage more States to adopt them.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I am not necessarily opposed to his amendment, but I do think it is important to talk about the issues that really matter when it comes to affordable healthcare.

Again, when we talked about giving States the authority to innovate and to protect their citizens, we are for that. I come from a State that pioneered the Oregon Health Plan.

I was there. I created a select committee when I was the Republican majority leader of the Oregon House, when we finally got the waiver from the Federal Government after a couple of years to actually implement the Oregon Health Plan. It was very creative about how to hold down healthcare costs and expand coverage and do all those things. We have worked on a lot of different issues over the years.

What we did with the President today, I think, is really important and, that is, looked at this issue of surprise billing: If you follow all the rules, you go to a hospital that is in your network, and let's say some provider gets sick in the night and they substitute somebody else who doesn't turn out to be in your network and then, weeks later, you get an astronomical bill through no fault of your own.

There was a parent down there whose daughter had had, I think, some sort of

surgery, and the physician, on the way out, said: Oh, by the way, I want you to do just a little urine test here. We are going to run an analysis.

So she did, left, and, a period of time later, got a bill for \$17,000.

Her dad is a doctor and said: How did this happen?

Well, it turned out whoever did the test was not in the network of her insurance. She didn't know.

What are you going to do? You have had whatever surgery she had, and on the way out the doctor says: Hey, by the way, give us a little sample. I just want to run a test because I have got you on this drug, and I want to make sure it is all working right.

Then a \$17,000 bill arrives a couple of months later.

They were there with the President today in the Roosevelt Room at this bipartisan event. And her dad negotiated. He couldn't say what level, but it was certainly not what the insurer would have paid.

Do you know what the insurer would have paid for that, in network? A hundred bucks. He said you can probably get the test done now for \$25.

A \$17,000 bill arrives.

This is what is happening to Americans who have insurance, and that is why we have got to deal with the surprise billing issue. It is why we have to squeeze the juice out of the middle of the healthcare delivery system.

We do all these great innovations. And Republicans led the effort on the 21st Century Cures Act.

We met with Dr. Francis Collins yesterday, the extraordinary leader of NIH; the longest-serving President-appointed—under Obama—NIH director in the history of our country.

Because of what we put forward to dramatically increase investment in NIH—Republicans led that effort, FRED UPTON, but joined with DIANA DEGETTE, a Democrat out of Colorado, and a bunch of us—they are now finding cures.

Dr. Collins said yesterday they have identified now 6,500 genetic diseases where they now can figure out, I'll say, the misspelling of the DNA code.

Some of my colleagues may have seen on "60 Minutes" Dr. Collins talking about that they think they found a cure for sickle cell anemia. They found a misspelling—one letter misspelled in that big chain of DNA—that they were able to go in with our new technology—some of it is a result of what we have done collaboratively here—and change, alter, that letter.

And they have these people now that there is no evidence of sickle cell in their blood platelets.

There are 6,500 diseases that they now know the misspelling. Now they have got to figure out how to train your body, using immuno technology, to have your own cells turned on in a little different way and go after these diseases.

These are remarkable advances in lifesaving medicines and treatments.

□ 1545

We, I think, as a country, have to figure out how we pay for that, if each one of these is individualized.

Our system is antiquated and doesn't deal with this effectively. We are going to have to figure that out because a lifesaving cure isn't going to cure a life if people can't afford to get the medicine.

We also need to drill down on telehealth and telemedicine.

One of our colleagues today was talking about mental health services. My district is bigger than any State east of the Mississippi, unless you have to count Lake Michigan with Michigan, which, of course, you do. So telehealth really matters, and we are getting great results for our veterans and for our citizens using telehealth. But our providers don't often get paid for the service they provide over telehealth. Why? That is something we have to address.

You go one thing after another after another here, where we should be spending our valuable legislative time solving the problems that real Americans run into every day of the week: How do I pay the bill? You tell me I have insurance, and I do, and I pay a record—I don't know whose premium under ObamaCare went down \$2,500 a month, but I will talk about this more.

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

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, I join my colleague, the gentleman from Oregon, in acknowledging the great work that is happening in the States of Oregon, New Jersey, and Maryland in establishing these reinsurance programs. It is my amendment that seeks to protect these very strong programs, so I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 2, insert “, including any such action that would result in individuals losing health insurance coverage that includes the essential health benefits package (as defined in subsection (a) of section 1302 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(a)) without regard to any waiver

of any provision of such package under a waiver under such section 1332), including the maternity and newborn care essential health benefit described in subsection (b)(1)(D) of such section” after “(October 24, 2018)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 986, the Protecting Patients with Preexisting Conditions Act.

Quality, affordable healthcare is a fundamental human right, period. No one should have to face financial ruin while they are fighting for their life.

When people are using GoFundMe pages to pay their medical bills, when parents are burying their children who ration their insulin to pay their student loans, we know that we are in the midst of a moral crisis. Yet, we must contend with an administration that is determined to roll back these rights and protections.

Each of us has loved ones whose lives are put in conditional jeopardy when we erode protections for preexisting conditions. These efforts put lives at risk, and we are here today to fight back.

In my district, the Massachusetts Seventh, half the residents are living with preexisting conditions. Families are struggling with some of the highest per capita healthcare costs in the Nation, even as they live in the shadow of some of the best healthcare institutions in the world.

In my district, travel 3 miles from Back Bay to Roxbury, and life expectancy drops 30 years—30.

Since its implementation, the ACA has provided critical protections for the nearly 3 million residents of Massachusetts living with preexisting conditions.

Our families, our neighbors, our communities are depending on us to uphold the lifesaving protections for people with preexisting conditions. We can do that today by passing H.R. 986.

Mr. Chair, my amendment to H.R. 986 affirms that women's healthcare isn't optional. It is an essential benefit every plan must cover. At a time when more than 67 million American women and girls are living with a preexisting condition, we cannot—no, we will not go backward.

At a time when life expectancy is declining because of gun violence, opioid use, and a maternal mortality crisis, we cannot afford to compromise on these essential services.

Before the ACA, Mr. Chair, typical insurance plans considered maternity care a luxury benefit, and women consistently paid more for primary care than men. In fact, women who have given birth, had a C-section, or were living with HIV or a previous breast cancer diagnosis could be considered to

have preexisting conditions and denied coverage.

Thanks to the ACA, many women who were previously uninsured gained health coverage, including vital access to preventative care.

This administration's cruel and dangerous guidance would weaken these provisions and allow insurers to sell skimpy plans that can exclude coverage like maternity care and pediatric services.

The ACA is our floor, not our ceiling. We must continue to fight for universal healthcare. We must continue to push for a healthcare system that meets the needs of the people we represent, a healthcare system that sees all people, hears all people, and cares for all people in a way that promotes safety, dignity, and respect. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not necessarily opposed to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentlewoman's comments and her amendment. I don't intend to oppose her amendment, but I do want to pick up on something she said that is really important.

The gentlewoman mentioned opioids. In the last Congress, when I chaired the Energy and Commerce Committee, I helped lead the bipartisan effort to produce 60 pieces of legislation dealing with the opioid crisis, to help those who were addicted get the assistance they need, to get resources into our communities to help medical advancements to find non-opioid-related medical treatments, and to stop fentanyl from coming into our country.

I didn't get the opportunity, but I hope the President and his team will continue to raise this issue with the Chinese leadership when they come because a lot of this illicit fentanyl is being produced in China and then coming to the United States.

Dr. BURGESS, who was our chair of the Subcommittee on Health and is now the top Republican, I think went up to the chairman's district in New Jersey and viewed one of the international mail processing facilities. At least, it was in New Jersey. I don't know its precise location.

Together we said, working with the Trump administration's FDA Commissioner, we have to do more at these mail processing facilities to stop fentanyl from coming in.

By the way, fentanyl is like 100 times more potent than morphine. If you had a salt shaker and put out, I don't know, 10, 15 grains of salt and ingested that, if it was fentanyl, it would kill you.

We said let's put more resources toward stopping illegal fentanyl from coming into the United States, and we are doing that now. We are beefing that up.

It comes in through Mexico as well. It is both China and Mexico. It is creating pockets of death in our communities. Especially in some of our urban areas, we have seen where it gets mixed in with heroin to give even a higher high or whatever. Then you see groups of people who take this, not knowing it has been jacked up with fentanyl, and you have a whole group that dies.

The most insidious discussion or incident I heard about was a parent who I got to know a little bit, whose daughter, he told me, self-medicated occasionally with heroin, and she died in college.

When they did the autopsy, they figured out she had been given 100 percent fentanyl. It wasn't a mix with heroin, Mr. Chair.

The tragedy of that was, he felt that her supplier knew she was an occasional user so had low tolerance and, basically, probably killed her to prove to his other buyers that he had the most potent stuff on the street.

A colleague of ours, Mr. KATKO, who was a prosecutor before he came to the Congress, he and I were having a discussion on this matter. He said he prosecuted a case just like that. That is how evil this stuff is.

As we look at the whole panoply of issues about healthcare, mental health services, addiction services, stopping these things from coming in, we can find a lot of common ground.

Republicans supported protections for preexisting conditions before the ACA, during the ACA, after the ACA today. We did. Same with putting kids on your policies at 26. We agreed with those principles.

But the ObamaCare act was rammed through this House and the Senate, and we weren't even allowed to bring any of the 90-some amendments we offered to the floor. We were completely shut out of that process. It was a horrible process, and it shouldn't be repeated.

I hear a lot about how we voted to repeal it a bazillion times. Well, you know what? If you go through and dissect those votes, there were a whole bunch of Democrats that voted with us. The President at the time, President Obama, signed some of that legislation because even he admitted there were problems in the ACA.

Going forward, I hope we can address the big problem in America, which is high-cost insurance, high deductibles, but, moreover, the high cost of healthcare itself because it is pretty hard to go home and explain why things cost what they do today.

We have to get around the high cost issue. The access issue, that is where earlier I talked about telehealth and telemedicine. There is a lot of work we will do together.

Unfortunately, this is a mislabeled bill today. The laws governing 1332

waivers prohibit what the majority is concerned about. But I don't have opposition to this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HARDER OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. HARDER of California. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. GAO REPORT ON AFFECT OF STATE INNOVATION WAIVERS ON COVERAGE OF INDIVIDUALS AND ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE TREATMENT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the number of individuals expected to lose access to health insurance coverage (as defined in section 2791 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-91)) if section 2 were not enacted and waivers under section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) were approved under the guidance described in such section 2. Such report shall include an analysis of the expected effect such waivers approved under such guidance would have on mental health care treatment.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from California (Mr. HARDER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HARDER of California. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment.

As I stated in my previous remarks, my amendment would simply require the Federal Government to issue an expert analysis of the impact of junk plans on mental health access.

People deserve access to mental healthcare, and we need to know how many people will lose that access if these junk plans become used more widely.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARDER of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's amendment.

Look, we all care deeply about getting mental health services into our community. In fact, under Republican leadership on the Energy and Commerce Committee a few years ago, we

rewrote America's mental health laws for the first time since John Kennedy signed the last bill into law before he was tragically assassinated in Texas. It was a lot of work, but it was bipartisan work.

Not only did we look at those mental health laws that were on the books, because what happens around here is somebody comes up with a new idea, so you put a new program in place, and you give an authorization. Maybe it gets funded, maybe it doesn't. A year goes by. Somebody has a new idea. Put another one on the books. Nobody ever goes back and looks at what worked and what didn't.

So our colleague, Dr. MURPHY, at the time, who is a psychologist and a terrific leader in this area, really drove this review and said, look, we have to help kids with mental illness, and we need to help adults.

We could deal with a lot of the violence in America if you got people care. It is not that everybody with mental illness goes violent, but we do know that mental health services help people in every way and that the programs we had—we had a lot of them—weren't funded, weren't funded properly, or didn't work. Some worked better than others.

We had this comprehensive review in the Energy and Commerce Committee of these different programs the Federal Government has. Then we said, going forward—kind of what you are trying to do with this GAO report in a little different way—let's measure the efficacy of the programs we do have.

□ 1600

Let's find out what is working in our communities, and then let's get aid into our communities directly. Let's cut out the middle bureaucracy and get assistance, financial assistance into our communities.

So we passed that. That is now the law of the land. And I think last year we were able to get money into that, finally, and I hope we can do more going forward, because we know that—I am being a little sarcastic here, but it is an extraordinary finding. Guess what? Your brain and your physical body are connected. Who knew, right? And we have all known that.

So I supported the effort to get the same treatment under insurance for mental health as physical health because they are completely connected. So going forward, we have got to make sure that that bond is strengthened, not weakened, and that people continue to get help for mental health.

I am a big believer in that. I know it works. It is fascinating to see, with the whole genome project, now they can do a genetic test and figure out which mental health drug will work in your body or my body. We didn't know that before, and now they can figure out which one will actually work for you or me or whomever.

I hope we have lifted the stigma on people needing mental health services.

We are just a big bag of chemicals, and things get out of balance. So I hope that we have lifted that as we did, I believe, on addiction.

There are a lot of people, and over time people evolve their views and get better understandings, and I think over time we realized that people with drug addictions—especially this came out through our opioids work—weren't necessarily criminals. They weren't to be shunned from society.

What we learned in the course of our work on opioids was, when I talked to parents whose kids had a high school football injury or something and the doctor gave them a painkiller, all of a sudden, this stuff is so addictive, a few treatments and they are hooked, and then they need more and more and more and more.

I always remember my friend Mr. RUSH from the Chicago area, when we were talking about treatment for opioids, said: That is great you are doing that. When the people I represented had issues in terms of crack cocaine and all, you just called them druggies and you put them in prison.

That affected what we wrote and how we legislated, and we moved away from calling it treatment for opioids to people with substance abuse because we realized we needed to think broader as a country and as a Congress, and we did that and we changed the law. All that now is law to deal with opioids and mental health services.

So, Mr. Chairman, I don't have an objection to this amendment, but there is a lot we have done and a lot more we need to do, and I will talk about some of the things we need to do going forward.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HARDER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. WALDEN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk. I believe it is No. 5, printed in House Report 116-51.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Beginning on page 3, line 4, strike "Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019" and insert "This Bill Actually Has Nothing to do with Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would just say, in terms of this amendment, it is just trying to make the point that the bill we have before us today is not as described or labeled. In our opinion,

it is more about politics and gotcha politics than it is about the underlying issue.

We know from the Department of Health and Human Services, they have made it clear in the letter from the Director who would approve these waivers that she believes that the underlying law protects people with preexisting conditions and all the other things I talked about earlier, that they can't waive that law—they cannot.

So I would enter into the RECORD again, Mr. Chairman, as part of my remarks, her comments about the guidance, the 2018 guidance, and where she says it does not erode ObamaCare's preexisting condition provisions. She is the one in charge of this. That is what she is saying.

But I want to talk about something else she says in this letter about premiums and the costs to people getting their insurance. She says: "Under the PPACA"—or ObamaCare or the Affordable Care Act, however you want to describe it—"we have seen dramatically higher premiums and decreased options for millions of consumers, in large part due to the law's overly prescriptive mandates and excessive Federal Government takeover of areas traditionally left under State oversight."

She points out: "In 2019, the average monthly premium for a benchmark plan for a family of four on HealthCare.gov is now over \$1,500, which can easily exceed a family's mortgage."

Continuing with her letter to me, she said: "There are many areas of the country with far higher monthly premiums. For example, a 60-year-old couple living in Grand Island, Nebraska, making \$70,000 a year, will need to pay over \$3,000 per month for the lowest cost silver plan available. That is almost \$38,000 per year for a plan with an \$11,100 deductible."

Now, think about that, Mr. Chair. This is a couple that is making \$70,000 a year. They are 60 years old. They live in Nebraska, and \$3,000 a month in premiums, over \$3,000, and an \$11,000 deductible. That is over \$48,000, and they only make \$70,000 a year.

This is happening in America today. Heck, it is happening in Nebraska right now. So what we are saying is people are walking away.

She goes on to say: "For millions of Americans, coverage this expensive is not a realistic option, and many choose to go without coverage at all. In fact, after average premiums rose by 21 percent, 1.3 million unsubsidized people walked away from the market in 2017."

Those are the people we need to be helping. There is a lot more we need to be doing. I will put the rest of this in the RECORD. But I think everybody knows we are just trying make a point with this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I object.

The CHAIR. Objection is heard.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey will suspend.

The gentleman from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, just to clarify, from a parliamentary standpoint, I was just going to withdraw the amendment, but if the gentleman wants to speak on it, I can ask unanimous consent to withdraw it after he speaks.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman from Oregon's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, it disturbs me, I guess, that my colleague on the other side, whom I greatly respect, keeps mentioning this letter from Seema Verma, the CMS Administrator.

Nothing that she says in her letter is in any way going to change the guidance that she and the Trump administration have put forward that would undermine people with preexisting conditions' ability to get good insurance if this guidance is allowed to continue and States get waivers pursuant to the guidance, because of, again, the issue of affordability.

You see, the problem is that the 1332 waivers, the way they are set out in the ACA, have certain guardrails, if you will, to prevent waivers that would allow for junk insurance and other policies that would undermine people with preexisting conditions from getting good insurance.

Those guardrails say that any kind of waiver has to guarantee affordability, has to guarantee comprehensive coverage, the essential benefits package, robust coverage, and also not reduce the number of people who are insured.

This guidance that Seema Verma and the Trump administration have put forward does exactly the opposite, because it allows insurance to be sold, if a State seeks to do so, that would eliminate, for example, hospitalization or eliminate mental health coverage or eliminate coverage for maternity care.

Now, if you are someone with preexisting conditions and they eliminate coverage for your preexisting condition, that relates to your preexisting condition, you might as well not even have insurance, and that is why we say it is junk. It lets a waiver be granted that would allow the insurance companies of that State to charge more based on age, based on sex. I mean, the list goes on.

So Seema Verma can send out all the letters she wants, but it doesn't mean anything.

I like to say, you know, one of the things that disturbs me most, also, is we on the Democratic side, myself and some of the other chairmen of some of the other committees, sent a letter and a request, because it has been pointed

out repeatedly that Seema Verma has been putting out contracts up to \$4 million a year to basically promote herself, and that is being investigated right now as we speak.

So, again, I don't like to say bad things about people, but the bottom line is she is in no position to be telling us what is in this guidance. This guidance is going to hurt people with pre-existing conditions, and there is no way that she is going to get around it.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would just suggest that it was Seema Verma who is the head of CMS who issued the guidance, so I think she is in a position to have a say about what she believes the guidance allows or doesn't.

To be clear, to quote her letter again: "The 2018 guidance does nothing to erode the PPACA's preexisting condition provisions." That is what she is saying.

So I think that letter is important. She put it in writing. She has said that repeatedly, and so I take her at her word. I do. I include her letter in the RECORD.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE &
MEDICAID SERVICES,
Washington, DC, May 7, 2019.

HON. GREG WALDEN,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Energy
and Commerce, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WALDEN: Thank you for your continued interest in new state flexibility available under guidance recently issued interpreting section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) (the 2018 guidance). Working within the limitations of the PPACA, this 2018 guidance is an important element of the Administration's actions to expand options and lower costs for patients around the country. I wanted to take this opportunity to set the record straight and reaffirm this Administration's commitment to lowering healthcare costs, increasing consumer choices, and protecting our most vulnerable citizens, including those who have pre-existing conditions.

To be very clear, the 2018 guidance does nothing to erode the PPACA's pre-existing condition provisions, which cannot be waived under section 1332. Section 1332 does not permit states to waive Public Health Service Act requirements such as guaranteed availability and renewability of health insurance, the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, and the prohibition on pre-existing conditions exclusions. Furthermore, a section 1332 waiver cannot be approved that might otherwise undermine these requirements. This Administration stands committed to protecting people with pre-existing conditions.

Under the PPACA, we have seen dramatically higher premiums and decreased options for millions of consumers, in large part due to the law's overly prescriptive mandates and excessive Federal government takeover of areas traditionally under state oversight. In 2019, the average monthly premium for a benchmark plan for a family of four on HealthCare.gov is now over \$1,500, which can easily exceed a family's mortgage. There are many areas of the country with far higher monthly premiums. For example, a 60-year-old couple living in Grand Island, Nebraska, making \$70,000 a year, will need to pay over \$3,000 per month for the lowest cost silver

plan available. That's almost \$38,000 per year for a plan with an \$11,100 deductible. That's over half their income.

For millions of Americans, coverage this expensive is not a realistic option, and many choose to go without coverage at all. In fact, after average premiums rose by 21 percent, 1.3 million unsubsidized people walked away from the market in 2017, the last year the prior administration oversaw open enrollment. While these higher premiums force some people to go uninsured, coverage is generally not optional for people with a pre-existing condition and so, without a subsidy, someone with a pre-existing condition must face the full burden of the PPACA's skyhigh premiums. This Administration has not forgotten the people facing this hardship.

Section 1332 of the PPACA provides the discretion to approve a section 1332 state waiver plan if the following four statutory guardrails are met: affordability, comprehensiveness, coverage, and federal deficit neutrality. Section 1332 allows states to develop new healthcare programs and solutions that would be not permissible without a section 1332 waiver.

Unfortunately, guidance issued under the prior Administration in December 2015 (the 2015 guidance) regarding section 1332 waivers had the effect of significantly restricting the innovation states could pursue. The prior Administration imposed a one-size-fits-all approach to these waivers, making it difficult for states to address the specific needs of their residents.

In October, the Administration issued guidance under section 1332 of the PPACA to provide states with significant opportunities to chart a different course for their markets through expanded flexibility. Section 1332 and the 2018 guidance ensure that consumers who wish to retain coverage similar to that provided under the PPACA can do so, but they empower states to take steps to stabilize their markets and allow more affordable coverage options that may be more attractive to individuals and families priced out of the current market, including people with pre-existing conditions.

Over the past two years, this Administration has approved seven section 1332 waivers authorizing reinsurance programs to help fund claims for people with high healthcare costs. These reinsurance programs provide much needed premium relief for people in the market and, in particular, for people with pre-existing conditions without other coverage options. These section 1332 waivers were all approved under the prior, more restrictive 2015 guidance. I believe, given the expanded flexibility discussed in the 2018 guidance, states will be able to develop additional healthcare programs and solutions that work for their residents.

As you know, some have criticized the state flexibility offered under the 2018 guidance, claiming that states will pursue section 1332 waivers that undermine their own individual market risk pools and make coverage more expensive for their own residents with pre-existing conditions. Again, I want to make clear that a section 1332 waiver cannot undermine coverage for people with pre-existing conditions. Moreover, any section 1332 waiver will need to carefully account for any impact on the individual market risk pool and guarantee that access to coverage is at least as comprehensive and affordable as would exist without the waiver.

So, if a state seeks to pursue the use of more affordable options, such as catastrophic plans or short-term limited duration plans, under a section 1332 state waiver plan, the state must ensure access to coverage that is overall as affordable and comprehensive for people who remain in the individual market risk pool.

Thank you again for your shared interest in bringing down healthcare costs and protecting our fellow Americans with pre-existing conditions. We remain focused on improving our nation's health care system by empowering states to innovate and develop new solutions to expand access to affordable and high value coverage options, and we look forward to working with you to achieve these goals. Should you have questions, please contact the CMS Office of Legislation. Sincerely,

SEEMA VERMA.

Mr. WALDEN. Now, Mr. Chair, I was willing to withdraw the amendment. That takes unanimous consent, and I just would attempt to do that again. I don't know if my colleague cares about that or not.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chair, I have no objection.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Chairman, so we can move on to the other amendments, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon? There was no objection.

The CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 6 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. HOLDING

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, beginning on line 4, strike "Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019" and insert "Insert Politically Punchy Title That Doesn't Reflect the Bill Substance Act".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. HOLDING. Mr. Chairman, I believe my amendment speaks for itself.

My friends on the other side of the aisle are playing political games with their bill trying to convince the American people that it would accomplish something that it would not. I have offered a title that accurately reflects the political grandstanding that my Democrat friends are effecting today.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, just to back up what I said previously about the implications for this Trump administration and Seema Verma's guidance that they put forward with regard to 1332, I want to read a section from a letter that was sent by 23 patient and consumer advocacy organizations in support of H.R. 986, the bill that is be-

fore us. These organizations include the Heart Association, the Lung Association, the Epilepsy Foundation, et cetera. This goes back to the guardrails.

As I said, under 1332, in the ACA, there are guardrails that say that any waivers have to guarantee affordability, have to guarantee comprehensiveness of coverage, and have to, at the same time, not reduce the number of people with insurance.

Nothing that Seema Verma or anything on the other side that is being said is suggesting in any way that, under this guidance, those principles wouldn't be violated. In fact, they would be violated.

So this is what these 23 patient and consumer advocacy organizations say about the Trump guidance waiver: "This gross misinterpretation of the guardrails will have real consequences for patients, steering people into substandard coverage, such as short-term, limited-duration plans and association health plans, which often do not cover the full range of benefits and services that patients rely on to manage their conditions.

"Further, policies that could be implemented under this new interpretation could fundamentally alter the risk pool for a State's individual marketplace, making comprehensive coverage unaffordable for patients who rely on it and jeopardizing the stability of the State's marketplace. The resulting lack of access to care could have devastating short- and long-term consequences for the millions of patients we represent."

□ 1615

The bottom line is this is going to dramatically hurt people with pre-existing conditions if they try to buy insurance that will cover the maladies that they want to cover, and they need to have covered.

Again, I don't understand, Mr. HOLDING and, previously, Mr. WALDEN have these amendments that really have nothing substantive to say. All they do is talk about changing the title because they are trying to ridicule what Democrats are trying to do here, which is to guarantee that people with pre-existing conditions are protected.

I don't want to get upset, but I think that it is kind of inappropriate, when here we are trying to guarantee people with pre-existing conditions are protected—even Republicans on the other side are saying that is important to them—and, instead of having a serious debate about this, they put forward amendments that change the title to ridicule what we are trying to do. It is just unfortunate that we are at that point now, but that is where we are.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLDING. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Chair, I just want to say that I, too, wish we were debating my legislation that I tried to offer the first of the Congress and was refused the opportunity to bring it to the floor. That would lock into statute preexisting protections for people who have preexisting conditions.

This court case is pending. We could get a ruling tomorrow. Somewhere in the last couple of months, Congress could have acted to put in statute a separate law that would be there, irrespective of the decision of the judge, or judges as it goes through its process, that could wipe out all of the ACA and could wipe out preexisting condition protections. We could do that, except their Committee on Rules put these amendments in order to debate on the floor, but not the amendment that actually protects people with preexisting conditions. So it is not my fault—we don't control of the Rules Committee—that my serious amendment about protecting people with preexisting conditions was not made in order. I don't control the Rules Committee. The Speaker does, and others.

When we talk about affordability, remember the example that Seema Verma points out, in Grand Island, Nebraska, a couple making \$60,000 a year, 60 years old, \$38,000 for the plan, and \$11,000 deductible. How is that affordable? It is not.

I want our States to innovate. Do you know what, if a State doesn't want to innovate, it doesn't have to. And if they violate the rules, they are not going to get their waiver.

But what we do know is that when States have innovated, like mine, like the gentlemen from Wisconsin and Alaska, they have seen reductions in premiums and full-throated coverage. I want innovation. I don't want to price people out of the market.

Mr. HOLDING. Madam Chair, this bill before us today makes no structural changes to improve access to or delivery of care. It would limit healthcare choices and stifle State level innovation that has proven to lower premiums. This bill does not help those with preexisting conditions, but it does attempt to confuse them and encourage more political dysfunction to the detriment of the American people.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Chair, my colleagues on the other side started out this debate on these amendments by basically saying they wanted to substitute the title rather than talking about the substance. Now, my colleague, the ranking member, starts talking about the lawsuit that would—I think he is talking about the lawsuit that would repeal the Affordable Care Act.

Again, my colleagues on the other side are not looking to protect people with preexisting conditions, they are not looking to protect anybody, because now they are saying that it is a

good idea to repeal the Affordable Care Act. So we are back to the basic debate about whether or not we should have the Affordable Care Act, which until President Trump came along and started sabotaging the bill, 97 percent of Americans had health insurance, an all-time high in the history of this country.

So, okay, that is fine. Now we are going to say that they want to repeal the Affordable Care Act once again. This is what this is all about on their side of the aisle: repeal the act, move to court to try to get the courts to declare the act unconstitutional, no effort to worry about the millions and millions of Americans who have gotten coverage because of the Affordable Care Act.

I really don't know what else I can say at this point, but at least they revealed their true motive, which is simply to repeal the whole bill.

Once again, I guess there is not much to say here, other than to say that I would urge my colleagues to reject this amendment. Let's get back to talking about the substance of the bill that is before us, which would guarantee that there are protections for people with preexisting conditions.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. UNDERWOOD). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Ms. PORTER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 2, insert “, including any such action that would result in a decrease in the number of such individuals enrolled in coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the coverage defined in section 1302(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(a)) compared to the number of such individuals who would have been so enrolled in such coverage had such action not been taken” after “(October 24, 2018)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. PORTER. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act.

This bill would prevent the Trump administration from allowing States to use waivers to provide junk health plans that reduce coverage and decrease cost sharing provisions.

In the Affordable Care Act, section 1332 waivers were created to provide States flexibility to implement innovative plans that would expand coverage, reduce costs, and provide more comprehensive benefits.

Our States can be incubators for opportunity and these waivers allow them the opportunity to improve access to affordable, quality services in groundbreaking ways. But, last year, the Trump administration released guidance that would allow States to use these waivers to take care away from the individuals who need it most, and that is unacceptable.

Because of the Affordable Care Act, 3,826,000 Californians have gained health coverage. In my home district, the 45th District of California, more than 338,000 people have a preexisting condition, many of whom gained coverage or received more affordable coverage because of new protections established under the Affordable Care Act.

This Sunday is Mother's Day. Having given birth, being a mother, is a preexisting condition, a factor that used to contribute to higher insurance costs for most of the women we will celebrate this weekend. We can't go back to the days when being a woman was enough to let an insurance company charge you more for basic healthcare.

My amendment will prohibit the administration from issuing any waivers that would let States craft healthcare plans that would reduce the number of individuals enrolled in comprehensive plans that are compliant with our country's current healthcare laws.

This bill preserves waivers that provide States with flexibility. This bill encourages States to provide innovative plans. But what this bill does is make sure that those waivers can be used for their original intent: expanding care and decreasing costs.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I seek time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I would like to point out a couple of things.

One, I have introduced legislation to protect people with preexisting conditions. I did that because I knew this lawsuit is pending. We can argue about the ACA and the lawsuit and all that, but the long and short of it is that if the court rules the ACA gets thrown out as unconstitutional, which may happen, people with preexisting conditions would be exposed, and I don't want that to happen. That is why I introduced legislation.

I would be honored if we could take that up in the Energy and Commerce

Committee that I used to chair and put it on the House floor. I tried to bring it here as an amendment and it was denied by the Democrat majority, so we can't even have a debate here about it. If it is not everything it should be, then I am happy to work with people to try and make it as durable and robust as it needs to be. So that is one.

When we talk about insurance—and there is kind of silence on the other side—2.5 million Americans since President Trump have gotten healthcare insurance through their employer. We have one of the most robust economies most Americans have ever seen: 3.2 percent, I think, GDP growth the first quarter. Some have said, you need fairy dust to do that. Well, that is not true. You need good economic policy. We have that in America: the lowest unemployment for African Americans, Hispanic Americans, all Americans. Incredible numbers, incredible growth. As a result, people are getting off government subsidized healthcare, or fully funded healthcare, onto private health insurance, which Democrats want to wipe out. One hundred and fifty-eight million Americans get their health insurance through their employer or through their union.

And when it comes to the Affordable Care Act, that is what put in place the big cuts that are coming to our hospitals, the DSH cuts, that I held off as chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee. We passed legislation to prevent the DSH cuts from hitting our disproportionate share of hospitals, those that deal with more lower income folks. We are going to have to do that again. Because ObamaCare says you got to hit your hospital with a big cost increase, if you will, or take away a subsidy.

The Cadillac tax. I met with building trade folks in my State. These people bargained away, potentially, wages for better benefits. And then along comes ObamaCare, the Affordable Care Act, that says: Oh, by the way, if you have got too generous a plan, according to the government, you are going to have to pay a 40 percent tax on that plan. And, by the way, it was never indexed for inflation. And guess what, healthcare costs continue to go up and premiums go up.

More and more Americans' health insurance is going to fall into this so-called Cadillac tax. There will be a 40 percent tax on those plans. The working men and women, who are part of a union or in the private sector and who have good, generous healthcare benefits, the Federal Government, the Democrat-driven plan that is totally partisan passed, it says, we are going to whack you with a 40 percent tax. How fair is that, Madam Chair? I don't think it is. We have kept that tax from taking effect as Republicans. We will see what this Congress does.

But, moreover, we fully funded our community health centers. We, under Republicans, funded the children's health insurance program, a Republican creation, for a decade. I led that

effort. Most Democrats consistently voted against funding children's health insurance time and time again. It had never been funded for more than 5 years ever in its history. One hundred and twenty-two thousand, seven hundred Oregonian kids and pregnant moms get their health insurance through CHIP. It is a marvelous program. Republicans led the effort, because I did it. We first tried to get 5, then 6, and then eventually we got 10 years funded. That is locked into law.

We need to go back and fund our community health centers. I told people that if I were chairman, my palms would be getting a little sweaty now at the list of things we need to get done—I am looking at my friends.

In Oregon, in my district, I think we had 63 delivery sites and 12 community health centers. We fully funded those centers at a record level in the last Congress, because I believe fully in that network of the delivery of healthcare. It is extraordinarily important. We should be doing that today, but we are not.

We have got the National Health Service Corps, special diabetes programs for Indians, special diabetes programs for type I diabetes, teaching health centers, personal responsibility education programs, sexual risk avoidance education grants, and family-to-family health information centers. We have demo programs, increased access to dental healthcare services, and delay in authority to terminate contracts for Medicare Advantage plans. We have protection for recipients of HCBS against spousal impoverishment. We have demonstration of approved community behavioral health clinics, Medicaid funding for territories, delay in effective date for Medicaid amendments related to beneficiary liability settlements, DSH allotment, and money follows the person. All those expire at the end of this fiscal year. We have real work we need to get done, Madam Chair.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Ms. PORTER. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I thank her for the constructive amendment and for her exceptional leadership as a leading Member of an outstanding freshman class.

I also thank Congressman PALLONE, chairman of the full committee, for giving us the opportunity to bring to the floor historic legislation that will make a tremendous difference in the lives of the American people.

Today, with the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act, Democrats are honoring their promises to the American people.

Madam Chair, our Democratic majority ran on the promise to protect American families' quality, affordable healthcare.

We have now voted three times to oppose the GOP healthcare lawsuit, but every time, with every vote, House Republicans reveal their inconsistency and complicity with the administration's assault on people with preexisting conditions and every American's healthcare.

It was interesting to listen to the distinguished ranking member of the committee express his views when the fact is that, 2 years ago, House Republicans voted to gut protections for people with preexisting conditions and take away millions of families' healthcare, and they then threw a party to celebrate.

They went down to the White House and celebrated: We have taken away the preexisting conditions benefit.

The American people resoundingly rejected the Republicans' attack on their healthcare and their financial security, yet the GOP is plowing full steam ahead with their monstrous campaign to sabotage the Affordable Care Act and take away healthcare.

Just last week, the administration doubled down on its demands that the courts throw out every protection and benefit provided by the Affordable Care Act.

Again, over and over, we have had bills on the floor to invite the Republicans to join us in rejecting that Republican attack. Overwhelmingly, they have rejected that.

Today, again, we can celebrate that we are protecting Americans with preexisting conditions and honoring that promise we made to the American people, as I said.

The bill reverses a dangerous part of the Trump administration's reckless sabotage campaign, blocking cynical guidance to States. Here is what they do: dismantle protections for people with preexisting conditions and push families into junk plans that discriminate against people with preexisting conditions and do not cover essential benefits.

In fact, you are paying for nothing.

The Trump guidance puts lives on the line, not only sabotaging the healthcare law but the health of millions of Americans who rely on it.

Nearly 30 national groups representing people with preexisting conditions have spoken out, including the American Cancer Society, Cancer Action Network, American Heart Association, American Diabetes Association, American Lung Association, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Susan G. Komen, and many more.

They write, "This dangerous action could take us back to the days when people with preexisting conditions were openly discriminated against and blatantly denied access to lifesaving care."

These organizations, I want Ranking Member WALDEN to hear because he seemed to have been distracted, all these organizations for cancer, diabetes, heart, lung, mental health, all of that, they write, "This dangerous ac-

tion could take us back to the days when people with preexisting conditions were openly discriminated against and blatantly denied access to lifesaving care."

We thank all the groups and families—including the sick little children, the Little Lobbyists—for their courage to speak out and show that this is a fight not just about legislation but about lives. Nothing is more eloquent than the stories that they tell, and many have told their stories here.

They had 10,000 events around the country to stop the Republicans' sabotage on healthcare, much of it from people with preexisting conditions, especially children born with preexisting conditions.

This bill that we have today is just the beginning. In the coming weeks, House Democrats will bring forth more bold legislation to reduce the price of prescription drugs, to empower States to build better exchanges, and to block junk plans and reverse the GOP's enrollment sabotage.

