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No. 43

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 4, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable G.K. BUTTERFIELD 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 7, 2020, 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, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

RECOGNIZING EASTERN HANCOCK HIGH SCHOOL LIVESTOCK JUDGING

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize four outstanding agriculture students from Eastern Hancock High School for winning the 4-H livestock judging contest at the Western National Roundup.

Conner Knudson, Hunter Knudson, Reed Hedrick, and Ashtyn Harvey represented the State of Indiana with in-

tegrity and skill. This team competed against 27 other teams from across the Nation and came out victorious.

Congratulations to these future farmers on their tremendous accomplishment. You have made the Sixth District proud.

SCOTT COUNTY, INDIANA, CELEBRATES
BICENTENNIAL

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Scott County, Indiana, on their bicentennial celebration.

In these two centuries, Scott County has become a cornerstone of my Sixth District. With a growing economy, beautiful parks and lakes, and a close community of Hoosiers, Scott County continues to be a great place for all of us to call home.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Scott County on their bicentennial, and here is to the next 200 years.

RUSHVILLE ROTARY CLUB'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rushville Rotary Club for celebrating 100 years of service.

For a century now, the Rushville Rotary Club has been a pillar of community involvement in the district. The Rotary Club continues to support local service projects around the community and helps students at the Rushville High School.

I want to thank the members of the Rotary Club for their service and dedication to the people of Rushville and congratulate them on their 100th anniversary.

CONGRATULATING MARLIN KOHLMEIER

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Marlin Kohlmeier, who was named the 2019 Volunteer of the Year by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement and the Indiana Hunter Education Association.

Mr. Kohlmeier has been a teacher at South Ripley schools for over 40 years and volunteers his time to teach hunter safety to all the students at South Ripley.

According to his colleagues, Mr. Kohlmeier has a heart of gold, and there is no one more deserving of this honor.

As an avid hunter myself, I want to thank Mr. Kohlmeier for his work educating kids, and extend my congratulations for receiving this award.

RECOGNIZING RAILROAD DAY

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Railroad Day on Capitol Hill.

Today, we have 450 industry professionals from railroads, rail labor, rail contractors, and rail supply companies on Capitol Hill fighting for the issues that affect us all.

In my home State of Indiana, we have over 1,200 miles of Class III rail tracks and over 3,800 miles of Class I railroad tracks. As a crossroads of America, our rail industry is one of the busiest in the Nation and contributes to our thriving economy and business development.

I am proud to support policies that increase the safety and efficiency of infrastructure in Indiana and the rest of our great Nation.

We must support our country's railroads so that we can keep America's economy rolling.

CONGRATULATING SAM BENNETT

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sam Bennett of Delta High School for winning the 1-Meter Diving State Title at the 2020 Indiana Swimming and Diving State Meet.

Sam put in the hard work and dedication into his sport to rise from fourth place last year to the number one spot this year.

I wish Sam the best of luck next year as reigning champ for his senior season. I look forward to seeing him continue to make Indiana's Sixth District proud.

□ 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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H1473

LIARS CANNOT BE TOLERATED

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

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I am a scientist, and if a scientist stands up and says something that they know is not true, it is a career-ending action. The reason for this is that science always operates at the edge of what is known, so we cannot tolerate liars.

The world is now facing scientific uncertainty in the spread and the severity of the coronavirus. And when the leadership of China confronted the reality of the pandemic, they chose to suppress scientific truth and lie to their people. That cost China and the world the opportunity to slow down and perhaps contain this outbreak.

In the U.S., we were recently exposed to the spectacle of our country's leader making self-serving pronouncements about the coronavirus outbreak that had no basis in scientific fact and that were immediately contradicted by his scientific experts.

As our Nation faces the serious threat of coronavirus, the American people deserve to know that they can trust the information coming from their government, and that the public officials that they elected are putting science ahead of politics or deranged conspiracy theories.

Unfortunately, after 3 years of consistently undermining scientific research and scientific fact, this administration is dangerously deficient in credibility, and that is directly putting the health and well-being of millions of Americans at risk with an opaque and chaotic response to this outbreak.

Just a few weeks ago, the Trump administration presented a budget that would slash almost \$700 million from the Centers for Disease Control, cutting a vital resource that is at the front lines of this public health emergency.

This administration has left critical positions vacant at Homeland Security and the National Security Council, including positions responsible for managing pandemics.

Americans need their elected leaders to spend less time tweeting and more time making sure that government resources are coordinated and fully funded and ready to combat this outbreak.

Soon, the House will move forward to provide emergency funding that matches the scale and the threat of the coronavirus. We must make sure that the President and the administration uses these funds for what they are intended, a comprehensive and aggressive response to managing the coronavirus outbreak and making sure that any future vaccines or treatments are affordable and available to all who need them.

We also must hold the President and his administration accountable for the information they share with the American people. Three years of keeping science and facts at arm's length have rightly made people suspicious of what

comes out of the White House. And now, as Americans worry for the health of themselves and their loved ones, they unfortunately must also worry about whether the information coming from the people that they expect to manage this crisis will be distorted for the President's political purposes.

When a leader lies to the public about important scientific facts, it is not acceptable. It is not cute. It is not just Trump being Trump. It is a dangerous act that puts our public health and our democracy at risk.

RECOGNIZING JACKSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the many national cemeteries in Florida, especially the Jacksonville National Cemetery, which is in my district.

These hallowed grounds are sacred to the families of those who have served our country honorably, many of whom paid the ultimate sacrifice for our freedom.

Recently, the Department of Veterans Affairs ranked the top national cemeteries in the country, and I am proud to report that the Jacksonville National Cemetery of the Southeast District has earned the highest award, which was accepted by Al Richburg, the director of the Jacksonville National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Al and his wonderful team for all the work they do to preserve the final resting places of our Nation's military and creating a beautiful, peaceful, and memorable place for loved ones to visit.

CONGRATULATING WEST NASSAU HIGH SCHOOL CHEERLEADING TEAM

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the West Nassau High School Cheerleading Team, who recently won the State, National, and World Championships in Orlando.

With nine State titles, the Warriors are tied for the second most championships in the State of Florida. In fact, this is the second year in a row that they have claimed the State, National, and World titles, and they are the first high school in Florida to do so.

The team is spearheaded by Coach Samantha Beazley, who has led West Nassau to now five State championships, three National championships, and two World championships.

On behalf of Florida's Fourth Congressional District, I want to congratulate the West Nassau Warriors on a cheerleading dynasty.

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 11 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

Pastor Ethan Magness, First Christian Church, Johnson City, Tennessee, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we come to You in need of Your sovereign love, for Your power exceeds all human power, Your authority exceeds all human authority, and Your government will stand when all human governments have passed into history.

We come to You in confession of our weakness and sin, for we have sought too often our own power. We have fought too selfishly for our own glory. We have clung too tightly to our desires and our factions and our plans.

We come to You seeking the strength to repent. Turn us to Your wisdom instead of our own. Turn us to honesty instead of falsehood. Turn us to humility and service instead of pride and self-seeking.

We come to You for a blessing. Like Jacob, we cling to You and will not let go until You have blessed us, for You are good and gracious and loving, and in You, we put our trust.

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 Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee 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 PASTOR ETHAN MAGNESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ethan Magness, who delivered today's opening prayer.

Ethan is the senior pastor at First Christian Church in my hometown of

Johnson City, Tennessee, where my wife, Clarinda, has attended for many years.

We are pleased to welcome Pastor Magness here today.

Ethan is originally from Elizabethton, Tennessee, and graduated from Swarthmore College. He received his master of divinity from Emmanuel Christian Seminary and served for 10 years at the Mountain Christian Church in Joppa, Maryland.

Ethan founded and still directs the Semester in Ministry program at Milligan College. He has served as an adjunct professor there for 10 years.

I am proud to welcome Ethan; his wife, Betsy; and his son, Evan, to our Nation's Capitol today. I am also pleased he could share the Word of God with us today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

FLIGHT 3407 FAMILIES' ADVOCACY IMPROVING AIRLINE SAFETY

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, for 11 years now, the families of Continental Flight 3407 have come to Capitol Hill with the heart-driven goal of improving airline safety.

Thanks to their efforts, and with bipartisan support from Congress, the Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization bill of 2010 included measures to improve transparency and safety for the flying public.

At long last, the Pilot Records Database, one of the final elements to be implemented, is moving forward.

The captain of Flight 3407 had only 600 hours of flight experience and failed three practical tests known as check rides. Still, Continental and its regional carrier, Colgan Air, hired him.

The National Transportation Safety Board found that pilot error had caused the crash.

Led by the courageous family and friends of the victims of Flight 3407 and their tragic yet awe-inspiring public advocacy to protect the flying public, this success, in a deeply personal way, belongs to them and those they loved and lost.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Miss Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

AIPAC IS EFFECTIVE

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, this week, we welcomed the American Israel Public Affairs Committee to Washington for the annual AIPAC Policy Conference.

This conference, with over 18,000 attending, is the largest gathering of America's pro-Israel community. AIPAC President Betsy Berns Korn is a very effective leader.

Monday, I had the opportunity to have attended the AIPAC Leadership Reception hosted by Howard and Elayne Levkowitz with ADAM SCHIFF.

Yesterday, I met with AIPAC members, led by David Kulbersh and his wife, Jane, of Columbia. They continued the tradition of the late David Baker of Columbia advising my predecessor, Chairman Floyd Spence.

Americans appreciate Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, a world statesman, for his cooperation with Jared Kushner for peace. I will always cherish leading the congressional delegation for the opening of the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem with Ambassador David Friedman as President Donald Trump fulfilled "Promises Made, Promises Kept."

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11th in the global war on terrorism.

Our prayers for Jeannie Burkett.

CORONAVIRUS NOT A HOAX

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

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Madam Speaker, the coronavirus is not a hoax. There are over 90,000 cases worldwide and over 3,000 deaths.

In the U.S., based on various reporting, we think there are over 100 cases, with at least nine deaths.

Criticism of the Trump administration's botched response to this outbreak is not a hoax. They had faulty initial tests. They then compounded that problem by having overly restrictive test criteria that artificially deflated the number of actual coronavirus cases. And we don't have enough test kits, as of today.

In L.A. County, where I am from, they recently declared a state of emergency. L.A. County has a total of one coronavirus test kit.

I am pleased that this week the House of Representatives will pass a supplemental funding package to make sure we have enough test kits for all the jurisdictions that need it.

We need this administration to stop misleading the American people and start leading. Lives are at stake.

CONGRATULATING COACH PAT O'KEEFE

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

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Coach Pat

O'Keefe of Grand Ledge, who is retiring after 51 seasons leading the high school's baseball program.

Coach O'Keefe led the Comets to a pair of State championships and an incredible 1,315 wins, making him the winningest baseball coach in Michigan history.