Senator MCCONNELL said that he is the grim reaper. He wears that as a badge of honor.

He is the grim reaper. He is going to kill any House legislation for the people, saying that he will bury our bills in the Senate graveyard, effectively. That is really not a very hopeful political agenda, the grim reaper.

I have news for him. Legislation to protect the preexisting condition benefit and many of the other pieces of this agenda are alive and well among the American people, and they will make their voices heard.

The American people want action, and the special interest GOP Senate needs to stop standing in their way, Leader MCCONNELL.

I urge a strong vote for this legislation for the people.

I commend the gentlewoman for her very important amendment. She said being a mom was a preexisting condition. As the mother of five, it is 6 years to the day when I talked to the insurance company about my bad back.

They said: Why would we even insure you? You are a poor risk, having had children.

I said: That is funny you say that. I thought it was a show of strength on my part to have five children. Are you calling that something that would be a barrier to my getting insurance?

I want to emphasize, as we approach Mother's Day, how important this particular amendment is to help moms and their families.

Madam Chair, I urge a "yes" vote on Congresswoman PORTER's important Mother's Day amendment.

Ms. PORTER. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 2, insert “, including any such action that would, with respect to individuals with substance use disorders, including opioid use disorders, reduce the availability or affordability of coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the coverage defined in section 1302(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(a)) compared to the availability or affordability, respectively, of such coverage had such action not been taken” after “(October 24, 2018)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I thank my colleague from New Hampshire, Representative KUSTER, for offering this legislation that will safeguard healthcare protections for the 130 million Americans with preexisting conditions.

The amendment I am offering today would ensure that we don't take any steps backward in our fight against this Nation's opioid epidemic.

For people in my home State of New Hampshire, the Affordable Care Act is a lifesaving law. It is the best tool we have to combat the opioid crisis. As I travel around my district, I hear heart-breaking stories of those lost and those still fighting hard.

I also hear from constituents who, on a regular basis, can't fathom where they would be without coverage for their substance use disorder.

I am here today on behalf of constituents like Phil Spagnuolo from Laconia. As Phil fought to recover from substance use disorder, he took comfort in knowing that he could rely on coverage that was affordable and accessible to him in the midst of the greatest medical challenge of his life.

Thanks to the Affordable Care Act, Phil has gone from jail to treatment and recovery to serving as a leader in the recovery community, coaching and advocating for those grappling with addiction.

New Hampshire is incredibly proud of his story and his example, and it is all made possible because of the ACA and its basic protections.

The collective impact of substance use disorder coverage has expanded treatment and recovery opportunities in New Hampshire and across the country.

Unfortunately, far too many still do not access this kind of lifesaving care. We still lose 130 Americans each and every day in their battle with opioid addiction.

The scope of this crisis is simply immense. No region, no community, no family has been spared.

Despite the alarming statistics, the administration issued guidance that

would allow insurance companies to preexempt against Americans with preexisting conditions, including the 19.7 million Americans like Phil with a history of substance use.

That is why I am offering this amendment today, to strengthen the underlying legislation and prohibit any further actions to reduce the availability or affordability of coverage for those battling substance use disorder.

We should be working together to open the doors to those most in need, not shutting them because of politics.

I urge the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Chair.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I seek time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Chair, I am willing to close if the gentleman from Oregon is, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Actually, I believe I get to close, don't I?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has the right to close.

Mr. WALDEN. That is what I thought.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Chair, this is a critical issue. This is an important piece of legislation. I, for one, don't trust this administration to get it right.

They have tried every trick in the book they can to repeal the Affordable Care Act outright legislatively and to undermine it administratively. They have gone to the courts to take away critical protections from Americans who need them most. I, for one, am not going to stand for it.

The people of New Hampshire and of this country, we are ensuring that we get this right for them. It is very critical for those suffering from substance use disorder that we ensure those important protections remain on the books so that people can access care.

There is no more important tool in our toolbox than ensuring that people have health insurance to take care of their substance use disorder. That is why I brought forward this amendment today.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Section 1332 already requires that the State plan will provide coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the essential health benefits, including mental health and substance use disorder services. That is already required, including behavioral health treatment, and would provide coverage to at least a comparable number of its residents. That is already in the 1332 requirements.

I appreciate the gentleman's passion for dealing with the opioid epidemic. I

led the effort that brought together Republicans and Democrats. We passed 60 different pieces of legislation. I think 57 of them, by the time we were done working together, passed unanimously in this House.

We bundled them up into H.R. 6 because we all know the Senate can't handle 57 or 60 different pieces of legislation, but they could handle one. The work we did here and the work they did there ended up in, I would argue, the Nation's most comprehensive legislation to address a drug problem our country has ever had. And that is our law.

The President of the United States, who was just disparaged here on the House floor, helped lead this effort because he passionately cares about the issue of addiction. He lost a brother, I believe, to alcoholism.

He was a leader, and his team were leaders, in this effort we put together on opioids. He invited Republicans and Democrats to the White House for the bill signing. Mrs. Trump helped organize all of that.

This legislation is comprehensive on opioids. It wasn't part of the ACA. You see, we can work together and improve underlying laws. We can address major problems facing the country when majorities want to do that. We did it last Congress under my leadership, and it was Republicans and Democrats. We didn't start out agreeing on some of these matters, but we ended up there, with just a couple of exceptions.

I sent my friend, Madam Chair, the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee today, a comprehensive list of kind of what we learned in the final phase of our investigation into how America ended up in the place it was with opioids. There are some additional recommendations that I hope and assume we will get to out of that investigative report that we concluded at the end of the year. Hopefully, we will get there.

I believe we need to do oversight on the legislation we passed. I have always felt that about bills we passed. We need to go take a second look.

□ 1645

What is working? What is not? We are not going to get it right the first time, and we always know there is more to do, and we need to do more on what was H.R. 6 in the last Congress, our opioids legislation.

Madam Chair, I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment, and you have to say you are in order to get the time, I guess, but I am not.

I am fully committed to making sure that people with substance abuse disorders continue to get the help they need in our communities. That is what our whole legislative thrust was about last Congress and will remain there. As I say, section 1332 already requires that in these plans.

Again, remember what we are talking about here is States coming to the Federal Government saying: We have a

better idea to fill a gap, so people have affordable insurance. That is what a waiver is under 1332. And, I guess, I have more confidence in my State than others must have in theirs, but I think from my own experience, Republicans and Democrats work together in Oregon to get health insurance out, and coverage out, and expand access to care. I have always continued to try to do that.

I have faith that my State would do this. These plans we will hear more about next week, but they are regulated by State insurance commissioners. I am not in the school that says all of those people are bad and we are the only ones with a great idea. I want innovation. I want it from the States, and I want to drive down costs of healthcare while improving access and delivery of services.

So I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment. I do hope we can address these issues of fully funding our community health centers, our National Health Service Corps, and these diabetes programs which we reauthorized and funded in the last Congress, and which we need to do again. They are called the Special Diabetes Program for Indians and Special Diabetes Program for type 1 diabetes.

We have got to get after that, too, Madam Chair. We have to find the money to do it. It is not easy. I know we have a lot of other things. I just wish we were doing those sorts of the things today because these programs expire in September, and we don't have that many legislative days left.

Hopefully, we can move on to the things I know we can agree on and find solutions for, and that we do it sooner rather than later.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. ROUDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 2, insert “, including any such action that would result, with respect to vulnerable populations (including low-income individuals, elderly individuals, and individuals with serious health issues or who have a greater risk of developing serious health issues), in a decrease in the availability of coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the coverage defined in section 1302(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(a)) with coverage and cost sharing protections required under section 1332(b)(1)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18052(b)(1)(B))” after “(October 24, 2018)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA) and a

Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Chairwoman, 9 years ago our Nation took a monumental step forward to address the needs of millions of Americans with a preexisting condition. Before the passage of the Affordable Care Act, individuals across the country were denied coverage or charged higher premiums due to their medical history.

While I came to Washington to protect our healthcare, the Trump administration has continued its assault on the Affordable Care Act. In this case, the administration is trying to use an ACA provision designed to give States the ability to test new insurance reforms that could improve the wellbeing of their residents, but, instead, that provision is being used to undermine protections for people with preexisting conditions and the coverage of essential health benefits, all in an effort to prop up junk, short-term insurance plans.

Today, we will stand up to that assault on America's healthcare by passing H.R. 986, to nullify these efforts. We must be clear that any future administrative actions by this administration or any other administration should not harm the vulnerable populations that the Affordable Care Act was designed to protect.

To that end, my amendment would prohibit any future rule or guidance from diminishing the Affordable Care Act that would result in reduction in the availability, affordability, and comprehensiveness for people with preexisting conditions, the elderly and low-income individuals.

My amendment would affirm these critical guardrails that protect the care of so many Americans across our country and help strengthen and uphold the principles of this landmark law.

I would like to thank Chairman PAL-LONE, Chairman NEAL, and their respective staff for their assistance with this amendment.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment to ensure that this and future administrations do not undermine the healthcare of vulnerable populations.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chairwoman, I seek time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I am not opposed to the gentleman's amendment, but I am happy to speak on it.

Again, section 1332 already requires that the State plan, the one they submit, will provide coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the essential health benefits, including mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treat-

ment, and will provide coverage to at least a comparable number of its residents.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROUDA. Madam Chairwoman, we are at a crossroads in our country. When we look at the global stage, there are approximately 200 countries, of which 40 are industrialized, developed countries. Of those 40 industrialized, developed countries, 39 of them have universal healthcare. Only one does not, the wealthiest, greatest country in the history of the world. That is why we have tens of millions of individuals in our country without insurance.

We know that preexisting conditions have to be covered because when we look at the fact that this country spends 18.5 percent of its GDP on healthcare, almost double what these other industrialized, developed countries spend, you would think the United States of America has the healthiest people in the world.

Madam Chairwoman, that is not the case. I am sad to report that most critical criteria when looking at Americans' healthcare, we are in the bottom quartile, even though we spend 18.5 percent of our GDP. We know that the inability to pay healthcare costs is a leading cause of involuntary bankruptcy and homelessness.

Preexisting conditions is the underlying reason for those two things. That is why we must make sure that we protect affordable healthcare in the United States through the act, and make sure that preexisting conditions are covered today and tomorrow for future generations.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chairwoman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I just want to go back to what is going on in America's healthcare costs and look at some of what is going on elsewhere around the world.

First of all, I would draw the Member's attention to the Kaiser Foundation report that Axios reported on about people who have health insurance and still can't afford to use it. They talked about just over half of those with employer coverage have some sort of chronic disease, so they have health insurance. But the deductibles which are at \$3,000 to \$5,000 are so high that three-quarters of the people reported skipping or postponing some type of care. Half, 49 percent, said that a family member had a problem paying medical bills or difficulty affording their premiums, deductibles, or copays in the last year.

What we are trying to do is help those people in the individual market, and we would love to help those people in the market that employer-provided health insurance is in as well, and put downward pressure on pricing, and go after the cost of healthcare from one end to the other.

Now, the gentleman from California, I believe, has talked about going to a, I guess, government-run, single-payer system. I have got two veterans that work virtually full time helping veterans in Oregon's Second District get access to a similar sort of system. You know of it as the VA. Think about the problems we have with that government-run, single, sort of, payer-operated system.

If you get in, I have veterans saying: It is great. I have got coverage. But it is people who have to wait 6 months to get eyeglasses at one point, or they can't get in to get their surgery done. And we are working with thousands of veterans that have to come to their Member of Congress to be able to get access to the healthcare they were promised when they put on the Nation's uniform.

We have that system in place, and it has incredible problems in wait time, so I had to create the Choice Program and everything else.

Then I was intrigued by a story about a woman in Nova Scotia who is 33 years old. She is under one of those systems my friend wants for us, I guess. After three trips to the emergency room, they just never would believe her and her problem and see her, and she couldn't get access to doctors. When she finally did, her anal cancer had progressed to stage III.

Now, at 33, she is in menopause, she writes. She had a Facebook post recently wanting to meet with the Premier to explain how broken their healthcare system is.

We all know stories about Canadians who come across the border who can afford to get their healthcare done here because they can get it done sooner. We all know of stories in other countries where they have global budgets, and when they run out, you are done. I have had people tell me the little secret is: Get sick before June because they are going to run out and you won't get in. That is what is going on around the world.

And I think, in many measures, when people are especially sick, if they have the money, they come to the United States for care. They go to MD Anderson Cancer Center, and they go to the Mayo Clinic.

Those are the folks who come to America. What I want is the MD Andersons and the Mayo Clinics, and the Oregon and Health & Science Universities to be affordable and available to all Americans.

We had a hearing today—I think it was pretty good—on drug pricing, following up on what I did 2 years ago looking at the manufacturers, the PBMs, the distributors, and the insurers. Everybody wants a piece of this. Everybody is getting a chunk. The result is, we have a healthcare system that costs too much. So let's go figure that out.

That is what innovation is about, and that is what our States can do in their wonderful laboratories. Some of them

will do really good things, and some of them will make mistakes and learn from it. We should pick the best from among the States. That is what we are looking for here in these 1332 waivers is some flexibility for our States to innovate.

I believe our States and my colleagues—and by the way, Oregon is completely Democrat controlled—but they care about citizens of the State of Oregon, and so does the insurance commissioner, and they are only going to ask for permission for a plan that will be better than what the Federal Government is trying to jam down their throat in a one-size-fits-all.

So I don't object to the gentleman's amendment. I think we can do better by harnessing great innovation. We do it in medicine, and we do it everywhere else. We have competitive insurance products for a lot of other things we buy, and I would like to see more options, more choice, more transparency in healthcare, and more consumer involvement.

Madam Chairwoman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUDA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 2, insert “, including any such action that would, with respect to individuals with preexisting conditions, reduce the affordability of coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the coverage defined in section 1302(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(a)) compared to the affordability of such coverage had such action not been taken” after “(October 24, 2018))”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Chairwoman, there are many problems in our healthcare system. We have heard about a number of them today, but we are here for one simple, specific reason, because of the guidance that the administration issued last year that allows States to expand the availability and duration of junk, short-term insurance plans.

Now, the administration and its defenders will not say this because it has become politically impossible to do so, but these plans are cheaper precisely because they deny coverage to people with preexisting conditions and for what any reasonable person would agree are essential benefits, like maternity care and prescription drugs.

That is what they mean when they use the euphemism “flexibility.” Will these plans take hold? Here is what happens, in plain language, if you have a preexisting condition. You have a choice. Either stay in your ACA plan and see your premiums rise as healthy people move to cheaper, junk insurance, or you sign up for a junk plan yourself and risk getting gouged when the services you need aren't covered.

You end up with a two-tiered healthcare system in America: one for healthy people, and one for sick people. Now, the underlying bill rescinds that guidance. The amendment I have submitted would prohibit the administration from taking any other action that would reduce the affordability of comprehensive coverage for Americans with preexisting conditions.

□ 1700

Now, this would not in any way prevent States from using section 1332 waivers to make healthcare better and more affordable. Many States, as we have heard, have done so in ways that have lowered health insurance premiums without, in any way, undermining protections for people with preexisting conditions.

Yes, section 1332 has a clear directive that States must maintain the benefits, affordability, and coverage provided by the ACA, but it is clear that the administration has disregarded these standards and could do so again to remove protections for vulnerable groups, to promote expansion of health plans that are not compliant with the ACA, and to take other steps that would increase costs, especially for women and older adults.

This amendment, along with the overall bill, makes sure that we keep our promise to the American people. It makes clear that, when we say we are going to protect everyone with a preexisting condition, that is not an empty slogan that means whatever we want it to mean. Those words mean something, that every American deserves quality health insurance, and no American should be forced to pay more for good coverage because of a preexisting health problem.

Madam Chair, that is what H.R. 986 and my amendment guarantee. I urge my colleagues to support both, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Chair, I will close by saying there is no question whatsoever what the administration intends to do. They have been trying from day one, from January 2017, to repeal the Affordable Care Act and its essential protections for the American people.

The only thing that has changed is that it has become politically impossible for anyone in America to say that

you are opposed to protecting people with preexisting conditions, and so a war against healthcare protections is being covered up by a war against the English language.

Everyone says, “We are for pre-existing conditions,” yet every single step the administration and its supporters take is designed to weaken those protections. This amendment and the underlying bill say that you can’t do that anymore. They guarantee, going forward, that the ACA’s protections are respected and that any experimentation by the States will have to be consistent with those protections.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues’ support for the amendment and the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I do not oppose this amendment because this amendment does not do anything the law already, I think, requires.

Section 1332 does not permit States to waive preexisting condition protections. Section 1332 already requires that the State plan will provide coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the essential health benefits and will provide coverage and cost-sharing protections against excessive out-of-pocket spending. That is what the underlying law already does.

We have the assurance from the CMS Administrator saying, once again, to be clear: “The 2018 guidance does nothing to erode the PPACA’s preexisting condition provisions, which cannot be waived under section 1332.”

She is the one who makes the decision.

By the way, I would just point out that no State has come to the Trump administration under this new authority that we are aware of and said: “Please approve our plan.”

Junk plans—and we will hear more about that term of art. By the way, those junk plans were allowed for under the Obama administration and under the ACA. At that time, they were only allowed for 3 months. There seemed to be a lot of interest in a variety of options for citizens to take advantage of that covered their needs.

So the Trump administration said, well, if they are good for 3 months, what if we extend them to 12 months or just at 12 months? That is what they did. They were junk plans under Trump; they were wonderful options under Obama. It is the same set of plans.

You can always go on the exchange, and you can always find other coverage that fits your need. We are trying to not have just one plan that nobody can afford. That is what you are seeing in this situation that Ms. Seema Verma put forward, Madam Chair, the head of the CMS, the Administrator for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

She uses, as an example, this situation in Grand Island, Nebraska. It is

not Oregon; it is Nebraska. A \$70,000-a-year, 60-year-old couple are paying \$38,000 a year for their insurance with an \$11,100 deductible. Now, how is that affordable? Does anybody in here think that is a great idea?

That is what you are saying: Don’t innovate. We have got it covered. The ACA has it covered. There is no need for innovation here, nothing to see. The plan works great.

Then we know, from the Kaiser Foundation study, people are saying: I can’t afford it. So I will jack up my credit card, and I will wipe out my savings.

All this is going on. The ACA did not solve every problem. It expanded coverage. You can’t help but do that, spend that much money. States like mine took full advantage of it. But we are left with these pockets and problems in America that I think States could assist us in if we gave them expanded authority under 1332 waivers to say: Hey, guess what, Washington? We have a better idea here. Here it is. Take a look at it, and make sure it fits the Federal guidelines and law, but let us innovate.

Oregon did that. Under the prior 1332 approval process, insurance rates went down 6 percent; Wisconsin down 10.6; New Jersey, 15; Maryland, 43; Maine, 9.4; Minnesota, 20; Alaska, 34.7. Using this sort of “Mother May I” approval, that is what you have to do.

I remember when Oregon did the Oregon health plan. I was in the State legislature then, and we had to plead and beg with the administration at the time to get approval to try and experiment on Medicaid coverage to expand coverage and improve access to care. We couldn’t do it without Mother Washington, Father Washington, or Brother Washington, whoever, back here, saying: Yeah, okay. We will let you try that.

We should be in partnerships with our States.

By the way, States can pass a law and say: We are not going down this path. They have every right to do it. New Jersey has done it, and California has done it: None of these short-term duration plans, we are not going to be a part of that.

Every State has that right. But there are a lot of States that look at their citizens and say: \$38,000 a year for your insurance and \$11,000 for your deductible; you are making \$70,000; you are 60 years old. That is not working real well either. So maybe we can find a product that would work for you and help you out.

So we are talking about a range of options and choices. America has always done well and markets do better when we have more choices. That is what we are talking about here.

The gentleman’s amendment I don’t object to at all. I think it is the underlying law as described by the head of the Department who would have to approve all these 1332 waivers.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. WILD

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in part A of House Report 116-51.

Ms. WILD. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 16, insert after “(2018),” the following: “including any such action that would result in higher health insurance premiums for individuals enrolled in health insurance coverage that is at least as comprehensive as the coverage defined in section 1302(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18022(b)),”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 357, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

Ms. WILD. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 986, the Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act of 2019.

My amendment would put an end to the rising cost of premiums. It is an amendment that should be met with overwhelming bipartisan support and without opposition.

Specifically, my amendment would prohibit the administration from taking any further action that would result in higher premiums for Americans who need comprehensive coverage.

This administration has unilaterally made healthcare more expensive and less accessible for the American people by taking actions that run contrary to the spirit and purpose of the ACA. That has resulted in higher premiums and reduced enrollment.

In 2017, the administration stopped cost-sharing payments that helped reduce out-of-pocket costs for low-income Americans. This action alone increased premiums by 20 percent and raised costs for families not receiving subsidies.

In 2018, the administration issued new section 1332 guidance that allows States to raise healthcare costs for people with preexisting conditions. This 2018 guidance also gave a green light to insurance companies to expand junk plans that don’t cover essential health benefits. We know that pulling people out of the pool only makes insurance premiums more expensive for those with preexisting conditions.

Also, in 2018, the administration slashed funding for consumer enrollment assistance and outreach. Their

goal: reduced healthcare enrollment; the result: higher premiums.

Just last month, the administration finalized a rule that would increase limits on total out-of-pocket costs for millions. The administration moved forward with this even though the rule itself noted that all commenters on this topic expressed opposition to or concerns about the proposed change.

This past Monday, the administration released a notice seeking comment on a proposal that would reduce eligibility for Medicaid and cut premium tax credits for millions.

It is time to say “no” to future attempts to sabotage working Americans’ healthcare.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Madam Chairman, my amendment is about fairness. Patients should not face increased premiums at the whim of appointed government officials, especially for essential health benefits like emergency services, maternity, newborn, pediatric care, mental health and substance abuse treatment, prescription drugs, laboratory services, and preventive and wellness services for chronic disease management.

From malicious lawsuits aimed at striking down the ACA in its entirety and, along with it, the protections for preexisting conditions to ending the practice of public advertisement of enrollment period and educating the people about the complexities of health insurance, it has become clear that Congress must reclaim its legislative authority and ensure that this administration faithfully executes the spirit of this law.

The ACA is the law. The Constitution gives Congress the power to make laws and requires the executive branch to faithfully execute the laws that Congress passes.

We all heard Republicans on the campaign trail last year say that they would protect coverage for preexisting conditions and help drive down our premiums. This is their chance to fulfill those campaign promises with concrete action.

Action, not words, is what the American people demand, and it is what they deserve. Let’s make that commitment a reality by adopting this amendment, passing this bill, and pushing the Senate to take it up so that we can get it signed into law.

In closing, Madam Chair, this is about standing up for the dignity of working families in the most basic and fundamental sense. It is about saying that every child, woman, man, and family in this country deserves the same certainty of being able to afford high-quality healthcare.

Our people deserve better. We need to stop the political gamesmanship, and we need to focus on people across our country who need good, affordable healthcare right now.

This is also our chance to remind this administration and future administrations that Congress makes the laws, and the executive branch doesn’t get to fool around with the implementation just to see it fail for political reasons.

Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, let’s talk about this amendment.

I have talked earlier about all the things that need to be reauthorized—community health centers, special diabetes programs, all of that which I know the committee is aware of and I hope we begin marking. I wish we were dealing with that today.

I heard from the gentlewoman about Republicans and preexisting conditions and “Where is your plan?” It is sitting up in the Rules Committee because your party would not allow my amendment to do that and to be brought to the floor for debate today. I don’t control the Rules Committee. It is 2 to 1 by the majority. It is just the way it works around here, and I respect that.

But you allowed my amendments that were more in jest about the false nature of the title of the bill to be debated but not the substantive amendment I offered which does protect people with preexisting conditions in case the lawsuit were to prevail and ObamaCare is thrown out. But, no, we couldn’t have that debate.

I have asked for my bill to be considered in the committee of jurisdiction. That hasn’t happened either.

I have also asked for the Democrats’ one-size-fits-all takeover of healthcare, Medicare for All, however you want to describe it, that we have a hearing in Energy and Commerce. That hasn’t happened either. We are the committee of jurisdiction.

You talk about working people. It is ObamaCare that puts a 40 percent tax on union plans and employer plans that exceed a certain level of costs, and they don’t index it. Now, I don’t know where the gentlewoman is on the Cadillac tax, but I want to repeal it. I never voted for it.

□ 1715

So, if they want to enshrine the Affordable Care Act in its entirety and make no changes, then I guess they are for a 40 percent tax on the kind of insurance plans that my building tradespeople negotiated to get—and other unions—instead of getting wage increases.

We have delayed that.

And when we look at the cuts in the Affordable Care Act coming at our hospitals in rural areas that serve lower-income areas, the DSH payments, we put off those cuts to our hospitals—last

cycle—under Republican leadership. And we are going to face that question in this Congress under Democrat leadership.

So, a vote to delay those DSH cuts again—if one does that—is voting to repeal or delay part of ObamaCare.

I hear 60, 70 votes to do these things to ObamaCare—repeal the CLASS Act, which was a long-term health insurance program that was destined for failure, and even President Obama signed its repeal.

I can go through a whole list of things that got repealed. We are the only ones who ever get tagged with voting to repeal.

As far as our commitment to preexisting conditions protection: It is real, it is robust, and it was always in everything we did.

Yeah, I know what the political rhetoric was. I have run campaigns. I have been around that. I know how you can nuance around. But we always protected people with preexisting conditions—always, period, hard stop. Protected people with preexisting conditions, in what came out of my committee and came across this House floor, they were always covered—always.

So I hear the political rhetoric, but I know the facts. See, I am an old journalism major, and I believe in facts.

The facts of the matter are that 1332 waivers have given our States an opportunity to give our citizens an affordable health insurance plan, not one that I guess they will defend—\$38,000 a year in premiums, \$11,000 a year in deductibles, copays, out-of-pocket costs.

How is that working for anybody?

And shouldn’t that 60-year-old couple in Nebraska have a chance to have a better plan option? Nope, guess not. Washington is going to decide it all for you. Write your check: 38 grand. That is for the premiums. And \$11,000 in out-of-pocket costs, your deductibles. Then maybe you can get something covered, right?

Well, what is left? We know from this Kaiser study I have cited earlier that was in Axios: People wipe out their savings. They put it on their credit cards. They borrow from their friends. Or they simply don’t get coverage.

That is the world they want to freeze-frame and leave in place. That is not what the Republicans are for. We want innovation. We want choice. We believe in our States having the opportunity to innovate and do it even better, not to go back to the old ways. No. That is not what we are for. I know that is what Democrats want to label us as being for, but it is not true.

And we have proven results in opioids; Community Health Centers; the longest funding for Children’s Health Insurance Program in the history of the United States of America, under Republican leadership—10 years.

We are the ones, Republicans, who led the effort to invest in medical research at unprecedented rates under

what FRED UPTON put forward and what Newt Gingrich put forward.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. WILD. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part A of House Report 116-51 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. BROWN of Maryland.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. HOLDING of North Carolina.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. MALINOWSKI of New Jersey.

Amendment No. 12 by Ms. WILD of Pennsylvania.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 351, noes 70, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 191]

AYES—351

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Cisneros
Aguilar	F.	Clark (MA)
Allred	Brady	Clarke (NY)
Amodei	Brindisi	Clay
Armstrong	Brooks (IN)	Cleaver
Arrington	Brown (MD)	Clyburn
Axne	Brownley (CA)	Cohen
Bacon	Buchanan	Cole
Baird	Bucshon	Collins (NY)
Balderson	Burgess	Conaway
Barr	Bustos	Connolly
Barragán	Butterfield	Cooper
Beatty	Calvert	Correa
Bera	Carbajal	Costa
Bergman	Carson (IN)	Courtney
Beyer	Cartwright	Cox (CA)
Bilirakis	Case	Craig
Bishop (GA)	Casten (IL)	Crawford
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Crenshaw
Blunt Rochester	Castro (TX)	Crist
Bonamici	Chabot	Crow
Boyd	Chu, Judy	Cuellar
	Cicilline	Cunningham

Curtis	Kilmer	Rodgers (WA)
Davids (KS)	Kim	Roe, David P.
Davis (CA)	Kind	Rogers (KY)
Davis, Danny K.	King (IA)	Rose (NY)
Davis, Rodney	King (NY)	Rose, John W.
Dean	Kinzinger	Rouda
DeFazio	Kirkpatrick	Rouzer
DeGette	Krishnamoorthi	Roybal-Allard
DeLauro	Kuster (NH)	Ruiz
DelBene	Kustoff (TN)	Ruppersberger
Delgado	LaHood	Rush
Demings	LaMalfa	Rutherford
DeSaulnier	Lamb	Sablan
Deutch	Langevin	Sánchez
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Sarbanes
Dingell	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
Doggett	Latta	Schakowsky
Doyle, Michael	Lawrence	Schiff
F.	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
Dunn	Lee (CA)	Schrader
Engel	Lee (NV)	Schrier
Escobar	Lesko	Schweikert
Eshoo	Levin (CA)	Scott (VA)
Españillat	Levin (MI)	Scott, Austin
Evans	Lewis	Scott, David
Finkenauer	Lieu, Ted	Sensenbrenner
Fitzpatrick	Lipinski	Serrano
Fleischmann	Loeb	Sewell (AL)
Fletcher	Loeb	Shalala
Flores	Loggren	Sharma
Fortenberry	Long	Sherman
Foster	Lowenthal	Sherrill
Fox (NC)	Lowey	Shimkus
Frankel	Lucas	Simpson
Fudge	Luetkemeyer	Sires
Gabbard	Luján	Slotkin
Gallagher	Luria	Smith (MO)
Gallego	Lynch	Smith (NJ)
Garamendi	Malinowski	Smith (WA)
García (IL)	Maloney,	Smucker
García (TX)	Carolyn B.	Soto
Gianforte	Maloney, Sean	Spanberger
Gibbs	Marchant	Spano
Golden	Marshall	Speier
Gomez	Matsui	Stanton
Gonzalez (OH)	McAdams	Staubert
Gonzalez (TX)	McBath	Stefanik
González-Colón	McCarthy	Steil
(PR)	McCaul	Stevens
Gottheimer	McCollum	Stivers
Graves (LA)	McEachin	Suozzi
Graves (MO)	McGovern	Takano
Green (TX)	McHenry	McKinley
Griffith	McKinley	McNerney
Grijalva	Meeke	Meng
Grothman	Meng	Meuser
Guest	Miller	Moore
Guthrie	Moolenaar	Morelle
Haaland	Moore	Moulton
Hagedorn	Morelle	Mucarsel-Powell
Harder (CA)	Moulton	Mullin
Hartzler	Mucarsel-Powell	Murphy
Hastings	Mullin	Nadler
Hayes	Heck	Napolitano
Heck	Herrera Beutler	Neal
Herrera Beutler	Higgins (NY)	Neguse
Hill (AR)	Hill (CA)	Newhouse
Hill (CA)	Himes	Norcross
Hollingsworth	Holding	Norton
Horn, Kendra S.	Hollingsworth	Nunes
Horsford	Horn, Kendra S.	O'Halleran
Houlahan	Horsford	Ocasio-Cortez
Hoyer	Houlahan	Omar
Hudson	Hoyer	Pallone
Huffman	Hudson	Panetta
Hunter	Huffman	Pappas
Hurd (TX)	Hunter	Pascrell
Jackson Lee	Hurd (TX)	Payne
Jayapal	Jackson Lee	Perlmutter
Jeffries	Jayapal	Peters
Johnson (GA)	Jeffries	Peterson
Johnson (OH)	Johnson (GA)	Phillips
Johnson (SD)	Johnson (OH)	Plaskett
Johnson (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Pocan
Joyce (OH)	Johnson (TX)	Porter
Joyce (PA)	Joyce (OH)	Pressley
Kaptur	Joyce (PA)	Price (NC)
Katko	Kaptur	Quigley
Keating	Katko	Radewagen
Kelly (IL)	Keating	Raskin
Kelly (PA)	Kelly (IL)	Reed
Kennedy	Kelly (PA)	Reschenthaler
Khanna	Kennedy	Rice (NY)
Kildee	Khanna	Rice (SC)

Rogers (WA)	Roe, David P.	Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)	Rose, John W.	Rouda
Rouzer	Roybal-Allard	Ruiz
Ruppersberger	Rush	Rutherford
Sablan	Sánchez	Sarbanes
Scanlon	Schakowsky	Schiff
Schneider	Schrader	Schrier
Schwartz	Schweikert	Scott (VA)
Scott (VA)	Scott, Austin	Scott, David
Sensenbrenner	Serrano	Sewell (AL)
Shalala	Sharma	Sherrill
Sherman	Shimkus	Simpson
Sherrill	Sires	Slotkin
Shimkus	Smith (MO)	Smith (NJ)
Simpson	Smith (WA)	Smucker
Sires	Soto	Spanberger
Slotkin	Spano	Speier
Smith (MO)	Stanton	Staubert
Smith (NJ)	Stefanik	Steil
Smith (WA)	Stevens	Stivers
Smucker	Suozzi	Takano
Soto	Taylor	Thompson (CA)
Spanberger	Thompson (CA)	Thompson (MS)
Spano	Thompson (MS)	Thompson (PA)
Speier	Thornberry	Timmons
Stanton	Tipton	Titus
Staubert	Tlaib	Tonko
Stefanik	Torres (CA)	Torres Small
Steil	(NM)	Trahan
Stevens	Trone	Turner
Stivers	Underwood	Upton
Suozzi	Van Drew	Vargas
Takano	Veasey	Vela
Taylor	Vela	Velázquez
Thompson (CA)	Velázquez	Visclosky
Thompson (MS)	Wagner	Walberg
Thompson (PA)	Walberg	Walden
Thornberry	Walden	Wasserman
Timmons	Wasserman	Schultz
Tipton	Waters	Watkins
Titus	Watkins	Watson Coleman
Tlaib	Watson Coleman	Webster (FL)
Tonko	Webster (FL)	Welch
Torres (CA)	Welch	Westerman
Torres Small	Westerman	Wexton
(NM)	Wexton	Wild
Trahan	Wild	Wilson (FL)
Trone	Wilson (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Turner	Wilson (SC)	Wittman
Underwood	Wittman	Womack
Upton	Womack	Yarmuth
Van Drew	Yarmuth	Young
Vargas	Young	Zeldin
Veasey	Zeldin	
Vela		
Velázquez		
Visclosky		
Wagner		
Walberg		
Walden		
Wasserman		
Schultz		
Waters		
Watkins		
Watson Coleman		
Webster (FL)		
Welch		
Westerman		
Wexton		
Wild		
Wilson (FL)		
Wilson (SC)		
Wittman		
Womack		
Yarmuth		
Young		
Zeldin		

NOES—70

Aderholt	Ferguson	Mooney (WV)
Allen	Fulcher	Norman
Amash	Gaetz	Palazzo
Babin	Gohmert	Palmer
Banks	Gooden	Pence
Biggs	Gosar	Perry
Brooks (AL)	Granger	Posey
Buck	Graves (GA)	Ratcliffe
Budd	Green (TN)	Riggleman
Burchett	Harris	Roby
Byrne	Hern, Kevin	Rogers (AL)
Carter (GA)	Hice (GA)	Roy
Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Scalise
Cheney	Huizenga	Smith (NE)
Cline	Johnson (LA)	Steube
Cloud	Jordan	Stewart
Collins (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Walorski
Comer	Lamborn	Weber (TX)
Cook	Loudermilk	Williams
Davidson (OH)	Massie	Woodall
DesJarlais	Mast	Wright
Duffy	McClintock	Yoho
Duncan	Meadows	
Estes	Mitchell	

NOT VOTING—16

Abraham	Olson	Swalwell (CA)
Bass	Pingree	Walker
Bishop (UT)	Richmond	Waltz
Cárdenas	Rooney (FL)	Wenstrup
Cummings	Ryan	
Emmer	San Nicolas	

□ 1744

Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi, SMITH of Nebraska, MAST, and CARTER of Georgia changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. BUCSHON, BAIRD, WEBSTER of Florida, BACON, FLEISCHMANN, LONG, and KELLY of Pennsylvania changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. HOLDING

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HOLDING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 237, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 192]

AYES—184

Aderholt	Brooks (IN)	Comer
Allen	Buchanan	Conaway
Amodei	Buck	Cook
Armstrong	Bucshon	Crawford
Arrington	Budd	Crenshaw
Babin	Burchett	Curtis
Bacon	Burgess	Davidson (OH)
Baird	Byrne	Davis, Rodney
Balderson	Calvert	DesJarlais
Banks	Carter (GA)	Diaz-Balart
Barr	Carter (TX)	Duffy
Bergman	Chabot	Duncan
Biggs	Cheney	Dunn
Billirakis	Cloud	Estes
Bost	Cole	Ferguson
Brady	Collins (GA)	Fleischmann
Brooks (AL)	Collins (NY)	Flores

Estes	LaHood	Roe, David P.	Cohen	Jeffries	Porter	Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Roby
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Rogers (AL)	Cole	Johnson (GA)	Pressley	Collins (GA)	Johnson (SD)	Roe, David P.
Fleischmann	Lamborn	Rogers (KY)	Collins (NY)	Johnson (OH)	Price (NC)	Conaway	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
Foxx (NC)	Latta	Rouzer	Comer	Johnson (TX)	Quigley	Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (KY)
Fulcher	Lesko	Roy	Connolly	Joyce (OH)	Radewagen	Curtis	Kelly (PA)	Rose, John W.
Gaetz	Loudermilk	Rutherford	Cook	Joyce (PA)	Raskin	Davidson (OH)	King (IA)	Roy
Gohmert	Lucas	Scalise	Cooper	Kaptur	Reed	DesJarlais	Kustoff (TN)	Rutherford
Gooden	Marchant	Schweikert	Correa	Katko	Rice (NY)	Duffy	LaHood	Scalise
Gosar	Massie	Scott, Austin	Costa	Keating	Rice (SC)	Duncan	LaMalfa	Schweikert
Granger	Mast	Sensenbrenner	Costney	Kelly (IL)	Rodgers (WA)	Dunn	Lamborn	Simpson
Graves (GA)	McCarthy	Simpson	Cox (CA)	Kennedy	Rose (NY)	Estes	Latta	Smith (MO)
Green (TN)	McClintock	Smith (MO)	Craig	Khanna	Rouda	Ferguson	Lesko	Smith (NE)
Harris	Meadows	Smith (NE)	Crenshaw	Kildee	Rouzer	Fleischmann	Loudermilk	Stauber
Hern, Kevin	Meuser	Steube	Crist	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard	Foxx (NC)	Lucas	Steube
Hice (GA)	Miller	Stewart	Crow	Kim	Ruiz	Fulcher	Marchant	Stewart
Higgins (LA)	Mitchell	Thornberry	Cuellar	Kind	Ruppersberger	Gaetz	Massie	Stewart
Hill (AR)	Mooney (WV)	Timmons	Cunningham	King (NY)	Rush	Gibbs	Mast	Thornberry
Holding	Mullin	Walberg	Davids (KS)	Kinzinger	Sablan	Gohmert	McCarthy	Timmons
Hollingsworth	Norman	Walorski	Davis (CA)	Kirkpatrick	Sánchez	Gooden	McClintock	Tipton
Hudson	Nunes	Weber (TX)	Davis, Danny K.	Krishnamoorthi	Sarbanes	Gosar	Meadows	Walberg
Huizenga	Palazzo	Webster (FL)	Davis, Rodney	Kuster (NH)	Scanlon	Granger	Meuser	Walorski
Hunter	Palmer	Westerman	Dean	Lamb	Schakowsky	Graves (GA)	Miller	Walker (TX)
Johnson (LA)	Pence	Williams	DeFazio	Langevin	Schiff	Green (TN)	Mooney (WV)	Webster (FL)
Johnson (SD)	Perry	Wilson (SC)	DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Schneider	Guest	Mullin	Westerman
Jordan	Posey	Wittman	DeLauro	Larson (CT)	Schrader	Harris	Norman	Williams
Kelly (MS)	Ratchliffe	Womack	DelBene	Lawrence	Schrier	Hern, Kevin	Palazzo	Wittman
Kelly (PA)	Reschenthaler	Woodall	Delgado	Lawson (FL)	Scott (VA)	Hice (GA)	Pence	Womack
King (IA)	Riggleman	Wright	Demings	Lee (CA)	Scott, Austin	Higgins (LA)	Perry	Woodall
Kustoff (TN)	Roby	Yoho	DeSaulnier	Lee (NV)	Scott, David	Hill (AR)	Posey	Wright
			Deutch	Levin (CA)	Sensenbrenner	Hollingsworth	Reschenthaler	Yoho
			Diaz-Balart	Levin (MI)	Serrano	Huizenga	Riggleman	
			Dingell	Lewis	Sewell (AL)			
			Doggett	Lieu, Ted	Shalala			
			Doyle, Michael	Lipinski	Sherman			
			F.	Loebsack	Sherrill			
			Engel	Lofgren	Shimkus			
			Escobar	Long	Sires			
			Eshoo	Lowenthal	Slotkin			
			Espallat	Lowe	Smith (NJ)			
			Evans	Luetkemeyer	Smith (WA)			
			Finkenauer	Luján	Smucker			
			Fitzpatrick	Luria	Soto			
			Fletcher	Lynch	Spanberger			
			Flores	Malinowski	Spano			
			Fortenberry	Maloney,	Speier			
			Foster	Carolyn B.	Stanton			
			Frankel	Maloney, Sean	Stefanik			
			Fudge	Marshall	Steil			
			Gallagher	Matsui	Stevens			
			Gallego	McAdams	Stivers			
			Garamendi	McBath	Suozzi			
			Garcia (IL)	McCaul	Takano			
			Garcia (TX)	McCollum	Taylor			
			Gianforte	McEachin	Thompson (CA)			
			Golden	McGovern	Thompson (MS)			
			Gomez	McHenry	Thompson (PA)			
			Gonzalez (OH)	McKinley	Titus			
			Gonzalez (TX)	McNerney	Tlaib			
			González-Colón	Meeks	Tonko			
			(PR)	Meng	Torres (CA)			
			Gottheimer	Mitchell	Torres Small			
			Graves (LA)	Moolenaar	(NM)			
			Graves (MO)	Moore	Trahan			
			Green (TX)	Morelle	Trone			
			Griffith	Moulton	Turner			
			Grijalva	Mucarsel-Powell	Underwood			
			Grothman	Murphy	Upton			
			Guthrie	Nadler	Van Drew			
			Haaland	Napolitano	Vargas			
			Hagedorn	Neguse	Veasey			
			Harder (CA)	Newhouse	Vela			
			Hartzler	Norcross	Velázquez			
			Hastings	Norton	Visclosky			
			Hayes	O'Halleran	Wagner			
			Heck	Ocasio-Cortez	Walden			
			Herrera Beutler	Omar	Waltz			
			Higgins (NY)	Pallone	Wasserman			
			Hill (CA)	Palmer	Schultz			
			Himes	Panetta	Waters			
			Holding	Pappas	Watkins			
			Horn, Kendra S.	Pascrell	Watson Coleman			
			Horsford	Payne	Welch			
			Houlahan	Hoyer	Wexton			
			Houlihan	Hudson	Peters			
			Hoyer	Huffman	Peterson			
			Hudson	Hunter	Phillips			
			Huffman	Hurd (TX)	Pingree			
			Hunter	Jackson Lee	Plaskett			
			Hurd (TX)	Jayapal	Pocan			
			Higgins (NY)					
			Hill (CA)					
			Himes					
			Holding					
			Horn, Kendra S.					
			Horsford					
			Houlahan					
			Houlihan					
			Hoyer					
			Hudson					
			Huffman					
			Hunter					
			Hurd (TX)					
			Jackson Lee					
			Jayapal					

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham	Gabbard	Ryan
Bass	Grijalva	San Nicolas
Bishop (UT)	Olson	Schakowsky
Cárdenas	Richmond	Swalwell (CA)
Cummings	Rooney (FL)	Walker
Emmer	Rose, John W.	Wenstrup

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1754

Messrs. STEWART and CURTIS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” Mr. BUCHANAN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. WILD

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 308, noes 112, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

AYES—308

Adams	Bonamici	Carter (TX)
Aguilar	Bost	Cartwright
Allred	Boyle, Brendan	Case
Armstrong	F.	Casten (IL)
Arrington	Brindisi	Castor (FL)
Axne	Brooks (IN)	Castro (TX)
Bacon	Brown (MD)	Chabot
Barragán	Brownley (CA)	Chu, Judy
Beatty	Buchanan	Cicilline
Bera	Burgess	Cisneros
Beyer	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Bilirakis	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Calvert	Clay
Blumenauer	Carbajal	Cleaver
Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)	Clyburn

NOES—112

Aderholt	Banks
Allen	Barr
Amash	Bergman
Amodei	Biggs
Babin	Brady
Baird	Brooks (AL)
Balderson	Buck

Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Cheney
Cline

NOT VOTING—17

Abraham	Gabbard	Ryan
Bass	Nunes	San Nicolas
Bishop (UT)	Olson	Swalwell (CA)
Cárdenas	Ratchliffe	Walker
Cummings	Richmond	Wenstrup
Emmer	Rooney (FL)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1801

So the amendment was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD) having assumed the chair, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 986) to provide that certain guidance related to waivers for State innovation under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act shall have no force or effect, and, pursuant to House Resolution 357, she reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. WALDEN. Oh, yes, I am, Madam Speaker, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Walden moves to recommit the bill H.R. 986 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

Page 3, strike lines 3 through 5, and insert the following:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On October 24, 2018, the Administration published new guidance to carry out section 1332 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18052) entitled “State Relief and Empowerment Waivers” (83 Fed. Reg. 53575).

(2) The new guidance does not amend such section 1332 and does not permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to waive protections for individuals with preexisting conditions, including guaranteed availability and renewability of health insurance, the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, and the prohibition on preexisting conditions exclusions.

(3) Moreover, this guidance stipulates that any section 1332 waiver will need to carefully account for any impact on the individual market risk pool and guarantee that access to coverage is at least as comprehensive and affordable as would exist without the waiver.

Page 3, line 17, insert before the period the following: “, including if such substantially similar guidance or rule would allow a State to waive such requirements as guaranteed availability and renewability of health insurance, the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, or the prohibition on preexisting conditions exclusions”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, this bill is blatantly political in its title. The misleading title of the bill confirms the Democratic majority’s passion to score political points instead of governing. Madam Speaker, they claim the agenda is “for the people.” This bill is “for the politics” and the TV ads.

This motion to recommit is simple, Madam Speaker. First, it strikes the Democrats’ misleading title, and it includes findings to make clear that, under current law, Health and Human Services cannot waive protections for individuals with preexisting conditions, period. They are protected.

Second, Madam Speaker, the motion to recommit would prohibit the Secretaries of HHS and Treasury from reissuing substantially similar guidance, including guidance that allows the State to waive guaranteed availability and renewability of health insurance, the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, and the prohibition on preexisting conditions exclusions.

Madam Speaker, the Trump administration guidance does not amend section 1332. It does not permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to waive protections for individuals with preexisting conditions, like guar-

anteed availability and renewability of health insurance, like the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, and the prohibition on preexisting conditions exclusions.

Moreover, the President’s guidance stipulates that any section 1332 waiver will need to carefully account for any impact on the individual market risk pool and guarantee—guarantee—that access to coverage is at least as comprehensive and as affordable as would exist without the waiver.

Now, this is fully explained, Madam Speaker, in the letter I have here from the head of CMS, Seema Verma, and I want to quote directly from it because I think it is important for our Members to understand the facts of the matter here, because facts matter.

“To be very clear, the 2018 guidance does nothing to erode,” I am going to say ObamaCare or the Affordable Care Act’s “preexisting condition provisions”—nothing—“which cannot be waived under section 1332. Section 1332 does not permit States to waive Public Health Service Act requirements such as guaranteed availability and renewability of health insurance, the prohibition on using health status to vary premiums, and the prohibition on preexisting conditions exclusions.”

Now why are we here? Why are we having this discussion? Because people at home can’t afford the health insurance they are being peddled, and we want States to be able to innovate and cut costs for consumers. That is why we are here. That is what we are for.

Democrats don’t want that. Democrats are opposed to letting States innovate, apparently. And let’s look at what happens.

Madam Speaker, according to Health and Human Services Administrator Seema Verma, Grand Island, Nebraska, a 60-year-old couple making \$70,000 a year is paying about \$38,000 for their insurance premiums, and that plan, under ObamaCare, gets them an \$11,100 deductible.

\$38,000 in premiums, \$11,000 in deductibles, and they call that coverage. I call that unaffordable.

Now, meanwhile, we have seven States that have used the authority under the last administration. See, ObamaCare allows this 1332; Trump expands it. They have been able to drive down premiums by 19.9 percent. My State, it is 6 percent; other States have been more. Alaska, New Jersey, other States have taken advantage of this.

Republicans and Democrats agree we will always protect people with preexisting conditions. We will always do that. They can run their ads; they can deceive people; they can mislead people, Madam Speaker; but we will always fight to protect people with preexisting conditions—always. Our plan last year did it. Our plan this year does it.

I will tell you what, Madam Speaker. We would have a vote today on the House floor to do that, to actually enshrine in statute, irrespective of the

lawsuit, protections for Americans with preexisting conditions, except the Democrats and the Rules Committee refuse to allow that amendment to be considered on the House floor. They would not do that, because it was my amendment; it is my bill.

I have been pleading to have this bill considered so we can lock into statute protections for Americans’ preexisting conditions. They want the argument. They want the politics. They don’t want the policy.

We are for innovation; we are for lower premiums; we are for more consumer choice; and we are for driving down the cost of healthcare in America so people have coverage they can afford, Madam Chair. That is what our motion to recommit will do, and I urge our support.

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise because this motion to recommit is simply another attempt to take away protections for people with preexisting conditions.

Madam Speaker, at face value, the amendment appears to maintain protections for people with preexisting conditions, but make no mistake, no matter the language included in this MTR, the goal of the 1332 guidance expands and promotes junk plans that discriminate against people with preexisting conditions. These plans also make comprehensive coverage for people with preexisting conditions more expensive.

It is not enough to say, my colleagues, that you protect preexisting conditions. It is what happens on the ground that matters.

□ 1815

If my colleagues are serious about protecting Americans with preexisting conditions, I urge them to oppose this amendment, support the underlying bill, and join us in doing what the American public has made very clear they want.

While Members of the other party may claim they are ready to work to protect individuals, their actions tell a different story.

Madam Speaker, 2 years ago, exactly this week, most House Republicans voted overwhelmingly for a bill that would have gutted the ACA and weakened protections for people with preexisting conditions.

My colleagues—including you, sir—stood on the White House lawn and celebrated that bill and would have made it more difficult for people with preexisting conditions.

A few courageous Republicans, who I applaud—including the late Senator John McCain—joined Democratic Members and Senators in preventing this bill from becoming law.

You can boo John McCain if you want.

Since then, the administration has tried every play in the book to undercut, sabotage, skirt protections in the ACA, including protections for people with preexisting conditions.

We currently have an open suit from your side that is meant to invalidate the entirety of the ACA, including protections for people with preexisting conditions.

I stand in opposition to this motion because the issue of protecting people with preexisting conditions is deeply personal to me, as it is to so many people in this room and in our districts.

My mom passed away in 2011 from ovarian cancer, and when she was diagnosed, she did not have healthcare. She had struggled to afford healthcare her entire life.

She had breast cancer as a 31-year old mom, leaving her with a pre-existing condition for the rest of her life. When she lost her job in 2002, she lost her insurance, and it was impossible to find coverage that she could afford. She went 5½ years with no insurance, no checkup, no gynecological exam, no one saying “you should get tested.”

In 2008, we finally helped her get insurance. Because of her preexisting condition, it was \$1,000 a month and a \$10,000 deductible. She let it lapse and walked into an ER a few months later and was diagnosed with stage IV ovarian cancer.

Now, I am sure my colleagues on the other side of the aisle know exactly what it is like to have a loved one get a terminal diagnosis. Your life as you know it explodes.

And that same week and that same month that my life was exploding, was the same week and the same month that I spent filing the paperwork for my mom to declare bankruptcy. So, no one should be gouged because they happen to be born with a preexisting condition.

We have evolved as a country, as a Nation, to see that, and I urge my colleagues to evolve as well.

Madam Speaker, in my district protecting people with preexisting conditions is not a Democratic or Republican issue. It is what people of all political backgrounds are demanding of us as their representatives.

That is our mission. That is our mandate. And to ignore the interest of our constituents at this point, is dereliction of duty, plain and simple.

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this amendment that would hurt people like my mom. To my colleagues across the aisle, do the right thing. Put people before politics. Vote against this amendment.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 231, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 195]

AYES—182

Aderholt	Gonzalez (OH)	Mullin
Allen	Gooden	Newhouse
Amodei	Gosar	Norman
Armstrong	Granger	Palazzo
Arrington	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Babin	Graves (LA)	Pence
Bacon	Graves (MO)	Posey
Baird	Green (TN)	Reed
Balderson	Griffith	Reschenthaler
Banks	Grothman	Rice (SC)
Barr	Guest	Riggleman
Bergman	Guthrie	Roby
Biggs	Hagedorn	Roe, David P.
Bilirakis	Harris	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hartzler	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Brooks (AL)	Herrera Beutler	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Hice (GA)	Rutherford
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Scalise
Buck	Hill (AR)	Schweikert
Bucshon	Holding	Scott, Austin
Budd	Hudson	Sensenbrenner
Burchett	Huizenga	Shimkus
Burgess	Hunter	Simpson
Byrne	Hurd (TX)	Smith (MO)
Calvert	Johnson (LA)	Smith (NE)
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Smith (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Smucker
Chabot	Jordan	Spano
Cheney	Joyce (OH)	Stauber
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Stefanik
Cloud	Katko	Steil
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Steube
Collins (GA)	Kelly (PA)	Stewart
Collins (NY)	King (IA)	Stivers
Comer	King (NY)	Taylor
Conaway	Kinzinger	Thompson (PA)
Cook	Kustoff (TN)	Thornberry
Crawford	LaHood	Timmons
Crenshaw	LaMalfa	Tipton
Curtis	Lamborn	Turner
Davidson (OH)	Latta	Upton
Davis, Rodney	Lesko	Wagner
DesJarlais	Long	Walberg
Diaz-Balart	Loudermilk	Walden
Duffy	Lucas	Walorski
Duncan	Luetkemeyer	Waltz
Dunn	Marchant	Watkins
Estes	Marshall	Weber (TX)
Ferguson	Mast	Webster (FL)
Fitzpatrick	McCarthy	Westerman
Fleischmann	McCaul	Williams
Flores	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	McHenry	Wittman
Fox (NC)	McKinley	Womack
Fulcher	Meadows	Woodall
Gaetz	Meuser	Wright
Gallagher	Miller	Yoho
Gianforte	Mitchell	Young
Gibbs	Moolenaar	Zeldin
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	

NOES—231

Adams	Beyer	Brown (MD)
Aguilar	Bishop (GA)	Brownley (CA)
Allred	Blumenauer	Bustos
Amash	Blunt Rochester	Butterfield
Axne	Bonamici	Carbajal
Barragán	Boyle, Brendan	Carson (IN)
Beatty	F.	Cartwright
Bera	Brindisi	Case

Casten (IL)	Hoyer	Perlmutter
Castor (FL)	Huffman	Peters
Castro (TX)	Jackson Lee	Peterson
Chu, Judy	Jayapal	Phillips
Cicilline	Jeffries	Pingree
Cisneros	Johnson (GA)	Pocan
Clark (MA)	Johnson (TX)	Porter
Clarke (NY)	Kaptur	Pressley
Clay	Keating	Price (NC)
Cleaver	Kelly (IL)	Quigley
Clyburn	Kennedy	Raskin
Cohen	Khanna	Rice (NY)
Connolly	Kildee	Rose (NY)
Cooper	Kilmer	Rouda
Correa	Kim	Royal
Costa	Kind	Royal-Allard
Courtney	Kirkpatrick	Ruiz
Cox (CA)	Krishnamoorthi	Ruppersberger
Craig	Kuster (NH)	Rush
Crist	Lamb	Sánchez
Crow	Langevin	Sarbanes
Cuellar	Larsen (WA)	Scanlon
Cunningham	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
Davids (KS)	Lawrence	Schiff
Davis (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Schneider
Davis, Danny K.	Lee (CA)	Schrader
Dean	Lee (NV)	Schrier
DeFazio	Levin (CA)	Scott (VA)
DeGette	Levin (MI)	Scott, David
DeLauro	Lewis	Serrano
DelBene	Lieu, Ted	Sewell (AL)
Delgado	Lipinski	Shalala
Demings	Loeb sack	Sherman
DeSaulnier	Lofgren	Sherrill
Deutch	Lowenthal	Sires
Dingell	Lowe y	Slotkin
Doggett	Lujan	Smith (WA)
Doyle, Michael	Luria	Soto
F.	Lynch	Spanberger
Engel	Malinowski	Speier
Escobar	Maloney,	Stanton
Eshoo	Carolyn B.	Stevens
Espallat	Maloney, Sean	Suo zoi
Evans	Massie	Takano
Finkenauer	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Fletcher	McAdams	Thompson (MS)
Foster	McBath	Titus
Frankel	McCollum	Tlaib
Fudge	McEachin	Tonko
Gallego	McGovern	Torres (CA)
Garamendi	McNerney	Torres Small
Garcia (IL)	Meeks	(NM)
Garcia (TX)	Meng	Trahan
Golden	Moore	Trone
Gomez	Morelle	Underwood
Gonzalez (TX)	Moulton	Van Drew
Gotthelmer	Mucarsel-Powell	Vargas
Green (TX)	Murphy	Veasey
Grijalva	Nadler	Vela
Haaland	Napolitano	Velázquez
Harder (CA)	Neal	Vislosky
Hastings	Neguse	Wasserman
Hayes	Norcross	Schultz
Heck	O'Halleran	Waters
Higgins (NY)	Ocasio-Cortez	Watson Coleman
Hill (CA)	Omar	Welch
Himes	Pallone	Wexton
Hollingsworth	Panetta	Wild
Horn, Kendra S.	Pappas	Wilson (FL)
Horsford	Pascarell	Yarmuth
Houlahan	Payne	

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham	Gabbard	Rodgers (WA)
Bass	Nunes	Rooney (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Olson	Ryan
Cárdenas	Perry	Swalwell (CA)
Cummings	Ratcliffe	Walker
Emmer	Richmond	Wenstrup

□ 1825

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 230, noes 183, answered “present” 1, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 196]
AYES—230

Adams	Gonzalez (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Gottheimer	Omar
Allred	Green (TX)	Pallone
Axne	Grijalva	Panetta
Barragán	Haaland	Pappas
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Pascrell
Bera	Hastings	Payne
Beyer	Hayes	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Heck	Peters
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)	Peterson
Blunt Rochester	Hill (CA)	Phillips
Bonamici	Himes	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan	Horn, Kendra S.	Pocan
F.	Horsford	Porter
Brindisi	Houlihan	Pressley
Brown (MD)	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Brownley (CA)	Huffman	Quigley
Bustos	Jackson Lee	Raskin
Butterfield	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Jeffries	Rose (NY)
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Rouda
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Case	Kaptur	Ruiz
Casten (IL)	Katko	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Keating	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Scanlon
Cicilline	Khanna	Schakowsky
Cisneros	Kildee	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Schneider
Clarke (NY)	Kim	Schrader
Clay	Kind	Schrier
Cleaver	Kirkpatrick	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Cohen	Kuster (NH)	Lamb
Connolly	Lamb	Serrano
Cooper	Langevin	Sewell (AL)
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Shalala
Costa	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Courtney	Lawrence	Sherrill
Cox (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Craig	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Crist	Lee (NV)	Smith (NJ)
Crow	Levin (CA)	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Levin (MI)	Lewis
Cunningham	Lewis	Lieu, Ted
Davids (KS)	Lieu, Ted	Lipinski
Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Loeb sack
Davis, Danny K.	Loeb sack	Lofgren
Dean	Lofgren	Lowenthal
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Lowey
DeGette	Lowey	Lujan
DeLauro	Lujan	Luria
DelBene	Luria	Lynch
Delgado	Lynch	Malinowski
Demings	Malinowski	Maloney,
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Carolyn B.
Deutch	Carolyn B.	Maloney, Sean
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Matsui
Doggett	Matsui	McAdams
Doyle, Michael	McAdams	McBath
F.	McBath	McCollum
Engel	McCollum	McEachin
Escobar	McEachin	McGovern
Eshoo	McGovern	McNerney
Espallat	McNerney	Meeks
Evans	Meeks	Meng
Finkenauer	Meng	Moore
Fitzpatrick	Moore	Morelle
Fletcher	Morelle	Moulton
Foster	Moulton	Mucarsel-Powell
Frankel	Mucarsel-Powell	Murphy
Fudge	Murphy	Nadler
Gallego	Nadler	Napolitano
Garamendi	Napolitano	Neal
Garcia (IL)	Neal	Neguse
Garcia (TX)	Neguse	Norcross
Golden	Norcross	O'Halleran
Gomez	O'Halleran	

NOES—183

Aderholt	Banks	Buck
Allen	Barr	Bucshon
Amash	Bergman	Budd
Amodei	Biggs	Burchett
Armstrong	Bilirakis	Burgess
Arrington	Bost	Byrne
Babin	Brady	Calvert
Bacon	Brooks (AL)	Carter (GA)
Baird	Brooks (IN)	Carter (TX)
Balderson	Buchanan	Chabot

Cheney	Hollingsworth	Rice (SC)
Cline	Hudson	Riggleman
Cloud	Huizenga	Roby
Cole	Hunter	Rodgers (WA)
Collins (GA)	Hurd (TX)	Roe, David P.
Collins (NY)	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (AL)
Comer	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Conaway	Johnson (SD)	Rose, John W.
Cook	Jordan	Rouzer
Crawford	Joyce (OH)	Roy
Crenshaw	Joyce (PA)	Rutherford
Curtis	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Davidson (OH)	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert
Davis, Rodney	King (IA)	Scott, Austin
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Shimkus
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger	Simpson
Duffy	Kustoff (TN)	Smith (MO)
Duncan	LaHood	Smith (NE)
Dunn	LaMalfa	Smucker
Estes	Lamborn	Spano
Ferguson	Latta	Stauber
Pocan	Fleischmann	Lesko
Fortenberry	Long	Stefanik
Foxx (NC)	Loudermilk	Steil
Fulcher	Lucas	Steube
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Stewart
Gallagher	Marchant	Stivers
Gianforte	Marshall	Taylor
Gibbs	Massie	Thompson (PA)
Gohmert	Mast	Thornberry
Gonzalez (OH)	McCarthy	Timmons
Gooden	McCaul	Tipton
Gosar	McClintock	Turner
Granger	McHenry	Upton
Graves (GA)	McKinley	Wagner
Graves (LA)	Meadows	Walberg
Graves (MO)	Meuser	Walden
Green (TN)	Miller	Walorski
Griffith	Mitchell	Waltz
Grothman	Moolenaar	Watkins
Guest	Mooney (WV)	Weber (TX)
Guthrie	Mullin	Webster (FL)
Hagedorn	Newhouse	Westerman
Harris	Norman	Williams
Hartzler	Palazzo	Wilson (SC)
Hern, Kevin	Palmer	Wittman
Herrera Beutler	Pence	Womack
Hice (GA)	Perry	Woodall
Higgins (LA)	Posey	Wright
Hill (AR)	Reed	Yoho
Holding	Reschenthaler	Young
		Zeldin

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Flores
Soto
NOT VOTING—17

Abraham	Gabbard	Rush
Bass	Nunes	Ryan
Bishop (UT)	Olson	Swalwell (CA)
Cardenas	Ratcliffe	Walker
Cummings	Richmond	Wenstrup
Emmer	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1834

So the bill was passed.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING VICTIMS OF UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SHOOTING

(Ms. ADAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the victims of the shooting in my district last week on April 30 at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.
The campus was terrorized by gun violence. Two promising young men, Ellis “Reed” Parlier and Riley Howell, lost their lives. Four other students were injured in this act of senseless violence.
As a mother, grandmother, and retired professor, my heart goes out to the loved ones and the entire UNC com-

munity. Too many people fear for their safety in their schools, on their campuses, and even in their places of worship.
Enough is enough. We can and must do more to stop gun violence. UNCC and the Charlotte community will never forget last week’s tragedy, and we will never forget Reed and Riley. We will honor their memories with action and continue working to keep our communities safe.
I ask all Members and guests in the gallery to rise for a moment of silence.

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

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which requires appropriate medical care for babies who survive abortion procedures and imposes strong criminal penalties for failure to provide such care, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by bipartisan floor and committee leadership.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill, so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is not recognized for debate.

MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)
Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, May is Mental Health Awareness Month.
Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor America’s mothers and to raise awareness about maternal mental health.
Each year in the United States, an estimated 1.3 million women suffer from perinatal mood and anxiety disorders, such as maternal depression.
To all the mothers or potential mothers out there, know that maternal depression is nothing to be ashamed of. It is the number one complication of pregnancy in the United States, and it can affect women regardless of the outcome of the pregnancy. Do not be afraid to reach out to healthcare professionals to get treatment.
Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the mothers, the survivors of maternal depression, and the great organizations

across the country that are supporting women's mental health.

By raising awareness, we can help protect the mental health of women and mothers in our communities.

TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today during Teacher Appreciation Week to celebrate America's hardworking, dedicated, and passionate teachers.

The National Education Association and the National PTA team up each year to recognize the contributions our teachers make every day to shape the minds of their students.

Madam Speaker, I am sure every Member of the House can think of a teacher who had a positive influence on not only their education but their life.

Our teachers push students to achieve their best, and they show students how to realize their full potential.

Teachers are some of the most powerful professionals in the entire world. They lend a caring hand and extend a loving heart. They make differences in the lives of our students academically, emotionally, and physically.

I thank every teacher in America for the job they do, for the hours they work, for the patience they show, and for the impact they have on so many lives.

Happy Teachers Appreciation Week. This Nation would be lost without them.

BLACK MATERNAL HEALTH

(Ms. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, this coming Sunday, millions of Americans will celebrate Mother's Day. While I look forward to celebrating Mother's Day and honoring my own mom, I know that mothers deserve more than to be celebrated. They deserve safe pregnancies and births, and healthy lives for themselves and their babies.

In the 14th Congressional District of Illinois, we are committed to this cause. This past weekend, I joined constituents and Medela employees in McHenry County at the March for Babies 5K, which raised tens of thousands of dollars to improve the health of moms and babies.

This could not come at a more critical time. The maternal mortality rate in the U.S. has more than doubled over the last 30 years. It is a crisis.

Underlying this crisis are alarming disparities. Black women are nearly four times more likely than White women, and more than twice as likely than women of other races, to die from

preventable, pregnancy-related complications.

This week, I joined Congresswoman AYANNA PRESSLEY and my Black Maternal Health Caucus cofounder, Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS, to address this crisis by introducing the Healthy MOMMIES Act.

The Healthy MOMMIES Act would expand access to essential health services to improve outcomes for mothers and eliminate disparities in morbidity and mortality for moms.

□ 1845

MOMENT OF SILENCE HONORING OFFICER ROBERT MCKEITHEN

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

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today along with my fellow members of the Mississippi delegation to express the sorrow and grief within our hearts. This week, the city of Biloxi lost one of our law enforcement officers at the hands of senseless violence.

Officer Robert McKeithen's end of watch was on May 5, 2019, when he was killed in the line of duty less than an hour after helping a Biloxi man out of his wrecked car.

McKeithen was an Air Force veteran who served our Biloxi Police Department for nearly 24 years. He was a family man who leaves behind a wife and children.

During his time as an officer, McKeithen became known for his selfless acts to put those in our community first. Particularly, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions during Hurricane Katrina, where he went out of his way to save the lives of a family trapped in their home while the floodwaters were rising.

We have come to expect our law enforcement officers to run to the dangers we civilians run from. They choose to keep our families and neighborhoods safe, never knowing if they will return home to their own families when their shift ends.

Our community now comes together in a time of grief mourning the loss of our fallen hero.

Madam Speaker, at this time, I ask the House to join me in a moment of silence to honor the life and service of Officer Robert McKeithen.

THE MUELLER REPORT

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

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I read from the Mueller report, volume II, page 107: "At some point after the May 17, 2017, appointment of the special counsel, then-Attorney General Sessions recalled, the President called him at home and asked if Sessions would 'unrecuse' himself. According to Ses-

sions, the President asked him to reverse his recusal so that Sessions could direct the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute Hillary Clinton, and the 'gist' of the conversation was that the President wanted Sessions to unrecuse from 'all of it,' including the special counsel's Russia investigation."

Again, the Mueller report, volume II, page 107.

GUYTON UMC MEN'S BIBLE CLASS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Guyton United Methodist Church Men's Bible Class on the 63rd anniversary of its Fifth Sunday Morning Breakfast. Occurring on each fifth Sunday of the month, the morning breakfast has become an institution in Effingham County since 1956.

The Bible class sends invitations across Effingham County and neighboring counties, and nearly everyone there knows about the breakfast. By inviting guest speakers from a number of different civic organizations, the breakfast is a unique opportunity for the citizens and religious community in Effingham County to engage directly in government and other types of public issues.

Just recently, the Fifth Sunday Morning Breakfast hosted a guest speaker discussing his time deployed as a member of the U.S. Army Reserves in Bosnia and Afghanistan, as well as his service in the New York State Police Department.

I want to thank the Guyton United Methodist Church Men's Bible Class for engaging all the citizens of Effingham County, and I am proud to have an organization like this in the First Congressional District of Georgia. Congratulations on their 63rd anniversary.

HEALTHCARE AND PREEXISTING CONDITIONS

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to speak to the Members of the House.

As a dentist, I have a firsthand understanding of the American healthcare system and the need to make it both accessible and affordable.

I have seen the high costs of healthcare and how they can be devastating to those who suffer a health emergency.

Additionally, those with preexisting conditions should not feel under the constant threat of losing or not being able to obtain coverage.

We must protect our families and our small businesses, including those with preexisting conditions, and work to

lower the high cost of healthcare and prescription drugs. Individuals and families lose their homes and their vehicles—literally, their entire way of life—due to the high cost of healthcare and prescription drugs.

This week, we voted to lower prescription prices and to protect those with preexisting conditions. We must continue to work together right here in the House in a bipartisan way to do what is right and to make healthcare more accessible for all of the American people.

RECOGNIZING BOREALIS, BOROUGE IN TAYLORSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the inauguration of the Borealis, Bourouge plant in Taylorsville, North Carolina. It is the first of the company's North American facilities dedicated to automotive materials production and is well positioned to source suppliers and original equipment manufacturers in the Southeast United States.

It is exciting to see another way that progrowth policies adopted by the North Carolina State Legislature and this body last Congress are attracting capital and creating new jobs.

The investment by Borealis also says much about the high caliber of people in Taylorsville. They are entrepreneurial-minded and working hard to grow their business community. Beginning with 30 new full-time jobs, Borealis aims to expand in the region through local relationships and by developing a new generation of talent.

I am very proud to represent the Taylorsville community and to see new opportunities taking off in its economy.

FAMILIES BELONG TOGETHER

(Ms. HAALAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand in solidarity with families suffering from this administration's inhumane policy of separating children from their parents.

Earlier this week was the 1-year anniversary of this administration's family separation policy, and today hundreds of families are still separated. That means hundreds of children will not be with their mothers on Mother's Day.

This week, I visited a Families Belong Together art installation outside the Capitol by Paola Mendoza. It depicted a mother reaching out in anguish for her child who was in a cage. That is the reality for these families, and they will feel this trauma for the rest of their lives.

Native Americans know all too well the long-lasting trauma of govern-

ment-enforced family separation. Our communities still struggle with the impact that cruel assimilation policy has had.

This trauma cannot be undone. We cannot let this administration forget the chaos it created in so many people's lives, and we must stop the racist policies it continues to push.

NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Small Business Week.

There are over 30 million small businesses across the country, and over half of the American workforce is either employed by a small business or operates one.

With April's strong jobs report and the unemployment rate reaching the lowest in 50 years—a truly unprecedented level of 3.6 percent—it is clear American small businesses are thriving.

There is no bigger job creator. Small businesses are the mainstay of our economy, a big reason why it is booming.

Two out of three jobs created in the U.S. are within a small business. Last month, there were 263,000 nonfarm jobs created, surpassing most predictions.

Indeed, our economy is doing quite well and, as a result, so are our small business owners. I believe the progrowth policies of the last Congress and this administration, such as tax reform and regulatory reform, have quite a lot to do with it.

I will always be a strong supporter of small business, and I hope this body will as well and continue to support the policies that will help them succeed.

I thank those who are hanging in there in the small business community—keep going, and keep creating.

TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK

(Mr. PERLMUTTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Teacher Appreciation Week and honor all who inspire and motivate our children every day.

I want to thank all the wonderful and dedicated teachers across Colorado and the country, including my wife, Nancy, and my sister, Cassie, who are both public schoolteachers. I have witnessed firsthand their commitment to their students and their schools.

Being a teacher is a tough job, but one of the most important. We all have teachers who pushed us, counseled us, or took a friend or family member under their wing and shaped our lives.

Nowadays, too often, our teachers, in addition to teaching and educating us,

have to protect and defend us. We have had that instance recently in Colorado.

The passion for education shown by teachers in Colorado and across the country is amazing. I look forward to working with my colleagues to invest in our schools, reduce class sizes, and ensure our teachers have the resources they need to educate the next generation.

REMEMBERING WESTLAND FIREFIGHTER BRIAN WOEHLEKE

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, 6 years ago yesterday, Westland firefighter Brian Woehlke made the ultimate sacrifice when he died courageously battling a blaze at a local strip mall.

Brian, who was born in Detroit, certainly was courageous, and he lost his life after the 29 short years he had been on this Earth.