Adding to his accolades, Coach O'Keefe is a member of the Michigan High School Baseball Coaches Association Hall of Fame, the Greater Lansing Sports Hall of Fame, and the Michigan Baseball Hall of Fame.

He shares the successes of his career and gives credit to his wife of 48 years, Melody.

Coach O'Keefe is an exemplary community leader who will leave a lasting legacy beyond baseball. He modeled the value of hard work and sportsmanship, and he taught valuable life lessons to the young men on his teams.

Once again, I wish to congratulate Coach O'Keefe on a remarkable career, and I thank him for making such a positive impact on five decades of students in Grand Ledge.

COMMEMORATING NATIONAL COLORECTAL CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

(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, I rise today to commemorate March as National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month.

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths for men and women in this country.

This year, almost 148,000 Americans will be diagnosed with this dreaded disease, and 53,000 will die from it. Yet, if we catch it early, 90 percent of patients could survive within 5 years.

The key is awareness and education. If we can educate more Americans about colorectal cancer, we can limit the number of deaths from it. We can remove the fears and stigmas that prevent people from getting screenings.

I lost my father 8 years ago this weekend, Congressman Donald Payne, Sr., to colorectal cancer. But if more people get screened, we have a chance to keep more families from losing their fathers, brothers, and sons to this disease.

SUPPORT TRANSPORTATION WORKFORCE TRAINING

(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 in support of H.R. 6032, the Transportation Workforce Centers of Excellence Act.

I recently introduced this bill alongside my colleague, Congressman JIM LANGEVIN. As co-chairs of the bipartisan Career and Technical Education

Caucus, we are constantly looking for new ways to support a skilled workforce.

A skilled workforce is critically necessary to support a 21st century economy, and the individuals who pursue a skills-based career, as well as the institutions that train them, deserve to be rewarded for their commitment to closing our Nation's skills gap.

The Transportation Workforce Centers of Excellence Act would establish a competitive \$50 million grant program to strengthen education and training programs in critical industries.

A highly skilled workforce is necessary to revitalize our national transportation system. The demand for qualified workers is greater than ever. This bill will help us meet infrastructure demands, close our Nation's skills gap, and reward schools that have gone above and beyond by establishing centers of excellence.

Madam Speaker, I would like to encourage my colleagues to join our efforts in supporting career and technical education centers of excellence and increased transportation workforce training.

□ 1215

PREDATORY DEBT COLLECTION

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

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, our servicemen and -women deserve more than a thank-you. They deserve our support and our protection.

This week, with unanimous support, we passed H.R. 5003, the Fair Debt Collection Practices for Servicemembers Act, to stand up for our troops against abusive debt collection practices.

Many debt collectors have used manipulative practices against our soldiers, such as threatening to contact a soldier's superior officer, threatening to reduce rank, and threatening to revoke a security clearance. If these practices aren't shameful enough, many debt collectors have resorted to contacting the soldier's family.

Soldiers are already under enough stress keeping us safe. The House passage of H.R. 5003 sends a clear message that we will protect those who protect us, and predator debt collection practices are never acceptable.

I urge the Senate to consider our servicemembers and support H.R. 5003.

CONGRATULATING PLEASANT PLAINS CARDINALS

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sangamon County's Pleasant Plains High School girls basketball team, who brought home

the school's first State championship last weekend.

Last Saturday, at Redbird Arena in Normal, the Pleasant Plains Cardinals defeated the two-time defending champion Chicago Marshall Commandos in a performance dominated by Pleasant Plains' defensive efforts.

The Cardinals held Marshall to 32 percent shooting and forced 12 turnovers in the game, winning by a final score of 43-37. The Commandos, who have won 11 previous State titles, led for only a minute the entire game.

The Pleasant Plains victory was not without drama, however, as the Cardinals allowed a 13-point, fourth-quarter lead to dwindle to just 1; but, on the strength of strong senior leadership, the Cardinals were able to seal the game and bring a State championship home to Pleasant Plains.

The Pleasant Plains girls team made all of Illinois very proud with their accomplishments this season, finishing with a 28-3 record. Each girl's commitment to the champion team and their community is truly inspiring.

Congratulations to Coach T.J. Fraase and the Pleasant Plains Cardinals.

PERSONAL WELL TESTING

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

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Speaker, I rise today because our communities need peace of mind when drinking water from their personal wells. This is felt acutely in rural communities, where a lack of water infrastructure leads people to use wells as their main water supply.

That is why I joined colleagues on both sides of the aisle to introduce H.R. 6053, which will give folks an easy-to-use tool through the EPA which would enable them to test their own well water. This tool will empower our communities and assure them that they are drinking water that is clean of toxic chemicals.

I will keep championing work at the Federal level to hold the EPA accountable to set a safe drinking water standard, make sure PFAS is regulated under the Clean Water Act, and more. At the same time, we can make sure our communities have the tools they need to feel safe when using well water.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF EVERETT "CRUSTY" TOLER

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

Mr. ABRAHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Mr. Everett "Crusty" Toler, who passed away last week in his hometown of Jena, Louisiana.

Crusty was a tugboat captain who lost the use of his legs early in life, but it did not do anything to cast a shadow on his warm personality or his out-

going demeanor. He was just a phenomenal gentleman. A friend to all who knew him, Crusty was a member of the "Ole Boys" club and Pritchard Baptist Church in Jena.

Crusty is survived by his wife, Paula, of 46 years; three brothers; and several nieces, nephews, and grandchildren.

Please join me in bidding Crusty Toler a warm farewell.

SHORTAGE OF MEDICAL DEVICES

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Madam Speaker, we are all concerned about the growing spread of coronavirus, and these concerns are not relieved by troubling stories of shortages of critically needed medical devices, including respirator masks.

Concerningly, as our healthcare system responds, it is exposing serious weaknesses in the supply chain for medical devices. These are products providers depend on to deliver life-saving care.

That is why, today, with my colleagues JAN SCHAKOWSKY from Illinois and JODY HICE from Georgia, I am introducing important, bipartisan legislation to help the FDA combat the threat.

My bill would allow the FDA to act expeditiously to address shortages, including by importing medical devices as needed. It would ensure that the manufacturers are communicating with the FDA about expected shortages of medical devices and that this information is shared transparently with the public.

The FDA already has these authorities to act during drug shortages, and we should grant them the same ability to respond to shortages of medical devices.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join us in supporting this commonsense bill.

RECOGNIZING HANK WOLGAMOTT

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

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, last Thursday night, as the House was recessed, I stood at this podium with a future President of the United States of America. His name is Hank Wolgamott. He is on the right in this picture.

Hank is one of my bosses in Texas 22. When he was 9 years old, his left arm was in a cast. The doctors said he had fractured his elbow. They were wrong. Blood was going into his elbow joint. He had severe hemophilia.

With the love of his mom, Amanda; his dad, Jesse; and his brother, Jack, Hank went to war against his condition, even though he was too young to know what was happening inside his body.

At 16 months old, he had a port placed in his left chest as part of his immune tolerance induction therapy. That was there for over 6 years. A fever or a fall meant a trip to the hospital to stop the bleeding. But Hank soldiered on.

My dad always told me: There are no guarantees in life. I have been alive now for 57 years and 3 months, and my dad has never been wrong—until I met Hank. There is a new guarantee in my life: Never bet against Hank Wolgamott. Hank always wins.

Vote for Hank in 2048. You will be glad you did.

RECOGNIZING SERGEANT JUAN ZAMORA

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

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Riverside County Sheriff's Department Sergeant Juan Zamora and celebrate his decades-long career. Sergeant Zamora is a devoted public servant, a great father, a caring husband, and my good friend.

We both grew up in the Coachella Valley; we both graduated from Coachella Valley High School; and we are both the proud sons of farmworkers. In fact, it is in the fields where Sergeant Zamora gained an appreciation for honest, hard work, and it is that very same appreciation that fueled his desire to serve his community and drove him to become the first in his family to go to college.

In 1997, he joined the Riverside County Sheriff's Department, rising through the ranks and serving as public information officer before his appointment to sheriff's sergeant in 2010. As the recipient of the Lifesaving Award and the Unit Citation Award, he has received recognition for all that he has done to protect and inspire our community.

I thank Sergeant Zamora for his years of service. I wish him a long and happy retirement filled with many more fond memories and plenty of that barbecue shrimp he loves.

I am proud of him; our community is proud of him; and I know that Carmen, Matthew, and Nicholas are proud of him, too.

PROVIDING SUPPORT TO FAMILIES OF INDIVIDUALS SUFFERING FROM SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER

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

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of an important bill I recently introduced with my friend and colleague, DAVID TRONE from Maryland.

H.R. 5572, the Family Support Services Act, would improve access to non-profit community organizations that

provide vital support for families of individuals struggling with substance use disorder.

Despite the Trump administration's strong support of significant funding increases through H.R. 6 and other means, last year, my district experienced over 130 overdose deaths in Berks County alone, 102 in Schuylkill County. The numbers are tragically high throughout my district.

Families play an essential role in helping their loved ones recover from addiction, but the recovery process can be intimidating, stressful, and confusing. Organizations across the Nation struggle to offer family support services, such as finding treatment options, navigating insurance coverage and funding assistance, joining local support groups, and training and educating parents.

Currently, organizations offering these services receive no government funding. H.R. 5572 would create a grant program to improve access to these vital services and save lives.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 5572, and empower families to do all they can to help their loved ones recover.

PREPARATION AND PREVENTION OF CORONAVIRUS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, just returning from my district, I am well aware of the sense of concern of our constituents regarding the coronavirus, having been the first Member to present this to her community after unclassified briefings left me with many more answers.

I believe it is imperative that we not panic, but prepare.

In San Antonio, this headline reads: "San Antonio declares emergency after CDC released a woman infected with the coronavirus: 'Totally unacceptable.'"

"Coronavirus: You may need to take a 2-week break from your life," CDC says.

I am intending to introduce legislation that deals with hourly wage makers in order to protect them if such happens.

But I think it is important, as well, to determine what equipment we have in the United States, to explain to the American people that there are now two strains—one more deadly than the other—and to be as forthright as you possibly can.

Information provides opportunity to prepare, and it embraces all of the community.

Finally, it is important that local health departments have test kits and that we explain to the Nation that a vaccine is not easily done. It has to be researched, tested, and vetted, and there will be a period of time.

So our actions should be preparation and prevention, not panic; but the re-

ality is that we are dealing with something enormously serious, and I intend to continue to do that on behalf of my constituents.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEAN). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9455(a), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy:

Mr. TED LIEU, California

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 955(b)), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Member on the part of the House to the National Council on the Arts:

Ms. ADAMS, North Carolina

□ 1230

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1140, RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS ACT OF 2020; PROVIDING FOR MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES; AND WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(A) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 877 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 877

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. 1140) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, 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 Homeland Security. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Homeland Security now printed in

the bill 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. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. 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 on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. It shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of March 5, 2020, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV, relating to a measure making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020.