On the sixth anniversary of his tragic passing, let us remember him and his loving family that survives him, including his wife, Jennifer, and his daughter, Ava. We thank them for their selflessness and bravery, and we honor them by offering unwavering support for the men and women who continue to serve as our first responders across the country.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma) laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 8, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MRS. SPEAKER: On May 8, 2019, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider twenty resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFazio,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC
Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 173,000 rentable square feet of space, including 5 official parking spaces, for the Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue

Service currently located at 77 K Street NE and 999 N. Capitol Street NE, Washington, DC at a proposed total annual cost of \$8,650,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 201 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 201 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any

other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this

prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-04-WA18

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 173,000 rentable square feet (RSF) of space for the Department of the Treasury–Internal Revenue Service (IRS), currently located at 77 K Street NE and 999 N. Capitol Street NE, Washington, DC.

The proposed lease will enable IRS to provide continued housing and will significantly improve space utilization. The office utilization rate will be reduced from 174 to 139 usable square feet (USF) per person, and the overall utilization rate from 253 to 201 USF per person.

Description

Occupant:	Internal Revenue Service
Current RSF:	205,793 (Current RSF/USF = 1.16)
Estimated Maximum RSF ¹ :	173,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.20)
Reduction RSF:	32,793
Current USF/Person:	253
Estimated Usable Square Feet/Person:	201
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	12/30/2020 and 12/22/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Washington, DC, Central Employment Area
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	5
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$8,948,016 (leases effective 12/31/2010 and 12/23/2011)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$50.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$8,650,000

¹ The RSF/USF at the current location is approximately 1.16; however, to maximize competition a RSF/USF ratio of 1.20 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2020 and may be escalated by 2.0 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-04-WA18

Justification

The current leases expire on December 30, 2020, and December 22, 2021. IRS has a continuing housing need to support the Nation's tax collection effort. IRS also expects to realize cost and space reductions through this prospectus lease action. The following IRS sub-groups are currently located at 77 K St. NE: the IRS' Chief Financial Office is on the 6th floor; the Large Business & International (LB&I) and the Small Business/Self-Employed Groups are on the 5th floor; the National HQ and Research & Analysis Groups are on the 4th and 3rd floors, respectively; Procurement, IT Site Support Office, and Tax Exempt & Government Entities are all on the 2nd floor; and the Taxpayer Assistance Center, National Taxpayer Advocate-HQ, and Facilities Management & Security Services Groups are on the 1st floor.

IRS plans to move LB&I employees from its leased location at 999 N. Capitol St. NE and added new employees in fiscal year 2017, resulting in an increased headcount and improved utilization in the proposed location. In the absence of the proposed reduction in square footage, the continued occupancy at the proposed market rental rate would be \$10,289,650 per year.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-04-WA18

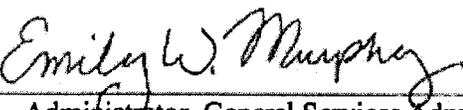
Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

November 13, 2018

Submitted at Washington, DC, on _____

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Internal Revenue Service

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Special	Office	Total	Office	Special ⁶
77 K St., NE	563	563	122,850	6,161	14,974	143,985	-	-
999 N. Cap NE (6th floor - portion of 7th)	139	139	33,562	-	-	33,562	-	-
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	10,887
Total	702	702	156,412	6,161	14,974	177,547	715	10,887

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ¹		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	1/4	139

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 34,411 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 28,093 usf of office support space

Overall UR ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	253	201

R/U Factor ³			
Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF	
Current	177,547	1.16	205,793
Estimated/Proposed	144,065	1.20	173,000

Special Space ⁶	USF
Security/Entrance	500
Mail/Copy/Shredder Rooms	900
Kitchens	750
LAN/Server Rooms	900
Training Rooms	3,400
Shared Lunch Room	1,200
High Density Library	907
Conference Rooms	1,800
Telcom Rooms	450
Visitors Restroom	80
Total	10,887

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ Rentable/Usable Factor (R/U Factor) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, GREATER METROPOLITAN KANSAS CITY, MO, AREA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 137,000 rentable square feet of space, including 215 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at 1300 Summit Street, Kansas City, MO and 4150 North Mulberry Drive, Kansas City, MO at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,658,000 for lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 349 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in

an overall utilization rate of 349 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease,

to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
GREATER METROPOLITAN KANSAS CITY, MO, AREA**

Prospectus Number: PMO-01-KC18
Congressional District: 5, 6

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 137,000 rentable square feet (RSF) of space for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), in the Greater Metropolitan Kansas City, Missouri, area, which includes portions of Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, Missouri. FBI is now housed at 1300 Summit Street, Kansas City, Missouri, and occupies additional leased space at 4150 North Mulberry Drive in Kansas City, Missouri. The Government has occupied space in the Summit Street building since 1998. The current leases expire on June 18, 2025, and May 18, 2027, respectively. The new lease will consolidate a portion of the lease at 4150 North Mulberry Drive that was executed to address additional FBI field office requirements. The remainder of the North Mulberry Drive location will stay in place.

The proposed lease will allow FBI to modernize and streamline space usage, resulting in a more efficient operation for FBI's increasing mission demands. It will improve the office space utilization rate, as the rate will be reduced from 118 to 111 usable square feet (USF) per person. The overall utilization rate will increase from 310 to 349 USF per person due to increased mission demands and the related personnel growth.

Description

Occupant:	Federal Bureau of Investigation
Current RSF	91,455 (Current RSF/USF = 1.07)
Estimated Maximum RSF ¹ :	137,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.15)
Expansion RSF:	45,545
	35,545 RSF growth
	10,000 RSF R/U factor difference
Current USF Square Feet/Person:	310
Estimated USF Square Feet/Person:	349
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	6/18/2025 and 5/18/ 2027
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	North: I-435
	East: I-435 to I-35 S to 71 Hwy.
	South: 27th Street
	West: I-35 to I-670 to Beardsley Rd. to I-70
	to US 169 to the Missouri River to I-435
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	215
Scoring:	Operating Lease

¹ The Rentable/Usable Factor (R/U Factor) at the current locations is approximately 1.07; however, to maximize competition an R/U Factor of 1.15 is used for the estimated maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
GREATER METROPOLITAN KANSAS CITY, MO, AREA**

Prospectus Number: PMO-01-KC18
Congressional District: 5, 6

Current Total Annual Cost:	\$ 2,542,958 (leases effective 6/19/1998 and 5/19/2015)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$34.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$4,658,000

Background

The FBI field office in the Greater Kansas City, Missouri, area covers eight resident agent offices in the entire State of Kansas and Western District of Missouri. The current location on 1300 Summit Street was a build-to-suit lease completed June 1998 for FBI as a sole tenant.

Justification

The current leases at 1300 Summit Street, Kansas City, Missouri, and at 4150 North Mulberry Drive, Kansas City, Missouri, expire in 2025 and 2027, respectively. FBI requires continued housing to perform its mission and anticipates a continued need beyond the proposed term of this lease (20 years).

Since initial occupancy in 1998, FBI's mission and resource demands have grown in such areas as cybercrimes, terrorist attack investigation and prevention, public corruption, and violent crimes. As a direct result of these mission changes, the FBI field office space requirements changed in size and type. To maximize the efficiency of the proposed housing solution, FBI and GSA worked to validate the requirements as detailed in the proposed housing plan. The mission critical nature of FBI's programs does not lend itself to telework strategies and requires dedicated program space.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2018 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
GREATER METROPOLITAN KANSAS CITY, MO, AREA**

Prospectus Number: PMO-01-KC18
Congressional District: 5, 6

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

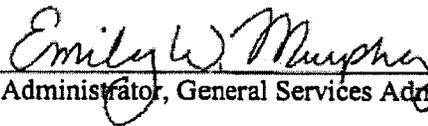
Submitted at Washington, DC, on December 20, 2018.

Recommended:



Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Administrator, General Services Administration

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Storage	Special	Office	Total	Storage ⁵	Special
1300 Summit St., Kansas City, MO	263	263	16,230	24,346	-	-	-	-
4150 N Mulberry Drive Kansas City, MO	13	13	877	2,191	-	-	-	-
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	315	315	16,231	57,552
Total	276	276	17,107	26,537	315	315	16,231	57,552

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²	Rate	
	Current	Proposed
	118	111

UR = average amount of office space per person

Current UR excludes 9,216 usf of office support space

Proposed UR excludes 9,861 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³	Rate	
	Current	Proposed
	310	349

R/U Factor ⁴	R/U Factor	
	Total USF	Max RSF
Current	85,535	91,455
Estimated/Proposed	118,607	137,000

Special Space	USF
ADP/IT/Special Electrical Space	8,288
Conference/Auditorium	13,195
Food Service/Break Room	2,678
Fitness Center/Locker Room	3,965
Health Unit	325
Mail Receiving	325
Private Toilet	910
Evidence/Photo Processing	2,470
Weapons Vault	520
Loading/Receiving Dock	780
Visitor Screening Facility	1,040
Automotive Bays	8,678
Workrooms	11,245
Interview Rooms	910
File/Copy	2,093
Secure Corridor	130
Total	57,552

NOTES:

¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 people

³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel. Vehicle Bays are not included in calculation.

⁴ Rentable/Usable Factor (R/U Factor) = Max RSF divided by total USF

⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, TAMPA, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 138,000 rentable square feet of space, including 403 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at 5525 West Gray Street in Tampa, FL at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,968,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 327 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 327 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TAMPA, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-01-TA19
Congressional District: 14

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease for approximately 138,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), currently located at 5525 West Gray Street in Tampa, FL. FBI has occupied space in this building since December 1, 2005, under a lease that expires on November 30, 2020. GSA is proposing to continue leasing space for FBI at the current location pending the results of a cost-benefit analysis, including relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

The proposed lease will enable FBI to provide continued housing for its mission in Tampa. The office utilization rate will reduce from 136 to 129 usable square feet (USF) per person. The overall utilization rate will decrease from 343 to 327 USF per person.

Description

Occupant:	FBI
Current Rentable Square Feet	137,023 (Current RSF/USF = 1.06)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	138,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.06)
Expansion RSF:	None
Current USF/Person	343
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	327
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	11/30/2020
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	North: West Spruce Street/West Columbus Drive, South: West Kennedy Blvd//FL Hwy 60, East: North 14 th Street/Channelside Drive, West: Tampa Bay Coastline
Number of Official Parking Spaces ¹ :	403
Scoring	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$4,797,052 (lease effective 12/01/2005)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$36.00 / RSF

¹ Security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the leased location in addition to the official parking spaces identified in the prospectus. If the additional parking resulting from security requirements is included in the leasehold interest in the building, the proposed total annual cost and maximum proposed rental rate may exceed the amounts indicated above.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2021 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TAMPA, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-01-TA19
Congressional District: 14

Estimated Total Annual Cost³: \$4,968,000

Background

The mission of FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats; to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States; to provide leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

FBI has 56 field offices located in metropolitan areas throughout the United States. The field office locations carry out investigations, assess regional crime threats, and work with partners on cases and operations. The FBI field office in Tampa, Florida, covers six resident agent offices as well as the Florida counties of Hernando, Hillsborough, and Pasco. The current location at 5525 West Gray Street was a build-to-suit lease completed in 2005 for FBI as the sole tenant.

Justification

FBI has been housed in downtown Tampa since 2005. The lease at 5525 West Gray Street expires on November 30, 2020, and FBI has a continuing need for housing to ensure mission continuity. FBI anticipates maintaining its current space requirements beyond the proposed term of this lease (20 years).

The unique nature of operations requires levels of security not easily acquired on the open market. GSA will consider whether the continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TAMPA, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-01-TA19
Congressional District: 14

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

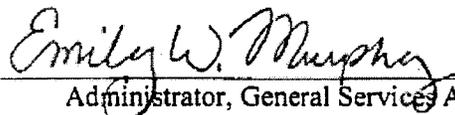
GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 21, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Leased Locations	CURRENT			ESTIMATED/PROPOSED						
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹			Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Storage ⁵	Special ⁶	Total
5525 West Gray Street	364	364	63,336	37,498	28,950	129,785	-	-	-	-
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	37,498	28,950	129,785
Total	364	364	63,336	37,498	28,950	129,785	382	37,498	28,950	129,785

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	136	129

UR—average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 0 usf of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 28,470 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	343	327

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	129,785	1.06	137,023
Estimated/Proposed	129,785	1.06	138,000

NOTES:

¹USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

²Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people

³USF/Person – housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.

⁴R/U Factor – Max RSF divided by total USF

⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.

⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space	USF
ADP	5,630
Technical / Operations Room	5,400
Automotive Bay	4,751
Evidence Processing	2,769
Conference/Training	2,600
Fitness Center / Locker Room	2,553
Food Service / Breakroom	1,641
Special Storage	693
Interview Room	600
Restroom	536
Loading / Receiving Dock	502
Mail Screening	460
Weapons Vault	335
Health Unit	260
Visitor Screening Facility	220
Total	28,950

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, CHICAGO, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 439,522 rentable square feet of space, including 835 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at 2111 West Roosevelt Road in Chicago, IL at a proposed total annual cost of \$22,591,431 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 367 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 367 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CHICAGO, IL**

Prospectus Number: PIL-01-CH19
Congressional District: 07

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease for approximately 439,522 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). FBI is currently housed at 2111 West Roosevelt Road in Chicago, IL, under a lease that expires on March 31, 2020. GSA is proposing to continue leasing space for FBI at the current location pending the results of a cost-benefit analysis, including relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

The lease will provide continued housing for FBI, and will slightly improve the office and overall utilization rates from 184 and 385 to 176 and 367 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	FBI
Current Rentable Square Feet	429,728 (Current RSF/USF = 1.12)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	439,522 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.14)
Expansion RSF:	9,794 (due to R/U factor leveling)
Current USF/Person:	385
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	367
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	03/31/2020
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	North: North Avenue, East: Lake Michigan, South: 22nd Street/Cermak Road, West: Damen Avenue
Number of Official Parking Spaces ¹ :	835
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$20,218,000 (lease effective 04/01/2006)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$51.40/ RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$22,591,431

¹ Security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the leased location in addition to the official parking spaces identified in the prospectus. If the additional parking resulting from security requirements is included in the leasehold interest in the building, the proposed total annual cost and maximum proposed rental rate may exceed the amounts indicated above.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2020 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CHICAGO, IL**

Prospectus Number: PIL-01-CH19
Congressional District: 07

Background

The mission of FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats; to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States; to provide leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

FBI has 56 field offices located in metropolitan areas throughout the United States. The field office locations carry out investigations, assess regional crime threats, and work with partners on cases and operations. The FBI Chicago field office was constructed in 2006 as a build-to-suit lease. The facility sits on a 10.94-acre site and comprises a 10-story office building with underground parking, a 1-story annex, and a 2-story parking structure. There are 805 structured parking spaces and 30 surface parking spaces.

Justification

FBI is currently housed in a leased building located at 2111 West Roosevelt Road in Chicago, Illinois, and has been in this location since 2006. The current lease expires on March 31, 2020, and FBI anticipates a continued need beyond the proposed term of this lease (20 years). The current lease includes two 10-year renewal options that require congressional authorization to exercise.

The unique nature of operations requires levels of security not easily acquired on the open market. GSA will consider whether the continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for the FBI to accomplish its mission.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CHICAGO, IL**

Prospectus Number: PIL-01-CH19
Congressional District: 07

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

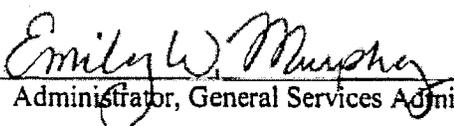
GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 21, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Total	Office	Total	Office	Total
Chicago FBI Field Office, 2111 W. Roosevelt	916	916	216,578	384,528	962	962	216,537	384,487
Estimated/Proposed								
Total	916	916	216,578	384,528	962	962	216,537	384,487

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ¹		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	184	176

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 47,647 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 47,638 usf of office support space

Overall UR ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	385	367

R/U Factor ³			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	384,528	1.12	429,728
Estimated/Proposed	384,487	1.14	439,522

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R.L.P) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space ⁶	USF
ADP/IT Special Electrical Space	5,992
Conference/Auditorium	17,648
Food Service/Breakroom	4,547
Fitness Center/Locker Room	6,350
Health Unit	1,356
Mailroom	520
Private Restrooms	1,200
Evidence Processing	38,214
Weapons Vault	1,356
Loading/Receiving Dock (INS)	1,147
Visitor Screening	360
Automotive Bays (INS)	31,561
Workrooms	21,405
Interview Rooms	1,488
File/Copy	874
Secure Corridor	452
Total	134,470

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, LAS VEGAS, NV

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 106,955 rentable square feet of space, including 393 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at 1787 West Lake Mead Boulevard in Las Vegas, NV at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,903,858 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 285 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 285 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LAS VEGAS, NV**

Prospectus Number: PNV-01-LV19
Congressional District: NV-4

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease for approximately 106,955 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). FBI is currently housed at 1787 West Lake Mead Boulevard in Las Vegas, NV, under a lease that expires on October 16, 2021. GSA is proposing to continue leasing space for FBI at the current location pending the results of a cost-benefit analysis, including relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

The lease will provide continued housing for FBI, and will slightly improve the office and overall utilization rates from 120 and 299 to 115 and 285 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	FBI
Current Rentable Square Feet	106,955 (Current RSF/USF = 1.13)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	106,955 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.13)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	299
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	285
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	10/16/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	City of Las Vegas boundaries
Number of Official Parking Spaces ¹ :	393
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$3,512,315.38 (lease effective 10/17/2006)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$36.50 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$3,903,857.50

¹ Security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the leased location in addition to the official parking spaces identified in the prospectus. If the additional parking resulting from security requirements is included in the leasehold interest in the building, the proposed total annual cost and maximum proposed rental rate may exceed the amounts indicated above.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2022 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LAS VEGAS, NV**

Prospectus Number: PNV-01-LV19
Congressional District: NV-4

Background

The mission of FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States; to provide leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

FBI has 56 field offices located in metropolitan areas throughout the United States. The field office locations carry out investigations, assess regional crime threats, and work with partners on cases and operations. The FBI field office in Las Vegas, Nevada, covers three resident agent offices as well as the counties of Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, and Nye, in Nevada. The current location at 1787 West Lake Mead Boulevard was a build-to-suit lease completed in 2006 for FBI as the sole tenant.

Justification

FBI is currently housed in a leased building located at 1787 West Lake Mead Boulevard in Las Vegas, Nevada, and has been in this location since 2006. The current lease expires on October 16, 2021, and FBI anticipates a continued need beyond the proposed term of this lease (20 years).

The unique nature of operations requires levels of security not easily acquired on the open market. GSA will consider whether the continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LAS VEGAS, NV**

Prospectus Number: PNV-01-LV19
Congressional District: NV-4

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

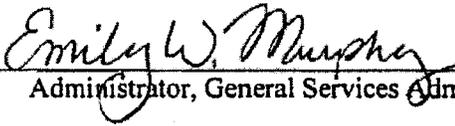
GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 21, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

PNV-01-1.V19
Las Vegas, NV

Housing Plan
Federal Bureau of Investigation

January 2018

Leased Locations	Personnel		CURRENT			ESTIMATED/PROPOSED		
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Office	Storage ⁵	Special
4787 West Lake Meade Blvd - Las Vegas, NV 89106	289	289	44,490	22,718	27,451	44,490	22,718	27,451
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	289	289	44,490	22,718	27,451	44,490	22,718	27,451

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ¹	Current	Proposed
Rate	120	115

UR = average amount of office space per person

Current UR excludes 9,788 sqft of office support space

Proposed UR excludes 9,788 sqft of office support space

Overall UR ¹	Current	Proposed
Rate	299	285

CAF ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	94,660	1.13	106,955
Estimated/Proposed	94,660	1.13	106,955

Special Space	USF
ADP/IT/Special Electrical Space	3,780
Conference/Auditorium	2,654
Food Service/Break Room	850
Fitness Center/Locker Room	1,200
Health Unit	260
Mail Receiving	425
Private Toilet	600
Evidence Processing (LAB)	2,200
Weapons Vault (STC)	550
Loading/Receiving Dock (INS)	575
Visitor Screening Facility	299
Automotive Bays (INS)	8,200
Technical/Operations Room	3,300
Interview Rooms	475
File/Copy	1,600
Secure Corridor	84
Special Storage	399
Total	27,451

NOTES:

¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people

³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.

⁴ Common Area Factor (CAF) = Max RSF divided by total USF

⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DALLAS, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 227,047 rentable square feet of space, including 676 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at One Justice Way in Dallas, TX at a proposed total annual cost of \$7,524,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 374 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 374 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or

under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DALLAS, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-01-DA19
Congressional Districts: 24, 26, 30

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 228,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), currently located at One Justice Way in Dallas, TX. FBI has occupied space in the building since it was constructed for FBI in October 2002 under a lease that expires on October 10, 2022. GSA is proposing to continue leasing space for FBI at the current location pending the results of a cost-benefit analysis, including relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

The lease will provide continued housing for FBI, and will improve the office and overall space utilization rates from 150 to 142 and 393 to 374 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	FBI
Current Rentable Square Feet	227,047 (Current RSF/USF = 1.07)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	227,047 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.07)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	393
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	374
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	10/10/2022
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	NORTH - I-635; EAST - Dallas North Tollway to McKinnon St to North Pearl St to TX Hwy 366 to I-345; SOUTH - I-30 to North Riverfront Blvd to Irving Blvd (TX Hwy 356); WEST - MacArthur Blvd
Number of Official Parking Spaces ¹ :	676
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$6,289,513 (lease effective 10/11/2002)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$33.00 / RSF

¹ Security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the leased location in addition to the official parking spaces identified in the prospectus. If the additional parking resulting from security requirements is included in the leasehold interest in the building, the proposed total annual cost and maximum proposed rental rate may exceed the amounts indicated above.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2023 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DALLAS, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-01-DA19
Congressional Districts: 24, 26, 30

Estimated Total Annual Cost³: \$7,524,000

Background

The mission of FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats; to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States; to provide leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

FBI has 56 field offices located in metropolitan areas throughout the United States. The field office locations carry out investigations, assess regional crime threats, and work with partners on cases and operations. The FBI field office in Dallas, Texas, covers 12 resident agent offices as well as the counties of Dallas, Ellis, and Kaufman, Texas. The current location on One Justice Way was a build-to-suit lease completed in 2002 for FBI as the sole tenant.

Justification

FBI is currently housed in a leased building located at One Justice Way in Dallas, Texas, and has been in this location since 2002. The current lease expires on October 10, 2022. FBI requires continued housing to carry out its mission. FBI anticipates a continued need beyond the proposed term of this lease (20 years).

The unique nature of operations requires levels of security not easily acquired on the open market. GSA will consider whether the continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for the FBI to accomplish its mission.

benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DALLAS, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-01-DA19
Congressional Districts: 24, 26, 30

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DALLAS, TX**

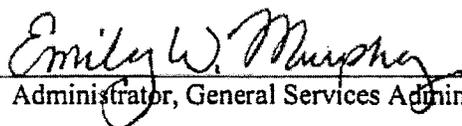
Prospectus Number: PTX-01-DA19
Congressional Districts: 24, 26, 30

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 21, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Federal Bureau of Investigation

PTX-01-DA19
Dallas, TX

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Office	Total	Office	Storage ⁵
One Justice Way, Dallas, TX, 75220-5220	518	518	99,303	48,595	-	211,283	99,303	48,595
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	544	544	544	544
Total	518	518	99,303	48,595	544	211,283	99,303	48,595

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²	Current	Proposed
Rate	150	142

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 21,847 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 21,847 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³	Current	Proposed
Rate	393	374

R/U Factor ⁴	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	211,283	1.07	227,047
Estimated/Proposed	211,283	1.07	227,047

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = Housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space ⁶	USF
ADP	9,200
Automotive Bay	7,764
Conference / Training	16,248
Evidence Processing	4,925
File / Copy	3,266
Fitness Center / Locker Room	4,172
Food Service / Breakroom	2,736
Health Unit	424
Interview Room	1,204
Loading / Receiving Dock	821
Mail Screening	752
Restroom	875
Special Storage	684
Technical / Operations Room	8,823
Visitor Screening Facility	944
Weapons Vault	547
Total	63,385

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, SAN ANTONIO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 148,355 rentable square feet of space, including 364 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at 5740 University Heights Boulevard in San Antonio, TX at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,754,688 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 361 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 361 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SAN ANTONIO, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-01-SA19
Congressional District: 20, 21, 23, 28, 35

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 149,000 rentable square feet (RSF) of space for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), currently located in leased space at 5740 University Heights Boulevard in San Antonio, TX. The lease expires on September 6, 2021. GSA is proposing to continue leasing space for FBI at the current location pending the results of a cost-benefit analysis, including relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

The proposed lease will provide continued housing for FBI, and will improve the office and overall space utilization rates from 145 to 138 usable square feet (USF) per person, and 380 to 361 USF per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	FBI
Current Rentable Square Feet	148,355 (Current RSF/USF = 1.13)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	148,355(Proposed RSF/USF = 1.13)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	380
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	361
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	09/06/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	North: Wurzbach Pkwy/North Loop 1604; East: Coliseum Rd/IH-35/IH-10; South: U.S. 90; West: Zarzamora St/Fredricksburg Rd/Babcock St including portions of the San Antonio CBD
Number of Official Parking Spaces ¹ :	364
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$4,984,000 (lease effective 09/07/2007)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$32.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$4,754,688

¹ Security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the leased location in addition to the official parking spaces identified in the prospectus. If the additional parking resulting from security requirements is included in the leasehold interest in the building, the proposed total annual cost and maximum proposed rental rate may exceed the amounts indicated above.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2021 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SAN ANTONIO, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-01-SA19
Congressional District: 20, 21, 23, 28, 35

Background

The mission of FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats; to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States; to provide leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

FBI has 56 field offices located in metropolitan areas throughout the United States. The field office locations carry out investigations, assess regional crime threats, and work with partners on cases and operations. The FBI field office in San Antonio, Texas, covers six resident agent offices as well as the counties of Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Frio, Gillespie, Gonzalez, Guadalupe, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Mason, Medina, Real, Uvalde, and Wilson, in Texas. The current location at 5740 University Heights Boulevard was a build-to-suit lease completed in 2007 for FBI as a sole tenant.

Justification

FBI is currently housed in a leased building located at 5740 University Heights Boulevard in San Antonio, Texas, and has been in this location since 2007. The current lease expires on September 6, 2021, and FBI anticipates a continued need beyond the proposed term of this lease (20 years).

The unique nature of operations requires levels of security not easily acquired on the open market. GSA will consider whether the continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set

¹ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SAN ANTONIO, TX**

Prospectus Number: PTX-01-SA19
Congressional District: 20, 21, 23, 28, 35

forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

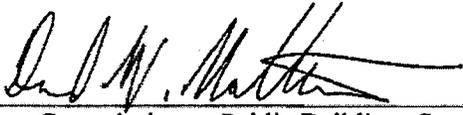
Interim Leasing

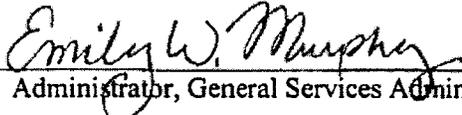
GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 21, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Federal Bureau of Investigation

PTX-01-SA19
San Antonio, TX

Leased Locations	CURRENT			ESTIMATED/PROPOSED		
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)
	Office	Total		Office	Total	
5740 University Heights Blvd - TX2641ZZ	333	333	61,706	350	350	131,288
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	333	333	61,706	350	350	131,288

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	145	138

UR = average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 13,575 usf of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 13,575 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	380	361

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	131,288	1.13	148,355
Estimated/Proposed	131,288	1.13	148,355

Special Space ⁵	USF
ADP	5,717
Automotive Bay	4,824
Conference/Training	10,096
Evidence Processing	3,060
File/copy	2,030
Business Center/Locker Room	2,592
Food Service/Breakroom	1,700
Health Unit	264
Interview Room	748
Loading/Receiving Dock	510
Mail Screening	468
Toilet	544
Special Storage	425
Technical/Operations Room	5,483
Visitor Screening Facility	502
Weapons Vault	422
Total	39,386

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, LAKEWOOD, CO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 166,745 rentable square feet of space, including 12 official parking spaces, for the Department of the Interior—National Park Service currently located at 12795 Alameda Parkway in Lakewood, CO at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,335,370 for a lease term of up to five years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 252 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 252 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number : PCO-01-LA19
Congressional District: 7

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease extension for 166,745 rentable square feet for the Department of the Interior - National Park Service (NPS), currently located at 12795 Alameda Parkway in Lakewood, CO.

The proposed extension will enable NPS to provide continued housing for its personnel while maintaining the office and overall utilization rates at 142 and 252 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	National Park Service
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	166,745 (Current RSF/USF = 1.09)
Estimated Maximum RSF:	166,745 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.09)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	252
Estimated USF/Person:	252
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	09/30/2019
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	5 years
Delineated Area:	City of Lakewood, CO
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	12
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$4,204,620 (leases effective 10/01/2009)
Estimated Rental Rate ¹ :	\$26.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ² :	\$4,335,370

Background

The NPS mission is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. NPS cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2020 and may be escalated by 1.9 percent per year to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number : PCO-01-LA19

Congressional District: 7

Justification

NPS requires continued housing in Lakewood, CO, to carry out its mission. The lease will house three primary divisions:

Intermountain Region (IMR): IMR oversees documentation of structures and sites recorded in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Washington Support Office: The NPS national headquarters and support centers are collectively called the Washington Support Office (WASO). Employees at WASO provide services to the regional office, park units, program areas, and NPS partners, as well as coordinate with other agencies and bureaus in the Department of the Interior. WASO supports the NPS mission at the national level by providing leadership and advocacy, policy and regulatory formulation and direction, program guidance, budget formulation, legislative support, and accountability for programs and activities managed by the field and key program offices. It manages service-wide programs that can most effectively be carried out from a central location.

Denver Service Center (DSC): DSC is the central planning, design and construction management project office for NPS. DSC provides park and community planning, design and construction project management, transportation planning, contracting services, and technical information management for the parks and regions in the national park system.

The current lease expires on September 30, 2019, and NPS requires continued housing at this location to carry out its mission until it can implement its national reorganization strategy. A 5-year lease extension will provide NPS with sufficient time to formulate its relocation plan and budget for move costs accordingly.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number : PCO-01-LA19
Congressional District: 7

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

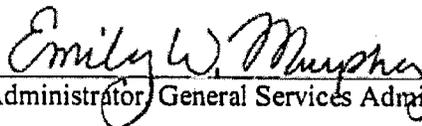
Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 26, 2018.

Recommended:



Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Administrator, General Services Administration

October 2017

Housing Plan
National Park Service

PCO-01-LA19
Lakewood, CO

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹	
	Office	Total	Office	Special	Office	Total	Office	Special ²
12795 Alameda Parkway, Lakewood, CO	608	608	110,373	43,141	608	608	110,373	43,141
Estimated/Proposed Lease								
Total	608	608	110,373	43,141	608	608	110,373	43,141
								Total
								153,514
								153,514

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	142	142

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 24,282 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 24,282 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	252	252

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	153,514	1.09	166,745
Estimated/Proposed	153,514	1.09	166,745

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with fewer than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space ⁵	USF
ADP	1,948
Conference/Training Rooms	15,813
Loading Dock/Recycling	4,858
Copy Room	359
Storage	8,775
Library	4,164
Fitness/Locker Room	392
Kitchen/Break Room	1,805
Vault	452
Wellness Rooms	297
Lab	4,278
Total	43,141

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION REVIEW AND IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, MIAMI, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 123,000 rentable square feet of space, including 41 official parking spaces, for the Executive Office of Immigration Review and Immigration and Customs Enforcement currently located at 333 South Miami Avenue in Miami, FL at a proposed total annual cost of \$5,904,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 421 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 421 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
AND IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
MIAMI, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-01-MI19
Congressional District: 24

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease for approximately 123,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Justice–Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and the Department of Homeland Security–Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), currently located at 333 South Miami Avenue in Miami, FL. The Government has occupied space in this building since 2004.

The proposed lease will enable EOIR and OPLA to provide continued housing for their missions in Miami, FL. EOIR and OPLA are uniquely responsible for adjudicating immigration cases by fairly, expeditiously, and uniformly interpreting and administering the Nation's immigration laws. The proposed lease will provide continued housing for the delivery of both agencies’ missions. Office utilization will reduce from 425 square feet per person to 162 usable square feet (USF) per person. Overall utilization rates will also decrease, from 546 to 421 USF per person.

Description

Occupant:	EOIR and OPLA
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	127,212 (Current RU Factor = 1.10)
Estimated Maximum RSF ¹ :	123,000 (Proposed RU Factor = 1.15)
Reduction RSF:	4,212
Current Usable Square Feet/Person:	546
Estimated Usable Square Feet/Person:	421
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	12/31/2018
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	North: NW 11th St from I-95 to NW 1st Ave; NW 1st Ave north to NE 15th St; NE 15th St east to Biscayne Bay; East: Biscayne Bay; South: Miami River; NW 3rd St to I-95; I-95 north to NW 11th St including the Miami, FL CBD (as defined by the Miami Downtown Development Authority)
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	41
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$3,833,312 (lease effective 01/01/2004)

¹ The RSF/USF at the current location is approximately 1.10; however, to maximize competition, a RSF/USF ratio of 1.15 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
AND IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
MIAMI, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-01-MI19
Congressional District: 24

Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$48.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$5,904,000

Background

EOIR and OPLA are currently co-located at 333 South Miami Avenue in Miami, FL. This location acts as one of the 59 EOIR courts around the country. The judges and staff serve the public interest through the application of immigration law in formal court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings. OPLA is composed of attorneys and staff, and is the legal representative and litigator for the Federal Government in exclusion, deportation, and removal proceedings heard before EOIR.

Justification

EOIR and OPLA have been housed in downtown Miami since 2004. The lease at 333 South Miami Avenue expires on December 31, 2018, and both EOIR and OPLA have a continuing need for housing to ensure continuity in meeting their mission requirements.

The judicial nature of operations requires increased levels of security. GSA will consider whether EOIR and OPLA's continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, a cost-benefit analysis will be conducted to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for EOIR and OPLA to accomplish their missions.

Special Space Requirements

In FY 2016 the Miami EOIR Court completed 10,319 court matters. To maintain this level of efficiency, special space requirements that support the courtrooms, secure corridors, file storage, and associated space are needed to provide safe and secure immigration, deportation, and removal proceedings.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2019 and may be escalated by 2.0 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
AND IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
MIAMI, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-01-MI19
Congressional District: 24

The courtrooms are constructed to facilitate assembly functions and to comply with current accessibility standards, including ramps and handrails for access to the judge's dais as required by the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Each courtroom has a raised desk for the judge, clerk, and interpreter, and a litigation area for the prosecution, defense, and witness along with public seating for court visitors. The Government developed the current courtroom standard of approximately 850 square feet to meet the needs of the court and comply with applicable accessibility standards. The courtrooms are used on a daily basis and are designed to handle approximately 35 people.

In addition to courtrooms, EOIR also has a need for storage to maintain the Records of Proceedings (ROP). ROPs are critical to the function of the Immigration Courts and are used by immigration judges, attorneys, and EOIR Board Members if a court decision is appealed. The Federal Records Act requires the storage of records in paper form, although EOIR has begun the transition to electronic filing and digital recordings of court proceedings. At this time, these initiatives affect only a small portion of the ROP Paper files remain critical for continuity between agencies accessing documentation during the time a case remains active.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
AND IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
MIAMI, FL**

Prospectus Number: PFL-01-MI19
Congressional District: 24

Certification of Need

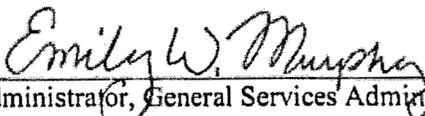
The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 26, 2018.

Recommended:


Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:


Administrator, General Services Administration

November 2017

Housing Plan
EOIR and ICE OPLA

PFL-01-MH19
Miami, FL

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Total	Office	Total	Office	Total
One Riverview Square - 333 South Miami Ave								
DOJ - Executive Office for Immigration Review	125	125	77,997	77,997	-	-	-	-
DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement	87	87	37,650	37,650	-	-	-	-
Estimated/Proposed Lease								
DOJ - Executive Office for Immigration Review	-	-	-	-	140	140	29,874	29,874
DHS - Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-	-	-	-	114	114	22,994	22,994
Total	212	212	115,647	115,647	254	254	52,868	52,868

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	425	162

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 25,442 sqft of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 54,007 sqft of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	546	421

CAF ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	115,647	1.10	127,212
Estimated/Proposed	106,875	1.15	123,000

NOTES:
¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
³ USF/person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel
⁴ Common Area Factor (CAF) = Max RSF divided by total USF
⁵ Storage excludes warehouses, which is part of Special
⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RFLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space ⁶	USF
Classroom	24,882
File Room / Records of Proceedings	10,588
Judges Secure Corridor	5,915
Conference/Training Room	4,404
Secure Files / Bulk Storage	1,704
Printer/Copy/Mail Room	1,460
Break Room	1,380
Princess	1,200
ADP	924
Sully Port	860
Holding Cell	460
Weapons Room	150
Secure Reception Area	100
Total	54,007

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, FRESNO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 170,000 rentable square feet of space, including 868 official parking spaces, for the Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service currently located at 855 M Street, 5045 E. Butler Street, 4976 E. Kings Canyon, and 1325 Broadway Street in Fresno, CA at a proposed total annual cost of \$6,120,000 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 88 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 88 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-FR19
Congressional District: CA-16

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 170,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), to house 1,592 employees. The lease will consolidate: 1,179 Accounts Management employees currently located at 855 M Street; 19 Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) employees housed at 5045 E. Butler Street, 66 Integrity & Verification Operations/Return Integrity and Compliance Services (IVO/RICS) personnel currently located at 4976 E. Kings Canyon and 136 Taxpayer Relations employees currently housed at 1325 Broadway Street all in Fresno, California, as well as 192 Accounts Management new hires currently in training. IRS has occupied 122,000 RSF at 855 M Street since October 4, 2003, under a lease that expires on October 3, 2018. Other supporting leases expire on November 30, 2018 and November 30, 2021.