SEC. 3. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the legislative day of March 5, 2020, relating to a measure making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), 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. SCANLON. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

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

On Monday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 877, providing for consideration of H.R. 1140, the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security and makes in order nine amendments.

Lastly, the rule provides suspension authority for Thursday and same-day authority for Wednesday and Thursday, both limited to the consideration of a supplemental appropriations bill.

Madam Speaker, when the Transportation Security Administration was established as a response to the September 11 terrorist attacks in 2001, its Administrator was given broad authority over its workforce with respect to setting up pay and workplace conditions. As such, Transportation Security officers, TSOs, have been unable to benefit from Fair Labor Standards Act protections or fall under the general schedule pay scale. This distinction puts TSOs in a different class from other federal workers, preventing them from having the representational rights afforded through the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

Each day, TSOs screen more than 2 million passengers at over 440 airports nationwide. These workers are critical to helping Americans travel safely and make up more than 70 percent of the Transportation Security Administration's workforce. However, TSOs are among the lowest paid Federal workers and routinely have among the lowest retention rate of any Federal agency. TSO annual pay lags well behind industry counterparts, and even the top performing TSOs with exceptional performance find it difficult to advance within their pay bands.

This was not Congress' intention when it gave the Administrator broad latitude to manage its own personnel system, nor was it Congress' intention that this authority should be used to benefit management over frontline TSOs, as is the case today.

As a result, in the past decade TSA has come to rank near the bottom in Federal employee morale surveys. This has created a culture in which last year the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General said that TSA must address its retention, hiring, and training challenges.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD excerpts from that 2019 report entitled "TSA Needs to Improve Efforts to Retain, Hire, and Train Its Transportation Security Officers."

TSA NEEDS TO IMPROVE EFFORTS TO RETAIN, HIRE, AND TRAIN ITS TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS

WHAT WE FOUND

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) needs to continue to improve its retention, hiring, and training of Transportation Security Officers (TSO). Specifically, TSA needs to better address its retention challenges because it currently does not share and leverage results of TSO exit surveys and does not always convey job expectations to new-hires. Prior to August 2018, TSA did not always focus on TSO career growth. Thus, the agency may be missing opportunities to prevent early attrition. By improving its retention efforts, TSA could save funds otherwise spent to hire and train new TSOs.

Furthermore, TSA does not fully evaluate applicants for capability as well as compatibility when hiring new TSOs. Thus, the agency may be making uninformed hiring decisions due to inadequate applicant infor-

mation and a lack of formally documented guidance on ranking potential new-hires. Without complete information, TSA may not be selecting the most highly qualified individuals as TSOs.

Prior to July 2018, TSA had not standardized the approach for training new TSOs before they attend basic training and did not consistently send TSOs to basic training immediately following onboarding. TSA also does not give all airports complete visibility into its basic training curriculum as a basis for training new-hires locally. Without an experienced workforce or a consistent, robust training program, TSA is missing opportunities to strengthen its workforce. Given the importance of TSOs fulfilling the aviation security mission, TSA must address its retention, hiring, and training challenges, which could save millions in taxpayers' dollars.

TSA RESPONSE

TSA concurred with all nine recommendations and initiated corrective actions to address the findings.

Memorandum for: The Honorable David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration.

From: John V. Kelly, Acting Inspector General.

Subject: TSA Needs to Improve Efforts to Retain, Hire, and Train Its Transportation Security Officers.

Attached for your action is our final report, TSA Needs to Improve Efforts to Retain, Hire, and Train Its Transportation Security Officers. We incorporated the formal comments provided by your office.

The report contains nine recommendations aimed at improving TSA's retention, hiring, and training efforts for its Transportation Security Officers. Your office concurred with all nine recommendations. Based on information provided in your response to the draft report, recommendations 4, 6, and 8 are closed while recommendations 1, 2, 5, 7, and 9 are resolved and open. Once your office has fully implemented the recommendations, please submit a formal closeout letter to us within 30 days so that we may close the recommendations. The memorandum should be accompanied by evidence of completion of agreed upon corrective actions and of the disposition of any monetary amounts. Recommendation 3 remains unresolved and open because we did not agree with TSA's proposed corrective action plan. As prescribed by the Department of Homeland Security Directive 077-01, Follow-Up and Resolutions for the Office of Inspector General Report Recommendations, within 90 days of the date of this memorandum, please provide our office with a written response that includes your (1) agreement or disagreement, (2) corrective action plan, and (3) target completion date. Also, please include responsible parties and any other supporting documentation necessary to inform us about the current status of the recommendations. Until your response is received and evaluated, recommendation #3 will be considered open and unresolved.

Consistent with our responsibility under the Inspector General Act, we will provide copies of our report to congressional committees with oversight and appropriation responsibility over the Department of Homeland Security. We will post the report on our website for public dissemination.

CONCLUSION

TSOs are critical to airline passenger safety and the security of the aviation transportation system. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act charges TSA with developing standards for retaining, hiring, and training security screening personnel at all

U.S. airports. Passengers rely on TSOs to screen other passengers and baggage properly at more than 400 airports nationwide. In FY 2017, TSA hired more than 9,600 TSOs and spent approximately \$75 million to recruit, hire, and train them. Improving retention, hiring, and training of TSOs would save costs and provide a more stable, mature, and qualified workforce to better secure the Nation's aviation transportation system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Human Capital, continue to coordinate efforts with Security Operations to implement actions that facilitate improvements in the hiring process to ensure applicants are informed of the Transportation Security Officer duties and that TSA continues to hire qualified applicants. At a minimum, TSA should:

a. require an applicant affirm whether he/she has reviewed the Transportation Security Officer Realistic Job Preview video and understands duties include interacting with passengers, passenger padowns, shift work, weekend work, and holidays. If the applicant has not, ensure the applicant reviews the video as part of the application process; and

b. finalize the implementation of the agency's job compatibility assessment tool for use during the hiring process.

Recommendation 2: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Human Capital, revise the exit survey process to:

a. ensure airports offer local exit interviews;

b. record results in a centralized system;

c. provide relevant stakeholders access to the results for analysis and process improvements; and

d. address areas identified in the exit survey results that would help retain a skilled and knowledgeable Transportation Security Officer workforce.

Recommendation 3: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Human Capital, continue to review and develop recruitment and retention strategies for reducing attrition:

a. at smaller airports; and

b. among part-time Transportation Security Officers.

Recommendation 4: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Human Capital, meet established timelines to implement the first phase of Career Progression for newly appointed entry-level Transportation Security Officers.

Recommendation 5: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Human Capital, examine increases in pay based upon skill level for Transportation Security Officers that could help attract and retain a strong workforce.

Recommendation 6: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Human Capital, compile a local hiring update message to remind airports to follow TSA records retention policies for Airport Assessment documentation.

Recommendation 7: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Human Capital, formally document system functional requirements, such as the rating process criteria, for quality assurance purposes to ensure proper system logic in how applicants are ranked on the Certification Lists.

Recommendation 8: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Training and Development, coordinate with Security Operations to enforce the pre-Basic Training Program requirements.

Recommendation 9: We recommend the Assistant Administrator, Training and Development, provide all airports access to the Basic Training Program curriculum in its entirety.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTS AND OIG ANALYSIS

TSA concurred with all of our recommendations and is taking steps or has implemented actions to address them. Appendix

B contains TSA's management comments in their entirety. We also received technical comments to the draft report and revised the report as appropriate. We consider recommendations 1, 2, 5, 7, and 9 resolved and open. Recommendations 4, 6, and 8 are closed. Recommendation 3 remains unresolved and open because we did not agree with TSA's proposed corrective action plan. A summary of TSA's responses and our analysis follows.

TSA Comments to Recommendation 1: TSA concurred with the recommendation. TSA explained its efforts to make every TSO applicant aware of the realities of the TSO position and ensure the agency conveys job expectations to TSO applicants. These efforts include participating in job fairs and career events, hosting in-person and virtual information sessions, attaching an airport-specific fact sheet to every TSO Job Opportunity Announcement posted on the Federal Government's official employment site, USAJobs, and creating and sharing the TSO Realistic Job Preview video that is communicated throughout the hiring process and accessible through various avenues. TSA will mandate that personnel scheduling the Airport Assessment review an airport's hours of operations, typical shifts and days off, and typical duties of the position. Additionally, TSA will modify the Airport Assessment scheduling script to advise that each applicant is required to watch the TSO Realistic Job Preview video prior to attending the assessment. TSA expects these actions to begin by March 31, 2019. Additionally, TSA plans to include a compatibility assessment tool in the TSO hiring process, which the Office of Personnel Management will validate. The estimated completion date to pilot and fully deploy the compatibility assessment tool is September 30, 2019.

OIG Analysis of TSA Comments: TSA has taken steps to satisfy the intent of this recommendation. We consider this recommendation resolved, but it will remain open until TSA provides documentation to support that all planned corrective actions are completed.

Ms. SCANLON. Fortunately, Madam Speaker, this bill before us today will address each of those challenges. The Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act will honor those who protect America's aviation security by bringing the TSA personnel system within the bounds of the rest of the Federal workforce.

H.R. 1140 will put an end to the current TSA personnel directives that have allowed the TSA to be the judge and jury in workforce disciplinary matters, and require TSA to follow the labor-management employee relations statutes that provide workplace rights and protections to most Federal employees under title 5 of the U.S. Code; the provision that is most notable in efforts to increase employee retention and morale by putting TSOs on the general schedule pay scale and finally aligning pay with the vast majority of other Federal employees.

This legislation has been a long time coming for the men and women who protect our skies and keep millions of us safe on a daily basis. During the 35-day partial government shutdown at the end of the last Congress, TSOs were required to work for more than 5 weeks without pay. At Philadelphia International Airport in my district, a typical entry-level salary for a TSO is about \$29,000 per year, without including additional locality pay.

Working without pay for over a month would be difficult if you made three times that amount, Madam Speaker, but it is unconscionable that the Federal Government would force the very people we trust to keep us safe into having to turn to food banks, short-term loans, and donations to make ends meet. Yet these Federal workers kept reporting for work even when they couldn't afford gas and parking. These are not hypotheticals. In my district alone we collected food, diapers, gas cards, and other necessities for TSOs who were not being paid.

The Federal Government did not live up to its commitment to these TSOs, but these civil servants did not waiver in their dedication to keeping the flying public safe.

My colleagues across the aisle have objected to this bill which would support our Federal workers by claiming that our national security is at risk, that TSA would lose flexibility, and that the bill is too expensive.

To the first point, I would say that a TSA staffed by underpaid and overworked TSOs is a greater threat to national security than paying a fair wage to keep Americans safe. Pay is one of the top reasons that the TSA struggles with keeping good employees. We lose current and potential TSOs every day because they can make more money in lower pressure work environments elsewhere.

Whether in business, law, or government, you get what you pay for, and I, for one, do not believe that the security of our airports and skies or the lives of the traveling public are something we should be looking to get a bargain on.

Further, granting the TSA workforce full collective bargaining rights under title 5 would not deny TSA the ability to remove bad employees or interfere with TSA's authority to direct security operations. Federal agencies already under title 5 jurisdiction have the flexibility to quickly deal with bad actors, but ensuring that proper protocols are followed in termination proceedings is a right that must be afforded to employees. This includes other Federal agencies with security and enforcement operations such as Customs and Border Patrol, the Department of Defense, and others.

The TSA has had years to address its issues of recruitment, retention, and training, but has failed to do so. Now it is time for Congress to bring TSA in line with other Federal agencies. The TSA is not a new Federal agency, nor is it destined to go away. So, in that sense we must make sure that these patriotic civil workers are properly compensated and given the workplace rights that they deserve.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative SCANLON for

yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this bill has six main aspects that I have major concerns with.

First, the bill eliminates TSA's unique personnel management authorities created in the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001, commonly known as ATSA.

This legislation moves employees of the TSA into the government pay schedule. In 2001, when Congress created TSA, the decision was made not to do this in order to give the agency flexibility. At present, the TSA Administrator has authority over employee pay, hiring, termination, and discipline.

TSA has repeatedly told us that placing the screener workforce under title 5 would tie the agency's hands related to national security policy, workforce management, and collective bargaining.

Specifically, TSA would not be able to continue a one-step removal process for employees found to have committed serious security breaches or misconduct, such as allowing unauthorized access to secure areas or allowing threat items and illicit contraband through the security checkpoint.

TSA's ability to move employees to different checkpoints based on passenger volume would also be curtailed. Currently, TSA can set new security policies TSOs must follow and move TSOs between checkpoints to manage passenger volume. Under this bill, however, both actions would be subject to collective bargaining and the security measures could be limited as a result.

TSA's ability to set security screening policies, such as when and how to conduct pat-downs, would be negotiable with the union instead of being driven by national security imperatives.

In fact, the bill eliminates the TSA's authority to immediately fire employees for serious misconduct, including sexual assault, drug and alcohol abuse, arrest, theft, and intentional security breaches, such as allowing guns, knives, and explosives past the checkpoint. In recent years, there have been several incidents of TSOs assaulting passengers, stealing passenger items, and allowing drugs past the checkpoint. Now, we all know the majority of TSOs are good people doing good jobs. But there are some bad actors.

On February 6, 2020, the State of California announced the arrest and prosecution of a former TSA screener resulting from a joint investigation effort by Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies and the TSA.

According to the criminal complaint, the TSA screener used fraud or deceit to falsely imprison a woman going through security while stationed as a travel document checker at Los Angeles International Airport in June of 2019. The screener allegedly insisted that the woman passenger needed extra

screening in an elevator, where he told the passenger to reveal her full breasts and to lift her pants and underwear. The victim in the case stated that she complied with the TSO's instructions out of fear that he would inappropriately touch her.

This sort of horrible incident is why it is imperative that TSA retain its one-step removal process for employees who sully the integrity and honor of the TSA mission and put American travelers at risk.

Under title 5 protections, this TSA screener that I just talked about could remain on the Federal Government's payroll for years before removal. That is wrong. Under this bill, TSA leadership would lose the flexibility to respond effectively to incidents such as the one I just described.

The second reason I have concerns about this bill is just recently in 2019, the bipartisan Blue Ribbon Panel for the Transportation Security Administration on Human Capital Service Delivery specifically recommended that TSA not—I repeat not—switch to the general schedule, GS, system, calling it overly rigid and outdated.

□ 1245

This panel is comprised of former officials from both Republican and Democratic administrations, and it is led by a Department of Homeland Security official from the Obama administration.

They all pointed out that, under the current system and law, TSA can pay its employees more than they can make under title 5. It called on TSA to use the statutory flexibility Congress provided it to provide targeted pay increases, which I support. The Blue Ribbon Panel specifically recommended against the policies contained in H.R. 1140.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Blue Ribbon Panel report, titled "Final Findings and Recommendations, Blue Ribbon Panel for the Transportation Security Administration."

FINAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
BLUE RIBBON PANEL FOR THE TRANSPORTATION
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA)

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has faced numerous challenges with human capital policy, operations, and services to support mission requirements. The Agency determined it needed a third-party review to identify the underlying problems and recommend solutions. ICF was contracted to perform the work and convened a Blue-Ribbon Panel (the Panel) to review, analyze, and make recommendations for improvements. This Report documents the "As Is" state and recommendations for improvement. It is based on extensive interviews with Office of Human Capital (OHC) and other headquarters (HQ) stakeholders, interviews with airport leaders, and focus groups with the National Advisory Council (NAC) and Transportation Security Officers (TSOs). In addition, the Panel reviewed documents and data provided by TSA. ICF also analyzed TSA data to look for trends, corroboration, or potential root causes of identified issues.

Because of the nature of the Panel's work—identifying problems and recom-

mending solutions—this report documents difficult, long-standing challenges. The Panel also found areas of excellence. The TSO workforce, for example, demonstrates a remarkable level of dedication to their work. Even during the seven-week partial government shutdown, the vast majority of TSOs showed up and did their jobs. Some even participated in recruiting events to help TSA recruit new officers. Given the low pay and difficult working conditions that are inherent in TSA's screening work, the dedication these officers show is extraordinary.

TSA's low ranking in the Partnership for Public Service's Best Places to Work in the Federal Government may lead some to conclude that there are no great leaders in TSA. That is not true. The Panel found there are airports with outstanding leaders whose work clearly demonstrates excellence. The challenge facing TSA is to take the lessons learned from those airports, feedback from employees and stakeholders, and Panel recommendations to transform human capital operations agency-wide.

The Panel's key findings and recommendations are categorized into two major areas: Examining Human Capital Service Delivery and Supporting the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) Workforce.

TSA human capital challenges include ineffective use of Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) flexibilities, an ill-defined service delivery model that relies on contractors with insufficient oversight and inadequate Human Capital Information Technology, poorly trained field staff, and a headquarters human capital office that lacks strategic focus and demonstrates insufficient teamwork.

The policy and human capital operations challenges appear to result from deficiencies in the Office of Human Capital (OHC) and an inconsistent approach to field delivery of human capital services. The OHC suffers from a lack of teamwork and leadership challenges. Interviews with customers, stakeholders, and OHC staff make clear that human capital programs are not designed in the context of a cohesive strategy. OHC customers gave negative feedback on key programs, particularly human capital information technology systems, classification and position management, and hiring and pay, with a few bright spots in employee relations and training. OHC leaders consistently reported a culture where cooperation across OHC organizations was lacking and peer relationships are poor.

TSA's Human Capital Office issues are significant, but the Panel has encountered other human capital organizations with such issues that have been transformed into effective units. With significant leadership support, the Panel believes the improvements in Human Capital Office leadership, work processes and policies required for TSA to have acceptable human capital services are achievable and has included recommendations for implementable and substantive changes that will provide a way forward for TSA. This report includes multiple recommendations. The most pressing among those recommendations are the need for more effective human capital leadership, a well thought out process for human capital service delivery, greater use of ATSA flexibilities, modern human capital technology, and standardizing and realigning the field human capital structure. Adoption of these recommendations, coupled with actions TSA is already taking to make improvements, should result in significantly improved human capital policies and services.

The 2018 TSA Exit Survey report indicated employees were concerned about leadership issues, having experienced a "lack of management skills," "unfair practices (e.g., in

performance appraisal, disciplinary actions, career advancement, etc.), “unequal levels of respect,” a “hostile work environment,” and “inadequate communication with the workforce.” TSOs perceive favoritism and express an inability to voice complaints about issues.

The Panel believes the systemic problems with TSO pay may be a major contributor to some of those perceptions, due to the inability of TSOs (even those with exceptional performance ratings) to advance within their pay bands. Employee perceptions of leadership and organizational fairness may undermine their commitment to stay at TSA.

Surveys and Focus Groups reveal that TSO pay is a key issue for the screening workforce, and a complex problem. These officers work long hours, have difficult working conditions, and are the backbone of the TSA mission. By some measures, TSO annual pay in some locations lags well behind industry counterparts. TSO perceptions regarding inequity in their pay are aggravated by the fact that their pay averages about one-third of that of TSA employees in Management, Administration and Professional (MAP) positions. The Panel recognizes that the nature of the TSO's work and that of employees in MAP positions means a disparity in pay is always going to exist. While there is no indication it was deliberate, TSA's use of its flexibilities has boosted MAP pay above government averages, with TSO pay remaining below those averages for comparable jobs.

The disparity is driven in part by a pay and performance management process that provides little hope of movement, especially within the E-Band. A TSO at the bottom of the E-band, even with exceptional performance ratings year after year, would take more than 30 years to reach the top of the E-Band. This produces the effect that the E-Band pay range is illusory, with few TSOs in the middle or at the top of the band.

TSO turnover is high in the first three years in comparison to other positions in TSA and in the federal workforce. TSO turnover is somewhat consistent with other low wage jobs in the private sector with comparable skill requirements for initial hiring, where annual turnover rates of 20 percent or more are common. That does not mean TSA should accept high turnover as a given. The cost of turnover (in terms of recruiting, hiring and training replacement officers and lower productivity of newer and less skilled officers) is high and the effect on the workforce which carries the screening workload in absence of a full TSO cohort is significant. If TSA can retain Officers beyond the first three years, turnover reduces to a much more manageable level.

Turnover among longer term employees may be driven by the stability of employment and benefits TSOs receive. Although TSA operates outside of the general government pay and classification statutes found in Title 5 of the U.S. Code, the agency offers the same or better benefits as other agencies and provides greater job security than many private sector employers. As a result, if TSA can address pay, leadership, and turnover issues, the Panel believes the agency will see reduced costs, better morale, and a more stable workforce.

This report includes recommendations to address TSO pay and advancement, and other critical issues for the TSO workforce. Although we often find that pay is a secondary issue for employees and other leadership issues tend to drive turnover, Focus Group findings highlight pay as the greatest issue driving turnover.

The Panel acknowledges that TSA recognizes the pay issues and is seeking ways to address them. The scale of TSA operations means that even small across-the-board pay

increases can cost tens of millions of dollars. The Panel recommends targeted pay raises, rather than across-the-board increases that might consume precious salary dollars to raise pay in locations where pay is not a problem.

Although TSOs identify pay as the key driver of turnover, the Panel believes other problematic issues must be addressed as well. If pay problems are reduced, the other issues will continue to affect morale and turnover. Other key recommendations address the hiring process, which the Panel believes should be significantly modernized, and leader selection and development, which is essential to address many of the morale issues that are contributors to morale problems and turnover. The Panel also recommends changes to the promotion process and support for Information Technology improvements that can simultaneously increase operational efficiency and transparency, likely reducing concerns of favoritism expressed by the TSO workforce.