This proposed lease will provide continued housing for IRS that is in line with its recent re-alignment and organizational needs, will accommodate IRS’ firm future hiring plans in FY 2019 and FY 2020, and is consistent with the master IRS Fresno Campus space strategy collaboratively developed by IRS and GSA. The office space utilization rate (UR) will remain at 56 square feet per person, and the overall space UR will be 88 square feet per person at award.

Description

Occupant:	Internal Revenue Service
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF):	153,038 (Current RSF/USF = 1.10)
Estimated Maximum RSF ¹ :	170,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.20)
Expansion RSF:	16,962
Current Usable Square Feet/Person:	87
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	88
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	10/03/2018, 11/30/2018 and 11/30/2021 (2 leases)
Proposed Maximum Lease Term:	15 years
Delineated Area:	City of Fresno CBA – North: Divisadero Street South: Highway CA-41 East: R Street

¹ The RSF/USF at the current location is approximately 1.10; however, to maximize competition a RSF/USF ratio of 1.20 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-FR19
Congressional District: CA-16

	West: H Street to Stanislaus Street to Highway CA-99
Number of Official Parking Spaces ² :	868
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$5,187,988
Estimated Rental Rate ³ :	\$36.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ⁴ :	\$6,120,000

Background

The IRS mission is to provide America's taxpayers quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities, and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all.

Justification

The mission of the Accounts Management (AM) organization is to provide assistance to all taxpayers with inquiries related to tax law and accounts via telephone, correspondence and web applications. The AM organization balances the delivery of telephone and paper adjustment programs to ensure that all taxpayers receive a correct and complete response in a timely manner.

It is critical to the operation to house the function of the AM organization into a single location to ensure quality service delivery to taxpayers. The current lease at 855 M Street, Fresno, California, expires on October 3, 2018. IRS requires continued housing to carry out its mission and requires additional space to consolidate new and existing employees related to the Department of Treasury mission in the Fresno, CA, area.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the

² The parking requirement includes 867 privately owned vehicle parking spaces for IRS employees due to shift work at this location.

³ This estimate is for fiscal year 2019 and may be escalated by 1.95 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including standard operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

⁴ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-FR19
Congressional District: CA-16

approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on _____

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

Leased Locations	CURRENT						ESTIMATED/PROPOSED					
	Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹			Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF)		
	Office	Total		Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Storage ⁵	Special ⁶	Total	
855 M Street, Fresno, CA	1,179	1,179	94,886	778	15,246	-	110,910	-	-	-	-	
1325 Broadway Street, Fresno, CA - Taxpayer Relations ⁷	136	136	7,099	-	886	-	7,985	-	-	-	-	
5045 E. Butler Street, Fresno, CA - Accounts Management	192	192	-	-	4,907	-	4,907	-	-	-	-	
5045 E. Butler Street, Fresno, CA - TIC/TA	19	19	2,517	183	892	-	3,597	-	-	-	-	
4976 E. Kings Canyon - IVD/RUCS	73	73	9,652	85	1,590	-	11,327	-	-	-	-	
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,599	1,599	114,154	1,051	23,521	-	138,726	115,290	1,414	24,145	140,849	

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	56	56

UR - average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 25,114 usf of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 25,364 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	87	88

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	138,726	1.10	153,038
Estimated/Proposed	140,849	1.20	170,000

Special Space ⁶		USF
Conferences/Training		10,253
Health Unit		1,015
ADP		5,075
Copy/Ctr/Mail Room		490
Break Room		6,990
Evidence Storage		161
Tech/Firearms Room		161
Total		24,145

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.
- ⁷ Taxpayer Relations component (8,417 RSF) moving / consolidating from 1325 Broadway Street (180,481 RSF total).
- ⁸ New Accounts Management Employees in off-site training at 5045 E. Butler St. (moving from training rooms to typical office setup)

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION, LONG BEACH, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 121,000 rentable square feet of space, including 80 official parking spaces, for the Department of Homeland Security—Customs and Border Protection currently located at 301 E. Ocean Boulevard in Long Beach, CA at a proposed total annual cost of \$5,203,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 213 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 213 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
LONG BEACH, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-LB19
Congressional District: CA-47

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 121,000 rentable square feet for the Department of Homeland Security–Customs and Border Protection (CBP), currently located at 301 E. Ocean Boulevard in Long Beach, CA.

The lease will provide continued housing for CBP, and will improve the office space utilization from 145 to 92 and overall space utilization from 288 to 213 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	Customs and Border Protection
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	143,732 (Current RSF/USF= 1.16)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF ¹ :	121,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.20)
Reduction RSF:	22,732
Current Usable Square Feet/Person:	288
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	213
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	10/09/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Downtown Long Beach Central Business Area (N: 7th Street; S: Pacific Ocean; E: Alamitos Avenue; W: West Shoreline Drive)
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	80
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$5,488,108 (lease effective 10/10/2001)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$43.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$5,203,000

¹ The RSF/USF at the current location is approximately 1.16; however, to maximize competition a RSF/USF ratio of 1.20 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2022 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
LONG BEACH, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-LB19
Congressional District: CA-47

Background

CBP’s mission is to secure the Nation’s borders while facilitating lawful travel and trade.

The Long Beach lease houses CBP’s Container Security Initiative (CSI). CSI addresses the threat to border security and global trade posed by the potential for terrorist use of a maritime container to deliver a weapon.

Justification

CBP operations located adjacent to the Los Angeles/Long Beach Seaport provide critical support to maritime import/export functions integral to the economic infrastructure of the United States. The companion ports are the largest container port operations in the United States. The ports receive approximately 40 percent of maritime cargo with a value of \$278 billion and require substantial oversight. CBP’s ability to manage the seaport’s multimillion-dollar Non-Intrusive Inspection technology portfolio, examine high-risk cargo, conduct enforcement operations, and facilitate the flow of legitimate trade and travel depends on its proximity to the port.

CBP’s law enforcement mission involves close partnerships, regular meetings, and communications with other government agencies that are located at the port. CBP also must be available and accessible to trade partners and stakeholders operating at the terminals. Proximity to the port has the benefits of shortening response times, mitigating disruptions, identifying security breaches, and expediting special operations.

Consequently, the delineated area requested provides the most strategic and direct route to the various cargo and passenger terminals in Los Angeles and Long Beach, and provides critical ease of access for the significant CBP employee population required to perform mission-critical operations. GSA will consider whether CBP’s continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, a cost-benefit analysis will be conducted to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for CBP to accomplish its mission.

The current lease at 301 E. Ocean Boulevard in Long Beach, California, expires October 9, 2021. CBP requires continued housing to carry out its mission.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
LONG BEACH, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-LB19
Congressional District: CA-47

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION
LONG BEACH, CA

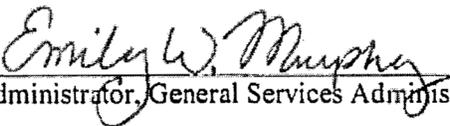
Prospectus Number: PCA-01-LB19
 Congressional District: CA-47

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 27, 2018.

Recommended: 
 Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
 Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Department of Homeland Security
Customs and Border Protection

PCA-01-LB19
Long Beach, CA

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Special	Office	Total	Office	Special ⁶
301 E Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, CA	429	429	79,644	8,255	35,821	123,720	-	-
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	473	56,034	36,937
Total	429	429	79,644	8,255	35,821	123,720	56,034	36,937

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²	Current	Proposed
Rate	145	92

UR = average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 17,522 usf of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 12,327 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³	Current	Proposed
Rate	288	213

R/U Factor ⁴	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Total USF	123,720	143,732
Current	100,583	121,000

Special Space ⁶	USF
Command Center	2,604
Conference Space	6,960
Firearms Simulator Training	1,395
LAN/ADP	744
Locker Room	1,116
Public Counter	2,604
Secure File Room	5,022
Secure Storage	10,354
Vault	744
Weapons Storage	5,394
Total	36,937

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ Rentable Usable Factor (R/U Factor) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, NEW YORK, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 181,647 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Homeland Security—Immigration and Customs Enforcement currently located at 601 West 26th Street, New York, NY at a proposed total annual cost of \$14,168,466 for a lease term of up to five years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 237 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 237 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; *Provided further*, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-04-NY19
Congressional District: 10

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease extension of up to 5 years for approximately 181,647 rentable square feet for the Department of Homeland Security - Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), currently located at 601 West 26th Street, New York, NY. ICE has occupied space in the building since November 4, 2002, under a lease that expires on December 31, 2018.

Extension of the current leases will enable ICE to provide continued housing for current personnel and meet its current mission requirements. ICE will maintain the office and overall utilization at 140 and 237 usable square (USF) feet per person, respectively, based on the housing of additional personnel at this location.

Description

Occupant:	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Lease Type:	Renewal Option
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	181,647 (Current RSF/USF = 1.39)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	181,647 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.39)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	237
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	237
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	12/31/2018
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	5 years
Delineated Area:	North: 34th Street East: 6th Ave South: 14th Street West: 12th Avenue
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	0
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$12,787,269 (lease effective 11/04/2002; includes lease contract and electricity)
Estimated Rental Rate ¹ :	\$78.00/RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ² :	\$14,168,466(lease contract plus electricity)

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2019 and may be escalated by 1.9 percent per year to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-04-NY19
Congressional District: 10

Background

ICE’s mission is to enforce Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety.

The current lease became effective on November 4, 2002. GSA pays approximately \$12,400,000 in annual rent.

Justification

The current lease at 601 W. 26th Street in NY, NY, expires on December 31, 2018, and ICE requires continued housing at this location to carry out its mission prior to relocating to federally owned space in New York. A 5-year renewal option will provide GSA and ICE with sufficient time to formulate ICE’s relocation plan and to budget for move costs accordingly.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
NEW YORK, NY**

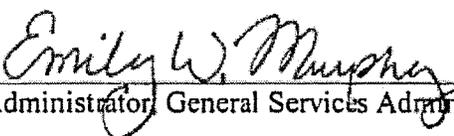
Prospectus Number: PNY-04-NY19
Congressional District: 10

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 27, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

**Housing Plan
Department of Homeland Security
Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

Leased Locations	CURRENT			ESTIMATED/PROPOSED		
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)
	Office	Total		Office	Total	
601 West 26th Street	553	553	12,730	553	12,730	130,888
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	553	553	12,730	553	12,730	130,888

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Current	140	Proposed
Rate	140	140

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 21,809 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 21,809 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Current	237	Proposed
Rate	237	237

R/U Factor ⁴			
Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF	
Current	130,888	1.39	181,647
Estimated/Proposed	130,888	1.39	181,647

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space ⁶	USF
Wire Room	1,070
Pen Register Room	200
Computer Forensics Lab	4,015
Money Counting Room	150
HSDN Room	250
SCIF	1,000
Grand Jury File Rooms	2,000
Seized Assets Storage	300
Evidence Storage Rooms	6,800
Firearm Training Room	400
Ammunition Storage	225
Firearms Storage	300
Defensive Tactics Room	625
Tactical Equipment Storage	500
Interview & Observation Rms.	480
Processing and Holding Rooms	710
Total	19,025

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, U.S. TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION, KANSAS CITY, MO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 1,140,000 rentable square feet of space, including 4,900 official parking spaces, for the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration currently located at 333 West Pershing Road in Kansas City, MO at a proposed total annual cost of \$34,872,600 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 156 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in

an overall utilization rate of 156 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease,

to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
U.S. TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY, MO**

Prospectus Number: PMO-01-KC19
Congressional District: 05

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease for approximately 1,140,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of the Treasury’s Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and U.S. Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA). IRS and TIGTA are currently housed at 333 West Pershing Road in Kansas City, MO, under a lease that expires on November 30, 2021.

The lease will provide continued housing for IRS and TIGTA and will improve the office and overall space utilization rates from 118 to 95 and 193 to 156 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	IRS and TIGTA
Current RSF	1,140,000 (Current RSF/USF = 1.13)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	1,140,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.13)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	193
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	156
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	11/30/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	North: I-70/I-35 South: 31st Street East: Campbell Street and I-70 West: I-35 and Summit Street
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	4,900
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$37,825,200 (leases effective 12/1/2006)
Estimated Rental Rate ¹ :	\$30.59 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ² :	\$34,872,600

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2022 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including standard operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
U.S. TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY, MO**

Prospectus Number: PMO-01-KC19
Congressional District: 05

Background

The building at 333 West Pershing Road comprises 1,140,000 RSF and was constructed in 2006 to consolidate numerous IRS locations in the Metropolitan Kansas City, Missouri, area into a Federal income tax submissions center for IRS. The lease included the adaptive reuse of the historic Kansas City Main Postal facility as part of the building.

GSA will consider whether IRS and TIGTA'S continuing housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for IRS and TIGTA to accomplish their missions.

Justification

IRS's mission is to provide top-quality service to America's taxpayers by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities, and by applying the tax law with integrity and fairness to all. TIGTA provides audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations to protect fair administration of the Federal tax system and ensure collection of tax revenue.

The existing building functions as an individual-tax-return paper processing and depository collection center, and is expected to retain this function even as taxpayers adopt the transition to electronic filing to an increasing degree. To reduce redundancy of processing operations, IRS is planning phased consolidation of its business-tax-return paper processing operations from Covington, Kentucky, and Fresno, California, into the Kansas City operations. Later in 2024, the paper business-tax-return processing operations in Austin, Texas, will also be moved to this location.

The current lease at 333 West Pershing Road in Kansas City, Missouri, expires on November 30, 2021. IRS and TIGTA require continued housing to carry out their missions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
U.S. TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY, MO**

Prospectus Number: PMO-01-KC19
Congressional District: 05

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
U.S. TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION
KANSAS CITY, MO**

Prospectus Number: PMO-01-KC19
Congressional District: 05

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

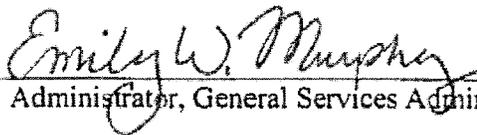
Submitted at Washington, DC, on October 12, 2018

Recommended:



Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

PMO-01-KC19
Kansas City, MO

Leased Locations	CURRENT			ESTIMATED/PROPOSED		
	Office	Personnel	Total	Storage	Special	Total
333 W Pershing Rd, Kansas City, MO	4,862	5,196	1,000,674	4,978	259,598	1,000,674
TOTAL	21	21	4,404			1,001
Estimated/Proposed Lease						
TOTAL	4,883	5,217	740,502	4,978	259,598	1,005,078

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ¹	Current	Proposed
Rate	118	93

UR - average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 162,910 sq ft of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 162,910 sq ft of office support space

Overall UR ²	Current	Proposed
Rate	193	156

R/O Factor ³	Total USF	USF/USF	Max RSF
Current	1,005,078	1.13	1,140,000
Estimated/Proposed	1,005,078	1.13	1,140,000

NOTES:

¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress, with less than 10 people.

³ USF/Person - housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.

⁴ R/O Factor - Max RSF divided by total USF.

⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.

⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

Special Space ⁶	USF
Conference	61,383
Automated Data Processing	14,388
Food Service - cafeteria	12,179
Breakroom/Kitchenette	11,178
Tax Return Receiving (Workroom)	57,485
High Density Files	8,549
Security Screening	1,413
File	16,632
Restroom	1,975
Mail	5,907
Health Unit	980
Warehouse	61,771
Fitness Center	5,767
Total	259,598

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL,
ATLANTA, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 309,000 rentable square feet of space, including 35 official parking spaces, for the Centers for Disease Control currently housed under several leases within metro Atlanta, GA at a proposed total annual cost of \$11,207,430 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 152 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 152 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or

under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-04-AT19
Congressional Districts: 4, 5, 6

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 309,000 rentable square feet for the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control (CDC). CDC is currently housed under several leases within metro Atlanta, GA.

This lease will provide continued housing for CDC under one lease and provide for an overall space utilization rate of 152 usable square feet (USF) per person, which is below CDC's national standard utilization rate of 170 USF per person.

Description

Occupant:	Centers for Disease Control
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	343,146 (Current RSF/USF = 1.10)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF ¹ :	309,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.15)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	34,146 RSF (Reduction)
Current USF/Person:	176
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	152
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	7/31/2020; 9/30/2021; 1/1/2021; 12/31/2024
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Delineated Area:	See Below
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	35
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$8,404,241
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$36.27 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$11,207,430

¹ The RSF/USF at the current locations are approximately 1.10; however, to maximize competition a RSF/USF ratio of 1.15 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2020 and may be escalated by 1.95 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including standard operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-04-AT19
Congressional Districts: 4, 5, 6

Delineated Area

POINT OF BEGINNING: I-285 and Peachtree Boulevard (Hwy 141); Southeast on I-285 to Stone Mountain Freeway (US Hwy 78); Southwest on Stone Mountain Freeway (US Hwy 78) to Scott Blvd. (name change) to Ponce de Leon Avenue NE (name change) to Juniper Street NE; South on Juniper Street NE 1 block to North Avenue NE; West on North Avenue NE to I-85; North on I-85 to Piedmont Road NE; Northeast on Piedmont Road NE to Peachtree Road NE (Hwy 141); Northeast on Peachtree NE (Hwy. 141) to I-285 POINT OF BEGINNING

Acquisition Strategy

To maximize the flexibility and competition in acquiring space for CDC, GSA may issue a single, multiple-award solicitation that will allow offerors to provide blocks of space able to meet requirements in whole or in part. All offers must provide space consistent with the delineated area defined by this prospectus and in one or more geographically proximate buildings.

Background

CDC increases the health security of our Nation. As the Nation's health protection agency, CDC saves lives and protects people from health threats. To accomplish its mission, CDC conducts critical science and provides health information that protects our Nation against expensive and dangerous health threats, and responds when these arise.

CDC works to protect America from health, safety, and security threats, both foreign and domestic. Whether diseases start at home or abroad, are chronic or acute, curable or preventable, or result from human error or deliberate attack, CDC fights disease and supports communities and citizens that do the same.

Below is a list of the CDC components proposed for housing under this prospectus and their individual missions:

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Mission Statement

The National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention maximizes public health and safety nationally and internationally through the elimination, prevention, and control of disease, disability, and death caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection/Acquired Immunodeficiency

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-04-AT19
Congressional Districts: 4, 5, 6

Syndrome, non-HIV retroviruses, viral hepatitis, other sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis.

Center for Global Health (CGH), Mission Statement

Protect and improve health globally through science, policy, partnership, and evidence-based public health action. CDC will leverage its core strengths to advance four overarching global health goals: improving the health and well-being of people around the world, improving capabilities for preparing and responding to infectious diseases and emerging health threats, building country public health capacity, and maximizing organizational capacity.

Office of Financial Resources (OFR) Mission Statement

The Office of Financial Resources contributes to the achievement of positive public health outcomes at CDC by providing exemplary customer-focused leadership and fiscal stewardship in appropriations, acquisitions, assistance, and financial management with accountability and sound business practices.

Justification

The four leases that this prospectus requirement comprises total 343,146 RSF of space and house 1,769 employees. Consolidating these leases into one prospectus lease will provide for more efficient space by minimizing redundancies (i.e., lobbies, Federal Protective Service guards, IT/communication, lifestyle centers, breakrooms, conference/training rooms, etc.) and provide for more efficient and effective operations. The overall and office utilization rates will be improved as a result of these efficiencies from 176 to 152 USF per person and 137 to 106 USF per person, respectively.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-04-AT19
Congressional Districts: 4, 5, 6

Interim Leasing

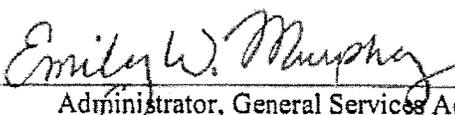
GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on October 12, 2018

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Centers for Disease Control

Leased Locations	CURRENT			ESTIMATED/PROPOSED		
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)
	Office	Total		Office	Total	
8 Corporate Blvd	820	820	139,789	-	-	
1801 Corporate Blvd NE	280	280	34,140	-	-	
2900 Woodcock Blvd	569	569	77,101	-	-	
2945/2939 Flowers Rd	160	160	59,954	-	-	
Estimated/Proposed Lease				1,769	239,388	
Total	1,769	1,769	310,984	1,769	239,388	

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ¹	Current	Proposed
Rate	137	166

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 68,416 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 52,665 usf of office support space

Overall UR ²	Current	Proposed
Rate	176	152

RU Factor ⁴	Total USF		
	Current	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	310,984	1.10	343,146
Estimated/Proposed	268,888	1.15	309,000

Special Space ⁶	USF
Conference/Training	5,000
Lifestyle Center	3,000
LAN/Telecom	4,800
Mail room	400
Copy Center	4,800
Breakroom	2,400
Security	1,800
Meeting Rooms	4,800
Snack Bar	200
Lactation Room	600
Loading Dock	900
High Density File	800
Total	29,500

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ RU Factor (RU) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.
- *LGA33138 above reflects a superceding lease effective 1/1/2019, which reduces the current usf of 95,354 USF to 59,954 USF.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, NORTHERN VA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 190,038 rentable square feet of space, including 38 official parking spaces, for the Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located at 801 Follin Lane in Vienna, VA at a proposed total annual cost of \$7,411,482 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 275 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 275 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or

under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NORTHERN VA

Prospectus Number: PVA-02-WA19
Congressional District: 11

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease for approximately 190,038 rentable square feet for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). FBI is currently housed at 801 Follin Lane in Vienna, Virginia, under a lease that expires on January 19, 2021. GSA is proposing to continue leasing space for FBI at the current location pending the results of a cost-benefit analysis, including relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

The lease will provide continued housing for FBI, and will maintain the office and overall utilization rates at 149 and 275 usable square foot (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	FBI
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	190,038 (Current RSF/USF = 1.08)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	190,038 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.08)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	275
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	275
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	01/19/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Northern Virginia
Number of Official Parking Spaces ¹ :	38
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$ 6,615,415 (lease effective 01/20/2011)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$39.00/ RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$7,411,482

¹ Security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the leased location in addition to the official parking spaces identified in the prospectus. If the additional parking resulting from security requirements is included in the leasehold interest in the building, the proposed total annual cost and maximum proposed rental rate may exceed the amounts indicated above.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2021 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is partially serviced; the Government will pay select operating costs directly. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NORTHERN VA**

Prospectus Number: PVA-02-WA19
Congressional District: 11

Background

The mission of FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, to provide leadership and criminal justice services to Federal, State, municipal, and international agencies and partners; and to perform these responsibilities in a manner that is responsive to the needs of the public and is faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

This facility houses several high-security components, and supports Federal, State, and local law enforcement, as well as international partners.

Justification

This FBI office is currently housed in a leased building located at 801 Follin Lane in Vienna, Virginia. The current lease expires on January 19, 2021.

GSA will consider whether FBI's continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FBI to accomplish its mission.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NORTHERN VA

Prospectus Number: PVA-02-WA19
Congressional District: 11

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

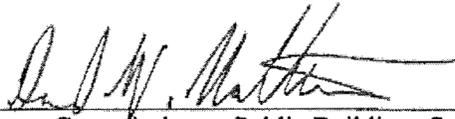
GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

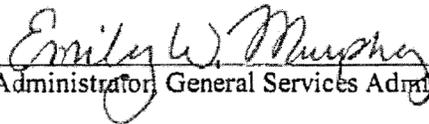
Submitted at Washington, DC, on October 12, 2018

Recommended:



Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Administrator, General Services Administration

November 2017

Housing Plan
FBI

PVA-02-WA19
Northern, VA

Leased Locations	CURRENT						ESTIMATED/PROPOSED					
	Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹			Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF)		
	Office	Total	643	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Storage	Special ⁶	Total	
801 Pollin Lane	643	643	643	122,781	7,639	46,126	176,546	643	7,639	46,126	176,546	
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	643	643	643	122,781	7,639	46,126	176,546	643	7,639	46,126	176,546	

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	149	149

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 27,012 sq ft of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 27,012 sq ft of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	275	275

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	176,546	1.08	190,038
Estimated/Proposed	176,546	1.08	190,038

Special Space ⁵		USF
Conference/Auditorium		22,243
Training Room		910
Data Center		12,109
Additional Special SCIP Space		10,864
Total		46,126

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people.
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—BUREAU OF FISCAL SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, PARKERSBURG, WV

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 182,500 rentable square feet of space, including 26 official parking spaces, for the Bureau of Fiscal Service—U.S. Department of the Treasury currently located at 320 Avery Street in Parkersburg, WV at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,927,500 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 162 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 162 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
BUREAU OF FISCAL SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
PARKERSBURG, WV**

Prospectus Number: PWV-01-PA19
Congressional District: 01

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease for approximately 182,500 rentable square feet for the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service (FS). FS is currently housed at 320 Avery Street in Parkersburg, WV, under a lease that expires on March 14, 2021. The lease will provide continued housing for FS, and will improve the office and overall utilization rates from 109 and 182 to 97 and 162 usable square feet (USF) per person respectively.

Description

Occupant:	Bureau of the Fiscal Service
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	182,500 RSF (Current RSF/USF = 1.06)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	182,500 RSF (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.06)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	182
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	162
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	03/14/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Central Business Area of Parkersburg, WV. Begin at the intersection of 1st Street and Anne Street; northeast to 9th Street; southeast along 9th to William Court Alley; northeast along William Court Alley to 10th Street; southeast on 10th Street to Green Street; southwest along Green Street to 1st Street; northwest along 1st Street to Anne Street.
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	26
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$ 5,503,174 (lease effective 09/01/2004)
Estimated Rental Rate ¹ :	\$27.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ² :	\$4,927,500

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2021 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including standard operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
BUREAU OF FISCAL SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
PARKERSBURG, WV**

Prospectus Number: PWV-01-PA19
Congressional District: 01

Background

The FS mission is to provide central payment services to Federal Program Agencies, operate the Federal Government's collections and deposit systems, provide Government-wide accounting and reporting services, and manage the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Government.

In addition, FS's operations in Parkersburg, WV, provide cost-effective administrative services to the Treasury and other Federal agencies. FS provides human resources, staffing, procurement, and travel services through a shared services model promoting Government efficiency.

GSA will consider whether FS's continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for FS to accomplish its mission.

Justification

FS currently occupies 182,500 RSF of Class A office space at 320 Avery Street, Parkersburg, WV, under a lease that expires on March 14, 2021. The facility was constructed for FS in 2004 as a built-to-suit lease, and FS has occupied the facility since its construction. This facility is one of two facilities that FS currently occupies in the Parkersburg Central Business Area. The other building is located at 200 3rd Street in Parkersburg. FS is the sole tenant in both locations. Because these buildings are only one block apart, employees collaborate on a daily basis and are able to share resources and amenities, creating a campus-like environment. The ability to share resources increases utilization and efficiencies at both locations.

In order to carry out its mission and maintain these efficiencies, FS has a continuing need for housing of similar size proximate to its other leased location.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

GSA

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PROSPECTUS – LEASE
BUREAU OF FISCAL SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
PARKERSBURG, WV

Prospectus Number: PWV-01-PA19
Congressional District: 01

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant, FS, prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

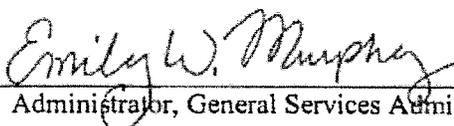
Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

October 16, 2018

Submitted at Washington, DC, on _____

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Bureau of Fiscal Service
U.S. Department of Treasury

PWV-01-PA19
Parkersburg, WV

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Total	Office	Total	Office	Total
320 Avery Street, Parkersburg, West Virginia	944	944	132,416	171,917	1,064	1,064	132,416	171,917
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	1,064	1,064	16,366	16,366
Total	944	944	132,416	171,917	1,064	1,064	148,782	188,283

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ¹	
Current	169
Proposed	97

UR = average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 29,132 sqft of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 29,132 sqft of office support space

Overall UR ²	
Current	182
Proposed	162

R/U Factor ³			
Current	Total USF	RSP/USF	Max RSF
Estimated/Proposed	171,917	1.06	182,500
	171,917	1.06	182,500

Special Space ⁴		USF
Conference/Training		5,348
Radio/PA Room		140
Loading/Shipping/Staging		868
Duplication Shop		840
Graphics Shop		630
Lunch Room + Break Room		5,600
Security Control Center and Guard		5,222
Business Center and Health Center		2,863
Computer Work Room		1,624
Total		23,135

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, BETHESDA, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 121,000 rentable square feet of space, including 7 official parking spaces, for the Department of Health and Human Services, Program Support Center currently located at 7700 Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda, MD at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,235,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 161 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 161 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
BETHESDA, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-01-WA19
Congressional District: 4,5,6,8

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 121,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Program Support Center (PSC), currently located at 7700 Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda, MD. PSC has occupied space in the building since 2010 under two leases that expire on September 29, 2020, and January 31, 2021.

The lease will provide continued housing for PSC and will maintain its efficient office and overall space utilization rates at 117 and 161 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	Health and Human Services
Current RSF	119,536 (Current RSF/USF = 1.19)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF ¹ :	121,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.20)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current USF/Person:	161
Estimated USF/Person:	161
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	09/29/2020, 01/31/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Suburban Maryland
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	7
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$4,216,332 (leases effective 09/28/2010)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$35.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$4,235,000

¹ The RSF/USF at the current location is approximately 1.19; however, to maximize competition a RSF/USF ratio of 1.20 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2021 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
BETHESDA, MD**

Prospectus Number: PMD-01-WA19
Congressional District: 4,5,6,8

Background

The mission of HHS is to enhance the health and well-being of Americans by providing for effective health and human services, and by fostering sound, sustained advances in the sciences underlying medicine, public health, and social service.

Justification

GSA maintains two leases located at 7700 Wisconsin Avenue in Bethesda, Maryland, for PSC. The PSC mission is a shared services organization dedicated to providing support services to HHS and other Federal agencies to achieve mission-critical results. More than 40 services and products are offered by PSC's four portfolios that include Administrative Operations, Financial Management and Procurement, Occupational Health, and Real Estate and Logistics. The current leases terminate in September 2020 and January 2021, respectively. PSC has a continuing need for office and support space to fulfill its mission. Consolidating the two existing leases will reduce costs and streamline operations.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
BETHESDA, MD**

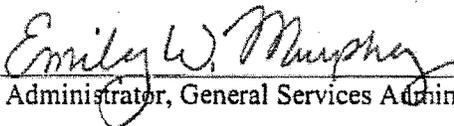
Prospectus Number: PMD-01-WA19
Congressional District: 4,5,6,8

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on November 2, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Leased Locations	CURRENT						ESTIMATED/PROPOSED					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹			Personnel ⁵		Usable Square Feet (USF)			Special ⁶	
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	
7700 Wisconsin Ave (2 leases)	625	625	93,661	-	6,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated/Proposed Lease						625	625	93,661	-	6,908	100,569	
Total	625	625	93,661	-	6,908	625	625	93,661	-	6,908	100,569	

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	117	117

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 20,605 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 20,605 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	161	161

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	100,569	1.19	119,536
Estimated/Proposed	100,569	1.2	121,000

Special Space ⁶		USF
Training Center		1,475
Conference Rooms		3,508
Break Rooms		1,811
Secure IT Room		114
Total		6,908

NOTES:
¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with fewer than 10 people.
³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF.
⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 390,670 rentable square feet of space, including 223 official parking spaces, for the Department of State currently located at the American Red Cross Building at 2025 E Street NW, Washington, DC at a proposed total annual cost of \$19,443,646 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 182 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 182 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-05-WA19

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to exercise a renewal option that exists in the current lease for 390,670 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of State (DOS). DOS is currently housed at the American Red Cross (ARC) Building located at 2025 E Street NW, Washington DC.

Exercising the existing renewal option will provide continued housing for DOS and will maintain the office and overall utilization rates at 119 and 182 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	Department of State
Current Rentable Square Feet (RSF)	390,670 (Current RSF/USF = 1.32)
Estimated Maximum RSF:	390,670 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.32)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current Usable Square Feet/Person:	182
Estimated Usable Square Feet/Person:	182
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	06/30/2020
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	2025 E Street NW, Washington, DC
Number of Official Parking Spaces ¹ :	223 (25 GOV)
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$18,725,752 (lease effective 07/01/2009)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$49.77 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$19,443,646

¹ DOS's Security requirements necessitate control of parking at the leased location in addition to the official parking spaces identified in the prospectus.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2020 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including standard operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-05-WA19

Background

DOS's mission is to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just and democratic world, and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.

The ARC building is on Federal land under the administration and jurisdiction of GSA. As directed by Public Law 100-637, GSA entered into a ground lease with ARC for 99 years. Through the ground lease, GSA has the right of first refusal for space not used by ARC, at a price that is reduced by the value of the land, which provides for a lower than market rent rate for GSA. Further, GSA has purchased condominium units in this building and has a right to purchase further units in the future.

The current lease for space in the building includes two 10-year renewal options. GSA is therefore requesting approval for 20-years under this prospectus. GSA intends to exercise the first renewal option in order to maintain the Government's ability to purchase additional condominium units in the future.

Justification

The ARC building is located on Federal land under a ground lease agreement. The building is a Class A property located in a highly desirable area near the Main State Building. GSA purchased a portion of the ARC building in January 2017 and has the option to purchase the balance of the building's space that it currently leases at a competitive market price through the end of the current lease term. The building is ideally located for DOS given its proximity to DOS.

The current lease at 2025 E Street NW, Washington, DC, expires June 30, 2020. DOS requires continued housing to carry out its mission.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS - LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-05-WA19

constitute approval to make appropriations to continue to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the extension. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

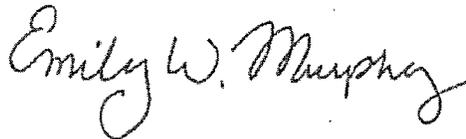
The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on November 5, 2018.



Recommended:

Commissioner, Public Buildings Service



Approved:

Administrator, General Services Administration

October 2017

Housing Plan
Department of State

PDC-05-WA19
Washington, DC

Leased Locations	CURRENT						ESTIMATED/PROPOSED						
	Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹			Personnel			Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹			
	Office	Total	Rate	Office	Storage	Special	Office	Total	Rate	Office	Storage	Special ²	Total
2025 E Street NW, Washington DC	1,625	1,625	1.625	248,055	18,385	29,881	1,625	1,625	1.625	248,055	18,385	29,881	296,321
Estimated/Proposed Lease	1,625	1,625	1.625	248,055	18,385	29,881	1,625	1,625	1.625	248,055	18,385	29,881	296,321
Total													

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	119	119

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 54,572 sqf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 54,572 sqf of office support space

Overall UR ⁴		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	182	182

R/U Factor ⁵			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	296,321	1.32	390,670
Estimated/Proposed	296,321	1.32	390,670

Special Space ⁶		USF
Conference/Training		22,135
Fitness		4,217
SCIF		500
Datacenter		1,500
Security		1,251
Lactation Room		278
Total		29,881

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouses, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOS ANGELES, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 115,000 rentable square feet of space, including 32 official parking spaces, for the Department of Defense—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers currently located at 915 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, CA at a proposed total annual cost of \$5,290,000 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 184 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 184 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or under this lease or any part thereof and that

such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-LA19
Congressional District: CA-27, 32 & 34

Executive Summary

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 115,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of Defense–U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), currently located at 915 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, California. The lease will provide continued housing for USACE, and will improve the office utilization and overall utilization rates from 140 to 116 and 218 to 184 usable square feet (USF) per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Current RSF:	115,644 (Current RSF/USF = 1.12)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF ¹ :	115,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.15)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	644 (Reduction)
Current USF/Person:	218 Overall UR
Estimated/Proposed USF/Person:	184 Overall UR
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	05/02/2020
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Greater Los Angeles Area: bounded by Los Angeles CBA to Pasadena CBA to Monterey Park CBA, California (North: I-210 between I-710 and San Gabriel Blvd.; South I-10 and SR 60; East: San Gabriel Blvd. between I-210 and SR 60; West: I-710 to South Pasadena Ave. to West California to Fair Oaks Blvd. to SR 110)
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	32
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$3,893,496 (lease effective 05/03/2006)
Estimated Rental Rate ² :	\$46.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ³ :	\$5,290,000

¹ The RSF/USF at the current location is approximately 1.12; however, to maximize competition a RSF/USF ratio of 1.15 is used for the estimated proposed maximum RSF as indicated in the housing plan.