One recommendation the Panel heard repeatedly from employees was moving TSA into the General Schedule (GS). The Panel does not agree. The General Schedule is a 70 year-old classification and compensation system from the last century and is the subject of countless studies and recommendations from good government organizations who consistently find it is too inflexible to meet the needs of the 21st century workforce. A better course of action is to use existing ATSA flexibility to improve the TSA pay system so that it operates at a level superior to the GS system.

This Report provides a high-level roadmap for changes to TSA's Human Capital policies and processes, which if adopted, should have a significant positive impact on TSA workforce and mission operations.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, third, some benefits currently available to the screener workforce under ATSA would not be possible if this bill were to become law.

The bill does not fix the morale problem.

The bill does not guarantee additional pay or benefits for TSOs. It may actually make situations worse. The bill eliminates the authority TSA has to pay TSOs more than other Federal employees under title 5.

It also eliminates several benefits, such as the broadest application of veterans' hiring preference in the Federal Government, meaning that veterans may not get the same preference that they do now; shift trades between employees; voluntary leave transfers; partial overtime pay as compensation for schedule changes; and career progression bonuses of up to 5 percent of a screener's salary.

Fourth, we have yet to receive a CBO score. However, TSA estimates the bill will cost \$1.2 billion over the next 5 years. To cover the cost, funding for security priorities would be reduced. The bill does not even have a specific authorization of appropriations or means of paying for moving these employees under title 5.

The fifth reason I have a concern on this bill, H.R. 1140, amounts to a forced unionization of the TSA workforce and a forced designation of the union that will represent that same workforce. It does not allow for an intervening election for TSA screeners to choose their labor representation.

As such, this bill benefits one specific union, the American Federation of Government Employees. The bill does not provide for an intervening election to give screeners the right to choose which union they want to represent them.

In 2011, AFGE was recognized by the Obama administration to represent the screener workforce after two elections. Approximately 8,900 screeners voted for the union. However, today, there are approximately 45,000 screeners subject to this bill. While TSA employees did select AFGE as their bargaining agent in 2011, it is remarkable that this bill specifically dictates which union will be representing TSA employees without a more recent vote or all employees voting.

Sixth, this bill, once again, is a partisan messaging bill that will not become law. We know that because I highly doubt the Senate is going to hear this bill. Yet again, the majority refuses to work with the minority to move viable legislation to address real problems.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, as expected, we have heard that eliminating the unique personnel management tools that were initially afforded to the TSA is somehow going to undermine the organization, but this ignores the reality that those tools are no longer needed nor effective.

The record is replete with evidence that we need to reform the way the TSA is managed in order to address very, very serious issues of recruitment, retention, and training.

What is posited here is a false choice between workers' rights and national security, and we reject that choice.

We were given an example of gross sexual misconduct as a reason why workers shouldn't have organizational rights. But under title 5's rule, which would apply under this bill, agencies can expedite personnel actions against employees accused of criminal activity, and they also can be removed from their duty post for potential harm to themselves or to others.

Again, this is a false choice between workers' rights and national security, or just plain old management.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a member of the Rules Committee, for her leadership. I thank the minority's representative, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to enthusiastically support H.R. 1140. I am very proud to be an enthusiastic cosponsor of this legislation and to explain to my colleagues and the American people how we started the Committee on Homeland Security, as a founding

member, if you will, being here during the heinous terrorist acts of 9/11 and knowing that the Nation needed to put together quickly a Homeland Security Department, second in size to the Department of Defense, I believe.

We organized the Transportation Security Administration fast and in a way that the Administrator would, really, have all powers—all powers. In doing so, we failed to give them Federal civil service protection. So, this legislation is legislation that is crucial because the TSA workforce is among the lowest paid in the Federal Government and lacks basic workplace protection afforded to most other government workers. As a result, TSA struggles with low morale and high attrition.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1140, the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020, is nothing that has been previously described—nothing like that. It is an opportunity to maintain a professional force of individuals who every day protect Americans.

It is unfortunate that, as we go through our normal life and we see TSO officers, and we see them in their blue shirts and their dark pants, we take them for granted, quite frankly.

As a former chair of the Transportation Security Subcommittee of the Homeland Security Committee, I was intimately engaged in knowing just what the work was that they did.

Do we understand the numbers of weapons that are found every day? I am saying it generically because some of this is classified.

The number of incidences that are thwarted, if you will, by TSO officers—do we realize that one of our great officers lost his life in Los Angeles, and his family suffers?

This bill would provide reasonable protection. It would give gradations of salaries. It will allow us to keep a professional staff.

We attempted to put a Band-Aid on this by providing for professional development training in Georgia, where other Federal law enforcement academies were. That was not enough.

In fact, they had to change it for these individuals who work for a period of time before they went to the academy because they were losing people after they went to the academy because they were not earning the compensation that they should. There was no promotion.

Just the other day, a very fine young woman, excellent, who was respected and had come up to headquarters, she left us for another Federal agency because there was no advancement or opportunity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RUIZ). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, these are fine Americans. Many of them are former military, and they

support their families. To give them the opportunity to, first of all, have a right to grievance, to ensure that they have nonreduction on pay and compensation, that they have preservation of their civil rights—there is no right to strike. But it is a right to have the ability to engage their employer and to be able to be respected.

Mr. Speaker, I am enthusiastic about this. Names like Bill and Patrick and Alfred, other men and women of the Transportation Security Administration, the TSOs' names, I am sure, that we could call in our respective airports, the people we know every day, our neighbors. They do a great and fine job.

We must pass this bill, and I hope we pass it in a bipartisan way. Think about not paying those who are saving your lives every single day in the Nation's airports. Think about how you are treating them. Think about the low pay. Think about the compensation that does not allow them to have high morale.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the show of support for passing this bill, and I ask my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, support increasing pay for our TSOs. I am the ranking member, Republican member, on the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security, so we have had hearings on this.

I do believe that they need to get a pay increase. It is a tough job. The ones I go through, in the Phoenix and Washington DCA airports, do a good job. So I am not opposed to that at all, and I am hoping I can work together with my Democratic colleagues on the budget so we can try to increase the budget so that they can increase pay for good TSOs who are doing a good job.

But what I do know is that I don't like this bill. I already said the reasons why I don't like this bill, but one of them is specifically about the case I talked about where a bad TSO officer, someone who did a bad thing—sexually assaulted a woman—that then they wouldn't be removed immediately if this bill came into law.

My colleague, Representative SCANLON, said: Well, under title 5 rules, they could be removed from their post.

Well, that is good, but they are still getting paid. And I can tell you what, I bet if I went out on the street right now and I said: Do you think it is fine if a TSO officer sexually assaulted a woman on an elevator under false pretenses, do you think that Federal employee should still be getting paid?

They would say absolutely not. They would be outraged. That is one of my major concerns on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will bring to the floor H.R. 5595, the Israel Anti-Boycott Act.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in 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 gentlewoman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions campaign, commonly known as BDS, is anti-Israel, anti-peace, and damaging to U.S. interests.

This bill amends the Export Administration Act of 1979 to prohibit boycotts or requests for boycotts imposed by international governmental organizations against Israel. This will protect American companies from being forced to give information to international organizations for the furthering of boycotts against Israel.

This bill establishes Congress' opposition to the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement, and establishes that Congress considers the United Nations Human Rights Council's creation of a database of companies doing business in the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights in March 2016 to be an act of BDS.

□ 1300

We cannot be quiet when it comes to combating anti-Semitism and anti-Israel mentalities. We need to work together in Congress and pass common-sense legislation on this issue. H.R. 5595 does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), my good friend.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so that the House may take up H.R. 5595, the Israel Anti-Boycott Act, that would help fight back against the BDS movement.

This bill would prohibit boycotts or requests for boycotts imposed by international governmental organizations against Israel and would protect American companies from being coerced to provide information to those organizations for the purpose of furthering boycotts against Israel.

This bill holds individuals who attempt to violate this protection accountable. Additionally, it establishes Congress' opposition to the BDS movement and condemns the United Nations' Human Rights Council's creation of a blacklist of companies doing business in the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights as an act of BDS.

This legislation does not impede the right of any individual American to boycott or criticize Israel. It is okay to have reasonable, legitimate concerns with any government, including our own and allies like Israel, but this hate-fueled movement is not all about affirming the rights of Palestinians.

The BDS movement has fueled anti-Semitism across college campuses and in our country's politics. I hear from Jewish students on college campuses across America who are being subjected to blatant anti-Semitism under the guise of BDS. For example, at Syracuse University, they are granting internship school credit to students interning with pro-BDS organizations

after a slew of anti-Semitic graffiti vandalized the school.

The founder of BDS was blatantly anti-Semitic, and this movement is being pushed by many people who support a one-state solution that would end Israel, our Nation's greatest ally.

BDS tries to delegitimize Israel by turning it into a pariah state cut off from all trade, tourism, military, diplomatic, and cultural ties with the rest of the world. Last month, the U.N. did it again and published a blacklist of companies doing business in the West Bank.

We must forcefully condemn this.

This House, last year, passed H. Res. 246, a resolution to condemn the BDS movement. Making a statement was a start, but now it is time to do something about it and pass legislation with teeth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to defeat the rule and defeat the previous question.

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

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

In closing, I want to urge my Democratic colleagues to vote against this rule and H.R. 1140 and the previous question so we can assert my anti-BDS amendment.

The bill, as I stated, would eliminate TSA's ability to immediately fire employees for serious misconduct, like what happened in California. The bill would also take away TSA's ability to give the TSOs many of the benefits that they currently get, such as bonuses and overtime pay.

I really think we need to work together to ensure TSA employees are happy and enjoy their work, and that is why I said I am supportive of increasing their pay, especially that of good and productive TSOs. We need to provide incentives to help bring good morale to these hardworking employees, not the opposite.

Mr. Speaker, I urge "no" on the previous question, "no" on the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 1140 is a pro-security and pro-Federal worker piece of legislation.

The TSA is no longer a startup agency requiring maximum flexibility during a period of national emergency, and Congress, in previous administrations, has taken actions to reflect that.

Ten years after its creation, in 2011, TSA employees were given labor union representation. This was a good step forward. However, the time is now to provide the 60,000 TSA employees the same worker rights and protections afforded to other Federal workers under the U.S. Code.

It is a sad and shameful day for the government when anyone is forced to turn to food pantries to feed their family, employed or not, but it is unacceptable that Federal workers who work to protect and serve all Ameri-

cans would be without a paycheck for weeks at a time—over the holidays, no less.

Working people all over the United States are sacrificing more and earning less. This is a systemic problem that will not be solved by this bill. But, in order to rebuild the middle class that got so many of us into this body where we are today, we need to value Federal workers for the job they do and the services they provide to all of us.