² This estimate is for fiscal year 2020 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

³ New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-LA19
Congressional District: CA-27, 32 & 34

Background

The USACE Los Angeles District provides civil works and military engineering support to southern California, southern Nevada, Arizona, and parts of Utah, encompassing 226,000 square miles and 420 miles of coastline. The area includes 14 harbors, 16 dams, and 54 miles of flood control channels. Among the 14 navigation projects and 13 miles of breakwaters maintained by the District are the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, which account for a majority of trade and shipping on America's west coast. The scope of the mission in the District includes navigation and flood control projects, military construction installations, ecosystem restoration projects, and Interagency and International Support program projects. The dams and recreation areas host more than seven million visitors a year.

Justification

The current lease at 915 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles expires on May 2, 2020. USACE requires continued housing to ensure continuity in meeting its mission requirements. The Los Angeles District, which covers much of America's Southwest, supports engineering and environmental projects, designs and manages military construction, and provides design and construction management for other Federal agencies.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-01-LA19
Congressional District: CA-27, 32 & 34

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on November 20, 2018.

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

Housing Plan
Department of Defense
Army Corps of Engineers

PCA-01-LA19
Los Angeles, CA

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Special	Office	Total	Storage ²	Special ³
915 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA	472	472	84,580	18,381	528	102,961	-	-
Estimated/Proposed Lease	-	-	-	-	528	75,396	-	-
Total	472	472	84,580	18,381	542	102,961	-	19,176

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²	Current	Proposed
Rate	140	116

UR = average amount of office space per person
Current UR excludes 18,608 sq ft of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 17,729 sq ft of office support space

Overall UR ³	Current	Proposed
Rate	218	184

R/U Factor ⁴	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF ⁵
Current	102,961	1.12	115,644
Estimated/Proposed	99,763	1.15	115,000

Special Space ⁶	USF
Conference/Training	6,550
ADP	400
Food Service	1,550
Private Toilet	380
Mission Space	4,125
Emergency Operations	3,411
Wellness Center	2,760
Total	19,176

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with fewer than 10 people.
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel.
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposals (R/LP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 264,807 rentable square feet of space, including 6 official parking spaces, for the Small Business Administration currently located at 409 Third Street SW in Washington, DC at a proposed total annual cost of \$13,240,350 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an overall utilization rate of 181 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the overall utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in an overall utilization rate of 181 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chairman or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or

under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-04-WA19

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of 264,807 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Small Business Administration (SBA), currently housed at 409 Third Street SW in Washington, DC.

The lease will provide continued housing for SBA and will reduce the office and overall space utilization rates from 98 and 185 usable square feet (USF) per person to 94 and 181 USF per person, respectively.

Description

Occupant:	Small Business Administration
Current RSF:	270,933 (Current RSF/USF = 1.16)
Estimated Maximum RSF:	264,807 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.16)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	6,126 Reduction
Current Usable Square Feet/Person:	185
Estimated Usable Square Feet/Person:	181
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	11/23/2020, 8/31/2021
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	Washington, DC, Central Employment Area
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	6
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$12,399,273 (leases effective 11/24/2010, 9/1/2016)
Estimated Rental Rate ¹ :	\$50.00 / RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost ² :	\$13,240,350

Background

The mission of the Small Business Administration is to help Americans start, build, and grow businesses, throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam, by stressing the importance of creating entrepreneurs and small businesses. SBA does so through its contracting opportunities for small, small disadvantaged (including

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year 2021 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including standard operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-04-WA19

8(a) Business Development concerns), women-owned small, Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone), veteran-owned small, and service disabled veteran-owned small business concerns, while increasing overall competition in the Federal acquisition process.

GSA will consider whether SBA's continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, GSA will conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for SBA to accomplish its mission.

Acquisition Strategy

To maximize the flexibility and competition in acquiring space for SBA, GSA may issue a single, multiple-award solicitation that will allow offerors to provide blocks of space able to meet requirements in whole or in part. All offers must provide space consistent with the delineated area defined by this prospectus.

Justification

The current location, 409 Third Street SW, houses the SBA Administrator, staff, and the SBA Program Offices' Headquarters. The SBA Program Offices' Headquarters establishes policy for the agency. The SBA facilitates small business growth throughout the nation. To bring small businesses the support they need, SBA is divided into several key functional areas: Advocacy, Laws and Regulations, Contracting, Counseling and Training, Disaster Assistance, Financial Assistance, International Trade, Management, and Small Business Audiences.

The current leases expire on November 23, 2020, and August 31, 2021. SBA requires continued housing to carry out its mission.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-04-WA19

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

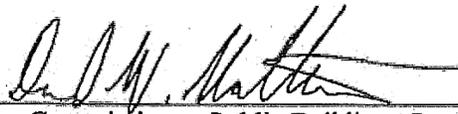
GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

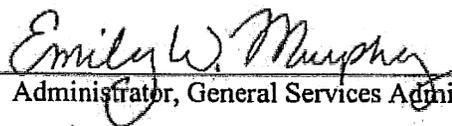
Submitted at Washington, DC, on December 21, 2018

Recommended:



Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:



Administrator, General Services Administration

January 2018

Housing Plan
Small Business Administration

PDC-04-WA19
Washington, DC

Leased Locations	CURRENT			ESTIMATED/PROPOSED		
	Personnel		Total	Usable Square Feet (USF)		Total
	Office	Total		Storage	Special	
409 3rd St. SW	25	4,025	-	-	-	-
409 3rd St. SW	1,235	153,664	53,412	27,138	22,138	227,965
Estimated/Proposed Lease	1,260	157,689	53,412	27,138	22,138	227,965
Total	1,260	157,689	53,412	27,138	22,138	227,965

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ¹	
Rate	Proposed
98	91

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 34,692 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 33,531 usf of office support space

Overall UR ²	
Rate	Proposed
185	181

R/U Factor ³		
	RSP/USF	Max R/SF
Current	233,239	270,933
Estimated/Proposed	227,965	264,807

Special Space ⁴		USF
Main Mailroom		2,520
Training/Multi-Purpose		8,680
Health Unit		1,330
Lockdown Room		168
Security		3,010
LAN/IDF Closets		1,680
Server Room/Lab		1,400
AV and Graphics Studio		1,960
Private Restrooms		550
Credit Union		840
Total		22,138

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes Judiciary, Congress, and agencies with less than 10 people
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max R/SF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time a Request for Lease Proposal (RLP) is issued to meet specific agency requirements.

There was no objection.

PHARMACY DRUG PRICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam 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 subject matter of my Special Order tonight.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the time tonight to talk about a very important subject. As many Members know, currently, I am the only pharmacist serving in Congress, and that is something I take very seriously.

Two of the things that I really wanted to concentrate on when I became a Member of Congress, among many things, but two of the main things were, first of all, prescription drug pricing—that is one of the things that we want to talk about here tonight—and the other thing that I wanted to concentrate on was the opioid epidemic. We have been very successful here in Congress in addressing that issue.

Tonight I want to talk about prescription drug pricing because I have witnessed it. I have witnessed what I would describe as truly a crisis.

After 30 years of practicing pharmacy, I have seen families struggle to pay for their medications. I have seen senior citizens at the counter across from me try to make a decision between buying medication and buying groceries. I have seen mothers literally in tears because they couldn't afford the medication for their children.

When I came up to Washington, that was one of the things I wanted to concentrate on. We are very fortunate we have a President and administration who are focused on this issue as well and have done some outstanding things. Two of those things that are being proposed by the administration right now I want to talk about tonight, but the main thing I want to talk about is the prescription drug chain.

Just earlier today, we had a hearing in the Energy and Commerce Committee, in the Health Subcommittee that I serve on, where we had representatives from the pharmaceutical manufacturers and from the PBMs, the pharmacy benefit managers, pointing fingers at each other and blaming each other for the problem.

□ 1900

I have to tell you, in full disclosure, I am a big fan of the pharmaceutical

manufacturers. What I have seen over my years of pharmacy practice has been nothing short of phenomenal.

When I first started practicing pharmacy in the early 1980s, I can remember a time when, if you needed an antibiotic, you had to take 40 tetracycline. You had to take four a day for 10 days. Now you can take an antibiotic or get a shot in one day and be cured of some of the things that we were treating back there in 1980 with a 10-day supply.

I have seen illnesses such as hepatitis C—and hepatitis C, when I first started practicing pharmacy, was pretty much a death warrant. If you were diagnosed with hepatitis C, you were probably going to die.

Through the research and development of the pharmaceutical manufacturers, I have seen them come up with medication so that we can now treat hepatitis C. That is phenomenal. We can cure it with a pill, and it is because of the research and development that has been done through our pharmaceutical manufacturers and through the National Institutes of Health that we have reached this point.

However, the price of those medications, in many cases, makes it inaccessible for people. If you have to pay \$85,000 for a medication to treat hepatitis C, for many people, that is just simply not accessible. If that medication is not accessible, it does you no good whatsoever.

I have called on the pharmaceutical manufacturers to do their part as well. They are not without responsibility here, and I think they understand that.

Tonight, what I want to concentrate on are the PBMs, the pharmacy benefit managers, the middlemen, if you will. If you look at their mission statement, they will tell you their mission is to lower drug costs.

My questions to you would be: How is that working out? If that is working out, if they are achieving their mission, why are we here? Why are we here tonight talking about this, the high prescription drug costs?

I submit to you that they bring no value whatsoever to the healthcare system.

Madam Speaker, I am very blessed tonight to have a number of speakers here with us to share their expertise, and I want to hear from some of them right now.

I want to begin with the gentleman from Kansas, Representative ROGER MARSHALL, who also is a physician, was a hospital administrator, and knows and understands this system.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL).

Mr. MARSHALL. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Trump administration's rule that will modernize Medicare part D and, as a result, lower drug prices, reduce out-of-pocket expenses for America's seniors, and make critical fixes to our systems that will help our local pharmacies.

Across Kansas, there are 506 chain drugstores and 253 independent community pharmacists. These pharmacists are honest, hardworking men and women who often go above and beyond to ensure that patients know how to manage their medications.

I have heard their stories, and they all share the same frustration: direct and indirect remuneration, or DIR, fees.

In many instances in rural America, the only healthcare professionals left standing are my good friends and colleagues from the noble pharmacy profession, and these DIR fees are running them out of town.

The increase of DIR fees over the last several years has raised out-of-pocket costs for our seniors and put our pharmacies at financial risk, often operating in negative margins.

Far too regularly, pharmacy benefit managers, or PBMs, collect DIR fees from pharmacies months and months after claims. It is completely unpredictable and unfair, and the benefits all go into the pockets of the pharmacy benefit managers.

Shame on them for doing this, but not anymore. This proposed rule will guarantee predictability by helping standardize the process and end the disparity between pharmacists, patients, and PBMs.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services estimated that seniors will save up to \$9 billion—\$9 billion—over the next 10 years, and the Federal Government will save nearly \$17 billion over that same timeframe.

I appreciate President Trump and his administration for addressing this concern and providing commonsense, financially responsible solutions.

It is my hope and the hope of pharmacists across the country that this rule will be finalized quickly so that it can go into effect next year.

I would like to recognize my colleague, pharmacist BUDDY CARTER, who may know this issue better than any of us, as our only pharmacist in Congress.

I thank my colleagues Dr. PHIL ROE, MORGAN GRIFFITH, and PETER WELCH for leading on this issue and bringing it front and center for both the Doctors Caucus and the Energy and Commerce Committee members.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his keen insight on this subject. It is very important, and I appreciate his expertise.

Madam Speaker, what the gentleman from Kansas was speaking about are two proposals that are before CMS right now.

One proposal would do away with DIR fees. Now, let's make sure we understand that DIR stands for direct and indirect remuneration. This is when the PBMs go back months later—in some cases, years later—and recoup, or claw back, reimbursements for what they have already sent to the pharmacies.

You can imagine what kind of impact this would have on a business. There is

no sustainable business model out there that can absorb that.

I get texts all the time from small pharmacy chains that are telling me: I just got a bill from the PBM. Last year, my total DIR fees were \$500,000, a half million dollars.

That is money they have already paid taxes on, but they are clawing it back. They are taking it back.

CMS has proposed that that end. I am in support of that, and I appreciate CMS doing this.

The other proposed rule that CMS has come out with has to do with the rebates, or discounts, if you will, that are offered to the PBMs by the pharmaceutical manufacturers—not offered to them, but the PBMs demand them from the pharmaceutical manufacturers. What CMS is proposing is that all of those rebates, or discounts, if you will, be given at the point of sale.

What we are trying to achieve here is to make sure that those rebates, that those discounts, are going where they are supposed to be going, and that is to the patients.

Keep in mind, everything we are talking about here is about the patient. We are talking about patient care.

My next guest speaker is also an expert in healthcare. In fact, he is another one of the members of our Doctors Caucus, a urologist from Florida, Representative NEAL DUNN, who, again, has practiced in the healthcare field and who has seen this with his patients.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DUNN).

Mr. DUNN. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CARTER, who is a colleague, a friend, and a neighbor, and who also has genuine expertise on this subject.

The administration recently published two rules that tackle the issues faced by both our Medicare beneficiaries and the pharmacies that serve them.

One rule in particular, the “Modernizing Part D and Medicare Advantage to Lower Drug Prices and Reduce Out-of-Pocket Expenses” rule, addresses pharmacy direct and indirect remuneration fee reform by instituting that DIR fees will be negotiated at the point of sale instead of the underhanded and retroactive fashion by which the plans and PBMs currently operate.

Currently, pharmacies can face these clawback fees after they have already filled and sold a prescription for Medicare part D and Medicare Advantage patients.

DIR fees have become a catchall category for pharmacy benefit managers to collect more overhead after prescriptions are sold.

Pharmacies are often unaware of what they will owe, and the standards for these fees can be impossible to meet. As a result, many independent pharmacies in my district are forced to provide the drugs at below cost.

Imagine that for just a moment. DIR fees are causing pharmacies to operate

in the red, all while they are providing lifesaving medication to America’s seniors.

DIR fees have also led to drastic increases in out-of-pocket costs for our patients, which, in turn, forces seniors into the doughnut hole of Medicare part D even sooner.

To protect seniors and pharmacists in my district, and as a medical professional, I urge CMS to finalize the language included in the rule that reflects the negotiated price at the point of sale.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank Dr. DUNN for his keen insight on this very important subject and for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I have a couple other comments about PBMs.

As I mentioned earlier, if you look at their website, if you look at what their mission statement is, it says that they are there to lower drug costs. Well, that is not working out very well.

Let me say this: I am not opposed to anybody making money. I get it. That is capitalism, and that is fine.

But three PBMs control 80 percent of the market—80 percent of the market. Three companies control that, three PBMs. The largest PBM, in 2016, had gross revenues that exceeded that of Ford Motor Company, Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, and McDonald’s added together.

Again, I am not opposed to anybody making money, but tell me how a company can make more than Pfizer Pharmaceuticals, McDonald’s, and Ford Motor Company combined.

To make matters even worse, those companies are worldwide. This PBM is just domestic. They are just here in America.

Again, I am not opposed to anybody making money, but tell me the value they are bringing to the system. They are not bringing any value to the system.

That is why I am in support of what CMS is proposing: doing away with the DIR fees; making sure that the rebates, the discounts, if you will, are given at the point of sale; and increasing transparency.

Madam Speaker, the next speaker is a good friend, a member of the Georgia delegation, Congressman RICK ALLEN from Augusta. RICK is a businessman, a very successful businessman. He understands the challenges in business. Certainly, healthcare costs, I am sure, were challenges for him.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CARTER for yielding and for his efforts here this evening to shine a light on an issue that we all know is affecting far too many Americans.

It is a shame to keep doing things when they don’t work. Something has to be done.

Madam Speaker, the rising cost of prescription drugs is causing significant financial burdens for millions of

Americans, patients, seniors, and our businesses. Too often, Americans have to choose between much-needed prescriptions and household expenses.

However, President Trump made it clear to the American people during his State of the Union Address that lowering the cost of prescription drugs was one of his top priorities. As we have seen throughout his Presidency, promises made are promises kept.

Earlier this year, the Trump administration issued a proposal that would create incentives to lower list prices and reduce out-of-pocket spending on prescription drugs, potentially becoming the most sweeping change to how American drugs are priced, a much-needed change.

By delivering discounts directly to patients at the pharmacy counter and bringing long-overdue transparency to a broken system, we are putting patients and seniors first. That is how it should be.

It is high time to end these kickbacks to pharmacy middlemen, referred to as PBMs, in this process of dealing with these DIRs, which are putting many of those in the pharmaceutical business in my district out of business.

I thank the administration, Congressman CARTER, and my fellow colleagues this evening for their commitment to righting this ship and reducing drug prices for all Americans.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I certainly appreciate his leadership here in the House.

Madam Speaker, as you heard earlier from one of our speakers, CMS estimates that this change alone, doing away with the DIR fees—putting the discounts, the rebates, if you will, at the point of sale—will benefit the consumer, benefit the patient, and could save patients \$7.1 to \$9.2 billion.

□ 1915

Now, let me tell you, that is significant. That is significant for those senior citizens that I was talking about earlier who are trying to make a decision between buying medicine and buying groceries. That is significant to that mother who is trying to buy the medication for her child. Those savings will help. Transparency will help.

The savings are going to go much further than just this estimated seven to \$9 billion, because as we get better transparency we will get lower drug prices. I am convinced of that.

Madam Speaker, my next speaker is a gentleman who certainly understands this issue and has worked closely on it. He has been a champion on this issue. Representative AUSTIN SCOTT, from Georgia, has gone to great lengths to study this issue. He has met with small pharmacies in his district. He has discussed with them the problem, and he understands it; and we are very, very fortunate to have him and his input.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT).

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague, Representative CARTER, for his work on this. He was a small pharmacy owner before he got here.

Prior to my arrival in Congress, I was actually an insurance broker for many years, a health insurance broker. And it always amazed me, as pharmacy benefit managers tried to explain their business model, that they actually couldn't explain their business model.

So I rise today in support of our local pharmacies and the unique role that they play in serving patients. I stand here to commend the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and the recently-proposed rule aimed at addressing direct and indirect remuneration, DIR, fees and drug rebates; rebates that don't go to the consumer, but rebates that go to multibillion-dollar corporations.

I frequently make stops at local pharmacies when I am back at my home in Georgia, and I appreciate the services that they provide their customers.

I am from a small town, and local pharmacists are a fixture in the community. They are the first line of defense in preventing and treating a customer's needs. They have known most of their customers in their community for many years.

I will give you one brief example. As an insurance broker, we had written a contract on a business and the cards had not come in yet. And there is a small-town pharmacy, and then there is the big chain pharmacy. One of the employee's children had gotten sick.

Guess which pharmacist was going to work with the family to get them the medicine before the insurance card came in? And guess which pharmacist was blocked out of the plan by the pharmacy benefit managers? It was the same one, the local, small-town pharmacist.

I am troubled on many of these visits, because I know how these community pharmacies are finding it more and more difficult to serve their neighbors while remaining competitive in the larger healthcare marketplace.

I hear from my constituents regularly about the financial burden they face as drug prices continue to climb. And the price for a drug today, when they go to get it refilled a month from now may be totally different, and rarely is it lower.

Plain and simple, we pay too much for drugs in this country. I would hope that it is something that we could work together in a bipartisan manner. President Trump has already said that he is willing to sign a piece of legislation to reduce the cost of pharmaceuticals in this country, and it is something that we should be able to come together and pass to help the American citizens and reduce the cost of healthcare for the American family.

Most Americans assume that it is probably a pretty simple transaction for the pharmacist when the phar-

macist purchases the drugs, even though they know it is a very complex transaction for them, never knowing what the drug is going to cost prior to going into the pharmacy.

But the pharmacy transaction is just as complex; and it is anything but clear and simple, and this is because of the pharmacy benefit managers.

They have used direct and indirect remuneration fees, DIR fees, to claw back money from pharmacies on individual claims, long after those claims are believed to have been resolved.

It means that a pharmacy doesn't know how the final reimbursement amount will be received for a claim for weeks or even months. And anyone who runs any business, healthcare business or any other business, knows you can't operate when you don't know what your reimbursement is.

CMS recently proposed drug pricing rules addressing this issue head-on by requiring all pharmacy price concessions, a subset of DIR, to be included in the negotiated price, which is the price the pharmacy will be reimbursed at the point of sale for dispensing the drug.

This directive would move negotiated drug prices much closer to the cost of the drug for the Part D sponsor, essentially eliminating retroactive pharmacy DIR fees.

Patients win when pharmacy price concessions are included in the negotiated price.

I want to commend the administration for making lowering drug prices a priority; and I want to challenge my colleagues in the Democratic Party to work with the administration and the Republicans in this House to push forward legislation that would continue to reduce the cost of healthcare, specifically pharmaceuticals, for the American citizen.

I, along with many of my colleagues on both sides of this aisle, have advocated for these sorts of reforms that bring transparency and accountability to the system.

Now who could be against transparency and accountability?

These are bipartisan issues on which we share broad agreement. I call on the leadership of this House to put the partisan politics aside; follow the lead of the administration; or walk with the administration to address the lack of transparency in the pharmaceutical industry. Give pharmacies a level playing field to compete, and provide Americans access to affordable prescription drugs.

This is something that we should have done for the American citizens long ago and it is something that we can do right now.

Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and fellow Georgian, Mr. CARTER, for hosting this Special Order this evening. I look forward to continuing to resolve this issue for the American citizens.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I thank him for his

work. He truly has been a champion for his constituents.

His father is a doctor and, certainly, he understands healthcare. As he mentioned, he was an insurance broker, he understands insurance. And a lot of what we talk about here is insurance.

Let me try to articulate, if you will, exactly what I am talking about here. Some of the folks back home who are watching may be thinking, well, I don't really understand why the pharmaceutical manufacturers have to go through the PBMs.

What happens is that insurance companies work on formularies. In other words, they say, if you have got this disease, or if you have got this health problem, these are the drugs that we are going to cover.

The pharmaceutical manufacturer, in order to get their drug on that formulary, has to go to the PBM, the middleman, and has to offer them discounts, rebates, if you will, in order to get their product on that formulary.

That is what we are talking about. That is where they have the pharmaceutical manufacturers by the short hairs, if you will. That is where they really put the pressure on. So that is really what we are talking about.

Look, again, as I have said before, I am not opposed to anybody making money, but show me the value.

I mentioned a hearing that we had earlier today in the Health Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee. I mentioned that we had some PBMs there. We had two PBMs there. One is one of the major PBMs that requires the pharmaceutical manufacturers to give them rebates in order to have their products listed on the formulary.

And then another PBM was there, and they are just a flat fee. In other words, they just charge an administrative fee. That is all they charge. Again, PBMs, that is the way they evolved. All they were to begin with, when they started way back when, were just simply processors.

But enough about what we have done here in Washington. Let's talk for just a minute about State legislators and what State legislative actions have been taken.

Let me clarify and let me point out that I am not talking about just red States. I am not talking about just blue States. I am not talking about big States. I am not talking about small States. I am talking about all States, all the States in our union;

I am talking about States like Ohio. Ohio's Department of Medicaid published a report in January detailing exactly how PBMs have been gaming the system; that's right; in Ohio.

Ohio found that CVS—CVS is Caremark—that they had been using their role as the PBM for their State Medicaid program to pay CVS pharmacies as much as 46 percent more than competing pharmacies.

Now, this is something else we need to talk about. We need to talk about

what is referred to as vertical integration. That is, right now, where the insurance company owns the PBM and owns the pharmacy.

The top three that I mentioned earlier that control 80 percent of the market, that is the case with all of them. CVS is the pharmacy. Caremark is the PBM. Aetna is the insurance company.

Now, when we were talking to the PBMs today in the committee, we would ask them, what are you doing with these discounts? What are you doing with these rebates that you get? And they would tell us, well, we give them back to the plan sponsors, and the plan sponsors decrease premiums.

Anybody seen their premium decreasing recently? I don't think I have.

But think about it for a moment. If the insurance company owns the PBM, and owns the pharmacy, if the PBM is going to give it back to the insurance company, isn't that just taking money out of one pocket and putting it in the other pocket?

I mean, if CVS—if Caremark is going to give back the money that they are saving in the third party with the PBMs to the insurance company, Aetna, that they also own—and they are not the only one.

What about Express Scripts? Express Scripts just recently bought Cigna. So you have got Cigna as the insurance company. You have got Express Scripts as the PBM. And, oh, by the way, Express Scripts has their own mail order pharmacy and in terms of volume, they are the third largest in America. So, again, we have the situation there.

Same thing goes with United, UnitedHealthcare owns Optum, and they have their own mail order pharmacy.

So, there you have the three top PBMs, controlling 80 percent of the market; that also have their own insurance company, and they also have their own pharmacy.

This is what happened in Ohio. Ohio discovered that Caremark, that third party, the PBM, was paying their pharmacy, CVS, 46 percent more than they were paying competing pharmacies. That is an example of where they were taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another pocket.

What about New York State? Their State Medicaid reported that PBMs were pocketing a 32 percent markup on generic drugs; 32 percent markup on generic drugs; the drugs patients traditionally rely on to be more affordable than their branded alternatives. But New York caught them red-handed.

I can go on and name State after State. The State of Arkansas called a special session to address the situation with PBMs.

Just yesterday, my home State of Georgia, the Governor signed into legislation two bills dealing with PBMs; one of them that would prohibit PBMs from steering their patients to their own pharmacies and steering them away from other pharmacies, independent pharmacies.

So this is just not the Federal Government acting on these issues. We have had States who have acted on these issues as well.

So let's talk about a couple of other things that we have done in Congress. One thing that I want to mention, because I thought it was such an egregious thing that the PBMs were doing in the past—we, thankfully, were able to address this—was called the gag clause.

Thankfully, we had legislation that I was honored to sponsor here in the House that was passed in the House, passed in the Senate, signed into law by the President. It addressed the gag clause.

What is a gag clause?

You want to talk about the audacity of the PBMs? Let me tell you about the audacity of the PBMs.

As I mentioned earlier, about the pharmaceutical manufacturers being under pressure to give the PBMs discounts, rebates, if you will, in order to get their drugs on the formularies; well, independent pharmacies are the same way. They are under pressure.

What the PBMs did is they told—they had a clause in their contract with the pharmacy, and it said that if a drug is cheaper if you buy it out of pocket, if you pay for it out of pocket, if you buy it for cash than the copay, you cannot tell the patient that.

□ 1930

And if you do tell the patient that, then you run the risk of being kicked out of the network. Well, the reality is you can't afford to be kicked out of the network. If you lose thousands of bodies because that PBM controls that network, then you are out of business.

So pharmacies had no other choice. Patients were paying more with their copay than what they would have paid for it if they would have simply paid out of pocket, just simply paid cash. We did away with that.

Thank you, Mr. President, for signing that legislation.

We addressed that in Congress. We said, no, that is not going to happen anymore. Now pharmacists can do what they were trained to do, and that is take care of their patients and tell them, Look, if you pay for this, you can buy it for \$4 and you don't have to pay a \$20 copay.

You say, Well, how often did that happen?

Well, let me give you just one example that happened in our committee, in the Energy and Commerce Committee. We actually had one of our Members who was the primary caregiver for her husband, who was very ill at the time. We had been talking about the gag clause, so she knew about it. She knew that pharmacists weren't allowed to offer that information.

So she went into the pharmacy, and she was told that her husband's medication, no exaggeration, was going to be \$600. She knew to ask the pharmacist. She said, What if I just pay for

it out of pocket? What if I just pay you cash? How much will it be?

\$40. \$40.

Now, granted, this is an extreme example, but it is an example.

Thank goodness we did away with that. I thank the Senate for passing this. I thank the House for passing it. I especially thank the President for signing this into law.

Madam Speaker, this is a real problem.

I want to conclude by saying that what we are trying to do here is to bring about transparency. Just show us what is happening. That is all we are asking for.

I want to applaud the administration. I want to thank President Donald J. Trump for bringing this issue to light. This has been an issue that he has worked on.

This is a nonpartisan issue. I never in my years of practicing pharmacy asked someone, Are you a Republican or a Democrat? That doesn't matter. This impacts everyone.

I thank the President for his leadership on this and I thank the administration for these two proposed rules: doing away with DIR fees, making the rebates at the point of sale, so that they will truly go to the patient.

These two rules that are being proposed by CMS will help get us to a point where we will have more transparency. That is what we need.

Folks, this is a serious subject, a very serious subject. I have witnessed it firsthand, witnessed it in my practice of pharmacy for over 30 years. It is horrible when you see someone suffering who can't afford a medication.

I call on the pharmaceutical manufacturers to do their part. They have got to do a better job with their pricing. They are not without responsibility here, and I think they understand that.

But, Madam Speaker, we have got to have these two rule proposals passed, and I encourage CMS to follow through on this, do away with DIR fees, put the rebates at the point of sale. This will bring about transparency.

I thank the administration for their support. I thank those who spoke here tonight.

Madam Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to bring to light this extremely important subject.

Madam Speaker, I yield back.

THE MUELLER REPORT

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, the report on the investigation into Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election, more commonly known as the Mueller report, outlines efforts by the Russian Government to manipulate the United States election

system and directly attack American democracy. It outlines alleged coordination between individuals associated with one camp and Russia to influence our election.

It also documents multiple instances of potential obstruction of justice.

The report has been mischaracterized and spun in inappropriate ways in the Halls of Congress and within the media.

In reality, the report documents widespread activities undertaken by many in positions of power that were at best unethical and at worst illegal.

But you don't have to take my word for it. Instead, listen to the following examples taken directly from the report and judge for yourself.

I am going to begin with a quote from the Mueller report and then invite my colleagues to also simply read from the document, which the American people should know can be downloaded for free from the Department of Justice website.

"The evidence we obtained about the President's actions and intent present difficult issues that would need to be resolved if we were making a traditional prosecutorial judgment. At the same time, if we had confidence after a thorough investigation of the facts that the President clearly did not commit obstruction of justice, we would so state. Based on the facts and the applicable legal standards, we are unable to reach that judgment. Accordingly, while this report does not conclude that the President committed a crime, it also does not exonerate him." Volume II, page 8.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) to quote from the Mueller report.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. "On Saturday, June 17, 2017, the President called McGahn and directed him to have the special counsel removed . . . In interviews with the Special Counsel's Office, McGahn recalled that the President called him at home twice and on both occasions directed him to call Rosenstein and say that Mueller had conflicts that precluded him from serving as special counsel. On the first call, McGahn recalled that the President said something like, 'You gotta do this. You gotta call Rod.'" Volume II, page 85.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. "Substantial evidence indicates that the catalyst for the President's decision to fire Comey was Comey's unwillingness to publicly state that the President was not personally under investigation, despite the President's repeated requests that Comey make such an announcement. Other evidence, however, indicates that the President wanted to protect him-

self from an investigation into his campaign." Volume II, pages 75 and 76.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CASTEN).

Mr. CASTEN of Illinois. Madam Speaker, this is in response to the attorney general's claim that the President has constitutional immunity from prosecution. Mr. Mueller writes: "We were not persuaded by the argument that the President has blanket constitutional immunity to engage in acts that would corruptly obstruct justice through the exercise of otherwise valid Article II powers."

He goes on at some length to talk about what that standard is, but I want to read the footnote in that section.

"A possible remedy through impeachment for abuses of power would not substitute for potential criminal liability after a President leaves office. Impeachment would remove a President from office, but would not address the underlying culpability of the conduct or serve the usual purposes of the criminal law. . . .

"Impeachment is also a drastic and rarely invoked remedy, and Congress is not restricted to relying only on impeachment, rather than making criminal law applicable to a former President. . . ."

That is from Volume II, page 178.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. "On Saturday, June 17, 2017, the President called McGahn and directed him to have the special counsel removed . . . In interviews with the special counsel's office, McGahn recalled that the President called him at home twice and on both occasions directed him to call Rosenstein and say that Mueller had conflicts that precluded him from serving as special counsel. On the first call, McGahn recalled that the President said something like, 'You gotta do this. You gotta call Rod.'" This is from Volume II, page 85.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. Reading from Volume II, page 8: "Congress has authority to prohibit a President's corrupt use of his authority in order to protect the integrity of the administration of justice."

"Article II of the Constitution does not categorically and permanently immunize the President from potential liability for the conduct that we investigated. Rather, our analysis led us to conclude that the obstruction-of-justice statutes can validly prohibit a President's corrupt efforts to use his official powers to curtail, end, or interfere with an investigation."

"The conclusion that Congress may apply the obstruction laws to the President's corrupt exercise of the powers of office accords with our constitutional system of checks and balances and the principle that no person is above the law."

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Reading from Volume II, page 157: The "investigation found multiple acts by the President that were capable of exerting undue influence over law enforcement investigations, including the Russian-interference and obstruction investigations. The incidents were often carried out through one-on-one meetings in which the President sought to use his official power outside of usual channels. These actions ranged from efforts to remove the special counsel and to reverse the effect of the attorney general's recusal; to the attempted use of official power to limit the scope of the investigation; to direct and indirect contacts with witnesses with the potential to influence their testimony. Viewing the acts collectively can help to illuminate their significance." Volume II, page 157.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE).

Mr. MORELLE. "After it was reported that Cohen intended to cooperate with the government, however, the President accused Cohen of 'making up stories in order to get himself out of an unrelated jam (taxicabs maybe?),' called Cohen a 'rat,' and on multiple occasions publicly suggested that Cohen's family members had committed crimes. The evidence concerning this sequence of events could support an inference that the President used inducements in the form of positive messages in an effort to get Cohen not to cooperate, and then turned to attacks and intimidation to deter the provision of information or undermine Cohen's credibility once Cohen began cooperating." Volume II, page 154.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. "The President launched public attacks on the investigation and individuals involved in it who could possess evidence adverse to the President, while in private, the President engaged in a series of targeted efforts to control the investigation. For instance, the President attempted to remove the special counsel; he sought to have Attorney General Sessions unrecuse himself and limit the investigation; he sought to prevent public disclosure of information about the June 9, 2016, meeting between Russians and campaign officials; and he used public forums to attack potential witnesses who might offer adverse information and to praise witnesses who declined to cooperate with the government." Volume II, page 157.

□ 1945

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. "In early 2018, the press reported that the President had directed McGahn to have the special counsel removed in June 2017 and

that McGahn had threatened to resign rather than carry out the order. The President reacted to the news stories by directing White House officials to tell McGahn to dispute the story and create a record stating he had not been ordered to have the special counsel removed. McGahn told those officials that the media reports were accurate in stating that the President had directed McGahn to have the special counsel removed."

Volume II, pages 5 and 6.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE).

Mr. MORELLE. "Congress can permissibly criminalize certain obstructive conduct by the President, such as suborning perjury, intimidating witnesses, or fabricating evidence, because those prohibitions raise no separation of powers questions. . . . The Constitution does not authorize the President to engage in such conduct, and those actions would transgress the President's duty to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.'"

Volume II, page 170.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. "On October 7, 2016, the media released video of candidate Trump speaking in graphic terms about women years earlier, which was considered damaging to his candidacy. Less than an hour later, WikiLeaks made its second release: thousands of John Podesta's emails that had been stolen by the GRU in late March 2016. The FBI and other U.S. Government institutions were at the time continuing their investigation of suspected Russian Government efforts to interfere in the Presidential election.

"That same day, October 7, the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence issued a joint public statement 'that the Russian Government directed the recent compromises of emails from U.S. persons and institutions, including from U.S. political organizations.' Those 'thefts' and the 'disclosures' of the hacked materials through online platforms such as WikiLeaks, the statement continued, 'are intended to interfere with the U.S. election process.'"

Volume I, page 7.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES).

Mrs. HAYES. "Further, the Office learned that some of the individuals we interviewed or whose conduct we investigated—including some associated with the Trump campaign—deleted relevant communications or communicated during the relevant period using applications that feature encryption or that do not provide for long-term retention of data or communications records. In such cases, the Office was not able to corroborate witness statements through comparison to contemporaneous communications or

fully question witnesses about statements that appeared inconsistent with other known facts."

Volume I, page 10.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. "Cohen also recalled speaking with the President's personal counsel about pardons after the searches of his home and office had occurred, at a time when the media had reported that pardon discussions were occurring at the White House. . . . Cohen understood, based on this conversation and previous conversations about pardons with the President's personal counsel, that as long as he stayed on message, he would be taken care of by the President, either through a pardon or through the investigation being shut down."

Volume II, page 147.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. "The investigation established that several individuals affiliated with the Trump campaign lied to the Office, and to Congress, about their interactions with Russian-affiliated individuals and related matters. Those lies materially impaired the investigation of Russian election interference. The Office charged some of those lies as violations of the Federal false statements statute."

Volume I, page 9.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES).

Mrs. HAYES. "The President and his personal counsel made repeated statements suggesting that a pardon was a possibility for Manafort, while also making it clear that the President did not want Manafort to 'flip' and cooperate with the government."

Volume II, page 131.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY).

Mrs. BEATTY. "Immediately after the November 8 election, Russian Government officials and prominent Russian businessmen began trying to make inroads into the new administration. The most senior levels of Russian Government encouraged these efforts. The Russian Embassy made contact hours after the election to congratulate the President-elect and to arrange a call with President Putin. Several Russian businessmen picked up the effort from there."

Volume I, page 7.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. "The President engaged in a second phase of conduct, involving public attacks of the investigation, nonpublic efforts to control it, and efforts in both public and private to encourage witnesses not to cooperate with the investigation."

Volume II, page 7.

"The President's position as the head of the executive branch provided him with unique and powerful means of in-

fluencing official proceedings, subordinate officers, and potential witnesses."

Volume II, page 7.

"Substantial evidence indicates that the President's effort to have Sessions limit the scope of the special counsel's investigation to future election interference was intended to prevent further investigative scrutiny of the President's and his campaign's conduct."

Volume II, page 97.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. "Two days after the President directed McGahn to have the special counsel removed, the President made another attempt to affect the course of the Russia investigation. On June 19, 2017, the President met one-on-one with Corey Lewandowski in the Oval Office and dictated a message to be delivered to Attorney General Sessions that would have had the effect of limiting the Russia investigation to future election interference only."

Volume II, page 90.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

MARKING THE ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMILY SEPARATION CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative SCHAKOWSKY for her incredible leadership in the Congressional Progressive Caucus on so many issues, including bringing truth to the Mueller investigation and making sure people understand exactly what is going on.

Madam Speaker, for the rest of the Special Order hour, which is the Congressional Progressive Caucus' Special Order hour that we do each week, we are focusing on the 1-year anniversary of the family separation crisis. Any of our Members here who would like to speak are welcome to do so.

Let me start by saying, 1 year ago, I became the first Member of Congress to go into a Federal prison where hundreds of men and women, mothers and fathers, had been separated from their children and were being held in the prison system, in the Federal prison just south of my district.

I cannot, even today, 365 days later, forget the stories that these mothers and fathers told me. They told me about how immigration agents said to them, "Your families don't exist anymore," and that they would never see their children again.

At the time that I saw them, it was already 3 to 4 weeks after they had been separated, and the majority of those parents had no idea where their children were.

In fact, that morning, some of them had been handed slips that supposedly

had the names of their children written on those slips of paper. One woman came over to me crying and she said: These are not my children.

That slip that supposedly had the names of her children did not match her actual children.

Can you imagine? I just think, as a mother, and for all the mothers and fathers out there, as a parent, can you imagine being separated from your child, in some cases children as young as 6 months, later we found out 3 months old, babies, who were torn off the breasts of their mothers?

These moms described immigration agents tearing them from their children without the opportunity to say good-bye. Some of them told me that when they went to go to the bathroom, they were told their children would still be there. When they came back, their children were gone. But they could hear them in the very next room crying for them, screaming for their parents, and these mothers were not able to go.

They told me how immigration agents put them in line with their children, and they would send the parents in one direction and the children in another direction.

One of the mothers told me how she left Guatemala with her 8- and 12-year-old children. Her husband is in prison. He was put in prison for raping a young child around the same age as her daughter. He was just about to come out of prison, and she was afraid that he would come out of prison and then go after their child, rape her daughter.

Another woman from El Salvador told me how she got a protection order against her ex-husband, who is a police officer, but the protection order was meaningless. He continued to antagonize her family, so she left.

Many of these mothers told me how they had left one or two of their children behind because they wanted to try to save one. It was too difficult to bring small children on the long journey that they were taking—the incredible sacrifice as a parent of trying to save one child.

One mother told me that she had three children. The first was shot and killed by gang members. The second was shot and paralyzed by gang members. She left the paralyzed child at home because she knew that he would not be able to make the journey. She took the final child. She tried to bring that child to safety.

□ 2000

After everything these mothers experienced—the trauma in their home countries, the cruel separation from their children—the treatment that they experienced in immigration custody was just outrageous.

Immigration agents told them that they were “filthy.” They used that word. Immigration agents laughed at these mothers when they cried about losing their children. And these mothers told me how they were detained in

cells that were so cold that they called them “the ice box” because it was so cold.

Many of these mothers described being put there after crossing the Rio Grande River; and they were still wet, and they were put into these freezer boxes, these ice boxes, without blankets, without sleeping mats. Some mothers described how they went without water for 5 days.

After public outcry and pressure from elected officials, the government set up a number for parents to call to get information on their children, but some of the parents that I spoke to in Texas said that the number didn’t work or that ICE wouldn’t allow them to speak to their children.

One mother mentioned that she repeatedly tried to call her child to try to locate her child, but the number would not go through.

One mother told me that, when she requested to talk to her child, the ICE agents would get mad; and agents mentioned that, in some instances, families would have to pay for these phone calls.

And this isn’t just anecdotal. The DHS inspector general’s September 2018 report found mixed results among parents attempting to call their children and that important information about how to contact separated children was not always available.

Just this week, 2 days ago, Members of Congress had hoped to do the Special Order hour on the day of the anniversary. We had to do it today because this is our scheduled time. But the group Families Belong Together, a coalition of groups working on this issue, did an installation on our Capitol lawn with the shoes of tiny children all throughout and then an incredible 3-D statue of a mother reaching out to her child, and the child was in a cage.

I cannot imagine that this is the country that we call the greatest country in the world. I cannot imagine that my country that I am proud of, that I serve here as a Member of Congress for would do this to children.

And this administration has consistently demonized and vilified immigrants, but this policy of cruel family separation is hard to even describe, hard to imagine that it is happening in our borders.

I was privileged to co-chair, with Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, the Women’s Working Group on Immigration Reform, and we led a trip to the border. I see my good friend Representative Jan Schakowsky, who was on that trip, and I just want to ask the gentlewoman, Representative SCHAKOWSKY, who has been so eloquent on this issue, I want to see if she wants to say a few words.

And then I know my friend BARBARA LEE is here, as well, about this crisis and about our commitment, as Democrats, to refuse to allow this to continue.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

We have talked about how shocking it is for our country, the United States of America, which is, despite any effort to change, a country of immigrants. I know the gentlewoman, herself, is an immigrant to the United States of America.

My parents, neither were born in the United States of America. But this is a place where my family was able to find refuge from the pogroms in Eastern Europe and make a good life here. And yet, today, we are seeing such horror that, if it were another country, I think we would want sanctions. We would go to the United Nations. How could a country separate families?

And it is not just at the border, as Members know. Inside our country, in my city of Chicago, we are finding families that are scared all the time, mixed families where the children might be citizens and the parents undocumented. The kids are afraid to go to school, wondering if their parents will be there when they get home.

But that trip to the border that the Congresswoman helped organize is something that I will never, ever forget. Seeing people in cages, seeing that grandmother—remember?—who was inconsolable because she came with her 7-year-old granddaughter who was taken from her because our country did not recognize a grandmother as family. That child was redesignated as an unaccompanied minor, and she thought she may never see her granddaughter again, and maybe that is true.

There are thousands, we think, of children and families that are separated. We don’t know. Nobody knows. The Department of Homeland Security doesn’t know how many children have been separated from their parents.

We saw some moms who were being reunited with their children, and one of them was furious, and I was curious as to why. This mother said her 8-year-old daughter was told, “Your mother abandoned you.” Someone representing our country said that to a child.

Who does that?

“Your mother abandoned you, and you will be in a shelter until you are 18 years old.” That reunion, mother and daughter, did not go smoothly at first, as you can imagine.

I mean, we saw a whole room full of people pleading guilty to crossing the border because it wasn’t at a designated border crossing. It was so painful to see that. And that was the beginning of the zero-tolerance policy. And we are still seeing families separated, families suffering 1 year later.

And, Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for calling attention to this and for organizing that visit to the border, which is forever in my mind.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative SCHAKOWSKY for her comments.

My colleague, the gentlewoman from California, BARBARA LEE, has been such a champion for families, for children,

for people of color, for low-income families across this country and knows the history of this country. This is not the first time that we have separated children from their parents.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) to say a few words on this, as well.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative JAYAPAL for yielding, and I thank her for her tremendous leadership and for staying steady and focused. And, also, I just have to recognize her for the input which she has provided to the conference committee to keep the government open, but, also, it was a conference committee to fund Homeland Security. Her input and what she gave us really was extremely important to get that done. We have a lot of work to do. So I thank her very much for that, also.

Yes, our Nation has yet to recover from the Trump administration's cruel zero-tolerance, zero-humanity prosecution policy that tore and is tearing thousands of children from their parents and guardians, which was announced 1 year ago this week.

Since Donald Trump started his zero-humanity policy—and that is exactly what it is—we have learned more and more disturbing evidence.

We know that the Trump administration piloted family separation on a limited basis and planned to impose a policy of mass separating of children from their moms and dads—a policy. We have seen the administration's memos contemplating how this could be done and the resources needed to separate and detain thousands of children and parents.

The Government Accountability Office has investigated, finding that, despite the administration's contemplation, this is a very serious, serious problem, that they were unaware the then-Attorney General, Jeff Sessions, intended to launch this zero-humanity policy. They didn't even know this, they said.

At least as of February this year, we know that the Justice Department and their attorneys are still not tracking when they prosecute parents and legal guardians separated from their children.

And that brings me to what may be the most disturbing part of it all: The Department of Health and Human Services' inspector general found that the total number of children separated from a parent or guardian by immigration authorities is unknown and that thousands of children may have been separated.

So the bottom line is that Donald Trump and his administration, showing horrific cruelty and disregard for the well-being of children, planned for months—this was a plan—to tear children from their parents' arms.

Key officials were warned about the potentially lifelong harm to children, and Donald Trump and his administration still did absolutely nothing to en-

sure children could be reunited with their parents.

Yes, Congresswoman JAYAPAL, this is not a stain, but this is yet another stain on the United States.

I am reminded that 400 years ago, when the first Africans were brought to this country to begin the horrific, inhumane institution and government-sanctioned slavery, children were separated from their parents. And that was a plan, just as it is a plan now. African families were split and destroyed.

We still experience, in the Black community, generational trauma from these crimes against humanity. I couldn't help but be reminded of what my ancestors experienced as I visited McAllen, Texas, and Brownsville, Texas, last year.

I saw children sleeping on concrete floors, behind barbed wire, crying for their parents. I spoke with mothers and fathers who did not know where their children were after several months. And we were told that they could make these phone calls, but also that these calls cost money.

Where do they have money? How could they get any money?

These children and their parents had no access to mental health professionals.

Now, my background is psychiatric social work, and I know the trauma of separation of children from their parents, just within 24 hours that trauma settles in.

They had no access to legal services. And, yes, I couldn't believe it when I saw that these detention centers were prisons. They reminded me of San Quentin.

I saw mothers in prison uniforms. These were asylum seekers. They were put behind barbed wire in prison uniforms. This was like something I had never seen in my life.

And yet it took me back to what our government sanctioned and promoted and had as its policy 400 years ago.

Yes, I was born in a border city, El Paso, Texas. I was just there with Congresswoman ESCOBAR on Monday. And El Paso, the people of El Paso are doing everything they can to help with the children and with the families that are being so ruthlessly treated by our immigration officials.

Now, I just have to tell you, these children will grow up with a disdain for America; okay? Their trauma will turn into anger. And I know that, professionally. I know what is going to happen to these kids.

The long-term impact will not be good for our country, so this administration better figure this out pretty quickly. There are so many dimensions to what they are doing. I don't think they even get it.

The humane and the humanitarian crisis that we are experiencing is first and foremost, but we also have to remind the Trump administration they are creating children now who will be adults soon, and this trauma is going to stay with them all of their lives. So

we better get it right, and get it right quickly.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) for her leadership. We have done much work in the Appropriations Committee.

Thank God we were able to pass some of the amendments last year that would not allow the immigration officials to chain pregnant women—get it?—chain pregnant women. We got rid of that. Hopefully, they are implementing that properly.

So there is a lot to do, but this is something that cannot last. This is America, and we should not—the world should not see us leading an immigration policy or promoting an immigration policy that, central to it, destroys families and children and lives.

These are human beings. They don't deserve this, and we have to do more to stop it.

Madam Speaker, I again thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LEE for her work, for her leadership. I was thinking about what she said about children and the impact on them, even within 24 hours.

We had the then-Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement, Scott Lloyd, who was in to testify before us in the Judiciary Committee.

□ 2015

We also had other career child welfare experts that were there on the panel, including one who testified to us on the committee that he warned the director and those above him about the increasing family separations and the incredibly significant, and potentially lifelong risks to those children; not only the ones that weren't reunited—because at that point there was still, as there are today, over 300 families today that still aren't reunited—but not only to the ones that weren't reunited, but he said even the ones who were reunited with their families, but they spent 3 months or even a week, or even 3 weeks—most of them spent months separated from their parents—that lifelong—and he used that—lifelong damage to those children would be intense.

I asked Scott Lloyd as the then-director of the Refugee Resettlement Program: Did you do anything? Did you take that information that you got, that this was going to be lifelong, irreversible—he used the word irreversible, the witness who testified about the damage to children—did you do anything with that information about the lifelong, irreversible damage to thousands of children that you, this administration, has caused?

And he said: No, didn't share it with anybody. Didn't do anything about it.

On the same day that the Trump administration said that it would reunite thousands of children—because this is not a Democrat or a Republican issue—people across this country were outraged by what they saw.

I remember First Lady Laura Bush wrote an amazing op-ed talking about this is not us, this is not America. Independents, Republicans, and Democrats knew that the Trump zero-humanity policy was wrong, it was cruel, and it was un-American.

The same day that the Trump administration said: Okay, we hear the outrage. We will reunite thousands of children that it had separated through a central database, a government official admitted in an email that the Trump administration only had enough information at that point to reconnect 60 parents with their kids; 60 parents out of nearly 3,000 children that we know of.

Because later, we also found out that there were more children that we didn't know about in a "pilot project" that was even before the scrutiny came.

Let me remind people that at the time that this was happening, DHS Secretary, then-DHS Secretary Kirstjen Nielsen and other Trump officials claimed repeatedly—not just once, not just twice—but repeatedly in testimony, in hearings, that they were keeping track of separations, and that claim had simply no basis in reality.

The truth is that DHS has better systems in place to track the property that people who were in custody left, but not the children. Trump's Department of Homeland Security did not see fit to track children, including infants and toddlers.

A Federal judge recently ordered the Trump administration to locate the children that were still remaining, potentially numbering in the thousands, over the next 6 months as opposed to the 2 years that the Trump administration requested. Just imagine, the Trump administration said give us 2 years to try to reunite these kids with their parents.

But the truth is, Congresswoman LEE and everybody that is watching, we may never know the number of children who were separated by the Trump administration. There are children who may never ever be reunited with their parents.

We are, of course, trying to get to the bottom of this. We are trying to get accountability on this, but we know that DHS is still separating families. We see the relentless efforts of this administration to cut people off from seeking asylum, which is, by the way, a lawful act, not only by our own domestic laws. We are signatory to human rights treaties, international treaties, which require us to allow people to seek asylum.

Last week I reintroduced my Dignity for Detained Immigrants Act with my colleagues, Congressman ADAM SMITH, and Senator BOOKER introduced it in the Senate. Last cycle, this bill had over half of the Democratic Caucus. I think it was like 167 cosponsors. We intend to get more of our Democratic Caucus. My office spent 8 months working on this bill in the last Con-

gress with stakeholders from across the country.

I am proud to say that as we reintroduce it, we have also made sure—and, frankly, it would have addressed the humanitarian crisis that we saw through family separation. Last year already made it extremely difficult to detain children and families. This year, what we did is, we added explicit language that bars Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials from detaining children under 18 years.

We actually had the provision of not allowing for pregnant women to be shackled. Why do we need provisions saying pregnant women can't be shackled?

What this bill is about is denying this administration and any administration in the future—Democratic or Republican—from using detention to facilitate the cruel separation of families.

I am hoping—I know the gentlewoman is either on the bill or is going to be on the bill—but I am hoping that every single one of my colleagues joins me in transforming a cruel, abusive system; a detention system that takes these children and puts them—we should call them jails because that is what they are. They are not detention facilities. Most of the actual facilities, as the gentlewoman saw, are just like jails.

And, in fact, they are using more and more jails. But that system is now detaining 52,000 people a day, which is why we need to make sure that we address this in appropriations. We need to make sure that we address this through legislation.

So I am still astounded by the profound cruelty of this administration and this policy of family separation, of zero humanity that was imposed on children and families seeking asylum.

Ms. LEE of California. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, Congresswoman JAYAPAL's bill is extremely important, and I hope that Republicans also join us in this effort because this is a concern that should be bipartisan or nonpartisan.

But let me just mention a couple of things. Everyone who is a parent, a grandparent, or has ever babysat children, or who has been around children, if a child walks off, or you can't locate the child that you are caring for, I know you have felt the panic. I know when my children were small, and I would turn around and they were gone it was like: Oh, my God, what has happened? And the anxiety and the fear, and just getting very emotionally distraught behind not knowing where my children were, will always be with me.

So I think everyone in our country should understand what these parents are going through and what a lost child is feeling if they have had that experience before.

We had a hearing on this family separation policy in the Appropriations Committee, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Services Subcommittee, and we had a panel of individuals. Some were mental health professionals. And we were told in no uncertain terms that a day or two of counseling is not going to get it. These parents and these children need a specific form of psychotherapy, and it has got to be sustained. It has got to be professional, and it has got to be the type of therapy that addresses specifically trauma.

So I am not sure that DHS even understands this. So it is on the record, and we have been trying now to make sure that we can provide the funding for the proper type of mental health services so that we can begin to deal with this trauma that has to be addressed early on. Because otherwise, this, again, is not going to be only these kids. This will be generational because there are DNA changes through the generations as a result of family separation and children being separated from their parents at an early age.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for pointing that out. The head of the American Academy of Pediatrics has come. We have had a number of forums where people have been able to ask questions. Our Members have been able to ask questions, and I am very grateful to many of the Members who have taken it upon themselves to go and visit these detention facilities, go to the border with us and on other trips as well, and see exactly what is happening. Because I don't think you can really imagine it unless you see it.

I don't think you can imagine what it is like to go into a giant facility where children are being held, 6, 7, 8 years old, being held in cages with no place to sleep.

Ms. LEE of California. Peeping out at you, begging for help.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Yes, begging for help. And I think about the children, the parents that I talked to, and some of the reunifications that we saw when I led that trip to the border and thinking about these parents who had to experience their children not wanting to come to them.

Representative SCHAKOWSKY talked about one mom that we met who was reunited with her 8-year-old daughter. The daughter had been told that the mother had abandoned her, and for months, she thought the mother had abandoned her and that she was going to go into a shelter, or a foster home because her mother had abandoned her.

So you can imagine when the mother came to be reunited with the child, the mother was so happy that she finally was getting to see her child, and the child did not want to go to her mother. She didn't want to go to her mother. It took some time for them to actually be reunited and for the mother to say: No, I did not abandon you. But if you are

an 8-year-old child, how do you understand that?

Ms. LEE of California. It is hard to process that.

Ms. JAYAPAL. How do you process it? And I think that in the end, I continue to think about the ways in which we are criminalizing migrants, criminalizing people who are fleeing violence, tremendous violence in their countries.

Just the other day there was an article in *The New York Times*, I think, that talked about in Honduras, which is where many of the parents that I met with that were in that Federal prison separated from their children, many of them were from Honduras. This article described how you have two choices: You either get killed by the gangs or you leave. That is the only choice you have.

I also went to Tijuana. I think I was the first Member to go to Tijuana, and I met with a 15-year-old boy who had been shot in both knees. And he had a phone message on his cell phone from his mother who said: Please do not come back here. Just go. Just go. Get to the United States. Get to a place of safety. Seek asylum. I will be devastated to have you leave me, but I just want you to stay alive.

What parent doesn't want their child to stay alive? And this young man who talked to me was a strong young man, but he started weeping, talking about how he had to leave his mother and come to the United States as an unaccompanied child. It was devastating to hear, absolutely devastating to hear.

As we celebrate this 1-year anniversary—not celebrate, memorialize, I should say—this 1-year anniversary of this cruel, zero-humanity policy of family separation, I urge all of my colleagues to sign on to my Dignity for Detained Immigrants bill, to work in appropriations in every committee that we have, to remember that we still have children who are separated from their parents, still to this day.

We still have families that are being separated from their parents as we speak. We still do not know how many thousands more children were separated from their parents as a result of this administration's cruel policies that undermine who we are.

I see I have been joined by an incredible colleague, a leader on the Judiciary Committee, a leader in the Progressive Caucus, and also somebody who was on our trip to Texas, to the border, but also is from Texas.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), my colleague, for her comments on this.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I want to join both Congresswoman JAYAPAL and Congresswoman LEE on just reinforcing the devastation and the dastardliness of child separation from their parents. I would just like to very briefly say that this sad commemoration should equate to a commitment of zero tolerance for separating children from their families.

We should end the migrant policy that includes child separation, the position of remaining in Mexico as you seek asylum, the losing of your space, or your bed, if you are in a shelter and have to be sent back to Mexico when you actually apply for asylum. All of these migrant policies, which included child separation, clearly can devastate the families.

So I want to emphasize just one point that included my many trips to the border, including the time we had the opportunity to travel together, and I want to focus on the psychological and maybe irreparable damage that is being done particularly to children in the understandable period. That is not a technical term. I am not a sociologist or a psychologist, but in that period where the child may be somewhere between 4 and 15, or 4 and 12. Those are really years when, whether it is a boy or girl, they are bonding with mom. People must realize that those children traveled thousands of miles or 1,000-plus miles with that parent and mostly that mother, and it has been a dad.

□ 2030

So that mother made a sacrifice, either out of lack of understanding of the language or signing a paper that she did not understand or thinking that she needed to separate because of the housing situation, and many of us saw the housing situation and the metallic blankets and the lack of space.

Let me just say this for the personnel on the border. We found some very empathetic personnel on the border, men and women who do their job. But the resources of the facilities are absolutely inadequate and disgraceful, and they have been like that on the border of Texas for a very long time.

So I am grateful for Congresswoman LEE and Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, those who realize we have to really overhaul those facilities, that will include healthcare facilities and otherwise.

But in that reunion, you might say—and there were good staff people who thought they were doing the right thing, and they were excited with the expectation. They had brought the children.

I remember two little boys. First of all, there wasn't a dry eye in the room of those of us who had come. It was just unspeakable. It was overwhelming. It brought back memories. You thought about your children or your extended family members.

So two little boys, crisp little white shirts on over at a table playing with the best red fire truck and truck that they could find. In walk mothers who went to different corners. But in walks this mother with her belongings, as I recollect, like in a pillowcase, not even a suitcase. Obviously, you have traveled 1,000 miles plus, and then you have been detained somewhere and your child went off some other place.

She comes with those welled-up eyes of expectation. She stood by that table for the longest period of time.

We all know there is no way you don't know someone is standing behind you or there is no way you don't recognize your mom even in the sight of your eye who was walking in. We know how mom and children are, mom and dad. They break that big grin, and they run like they have never run before to get into the arms of that mom and dad.

This mom stood there with her pillowcase belongings for the longest period of time, and those little boys continued to play and ignore and play and ignore and play and ignore. I almost wanted to reach out and turn that little face back here.

There was no way they did not know mom was standing there, but the detachment was so devastating. When that mom put her arms around precious little boy, he was so stiff that I knew this was going to take a very long time.

What I was fearful of was, where they would be destined, there would be no resources for his treatment, for his ability to understand what happened.

How callous this policy is, to date, that there are still some separated children; and with the leadership we have now, we don't know whether they will do it again.

So I thank the gentlewoman for doing this because, even now, my eyes well up because children are children, and we will never repair the damage, but we must stop this policy. It must be zero tolerance. We must not have this policy ever again. It is truly inhumane, and it is not representative of the values of this Nation, in spite of some of the history we have had as a country.

This is a nation where people believe in that sense of dignity and equality. Our values say that. We need to act on that and, certainly, humanity, which is so very important.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her leadership, for her words, and for her work on this issue.

I would just say that, as we get ready to close, here, this Special Order hour, we are thinking, keeping in our minds and in our hearts the thousands of families across this country and across the world that have been separated from their children, and we will do everything we can to continue to fight for justice.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the crisis at our southern border.

Obviously, we have a big problem on the southern border. If you have been paying attention to what is on TV, at the beginning of the year, about 50,000 people were arriving here every month. We are now, we believe, at 100,000 people illegally entering this country.

One of the reasons this is happening, it is not surprising that people from other countries think the United States does not enforce their immigration laws. Many local governments are sanctuary cities, sanctuary counties, or even sanctuary States, sending the clear message to people in other parts of the world: the United States does not enforce their immigration laws.

Sadly, even in my home State of Wisconsin, the Governor of Wisconsin pulled the Wisconsin Air National Guard off the border, sending the message that a Governor of a State does not apparently believe we should be spending money enforcing our immigration laws.

The chief executives of the biggest city in the country and the biggest State in the country have both made it clear that they will provide, or want to provide, free medical care to people who come here.

By the way, I should point out that, right now, at a time when so many Americans have huge deductibles, they are almost better off being here illegally and getting the free medical care than our citizens are.

In any event, it is not surprising that we are flooded with people who want to come here.

Another evidence of that is this body's refusal to appropriate enough money to build the wall. Now, in the last week—at least, it has been put out there—we have the majority party's suggestion or guidance for where we are going to spend money in the next budget.

Now, Madam Speaker, given the crisis at the border, you would think the biggest increase in the next budget compared to the 2020 budget would be at Homeland Security—but, no.

So the people back home understand, when we pass our annual appropriations, when we fund the budget, we break it into 12 different subcommittees, subcommittees like Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies; subcommittees like State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs; subcommittees like Defense and the subcommittee in charge of protecting our southern border, Homeland Security.

Of the 12 groups that this body is going to vote on, which classification is getting the smallest increase in this budget? Homeland Security. One more time, the Congress itself is sending the message that we do not take our immigration laws seriously.

It is time for us to send the message to people abroad that they should be taking our immigration laws seriously. After all, given the complete irresponsibility from so many politicians up here, it doesn't surprise me people

think we don't take our immigration laws seriously.

What can we do?

Well, recently FAIR came out with a report in which they guessed that maybe over half the people who are in this country illegally are getting some sort of public benefit. When I went down to the border in Arizona awhile back and talked to Customs people who went through people's wallets and people's purses, they found evidence of people receiving public benefits who were not citizens here.

I am glad our HUD Secretary is beginning to look into the, I believe, large number of people here illegally taking advantage of low-income housing.

I want to point out, there is nothing wrong with legal immigrants coming here. Neither myself nor Donald Trump, who ran on this issue, want to decrease the 700,000 people who are sworn in every year as legal immigrants, and we do not want to decrease the 4 million people who are here on legal work visas. As a matter of fact, we said, if need be, we would even increase that.

But to have so many people come here illegally is, no question, a huge problem. I would suggest to President Trump, because you can't wait for Congress to do anything around here, that he send a message that, when Secretary Carson finds people in low-income housing who are here illegally, they should be deported.

I certainly have anecdotal evidence from back home that people who are here illegally are benefiting from SNAP benefits; and people who are, again, here illegally taking—not deporting everybody, but if they are taking advantage of our public benefits, again, they should return home and try to make a living in their home country or get benefits available in their home country.

The next thing I would like to see happen, I know it is something President Trump ran on—I think it is time he rings the bell—is ending birthright citizenship. Birthright citizenship is something that can cause somebody to become legal here whose parents are illegal.

We should not reward illegal behavior by having people come here illegally and have a child in the country; not to mention, it is not right to encourage pregnant people to just fly here and have a baby in this country and wind up having their family stay here legally by that way as well.

One thing that intrigues me is that apparently Canada is looking to get rid of their birthright citizenship law, one of the few other Western countries that has it. It would be very embarrassing if Justin Trudeau's Canada gets rid of the antiquated birthright citizenship law ahead of Donald Trump's United States.

In any event, I strongly encourage President Trump to counteract the message being sent by so many other

elected officials and make it clear that our immigration laws are to be taken seriously.

Please, Mr. Trump, send the message. Congress is paralyzed. Stand up not only to the people overtly discouraging and ignoring our immigration laws, but stand up to the Chamber of Commerce lobby and say that, in the future, we want our immigrants to be picked, merit-based immigrants, not whoever decides to break the law.

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

BLACK MATERNAL HEALTH CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS) for 30 minutes.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today as the founder and co-chair of the Black Maternal Health Caucus. I want to take this time to briefly speak about the importance of Black maternal health.

Our country is in the midst of a national public crisis. Black mothers are dying.

Across the country, Black women from all walks of life are dying from preventable pregnancy-related complications at three to four times the rate of non-Hispanic White women. Sixty percent of maternal deaths are preventable. Their infants are twice as likely to die by their first birthday as infants born to White mothers.

Black women are 50 percent more likely than non-Hispanic White women to give birth preterm, accounting for more than half of the disparity in infant mortality rates among Black and non-Hispanic White women.

Reducing this gap through interventions like better medical care and increased social support can improve maternal outcomes for African American women, while also reducing racial disparities in infant mortality.

Research suggests that the cumulative stress of racism and sexism undermines Black women's health, making them more vulnerable to complications that endanger their lives and the lives of their infants. Unfortunately, current healthcare practices are inadequate in addressing the health consequences of living with the stress.

As a Black mother and as a grandmother, this issue is very personal to me. That is why Representative LAUREN UNDERWOOD and I founded the Black Maternal Health Caucus, with

the goal of closing the racial disparities gap.

The caucus aims to raise awareness about this crisis, to educate Members of Congress, and to find meaningful legislative solutions to improve maternal health outcomes. We intend to amplify the voices and needs of mothers and families all across this Nation.

I have been working closely with healthcare providers and with stakeholders and policymakers to begin identifying a comprehensive path forward for eliminating these disparities.

On average, African American women receive lower quality healthcare than their non-Hispanic White peers. This disparity in care quality starts as early as birth, with African American infants in neonatal intensive care units receiving lower quality care than non-Hispanic White infants.

□ 2045

This continues throughout adulthood with three out of four Black women giving birth at low-quality hospitals where their risk of poor maternal health outcomes is the highest.

More than a third of Black women undergo cesarean sections, C-sections, even for low-risk pregnancies. This is 4 percent higher than the U.S. average, higher than any other racial or ethnic group.

Although a C-section can save lives when a pregnancy is high risk, it is, nevertheless, a major surgical procedure accompanied by risks, including surgical injury to either the mother or infant, infection, and heavy bleeding.

Here we have a few areas that we need to focus on. We must improve access to critical services. We must improve the quality of care provided to pregnant women. And we must address maternal and infant mental health.

May is Mental Health Month. Too often, however, maternal and infant mental health problems go unrecognized or unaddressed, particularly for women and infants of color, with devastating consequences.

We should also enhance supportive services for families before and after birth. All families need support to thrive, but not all have the support that they need.

Adjusting to parenthood can be especially difficult for families experiencing economic insecurity. As a consequence of structural racism, many families experiencing this insecurity are in lower-income communities of color.

Programs that help families meet their basic needs—including nutrition assistance, housing assistance, and other social supports—are underfunded, and the application and enrollment process can be difficult and time-consuming.

We must also improve data collection and oversight. Collecting and sharing reliable, consistent data on maternal and infant mortality is essential to developing solutions.

Although some progress has been made, such as H.R. 1318, which helped

to provide States with resources for maternal mortality review committees, there is still more work we need to do.

To address these problems, Federal policymakers should help States standardize and improve the quality of the data being collected and ensure diversity among stakeholders who serve on mortality review committees.

There is no easy fix for this issue. It is going to require many steps to begin closing the gaps.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to begin implementing some of these important strategies to save our mothers.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE), my good friend who is co-chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I am proud to be here today, and I thank my colleagues, Representative ADAMS and Representative UNDERWOOD, for establishing the Black Maternal Health Caucus, of which I am a proud member.

I also want to recognize my colleague ROBIN KELLY for her continuous leadership in healthcare when it comes to maternal health.

I am also here to let the public know that this issue of maternal health is a priority for the Women's Caucus here in Congress. As my colleague ALMA ADAMS has said, we in America have a crisis. Maternal mortality is not only a public health crisis, but it is also an American crisis.

It is an American crisis because we are the highest for any developed country in the world when it comes to deaths from maternal mortality. The CDC reported this week that most of the maternal mortality deaths in our country are preventable.

It saddens me that the maternal mortality rate in the United States, again, is the highest among developed countries in the world. We have women, mostly Black women and women of color, dying for no reason. It is unacceptable. It is heartbreaking.

In my home State of Michigan, 80 to 90 maternal deaths occur every year. These are women who are losing their lives to give birth.

We must do all that we can to end this crisis. As a leader on this issue, joining my other colleagues in their leadership, I look forward to working on both sides of the aisle to address this issue.

Madam Speaker, when we elected a record number of women to Congress this Congress, this issue, which has been escalating year after year, has finally been brought to the forefront. I am proud to say, when a woman sits at the table, the conversation changes, and we will fight for the lives of women giving birth.

To every woman who has given birth, who has been a parent, I want to say happy Mother's Day. We are fighting to make sure that every woman coming forth to be a mother can live.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the congresswoman from Michi-

gan, not only for her work with the Women's Caucus but all of her work in this area.

Of course, when we can improve the quality of health for women, we are going to make our families much more sustainable.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to welcome someone who has been a leader on the issue of health, who chairs the CBC Health Braintrust, and who has continued to lift her voice in the area of health.

She is a member, as well, of the Energy and Commerce Committee. She is also the founder of the Black Women and Girls Caucus.

I am pleased to have my colleague from the State of Illinois, ROBIN KELLY, join us this evening to speak on this issue.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. KELLY).

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from the great State of North Carolina and my colleague from the great State of Michigan.

I rise today because American moms are tragically dying. The majority of these deaths are entirely preventable, as we have heard.

This weekend is Mother's Day, the day when we celebrate our mothers, grandmothers, aunts, stepmothers, and all the women who love and nurture us. There will be brunches and mimosas, cards and flowers, backyard barbecues and fancy dinners. Or it might just be a quick call saying: Hey, Mom, I love you.

But each year, more than 700 American kids begin their lives without moms. Nearly 100 of these deaths are in my State of Illinois. These kids will never know their moms or celebrate a Mother's Day with her because of America's embarrassing maternal mortality crisis.

Perhaps most shocking of all, a recent CDC report shows that 60 percent of these deaths are entirely preventable.

While hundreds die, thousands suffer severe health complications that can endanger their lives and limit the ability of mothers to care for their families.

Recently, Serena Williams and Beyonce have boldly spoken out about their personal experiences with these terrifying complications.

As the mother and stepmother of adult daughters, it worries me that it will be more dangerous for them to have a baby today than it was for me to have them 20 years ago.

On nearly every health issue, death rates have declined, except for pregnancy and birth-related deaths. In fact, America is the only developed Nation where the number of women dying continues to grow.

We can and must do better because all mommas deserve the chance to be mommas.

What can be done? Last year, Congress came together in a moment of bipartisanism to pass the Preventing

Maternal Deaths Act thanks to the leadership of Congresswoman HERRERA BEUTLER and Senator Heitkamp. This law will standardize data and reporting so we have a clearer picture of this crisis.

Building on this bipartisan progress, I have proposed a comprehensive, multipronged approach called the Mothers and Offspring Mortality and Morbidity Awareness Act, or, simply, the MOMMA's Act.

It starts by expanding what is working. It builds on last year's work to further standardize data and reporting. It also takes the highly successful Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health program, called the AIM program, developed by our Nation's obstetricians and gynecologists and grows it.

AIM's emergency protocols and best shared practices are already saving lives in hundreds of U.S. hospitals. The MOMMA's Act would leverage Federal resources and publications to grow this proven program.

It also uses another proven strategy to prevent future deaths: mortality review committees. These committees examine every tragic death in great detail to prevent further ones.

When the city of Philadelphia established one, it cut the number of deaths by 75 percent in just 1 year. Imagine what we could do with a nationwide committee.

The MOMMA's Act also addresses a bizarre gap in current law that prevents many mothers from seeing their doctor. We know that one-third of deaths occur after giving birth. Right now, moms on Medicaid lose their coverage just 60 days after giving birth, but it takes a woman's body a full year to recover.

More than 70 percent of moms will have some complications within a year of giving birth. These mothers should be able to see their doctors and get the care they need.

While we are seeing approximately the same rate of maternal deaths regardless of a woman's income, education level, or other demographics, the recent CDC report shows that Black, American Indian, and Native Alaskan mothers are dying at more than three times the rate of White mothers. In my home State of Illinois, that disparity climbs to six times more likely to die for Black moms.

My bill directly addresses this disparity by pushing for culturally competent care throughout the care continuum.

As we celebrate Mother's Day, I hope my colleagues will join me in working to ensure that everyone gets a chance to know a mother's warm love and affection.

We can prevent mothers from dying. We know how. The question is, do we have the will?

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Illinois, not only for her comments tonight but for all the work that she has done in this area.

It is a preventable issue and something that we can do something about. That is why we are here tonight to shed some more light on this, Madam Speaker, and to try to make sure that we are all educated so that we will know.

This comes right on the heels of Mother's Day. As we think about our mothers, our grandmothers, and all of those who have been mentors to us, this is an issue that we want to try to make right.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to welcome the congresswoman from California, who is a senior member on the Appropriations Committee, has been a champion of reproductive rights, and sits on the Budget Committee.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my colleague.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative ADAMS.