There are times and places for cutting costs and reducing expenses, but I do not believe that we as a body should do so in a way that negatively impacts national security or does so to the detriment of the men and women who keep us safe. I believe it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to responsibly pay its Federal workers.

The hundreds of thousands of civil servants in this country do not belong to one political party or all subscribe to the same political beliefs. No, they do their jobs because they are in service to this Nation, and, in return, they deserve reasonable wages and rights in the workplace. I do not think that this is too much to ask.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. LESKO is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 877

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 4. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5595) to impose additional prohibitions relating to foreign boycotts under Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 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 Foreign Affairs. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 5595.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. 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.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. 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 219, nays 194, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 83]

YEAS—219

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

NAYS—194

Abraham	Armstrong	Balderson
Aderholt	Arrington	Banks
Allen	Babin	Barr
Amash	Bacon	Bergman
Amodei	Baird	Biggs

Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie

NOT VOTING—16

Byrne
Clarke (NY)
Doggett
Gomez
Grijalva
Johnson (TX)

□ 1335

Mr. RASKIN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

Stated for:

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 83.

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.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. 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 220, nays 172, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]
YEAS—220
Adams
Aguilera
Allred
Axne
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Cabajal
Cardenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego

NAYS—172

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady

Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebbeck
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeke
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzer
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katkoo
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood

Bilirakis
Byrne
Doggett
Gomez
Grijalva
Johnson (TX)

LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rouzer
Roy

Lewis
Ratcliffe
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Roybal-Allard
Scott, Austin

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 83 and “yea” on rollcall No. 84.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMAN-CIPATION HALL IN THE CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER FOR A CEREMONY TO PRESENT THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL COLLECTIVELY TO THE CHINESE-AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 91, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

□ 1344

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. Stated against: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 84.

Scott, David
Sherman
Sires
Veasey
Waters

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 91

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

SECTION 1. USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR CEREMONY TO PRESENT CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO CHINESE-AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on April 29, 2020, for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the Chinese-American veterans of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF EMANCIPATION HALL FOR A CEREMONY AS PART OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 87, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 87

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center is authorized to be used on April 21, 2020, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS ACT OF 2020

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 877 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. 1140.

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

□ 1351

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. 1140) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes, with Mr. CUELLAR 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 the ranking minority member of the Committee on Homeland Security.

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1140, the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020.

For well over a decade, Chairwoman NITA LOWEY and I have championed this legislation to provide TSA frontline security workers the basic rights and benefits they deserve.

Today, H.R. 1140 has 242 bipartisan cosponsors and is strongly supported by the American Federation of Government Employees and the Transport Workers Union of America.

When TSA was stood up after the September 11 attacks, Congress gave the agency broad authority to develop a new, more nimble personnel system to address national security issues that threatened our transportation system.

Over the years, TSA's security policies, technologies, and capabilities have evolved to provide a formidable defense against potential terrorist attacks.

Unfortunately, TSA's personnel management system has not evolved with the rest of the agency. The modern, nimble system Congress envisioned was never realized.

Instead, Transportation Security officers, or TSOs, are subject to an antiquated system that does not provide

appropriate pay, regular salary increases, or basic civil service protections.

Further, an employee subject to a disciplinary action does not have the right to appeal to an independent third party, such as the Merit Systems Protection Board. Today, the TSA Administrator serves as judge, jury, and executioner for disciplinary proceedings.

According to a former TSA Deputy Administrator, the lack of due process protections within TSA has bred a culture of retribution and arbitrary personnel practices, leading to misbehavior and a reluctance to report security vulnerabilities.

When TSA leadership has used its special personnel authorities, it has been mostly to benefit senior management, not the frontline workforce.

In one instance, a senior manager received \$90,000 in bonuses in a single year, yet the men and women in the screening workforce make starting salaries of just \$29,000 and are among the lowest paid Federal workers. They are forced to live paycheck to paycheck even as their job responsibilities have grown increasingly complex with changes in threats and technologies.

Today, few TSOs have advanced beyond the bottom levels of TSA's pay bands, even after years of service.

Under the Obama administration, the frontline TSA workforce was, for the first time, granted the ability to unionize. Many of us hoped that this change would lead to TSA abandoning unfair practices.

Disappointingly, TSA limited the range of issues subject to collective bargaining to a narrow set of issues that, over time, have been repeatedly scaled back.

TSA struggles with low morale and high attrition, consistently ranking near the bottom of the annual "Best Places to Work" survey. In fact, this year, TSA ranked 415th out of 415 agency components—dead last—on pay satisfaction.

Low morale and high attrition have had an adverse impact on the agency, crippling TSA's ability to develop a mature workforce. According to the DHS inspector general, over a 2-year span in 2016 and 2017, one in three Transportation Security officers quit.

As Members of Congress, many of us fly two or three times a week. We probably see and interact with Transportation Security officers more than any other Federal employees. We know them.

How can we ask these brave men and women to protect us from terrorist attacks, yet not provide them with the basic protections most Federal employees receive?

This bill will place TSA under title 5 like most other Federal agencies, granting the workforce better pay and regular salary increases.

Employees would have robust collective bargaining rights like other Federal employees, such as Customs and Border Protection officers in the Department of Homeland Security. And

in instances when an employee feels they have been unfairly disciplined, they could have their case considered by an independent party like other Federal employees.

Importantly, TSA's management would still be able to remove screeners from duty if their presence jeopardizes the mission of the agency, and security procedures would not be subject to collective bargaining.

While investing in the workforce will have an up-front cost, it will pay off in the long run. The DHS inspector general found that, in 2017 alone, TSA spent approximately \$16 million to hire and train nearly 2,000 people who left within months of being hired. That level of turnover is not sustainable.

Enactment of H.R. 1140 will reduce attrition, improve morale, and position TSA to have a more experienced workforce with the proficiency needed to execute TSA's national security mission.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleagues for their support on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1400

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1140.

After the terror attacks of 9/11, Congress recognized that, in order for TSA to successfully carry out its critical mission, it had to accommodate the agency's unique operational needs. That is why, when Congress passed the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, we gave TSA one-of-a-kind authorities to respond to evolving threats.

TSA has used these authorities over time to remain flexible and accountable to the needs of a diverse transportation system where each airport faces a unique threat landscape. These flexibilities are key to keeping the public safe. That is why I am very concerned about the impact this bill will have on the security of our aviation system.

By moving the screener workforce under title V, this bill would eliminate many of those critical flexibilities. For example, current law allows for the immediate termination of employees who intentionally allow guns, knives, or explosives through a checkpoint. Under this bill, that employee could remain on the TSA payroll for months, or even longer.

Current law allows TSA to set new security requirements, such as enhanced passenger screening, when intelligence indicates credible threats. How new security requirements are implemented could be subject to negotiation if the union bill were to become law.

Right now, TSA has the flexibility to move screener checkpoints to alleviate long lines and ensure security. The legislation before us restricts that flexibility.

In addition to the impact on security, I am concerned with how the bill

proposes to transition the screener workforce. I don't think it is fair for Congress to dictate which union gets to represent 45,000 screeners, but that is just what this bill does. The bill sets into law the exclusive bargaining agent for the screeners and requires TSA to immediately negotiate with them.

Under this bill, there is no intervening union election. Screeners never get a chance to exercise their constitutional right to choose their representation. I think that is wrong.

Beyond the consequences for aviation security and the fundamental questions of fairness, this bill does little to improve the pay and working conditions for screeners. In fact, TSA screeners will lose benefits under this proposal.

If this bill becomes law, screeners will lose the ability to trade shifts with one another or donate accrued leave to their fellow workers. Certain pay overtime would be prohibited. Career milestone bonuses would no longer be offered. Many veterans would no longer qualify for hiring preferences.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this bill will cost \$1.8 billion over 5 years. That is a 20 percent increase over TSA's current budget. That is a tremendous cost for so little return.

In May 2019, a blue-ribbon panel led by Clinton and Obama administration human capital experts strongly argued against moving screeners under title V as this bill would do. That panel rightly pointed out that, under current law, TSA can pay screeners more than they would make under title V.

That is the real irony with this bill. It purports to improve pay and benefits for screeners, but, under current law, screeners could be paid more and receive better benefits than this bill would allow.

I have long advocated for increased pay for the screener workforce, and I agree with the blue-ribbon panel that TSA should build a pay system superior to that of the GS schedule. The problem has always been funding.

Past administrations have requested funding for increased screener pay, and past Congresses have not provided it. Fortunately, the President's fiscal year 2021 budget requests an increase in funding to provide raises and bonuses for screeners.

If the majority truly wants to fix the problem, they should work with us on a bill to fund these pay raises and implement the recommendations of the bipartisan blue-ribbon panel. That is the bill we should have on the floor today. Instead, they have, yet again, decided to move a partisan messaging bill that rewards their political supporters. This time it comes at the expense of taxpayers and security.

Like the rest of them, this partisan messaging bill will never become law. The Senate won't take it up. The President said he would veto it. It is a waste of time.

At some point, I hope the majority rejects this partisan approach to legis-

lating and works with us on our Nation's priorities.

Mr. Chair, I urge all Members to vote "no," and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), who has championed this issue from day one.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1140, the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020. Chairman THOMPSON and I have worked on this bill for a very long time, and I am glad the House is considering it today.

H.R. 1140 would give TSA's screening workforce the same rights afforded to other Federal workers under title V, like fair pay under the General Schedule pay scale, sick leave according to OPM guidelines, and collective bargaining rights.

Our TSOs have earned these rights. TSOs serve on the front lines of aviation security and protect the traveling public on a daily basis. It is unreasonable to deny these hardworking men and women who keep us safe the basic protections of Federal civil service.

We must pass this bill today to send a clear message to TSA from Congress that a system denying TSOs predictability and consistency is unacceptable. H.R. 1140 would improve the morale and stability of our screening workforce and help ensure safety at our Nation's airports.

I urge a "yes" vote.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), the chair of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

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

As a little bit of history, the gentleman from Alabama wasn't here when we created the Transportation Security Administration. It was created in the Aviation Subcommittee of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. I was the ranking member; John Mica was the chair. The provisions he referenced were not intended to oppress the workforce.

Before 9/11, all of the securities were provided by the airlines, and they never met a low bidder they didn't like. We had people who were felons and people who were in the country illegally who were doing the screening.

By the way, it was the lowest entry-level job in the airport, and we had testimony from the Screener of the Year, once, who said: Hey, you know, people just move through these jobs because they got to go to McDonald's. They'll do better.

Now, we aren't treating these professionals much better than that. They are the lowest paid Federal employees, providing security to the billion people who flew last year. They worked through the shutdown with no pay.

They don't earn much money, so they don't have a lot of savings, but they worked through the shutdown.

These people deserve not only a pay raise, but they also deserve workers' rights and whistleblower protections from abusive management.

The gentleman expressed concern about \$1.8 billion over 10 years. Well, join me on my FASTER bill; that is, this administration is diverting \$2 billion a year in passenger security fees. Passengers pay the fee. It is supposed to provide security. No, it is going into the maw of the Federal Government and being spent somewhere else. Reclaim that money.

Don't worry about the stupid scoring stuff. Oh, it is making the deficit look smaller. Whatever. We are charging passengers for security. Give them the security. Give these workers a pay raise, and give them decent workers' rights and protections.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I would point out to my colleague from Oregon that the \$1.8 billion was over 5 years, not 10 years. The screening fee that the gentleman was referring to was diverted under the Obama administration to general deficit relief.

But the fact is I agree fully with Chairman THOMPSON that we should be paying our screeners more. It is our fault. Congress has not funded the ability of TSA to raise their pay.

The irony of this bill is it would make it harder to pay them more; it would pay them less. If we would fund the TSA for what they are requesting, current law would allow them to have better incomes and better benefits than this bill would allow. That is the real irony here.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA), chair of the House Homeland Security Committee's Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1140, the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank, again, Chairman THOMPSON for his leadership on this issue and bringing this bipartisan piece of legislation to the floor that I am cosponsoring.

Today, finally, we acknowledge that the TSA workers deserve a pay structure and personnel management system that recognizes their value. These employees have had a higher turnover than the average Federal employee, and, in fact, many went unpaid during the government shutdown.

These hardworking men and women are effectively the thin blue line that stands between us and our families while they are traveling by air and those who would do us harm by smuggling items onto planes through checkpoints. That is what a TSA officer does: protect us and our families.

We need to have professional TSA employees. We need to make sure that they are the best of the best. Our family's safety is worth it.

As chairman of the Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee, I am proud to stand with these men and women of TSA in strong support of this legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote "aye."

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate my friend and colleague from California's observation, but, again, I emphasize about the union representation.

The gentleman just made the statement and reiterated what the chairman had said in his opening statement, and that is there has been enormous turnover in the TSA over the last decade because of the poor pay, benefits, and working circumstances.

The fact is that very few people who work at TSA today voted for AFGE to be the union. It won by plurality—not a majority—10 years ago, and very few people who were there then are here now.

So, if, in fact, this bill were ever to become law—which it is not—at a minimum, we should allow the workers to decide who they want their representation to be. AFGE may win it, but it is wrong for Congress to dictate to 45,000 employees who they should have for representation.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, just for the record, nothing in H.R. 1140 restricts the workforce's ability to elect union representation. I want to be very clear on that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding.

I want to thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his wisdom in putting forward a bill that is long overdue, and that is H.R. 1140, which is the Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2020.

Let me congratulate the storied organization AFGE. They have a stellar reputation for fairly representing government workers in a way that provides them a better quality of life. I am not sure why they have become the issue on this floor, and our chairman has just indicated that there is no such language that limits any actions by our TSO officers.

Let me be very clear: Starting with the TSO and Homeland Security from the very beginning, this organizing was done for purposes of emergency. So now you have denied, for over 20 years, the rights of these individuals to live a decent life.

I take issue with this one example of an individual who, obviously, was not managed, because we all know that a man does not examine a female pas-

senger, period, or traveler. We know that doesn't happen.

So a bad apple does not reflect on the fact that these workers need better rights, grievances, higher pay, professional development, and to be treated in the civil system such that we will develop a professional workforce that stays, that has a high morale and not a low morale.

□ 1415

Are we doing this to the FBI, the Defense Department, and ATF?

Are we telling them that at any moment they can be fired without due process?

This doesn't make sense. These people have put their life on the line. They have stopped so much that you do not even know protecting the traveling public.

Mr. Chairman, if you take a moment to talk with them, you will find out the massive number of weapons and other types of items that they have to be astute enough and keen enough to know what to do with.

I support the TSA. I support TSOs because I see them every day as the front line for this Nation in providing a safe and secure aviation system.

Yes, their job is difficult and deadly. We lost a gentleman in Los Angeles, and we all surrounded his family, he died in the line of duty.

I believe this is an important legislative initiative. Let us take this and finally give to these workers the decency that they deserve. Let us not make excuses. Let us make it right, and let us stand with them as American workers and defenders of the security and freedom of this Nation. Support H.R. 1140.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, in response to my friend and colleague from Mississippi, who, in his last statements, emphasized that the employees at TSA would have the right to elect their union representation, I would refer him to page 9, line 24 of his bill, "Exclusive Representative—The labor organization certified by the Federal Labor Relations Authority on June 29, 2011, or successor labor organization shall be treated as the exclusive representative of full- and part-time nonsupervisory TSA personnel carrying out screening functions under section 44901" et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

This bill does pick winners and losers and, in this case, AFGE is the winner. I am just saying, I don't think that is right.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that I appreciate my colleague next door to me citing the section about Federal Labor Relations Authority because that is my reference.

It says, "or successor labor organization." And it says in the "Sunset Provision—The provisions of this section

shall cease to be effective as of the conversion date.”

So there are options available. It is not a closed-door process, and we wouldn't have it that way anyway.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank our chairman for bringing this bill and his leadership on this issue.

I have the honor of representing Nevada's First Congressional District in the heart of Las Vegas. Every week, as I travel to and from Las Vegas through McCarran International Airport—just like more than 50 million travelers do each year—I see our TSA employees very hard at work screening passengers, baggage, and cargo. They play a critical role in allowing Las Vegas to be a truly international city with an economy that thrives on tourism and visitors who come to work, hike, and play.

More broadly, Transportation Security officers have the immense responsibility of making sure passengers from all over the world, on hundreds of flights a day, make it safely to their destinations, wherever they may be. Yet, Federal law prohibits them from collectively bargaining for better pay, better benefits, and better working conditions. This shortcoming has led to a high level of turnover at TSA which threatens our security.

It is time for that to change. That is why I strongly support this long overdue piece of legislation that will improve TSA agents' pay and boost their collective bargaining power, not to mention their morale.

So let's come together today to give them the rights that other Federal employees have and that they so rightly deserve. Let's respect them and give them this privilege so they can do what they do and keep us all safe. It is the least we can do to recognize that sacrifice.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would say to my friend from Nevada that the irony with this bill is they are moving TSA under a 70-year-old personnel management system widely panned by good government organizations as unable to meet the needs of the 21st century workforce.

So which system really is outdated?

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I think, for the record, we want our TSOs to be treated just like all other Federal employees. If it is good enough for everybody else except TSA, then it should be good for TSA too.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN).

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and I want to thank him for this leadership on this very important issue.

I join him in calling for support and passage of the Transportation Security Officers Act. We rely on Transportation Security officers to keep us safe. They work hard, including going without pay for more than 5 weeks during the last government shutdown. Yet these TSOs have none of the rights or the protections we have set for the rest of the Federal workforce, and that is what this bill would finally correct.

H.R. 1140 offers TSOs the ability to organize themselves and fight for better pay through collective bargaining and puts them on the Federal general schedule pay scale, ensuring they see the same regular step increases as the rest of the Federal workers who keep our government running.

It would ensure TSOs can appeal personnel decisions to a neutral third party—something their managers and others within TSA can already do. It would give these workers the paid family leave and medical leave that all other Federal workers now have, ensuring they can care for an ailing parent, be home with a new baby, or deal with a new diagnosis.

H.R. 1140 finally gives TSOs equal footing, recognizing that they are equally valued members of the Federal workforce—people we rely upon daily to keep our skies safe.

I am grateful to our chairman, Mr. THOMPSON, for his work to bring this bill through committee and for his tireless efforts of workplace rights and protections for TSOs.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the fact is, if we do treat the TSA officers the same as other employees by putting them in title 5, they will actually lose benefits. I talked about that in my opening statement.

Right now, they already get the same benefits like paid family leave, but they are going to lose the ability to have bonuses, get certain overtime pay, and trade shifts. Those are things that are valuable.

But the biggest problem I have is that we, as a Congress, have not funded the pay system they have now which would allow greater pay than title 5. I just think we need to stop shirking our duty and recognize it is our responsibility to pay these employees fairly. We have not been doing that, and this bill will accommodate that.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, first, let me commend the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee for this

timely piece of legislation, this long-time coming piece of legislation.

As has been stated, we fly home every week, and us being in Homeland Security, we interact with the TSOs on a regular basis. I don't know what is going on in the gentleman from Alabama's airports, but these officers are really first responders who stand in the gap of whether we fly or travel safely every single day.

They check thousands of bags for weapons that could be used to harm people flying or the pilots or the staff on airplanes, and we can't give them a dignified wage, a living wage?

I talk to them. Some of them have two jobs.

Why should someone with such an important duty to keep our airways safe from terrorists and harm have to leave there and go work at Burger King?

It is not right. I commend the gentleman from Mississippi once again for this.

These people need to be given the dignity that they deserve. They stand in the gap every single day, and not to pay them a commensurate salary with their job is criminal.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague from New Jersey is a great member of the Homeland Security Committee, and his heart is obviously in the right place. Everything he said I agree with about our TSA workforce. I travel through airports every week just like all the Members of this House.

The fact is, it pains me to know we are not treating them better. These are the people who came to work in the last government shutdown without pay throughout that shutdown to make sure that we remained safe as we flew back and forth.

We ought to be treating them better, and this bill doesn't do it. If we want to treat these people the way they should be treated, we should use current law and properly fund it and give them pay and benefits better than anything this bill would ever accommodate.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Alabama closes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to make Mr. THOMPSON aware that I have no further speakers and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Chairman, I want to close by thanking the men and women of TSA. The debate we are having today does not impact the sincere appreciation we have for the tremendous job they do each and every day. While we may disagree on the best way forward, I think we all share the same goal of improving screener pay and morale. We understand how important it is to the workforce and to our security.

Unfortunately, this bill would do little more than undermine the goal that we seek to achieve.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to oppose the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the arguments my colleagues have made in favor of this bill as well as the amendments offered to improve it. This is ultimately a simple bill with a simple but critical goal.

Following the September 11 attack, Congress determined that the need to ensure the security of our Nation's transportation systems required the creation of a new Federal agency, the TSA.

Yet, in standing up this critical national security agency, Congress mistakenly gave TSA broad personnel authority that has resulted in the workforce lagging far behind other Federal workers with respect to pay, benefits, and rights. By passing this bill, we will finish the job we started and make TSA a Federal agency that follows the laws Congress had constructed over many decades to govern treatment of Federal employees.

This is the right thing to do for the frontline workers, the right thing to do for the traveling public, and the right thing to do for our national security.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleagues for their support, I urge passage of H.R. 1140, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PAYNE) having assumed the chair, Mr. CUELLAR, 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. 1140) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ZIMBABWE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-104)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2020.