First, I have to thank the gentlewoman for her tremendous leadership on so many issues. Our young people at our Historically Black Colleges and Universities really owe her a debt of gratitude.

I thank her and Congresswoman UNDERWOOD for forming the Black Maternal Health Caucus, and also Congresswoman ROBIN KELLY, who has been such a tremendous leader in healthcare. Her MOMMA's Act, which I am proud to cosponsor, is really, truly, making a huge difference already.

The horror of health disparities for African American women in many ways is very personal to me. Let me just share a quick story about my birth.

When my mother, Congresswoman ADAMS, went into labor—this was in El Paso, Texas—she went to the hospital, and she needed a cesarean section. They refused her admission, and she nearly died as a result.

By the time the very racist—it was a hospital that did not allow African Americans into the hospital. By the time they allowed her in, though, after my grandmother had to fight to get her in—as she told me the story over and over again as a child—they put her on a gurney in the hall. They just left her there. Again, she needed a C-section.

She became delirious, became unconscious. Somebody finally saw her. By then, it was too late to do a C-section.

They pulled her in, and the doctors really didn't know quite what to do. They finally decided to deliver me using forceps.

My mother almost died. I almost didn't get here. And I bore those scars on my eye, the forceps scars, for many years. They went away just a few years ago, actually.

□ 2100

I share that story because here we are now, in 2019, and we are talking about many of the same issues that my mother had to face, maternal death, infant mortality with African American women now here in this country.

We have gone backwards. The United Nations did a report indicating that we have gone back 25 years in this country. This is unacceptable. It is totally unacceptable.

As a member of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, though, we are working every day to address the crisis swiftly and with a firm resolve to turn the tide on these unacceptable disparities in health plaguing the African American community and African American women.

It is utterly unacceptable that Black women are four times more likely to die—again, I have to think about my mother tonight—four times more likely to die from preventable pregnancy complications than White women. We do have a Black maternal health crisis in America.

So as we celebrate Mother's Day, and as we honor our grandmothers and our aunts and our mothers for giving us life, let us recommit ourselves, on their behalf, to improving Black maternal outcomes.

But also, as Congresswoman ADAMS continues to remind us, we must address the structural racism, structural racism which is really at the core of this deadly issue. And it is a deadly issue.

So let me just remind us tonight that Black lives do matter.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LEE. Black lives matter, and Black mamas' lives matter.

As you talked about your mother giving birth to you and the story that she told, I thought—I was reminded of 13 years ago, my daughter giving birth to her daughter who, they both almost didn't make it. She had a very difficult pregnancy, right at the end. She had to have a Cesarean, what we call a C-section, and she had to give blood. All kinds of things started going wrong at the last minute.

And once she did return home—because the baby was premature, 2 months early, once she did go home, probably less than 10 days, she had to go back, she was having complications.

So the problems that our women have don't always occur while you are in the hospital, so they need to have that support, not only before the baby is born, but even after.

I thought about that, and it was a very difficult time for us. But now you wouldn't believe my granddaughter is taller than I am, and she is a really healthy young lady, a beautiful young lady.

But you have to think about that, that it does not matter. I think I may have heard the gentlewoman or one of our other speakers say, even your socioeconomic status, all those things really don't matter. Sometimes doctors don't really listen to women.

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, I say to Congresswoman ADAMS, race is a factor in everything in this country, and especially in terms of maternal deaths and

infant mortality rates with Black women.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and for all that she continues to do. I appreciate that very, very much; and thank her for being here as we kick off this Mother's Day. I am missing my mom. I know the gentlewoman is missing hers because they passed away very close to each other.

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, it was very close, very close. It is very difficult coming toward this Mother's Day, but we have to thank them and honor them for giving us life.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for being here and for her support of what we are trying to do collectively here in Congress.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure at this point to introduce another warrior, a champion here in the U.S. House, a member of the Judiciary Committee, Homeland Security Committee, who has continued to lift her voice over and over and over again.

Madam Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 6½ minutes remaining.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, first of all, let me thank Congresswoman ALMA ADAMS for gathering us a couple of weeks ago to stand and be counted as members of the Black Maternal Mortality Caucus; and to continue her recognition that if we don't become problem solvers the problems will continue.

So I want to join with my colleagues, and, in particular, Congresswoman ADAMS and Congresswoman LEE, both of whom I knew in the time that they were going through the loss of their moms.

A mom and a mother are always a mom and a mother, so let me, in the name of my late mother, who I continue to remember, Ivalita Bennett Jackson, indicate that we stand here in your name and in the names of young mothers around the Nation and young mothers-to-be.

I don't believe we could be doing a more important task than what we are doing, to not only bring relevance and substance to this question of why Black women, African American women, suffer more with maternal mortality and infant mortality; because we know what happens when that bond is broken by death or sickness, particularly in the infant stages of a young child's life.

So I want to remind us of the beauty of pregnancy, and particularly, those pregnancies that these young women are certainly evidencing, just the beauty of the spirit, the softness of their

faces and the contours of their body, excitement. If you have been around a pregnant expectant mother, meaning expectant of joy and excitement, then you understand.

Should they not live? Should they not live, and should their children, their babies not live?

We have come to find out that Black women are three to four times as likely than White women to die of pregnancy-related causes. A Black baby born today is twice as likely as a White baby born the same day, in the same California city—and I will mention the fact that California has made great strides—to perish before she can take her first steps or experience her first birthday.

One in seven babies are born too soon or too small. We have euphemisms that mask the real impact of the maternal healthcare crisis. Good prenatal and maternity care is critically important for healthy pregnancies and healthy children.

Congresswoman ADAMS knows that we have been on the floor discussing access to healthcare. We know that pregnancy has been described as a pre-existing condition, which means that women, even if they could, could not access good healthcare.

Collectively, we need to make greater efforts to arm the next generation with the right mix of robustness and agility and, I would say, righteousness; that we are righteously indignant that we live in the greatest Nation in the world, and here we are talking about the death of mothers and the death of their infant child.

As I listened to Congresswoman ADAMS speak of her beautiful, taller-than-her grandchild, imagine that she says the healthcare that her daughter had, in spite of the horrific challenges—just think if she did not, or no one had listened to her about the pain in her body or how she felt.

That is one the things that we find with Black women, that, in fact, they are not paid attention to as relates to the pain and medical symptoms that are represented by them. They are dismissed or taken less seriously.

Let me quickly say that, as the senior member on the Crime Subcommittee, I have had the privilege of knowing that crime impacts humanity in many different ways. And so I introduced legislation called H.R. 5130, the Stop Infant Mortality and Recidivism Reduction Act of 2016.

I am very glad, as I wrote the Violence Against Women Act, that I was able to include the SIMARRA Act in the 115th Congress, but it was proudly passed in H.R. 1585, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2019.

The SIMARRA Act permits the Bureau of Prisons to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Federal pris-

on systems for pregnant offenders, many of whom are African American, by establishing a pilot program, a critical stage, and developmental nurseries in Federal prisons for children born to inmates.

The SIMARRA Act helps decrease, unprecedentedly high current infant mortality rates by allowing inmate mothers to provide healthy and safe gestation for their unborn, as well as providing a space for bonding with infants during their first 30 months of life.

It is important to administer effective services for pregnant, incarcerated women and transcend our divide, to protect families and continue sheltering the lives of our most vulnerable children, babies born to mothers in prison.

And although males account for 96 percent of the deaths, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, in 2014, the number of female prisoners who died was 154.

I use this example to simply say, we found a problem in incarcerated women, many of them African American, and we sought to get in the way of that problem by finding a solution, to be able to help those mothers have a healthy pregnancy and those babies be born.

So let me just simply say that I am glad to be on the floor to be with my sisters. I am unhappy to be on the floor because, as we stand here today, some African American mother is losing her life in birth or losing the life of her child. That is how devastating maternal mortality is.

I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership, and I am here to stand with her and fight with her, and this caucus is going to help save lives. We are saving lives tonight.

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank all of my colleagues for being here, and I yield back.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on May 2, 2019, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 1222. To amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 10, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first and second quarters of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 16 AND FEB. 21, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Michael Turner	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,474.59		1,739.83				3,214.42
Hon. Filemon Vela	2/18	2/20	Belgium		1,338.59						1,338.59
Hon. Gerald Connolly	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,474.59						1,474.59
Hon. Joe Wilson	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,474.59		1,053.80				2,528.39
Kate Knudson	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,429.05						1,429.05
Collin Davenport	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Edmund Rice	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Hon. Brett Guthrie	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Hon. James Costa	2/17	2/20	Belgium		1,224.97		4,472.72				5,697.70
Hon. John Shimkus	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Hon. Rick Larsen	2/17	2/21	Belgium		1,610.59						1,610.59
Committee total					16,469.33		7,266.35				23,735.68

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, March 25, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CROATIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAR. 29 AND APR. 1, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Brendan F. Boyle	3/29	4/1	Croatia		252.00		6,010.23		327.94		6,590.17
Hon. Michael Turner	3/29	4/1	Croatia		252.00		8,405.23		327.94		8,985.17
Committee total					504.00		14,415.46		655.88		15,575.34

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BRENDAN F. BOYLE, April 25, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO UKRAINE, GEORGIA, ARMENIA, AND MOLDOVA, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 12 AND APR. 20, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. David Price	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. Vern Buchanan	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. Dina Titus	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. Mike Conaway	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. Gerry Connolly	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. Adrian Smith	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. Barbara Lee	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. Terri Sewell	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Shalanda Young	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Justin Wein	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Sean Brady	4/13	4/15	Ukraine		869.76		(3)				869.76
Hon. David Price	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. Vern Buchanan	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. Dina Titus	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. Mike Conaway	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. Gerry Connolly	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. Adrian Smith	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. Barbara Lee	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. Terri Sewell	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Shalanda Young	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Justin Wein	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Sean Brady	4/15	4/17	Georgia		608.96		(3)				608.96
Hon. David Price	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. Vern Buchanan	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. Dina Titus	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. Mike Conaway	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. Gerry Connolly	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. Adrian Smith	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. Barbara Lee	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. Terri Sewell	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Shalanda Young	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Justin Wein	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Sean Brady	4/17	4/19	Armenia		478.70		(3)				478.70
Hon. David Price	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Hon. Vern Buchanan	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Hon. Dina Titus	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Hon. Mike Conaway	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Hon. Gerry Connolly	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Hon. Adrian Smith	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Hon. Barbara Lee	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Hon. Terri Sewell	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Shalanda Young	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Justin Wein	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Sean Brady	4/19	4/20	Moldova		242.39		(3)				242.39
Committee total					24,197.91						24,197.91

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. DAVID E. PRICE, May 2, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON, April 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart	2/16	2/18	Colombia		631.00		1,281.03		1,456.00		3,368.03
Matthew Bower	2/16	2/19	Afghanistan		99.00		13,563.83				13,662.83
	2/19	2/22	Jordan		2,132.44		68.57		76.12		2,277.13
David Bortnick	2/16	2/19	Afghanistan		99.00		13,107.83				13,206.83
	2/19	2/22	Jordan		2,132.44		69.35		76.12		2,277.91
Hayden Milberg	2/17	2/20	Afghanistan				12,595.53				12,595.53
	2/20	2/23	Egypt		819.00				189.00		1,008.00
Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz	3/8	3/10	Colombia		721.00		3,473.23		4,141.50		8,335.73
Hon. Ed Case	3/17	3/19	Japan		330.00		7,883.63		1,667.83		9,881.46
Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz	3/16	3/18	Poland		540.38						540.38
	3/18	3/20	Hungary		693.00						693.00
	3/20	3/21	Ukraine		374.00				142.40		516.40
	3/21	3/24	Brussels		999.21				168.91		1,168.12
Committee total					9,570.47		52,043.00		7,917.88		69,531.35

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NITA M. LOWEY, April 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, April 23, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Lisa Blunt Rochester	2/15	2/17	Guatemala		457.43						457.43
	2/17	2/17	Honduras								
	2/17	2/19	El Salvador		414.90						414.90
Commercial transportation							1,953.85				1,953.85
Hon. Greg Gianforte	2/14	2/16	Germany		523.76						523.76
	2/16	2/18	Kosovo		336.06						336.06
	2/18	2/20	Israel		1,040.00						1,040.00
	2/20	2/22	Ethiopia		794.48						794.48
	2/22	2/23	Rwanda		336.00						336.00
	2/23	2/24	Algeria		237.77						237.77
	2/24	2/25	Spain		200.51		(³)				200.51
Committee total					4,340.91		1,953.85				6,294.76

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR., April 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH, April 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MAXINE WATERS, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Karen Bass**	2/8	2/11	Ethiopia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hon. Brad Sherman**	2/8	2/11	Ethiopia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hon. Ilhan Omar**	2/8	2/11	Ethiopia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Janette Yarwood**	2/8	2/11	Ethiopia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hon. Karen Bass*	3/1	3/3	Ethiopia		788.96		8,442.03		734.28		9,965.27
Delegation expenses*	3/2	3/3	Eritrea		221.64				5,226.04		5,447.68
Janette Yarwood	3/1	3/3	Ethiopia		788.96		8,442.03				9,230.99
	3/2	3/3	Eritrea		221.63						221.63
Hon. Ilhan Omar	3/1	3/1	Ethiopia		618.96		12,660.03				13,278.99
	3/2	3/3	Eritrea		113.64						113.64
Hon. Tom Malinowski	2/14	2/17	Germany		760.59		(³)				760.59
Hon. Lee Zeldin	2/15	2/17	Germany		826.06		(³)				826.06
	2/17	2/18	France		793.33		(³)				793.33
	2/18	2/20	Cyprus		515.22		(³)				515.22
	2/20	2/23	Austria		1,686.16		(³)				1,686.16
Mira Resnick	2/17	2/20	UAE		1,111.94		11,858.79				12,970.73
	2/20	2/22	Saudi Arabia		968.57						968.57
Hon. Eliot Engel*	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)		13,974.00		14,333.00
Delegation expenses*	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		533.00		(³)		2,310.28		2,843.28
Delegation expenses*	3/31	4/1	Mexico		244.00		(³)		3,224.00		3,468.00
Hon. Michael McCaul	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)				359.00
	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		415.00		(³)				415.00
Hon. Adriano Espaillat	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)				359.00
	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		533.00		(³)				533.00
	3/31	4/1	Mexico		244.00		(³)				244.00
Hon. John Curtis	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)				359.00
	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		533.00		(³)				533.00
	3/31	4/1	Mexico		244.00		(³)				244.00
Eric Jacobstein	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)				359.00
	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		509.90		(³)				509.90
	3/31	4/1	Mexico		244.00		(³)				244.00
Janice Kaguyutan	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)				359.00
	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		509.90		(³)				509.90
	3/31	4/1	Mexico		244.00		(³)				244.00
Rachel Levitan	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)				359.00
	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		509.90		(³)				509.90
	3/31	4/1	Mexico		244.00		(³)				244.00
Samantha Stiles	3/28	3/29	Colombia		359.00		(³)				359.00
	3/29	3/31	El Salvador		509.90		(³)				509.90
	3/31	4/1	Mexico		244.00		(³)				244.00
Tim Mulvey*	3/16	3/18	UAE		828.76		4,716.53		167.73		5,713.02
Delegation expenses*	3/18	3/20	Kuwait		762.62				70.00		832.62
Delegation expenses*	3/20	3/22	Czech Republic		721.00						721.00
Peter Billerbeck	3/16	3/18	UAE		828.76		3,183.83				4,012.59
	3/18	3/20	Kuwait		762.82						762.82
	3/20	3/22	Czech Republic		721.00						721.00
Ryan Doherty	3/16	3/18	UAE		828.85		4,716.53				5,545.38
	3/18	3/20	Kuwait		762.54						762.54
	3/20	3/22	Czech Republic		724.34						724.34
Lesley Warner	3/15	3/16	Switzerland		469.32		11,656.83				12,126.15
Delegation expenses*	3/16	3/17	Kenya		267.00				1,050.00		1,317.00
	3/17	3/19	Somalia		132.00						132.00
	3/19	3/20	Kenya		266.00						266.00
Delegation expenses*	3/20	3/22	Sudan		773.68				104.55		878.23
Committee total					26,897.95		65,676.60		26,860.88		119,435.43

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
* Indicates Delegation costs.
** Indicates a cancelled mission.
*** Indicates lack of expenditure reporting due to dates: report will be amended once receipts are provided.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Dan Crenshaw	2/15	2/17	Germany		194.00						194.00
Hon. J. Luis Correa	2/15	2/19	Guatemala, Honduras & El Salvador				1,634.33				1,634.33
	2/15	2/17	Guatemala		192.00						192.00
	2/17	2/17	Honduras								
	2/17	2/19	El Salvador		186.00						186.00
	3/16	3/16	Mexico		78.00						78.00
Committee total					650.00		1,634.33				2,284.33

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jerrold Nadler	3/28	3/31	Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico		1,136.00		(³)				1,136.00
Hon. Zoe Lofgren	3/28	3/31	Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico		1,136.00		(³)				1,136.00
Hon. Pramila Jayapal	3/28	3/31	Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico		1,136.00		(³)				1,136.00
Joshua Beisblatt	3/28	3/31	Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico		1,112.00		(³)				1,112.00
David Shahoulian	3/28	3/31	Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico		1,112.00		(³)				1,112.00
Carlton Davis	3/28	3/31	Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico		1,112.00		(³)				1,112.00
Hon. Joseph Neguse	2/28	3/4	Ethiopia, Eritrea		909.00		8,472.03				9,381.03
Committee total					7,653.00		8,472.03				16,125.03

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

HON. JERROLD NADLER, April 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Russ Fulcher	3/16	3/18	Poland		540.38						540.38
	3/18	3/20	Hungary		696.00				610.00		1,306.00
	3/20	3/21	Ukraine		374.00				248.56		622.56
	3/21	3/24	Belgium		999.21				641.92		1,641.13
Committee total					2,609.59				1,500.48		4,110.07

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RAÚL M. GRUJALVA, April 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Lloyd Doggett	2/15	2/17	Germany		1,234.38		(³)				1,234.38
	2/17	2/18	France		614.00		(³)				614.00
	2/19	2/20	Cyprus		1,420.90		(³)				1,420.90
	2/20	2/23	Austria		1,318.21		(³)				1,318.21
Hon. Donald Beyer	2/15	2/17	Guatemala		457.43		(⁴)				457.43
	2/17	2/19	San Salvador		252.00		1,933.25				2,185.25

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019—
Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Committee total					5,296.92		1,933.25				7,230.17

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁴ Commercial airfare.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019*

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
* In accordance with title 22, United States Code, Section 1754(b)(2), information as would identify the foreign countries in which Committee Members and staff have traveled is omitted.

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF, April 30, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE CRISIS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. KATHY CASTOR, April 29, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2019

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kristine A. Roth	3/12	3/15	France	467.78	525.00		1,474.73				1,999.73
Nita P. Asher	3/12	3/15	France	467.78	525.00		1,474.73				1,999.73
Committee total				935.56	1,050.00		2,949.46				3,999.46

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, April 18, 2019.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

944. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Alabama: Baldwin County, Unincorporated Areas, et al.); [Docket ID: FEMA-2019-0003; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8575] received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

945. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Investment Management, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's interim final rule — Amendments to the Timing Requirements for Filing Reports on Form N-Port [Release No.: IC-33384; File No. S7-02-19] (RIN: 3235-AL42) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

946. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Division of Trading and Markets, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Disclosure of Order Handling Information [Release No.: 34-85714; File No. S7-14-16] (RIN: 3235-AL67) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

947. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — HUD Acquisition Regulation (HUDAR) [Docket No.: FR-6041-F-02] (RIN: 2501-AD85) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

948. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's summary presentation of final rules — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2019-02; Introduction [Docket No.: FAR 2019-0001, Se-

quence No.: 1] received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

949. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: Governmentwide and Other Interagency Contracts [FAC 2019-02; FAR Case 2018-015; Item II; Docket No.: 2018-0015; Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 9000-AN74) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

950. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation: Special Emergency Procurement Authority [FAC 2019-02; FAR Case 2017-009; Item I; Docket No.: 2017-0009, Sequence No.: 1] (RIN: 9000-AN45) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

951. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; 2018 Commercial Quota Harvested for the State of Rhode Island [Docket No.: 170828822-70999-02] (RIN: 0648-XG692) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

952. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG380) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

953. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 150121066-5717-02] (RIN: 0648-XG163) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

954. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 170816769-8162-02] (RIN: 0648-XG776) received May 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

955. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31247; Amdt. No.: 3847] May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

956. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0611; Product Identifier 2018-NE-21-AD; Amendment 39-19620; AD 2019-07-09; (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

957. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Coushatta, LA [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0787; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ASW-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

958. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Brooksville, FL [Docket No. FAA-2019-0086; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law

104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

959. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0899; Product Identifier 2018-NM-099-AD; Amendment 39-19615; AD 2019-07-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

960. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0706; Product Identifier 2018-NM-086-AD; Amendment 39-19612; AD 2019-07-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

961. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0903; Product Identifier 2018-NM-113-AD; Amendment 39-19616; AD 2019-07-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

962. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2016-9395; Product Identifier 2016-SW-027-AD; Amendment 39-19618; AD 2019-07-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

963. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GA 8 Airvan (Pty) Ltd Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0771; Product Identifier 2018-CE-029-AD; Amendment 39-19619; AD 2019-07-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

964. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0899; Product Identifier 2018-NM-099-AD; Amendment 39-19615; AD 2019-07-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

965. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Restricted Area R-2101; Anniston Army Depot, AL [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0223; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

966. A letter from the Senior Regulations Analyst, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Conforming Amendments

and Technical Corrections to Department Rules Implementing the Transportation Industry Drug Testing Program (RIN: 2105-AE78) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

967. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2017-1241; Product Identifier 2017-NM-117-AD; Amendment 39-19611; AD 2019-06-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

968. A letter from the Senior Regulations Analyst, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Elimination of Obsolete Provisions and Correction of Outdated Statutory References in Aviation Economic Regulations [Docket No.: DOT-OST-2014-0140] (RIN: 2105-AD86) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

969. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's temporary rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hamilton, OH [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0040; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

970. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Connersville and Richmond, IN [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0039; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

971. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Northrop Grumman LITEF GmbH LCR-100 Attitude and Heading Reference System Units [Docket No.: FAA-2017-0522; Product Identifier 2015-SW-068-AD; Amendment 39-19621; AD 2019-07-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

972. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0965; Product Identifier 2018-NM-124-AD; Amendment 39-19617; AD 2019-07-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

973. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31248; Amdt. No.: 3848] received May 6, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2608. A bill to require the testing of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Toxic Substances Control Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 2609. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisition Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 2610. A bill to establish a Senior Scams Prevention Advisory Council to collect and disseminate model educational materials useful in identifying and preventing scams that affect seniors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 2611. A bill to support the establishment and improvement of communications sites on or adjacent to Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture through the retention and use of rental fees associated with such sites, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2612. A bill to require the disclosure of pension records under the Freedom of Information Act, and for other purposes, amend title 5, United States Code, to require the disclosure, public documentation, and reporting of Federal employee bonuses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio (for himself and Mr. EMMER):

H.R. 2613. A bill to require the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to carry out a study on the use of emerging technologies within the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 2614. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the dollar limitation on employer-provided group term life insurance that can be excluded from the gross income of the employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 2615. A bill to support the people of Central America and strengthen United States national security by addressing the root causes of migration from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. ROUDA):

H.R. 2616. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a grant program for

the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure and hydrogen fueling infrastructure along the National Highway System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 2617. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to enhance recordkeeping with respect to exposure by members of the Armed Forces to certain occupational and environmental hazards while deployed overseas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 2618. A bill to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to provide a guarantee of residency for registration of businesses of spouses of members of the uniformed services, to improve occupational license portability for military spouses through interstate compacts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2619. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to include certain pension as administrative expenses in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2620. A bill to advance treatment and cures for blindness and other retinal conditions and to promote competitiveness in the United States through a pilot program to increase funding for translational research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROSE of New York:

H.R. 2621. A bill to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GIANFORTE (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 2622. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the credit for production of refined coal; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. PANNETTA, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 2623. A bill to require search and rescue dogs to be treated in the same manner as seeing-eye dogs in the event of a federally declared disaster, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 2624. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on the deduction for State and local taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ADAMS (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 2625. A bill to amend section 28 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to include eating disorders prevention within the nutrition education and obesity prevention grant program and the local wellness program; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 2626. A bill to encourage Federal agencies to expeditiously enter into or amend cooperative agreements with States for removal and remedial actions to address PFAS contamination in drinking, surface, and ground water and land surface and subsurface strata, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 2627. A bill to assist survivors of stroke and other debilitating health occurrences in returning to work; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. MAST, Mr. HASTINGS, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico):

H.R. 2628. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide administrative support to providers of dental care who provide such care to veterans that is not furnished under such title, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a pilot program for the provision of dental care to certain veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BRINDISI (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. MEADOWS):

H.R. 2629. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for mental health services from the Department of Veterans Affairs to include members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VEASEY, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 2630. A bill to make it unlawful for any physical retail establishment to refuse to accept cash as payment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. RYAN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mrs. BUSTOS):

H.R. 2631. A bill to improve the competitiveness of United States manufacturing by designating and supporting manufacturing communities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 2632. A bill to reauthorize the child care access means parents in school program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COX of California (for himself, Ms. FINKENAUER, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 2633. A bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to submit a report on the Office of Rural Affairs; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. DEUTCH, and Ms. NOR-TON):

H.R. 2634. A bill to prohibit a Federal firearms licensee from transferring a long gun to a person who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe does not reside in (or if the person is a corporation or other business entity, does not maintain a place of business in) the State in which the licensee's place of business is located; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 2635. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to establish an Office of Correctional Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 2636. A bill to promote the use of smart technologies and systems in communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, Education and Labor, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 2637. A bill to prevent the Secretary of Homeland Security from closing certain international field offices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 2638. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue guidance on minimizing the use of firefighting foam containing PFAS, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. SABLÁN):

H.R. 2639. A bill to establish the Strength in Diversity Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 2640. A bill to withdraw certain Bureau of Land Management land from mineral development; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 2641. A bill to require the President, or a designee of the President, to provide frequent press briefings covering the official business of the President to the White House press corps; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 2642. A bill to designate and expand wilderness areas in Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and to designate certain rivers in Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park as wild and scenic rivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LATTI (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2643. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to establish a challenge process to verify fixed and mobile broadband service coverage data; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LATTI (for himself, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. LONG, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 2644. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report on the state of the internet-connected devices industry in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LEE of Nevada (for herself, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 2645. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the care provided by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to newborn children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MOULTON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. GALLEGRO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. POCAN, Mr. AGUILAR, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 2646. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe rules prohibiting deceptive advertising of abortion services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. GRIF-FITH, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 2647. A bill to adopt a certain California flammability standard as a Federal flammability standard to protect against the risk of upholstered furniture flammability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. LOFGREEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 2648. A bill to provide bankruptcy relief for student borrowers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico):

H.R. 2649. A bill to provide for a Federal match for earned income credit expansion for Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 2650. A bill to prohibit retail businesses from refusing cash payments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 2651. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to clarify the availability and appropriateness of training for local food service personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 2652. A bill to require the use of voting machines manufactured in the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 2653. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COHEN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WILD, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 2654. A bill to improve the retirement security of American families by strengthening Social Security; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 2655. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to establish a disability benefit offset for Purple Heart recipients, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 2656. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to disregard certain contributions to ABLE accounts when determining an individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TURNER:

H.R. 2657. A bill to provide priority under certain federally assisted housing programs to assist youths who are aging out of foster care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 2658. A bill to amend the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 to provide for the inclusion of certain workers in the exemption from numerical limitations on H-2B workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BOST, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. EMMER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H. Res. 363. A resolution recognizing the roles and contributions of America's teachers to building and enhancing the Nation's civic, cultural, and economic well-being; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. LOFGREEN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. ROUDA, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. DELBENE, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. BACON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. BASS, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. KILMER):

H. Res. 364. A resolution condemning the horrific anti-Semitic attack on the Chabad of Poway Synagogue near San Diego, California, on April 27, 2019; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. DEAN (for herself, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. SCANLON):

H. Res. 365. A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 10, 2019, as “World Lupus Day”; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H. Res. 366. A resolution expressing support for designation of May as Stroke Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Ms. OMAR):

H. Res. 367. A resolution recognizing that climate change most severely impacts vulnerable and disadvantaged communities in the United States and around the world, and that it is the responsibility of the United States Government to work with its global partners to promote environmental justice and climate justice; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WILD, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. AXNE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 368. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of May 6 through May 12, 2019, as National Nurses Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. MOORE):

H. Res. 369. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives supporting the Federal workforce; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. TIMMONS, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H. Res. 370. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that small business owners seeking financing have fundamental rights, including transparent pricing and terms, competitive products, responsible underwriting, fair treatment from financing providers, brokers, and lead generators, inclusive credit access, and fair collection practices; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 371. A resolution recognizing the 10th anniversary of Outdoor Afro; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

States or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 2610.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 2611.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2612.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution states “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio:

H.R. 2613.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 2614.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, clause 1 enumerates that, “The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises . . .” Further, Amendment XVI states that “The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.”

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 2615.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 2616.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 2617.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 2618.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 2619.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia:

H.R. 2620.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Commerce Clause, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. ROSE of New York:

H.R. 2621.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof”.

By Mr. GIANFORTE:

H.R. 2622.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Clause 8, Section 1

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 2623.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 2624.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. ADAMS:

H.R. 2625.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 2626.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution grants Congress the power to “lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common defense and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 2627.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 2628.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States.

Article I, section 8 of the United State Constitution, which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. BRINDISI:

H.R. 2629.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2630.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 2631.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 2632.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2608.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 2609.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United

Article I, Section 8, clause 1
By Mr. COX of California:
H.R. 2633.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution.
By Mr. CROW:
H.R. 2634.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. CUMMINGS:
H.R. 2635.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the United States Constitution related to general welfare of the United States. [Page H1338]
By Ms. DELBENE:
H.R. 2636.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. ESPAILLAT:
H.R. 2637.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4: "The Congress shall have Power [. . .] To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . ."
By Mrs. FLETCHER:
H.R. 2638.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
By Ms. FUDGE:
H.R. 2639.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;
By Ms. HAALAND:
H.R. 2640.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. HIMES:
H.R. 2641.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, as this legislation provides for the general welfare of the United States.
By Mr. KILMER:
H.R. 2642.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States); Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress); and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).
By Mr. LATTA:
H.R. 2643.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; Congress shall have the Power . . . "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."
By Mr. LATTA:
H.R. 2644.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. LEE of Nevada:
H.R. 2645.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:
H.R. 2646.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution
By Ms. MATSUI:
H.R. 2647.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. NADLER:
H.R. 2648.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4
By Mr. PASCRELL:
H.R. 2649.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. PAYNE:
H.R. 2650.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 Clause 3—Congress has the ability to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Mr. POCAN:
H.R. 2651.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Mr. POCAN:
H.R. 2652.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:
H.R. 2653.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. I, Sec. 8
By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:
H.R. 2654.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. I, Sec. 8
By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:
H.R. 2655.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, United States Constitution
By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:
H.R. 2656.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, United States Constitution
By Mr. TURNER:
H.R. 2657.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ."
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce Clause) of the United States Constitution, to "regulate Commerce with foreign

Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."
By Mr. WITTMAN:
H.R. 2658.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clauses 3, 4 and 11-16.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 38: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 95: Ms. CHENEY, Mr. DUNN, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. CLOUD.
H.R. 117: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 220: Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 230: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 277: Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 303: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SPANO, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
H.R. 366: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 445: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 451: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 497: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 500: Mr. NEAL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COX of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 510: Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. BACON, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. CRIST.
H.R. 517: Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H.R. 526: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 535: Ms. SCANLON and Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 553: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. LONG, and Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 555: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 586: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.
H.R. 590: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 619: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 628: Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 635: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 641: Mr. VELA.
H.R. 662: Ms. WEXTON.
H.R. 668: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 678: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 683: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 692: Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. COOK, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 693: Mrs. LURIA, Mr. WILLIAMS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mrs. MURPHY, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.
H.R. 708: Mr. LAMBORN and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 724: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
H.R. 763: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 788: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 801: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 808: Mr. SOTO and Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 810: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 835: Mr. JORDAN.
H.R. 860: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 864: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 929: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. MENG, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of

- New York, Ms. MOORE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. WILD, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GRJALVA, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. TRONE, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. UPTON, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 939: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. GRJALVA.
H.R. 945: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 946: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 961: Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 965: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 983: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 987: Mr. SIRES, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 998: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 1004: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 1012: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 1019: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 1044: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. AMODEI, and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 1058: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 1066: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 1073: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 1083: Mr. UPTON, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 1109: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 1111: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 1139: Ms. WATERS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. WILD, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 1140: Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BASS, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1154: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. NORCROSS, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1185: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 1223: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 1224: Mr. SOTO, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1240: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1256: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1257: Mr. POCAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 1277: Mr. SOTO and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 1289: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
H.R. 1309: Mr. KIM, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 1314: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1346: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 1370: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1373: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 1379: Ms. OMAR, Mr. KIM, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1418: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. WESTERMAN.
H.R. 1434: Ms. CHENEY and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 1446: Mr. COHEN, Mr. CASE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 1456: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 1499: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 1530: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1570: Mr. WALBERG and Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 1592: Mrs. CRAIG and Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 1594: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 1595: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 1605: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 1630: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 1650: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 1652: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. YOHO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 1694: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 1697: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
H.R. 1708: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 1709: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CLAY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. MURPHY, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 1739: Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 1748: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 1754: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 1770: Mrs. CRAIG, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BOST, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 1776: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 1784: Ms. FINKENAUER.
H.R. 1786: Mr. CARDENAS and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 1793: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 1794: Ms. NORTON and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 1830: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1832: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1837: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. PALAZZO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BANKS, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 1869: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 1895: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1911: Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 1931: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 1948: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. SOTO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BERA, and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 1963: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 1982: Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KING of New York, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1992: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1997: Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMB, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2000: Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 2010: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. PALMER, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. YOHO, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 2013: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. GABBARD, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 2015: Mr. CASE, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2035: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2050: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2062: Mr. CROW, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2074: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2085: Ms. TLAIB, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2086: Mr. HUIZENGA and Mr. VIS-CLOSKY.
H.R. 2093: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CROW, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2108: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 2111: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 2116: Mr. BEYER, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 2121: Mr. WATKINS.
H.R. 2134: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2139: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 2142: Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 2146: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2148: Ms. SPANBERGER and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2149: Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FLORES, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 2150: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2153: Mr. ZELDIN and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 2156: Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2164: Ms. HILL of California.
H.R. 2184: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 2204: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 2207: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2209: Mr. FULCHER.
H.R. 2213: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 2214: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. VELA.
H.R. 2218: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 2219: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 2222: Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 2249: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. ROY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. SHMKUS, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 2271: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 2276: Ms. STEFANIK.
H.R. 2283: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 2291: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 2294: Mr. AMODEI and Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H.R. 2298: Mr. CASE and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 2314: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 2315: Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2319: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 2331: Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 2333: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. STEUBE, and Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 2334: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 2340: Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 2344: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2345: Mrs. CRAIG.
H.R. 2352: Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. ROUDA, and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 2354: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 2355: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRJALVA, and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 2359: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2368: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2373: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 2381: Mr. GALLAGHER.
H.R. 2382: Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RYAN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Ms. HAALAND.
H.R. 2385: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2386: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 2388: Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 2402: Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. RYAN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2408: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COLE, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, and Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 2420: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 2435: Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 2438: Mr. YOUNG and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 2439: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2441: Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. SHALALA.

- H.R. 2452: Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 2460: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.
 H.R. 2463: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. ROUDA.
 H.R. 2474: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 2476: Mr. LATTA and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 2480: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. HUFFMAN.
 H.R. 2481: Mr. COOPER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. FLORES, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. GALLEGRO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LAMB, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. FERGUSON.
 H.R. 2482: Mr. BRINDISI, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 2489: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2525: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 2531: Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. NEWHOUSE.
 H.R. 2535: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
 H.R. 2538: Mr. LAMALFA.
 H.R. 2541: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2557: Mr. STEUBE.
 H.R. 2560: Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 2561: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 2585: Mr. COHEN, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. WILD, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 2597: Ms. BONAMICI.
 H.R. 2605: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Ms. HAALAND.
 H.R. 2607: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. PETERSON.
 H.J. Res. 2: Mr. BERA and Ms. GABBARD.
 H.J. Res. 33: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.J. Res. 57: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. DEFazio.
 H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. SUOZZI.
 H. Res. 49: Mr. KING of New York.
 H. Res. 54: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. HAALAND.
 H. Res. 60: Mrs. CRAIG and Ms. HAALAND.
 H. Res. 116: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H. Res. 189: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
 H. Res. 219: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
 H. Res. 231: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mrs. TORRES of California.
 H. Res. 246: Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. WOODALL.
 H. Res. 250: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H. Res. 255: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BOST, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H. Res. 259: Mr. CUELLAR and Mr. VARGAS.
 H. Res. 276: Ms. ESHOO.
 H. Res. 326: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. PINGREE, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H. Res. 337: Mrs. TORRES of California.
 H. Res. 350: Mr. WEBER of Texas and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
 H. Res. 353: Mr. KILMER.