In the wake of the resignation of former President Robert Mugabe in November 2017, Zimbabwe's national elections in July 2018, and President Mugabe's subsequent death in September 2019, Zimbabwe has had ample opportunity to implement reforms that could set the country on a constructive path, stabilize the southern African region, and open the door to greater cooperation with the United States. Unfortunately, President Emmerson Mnangagwa's administration has yet to signal credible political will to implement such reforms. Indeed, the Zimbabwean government has arguably accelerated its persecution of critics and economic mismanagement in the past year, during which security forces have conducted extrajudicial killings, rapes, and alleged abductions of numerous dissidents.

These actions and policies by certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 with respect to Zimbabwe.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 4, 2020.

□ 1430

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules if a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or if the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on the postponed question at a later time.

CORONAVIRUS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6074) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6074

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 "Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this Act" contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—CORONAVIRUS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are hereby are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$61,000,000, to remain available until expended, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, including the development of necessary medical countermeasures and vaccines, advanced manufacturing for medical products, the monitoring of medical product supply chains, and related administrative activities: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for the "Disaster Loans Program Account" for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such amounts may be transferred to and merged with "Small Business Administration—Salaries and Expenses": *Provided further*, That for purposes of section 7(b)(2)(D) of the Small Business Act, coronavirus shall be deemed to be a disaster and amounts available under "Disaster Loans Program Account" for the cost of direct loans in any fiscal year may be used to make economic injury disaster loans under such section in response to the coronavirus: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under this heading in this Act may be used for indirect administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed under this heading that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget

and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC-WIDE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAM SUPPORT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support”, \$2,200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally: *Provided*, That not less than \$950,000,000 of the amount provided shall be for grants to or cooperative agreements with States, localities, territories, tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations, or health service providers to tribes, to carry out surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity, infection control, mitigation, communications, and other preparedness and response activities: *Provided further*, That \$475,000,000 of the funds made available in the preceding proviso shall be allocated within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That every grantee that received a Public Health Emergency Preparedness grant for fiscal year 2019 shall receive not less than 90 percent of that grant level from funds provided in the first proviso under this heading in this Act, and not less than \$40,000,000 of such funds shall be allocated to tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations, or health service providers to tribes: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) may satisfy the funding thresholds outlined in the preceding two provisos by making awards through other grant or cooperative agreement mechanisms: *Provided further*, That each grantee described in the third proviso under this heading in this Act shall submit a spend plan to the CDC not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading in this Act, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be for global disease detection and emergency response: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$300,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with amounts in the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund (“Reserve Fund”), established by section 231 of division B of Public Law 115-245: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Director of the CDC, shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate every 14 days, for one year from the date from any such declaration or determination described in the third proviso of section 231 of division B of Public Law 115-245, that details commitment and obligation information for the Reserve Fund during the prior two weeks, as long as such report would detail obligations in excess of \$5,000,000, and upon the request by such Committees: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be used for grants for the construction, alteration, or renovation of non-Federally owned facilities to improve preparedness and response capability at the State and local level: *Provided further*, That funds may be used for purchase and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced

Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND
INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases”, \$836,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading in this Act, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be transferred to “National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences” for worker-based training to prevent and reduce exposure of hospital employees, emergency first responders, and other workers who are at risk of exposure to coronavirus through their work duties: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
EMERGENCY FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, \$3,100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, including the development of necessary countermeasures and vaccines, prioritizing platform-based technologies with U.S.-based manufacturing capabilities, and the purchase of vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, necessary medical supplies, medical surge capacity, and related administrative activities: *Provided*, That such funds may be used to develop and demonstrate innovations and enhancements to manufacturing platforms to support such capabilities: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall purchase vaccines developed using funds made available under this heading in this Act to respond to an outbreak or pandemic related to coronavirus in quantities determined by the Secretary to be adequate to address the public health need: *Provided further*, That products purchased by the Federal government with funds made available under this heading, including vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics, shall be purchased in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation guidance on fair and reasonable pricing: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may take such measures authorized under current law to ensure that vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics developed from funds provided in this Act will be affordable in the commercial market: *Provided further*, That in carrying out the previous proviso, the Secretary shall not take actions that delay the development of such products: *Provided further*, That products purchased with funds appropriated in this paragraph may, at the discretion of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, be deposited in the Strategic National Stockpile under section 319F-2 of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, the fund authorized by section 319F-4, the Covered Countermeasure Process Fund, of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be used for grants for the construction, alteration, or renovation of non-Federally owned facilities to improve preparedness and response capability at the State and local

level: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act may be used for the construction, alteration, or renovation of non-Federally owned facilities for the production of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics where the Secretary determines that such a contract is necessary to secure sufficient amounts of such supplies: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading in this Act, \$100,000,000 shall be transferred to “Health Resources and Services Administration—Primary Health Care” for grants under the Health Centers Program, as defined by section 330 of the Public Health Service Act, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

For an additional amount for “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, \$300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, for products purchased as described in the first paragraph under this heading, including the purchase of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics, and under the same terms and conditions as the amounts made available in the first paragraph under this heading in this Act: *Provided*, That the amount made available in this paragraph shall only be made available if the Secretary of Health and Human Services certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the funds made available in the first paragraph under this heading in this Act allotted for such purchase of such products will be obligated imminently and that additional funds are necessary to purchase vaccines, therapeutics, or diagnostics in quantities determined by the Secretary to be adequate help to address the public health need: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of such certification: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. (a) Funds appropriated in this title may be made available to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for obligations incurred by agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, prior to the date of enactment of this Act. This subsection shall not apply to obligations incurred by the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund.

(b) Grants or cooperative agreements with States, localities, territories, tribes, tribal organizations, urban Indian health organizations, or health service providers to tribes, under this title, to carry out surveillance, epidemiology, laboratory capacity, infection control, mitigation, communications, and other preparedness and response activities to coronavirus shall include amounts to reimburse costs for these purposes incurred between January 20, 2020, and the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) If any funds have been reprogrammed or transferred from an appropriation, as described in the notification submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on

February 2, 2020, prior to the date of enactment of this Act, such amounts shall be re-programmed or transferred back to that appropriation within 45 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 302. Funds appropriated by this title may be used by the Secretary of the Health and Human Services to appoint, without regard to the provisions of sections 3309 through 3319 of title 5 of the United States Code, candidates needed for positions to perform critical work relating to coronavirus for which—

(1) public notice has been given; and

(2) the Secretary has determined that such a public health threat exists.

SEC. 303. Funds made available by this title may be used to enter into contracts with individuals for the provision of personal services (as described in section 104 of part 37 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (48 CFR 37.104)) to support the prevention of, preparation for, or response to coronavirus, domestically and internationally, subject to prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That such individuals may not be deemed employees of the United States for the purpose of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management: *Provided further*, That the authority made available pursuant to this section shall expire on September 30, 2024.

SEC. 304. Funds appropriated by this title may be transferred to, and merged with, other appropriation accounts under the headings “Centers for Disease Control and Prevention”, “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, and “National Institutes of Health” to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, following consultation with the Office of Management and Budget: *Provided*, That the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified 10 days in advance of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from an appropriation by this title are not necessary, such amounts may be transferred back to that appropriation: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this title may be transferred pursuant to the authority in section 205 of division A of Public Law 116-94 or section 241(a) of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 305. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available to the Department of Health and Human Services in this Act, including estimated personnel and administrative costs, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That such plan shall be updated and submitted to such Committees every 60 days until September 30, 2024: *Provided further*, That the spend plans shall be accompanied by a listing of each contract obligation incurred that exceeds \$5,000,000 which has not previously been reported, including the amount of each such obligation.

SEC. 306. Of the funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund”, up to \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available under the heading “Office of the Secretary, Office of Inspector General”, and shall remain available until expended, for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated to the Department of Health and Human Services in titles I and III: *Provided*, That the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of

Representatives and the Senate prior to obligating such funds: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided by this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

TITLE IV

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Diplomatic Programs”, \$264,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including for maintaining consular operations, reimbursement of evacuation expenses, and emergency preparedness: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For an additional amount for “Office of Inspector General”, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for oversight of activities funded by this title and administered by the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for “Global Health Programs”, \$435,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus: *Provided*, That such funds shall be administered by the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, not less than \$200,000,000 shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31): *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available under the terms and conditions of such section, as amended: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “International Disaster Assistance”, \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For an additional amount for “Economic Support Fund”, \$250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for necessary expenses to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, including to address related economic, security, and stabilization requirements: *Provided*, That such amount is

designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 401. Funds appropriated by this title shall only be made available for obligation subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That the requirement of this section shall not apply to funds appropriated by this title under the heading “International Disaster Assistance”.

SEC. 402. (a) Funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under the “Consular and Border Security Programs” account to maintain consular operations impacted by coronavirus.

(b) Of the funds appropriated by this title under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, up to \$7,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading “Operating Expenses” in Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(c) Funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “International Disaster Assistance”, and “Economic Support Fund” may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this title under such headings to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(d) The transfer authorities of this section are in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

(e) Upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred pursuant to the authorities provided by this section are not necessary for such purposes, such amounts may be transferred back to such appropriations.

(f) No funds shall be transferred pursuant to this section unless at least 5 days prior to making such transfer the Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as appropriate, notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the details of any such transfer.

SEC. 403. Paragraph (6)(B) under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic Programs” of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020 (division G of Public Law 116-94) is amended by striking “, not to exceed \$10,000,000” and inserting in lieu thereof “for Worldwide Security Protection, not to exceed \$100,000,000” and by adding the following before the period at the end: “: *Provided*, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts that were designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985”: *Provided*, That the exercise of the authority provided by such paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 404. Funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Global Health Programs” and “Economic Support Fund” may be made available as contributions to international organizations to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 405. Funds appropriated by this title under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “Global Health Programs”, “International Disaster Assistance”, and “Economic Support Fund” may be used to reimburse accounts administered by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development for obligations incurred to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus prior to the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to obligations incurred by the Emergency Reserve Fund, established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31).

SEC. 406. (a) STRATEGY.—Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, following consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall jointly submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a strategy to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus abroad.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall jointly submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the proposed uses of funds appropriated by this title on a country and project basis: *Provided*, That such report shall be updated and submitted to such Committees every 60 days thereafter until September 30, 2022, and every 180 days thereafter until all funds have been expended, and shall include information detailing how estimates and assumptions contained in previous reports have changed, including obligations and expenditures on a country and project basis.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 501. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 504. (a) Subject to subsection (b), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act, or transferred pursuant to authorization granted in this Act, may only be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to section 301(c) of this Act, or to reimbursements made pursuant to authority in this Act, or to funds made available in this Act for the Emergency Reserve Fund, established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of division J of Public Law 115-31, or to funds made available in this Act for the Infectious Diseases Rapid Response Reserve Fund, established pursuant to section 231 of division B of Public Law 115-245.

SEC. 505. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated by this Act.

SEC. 506. In this Act, the term “coronavirus” means SARS-CoV-2 or another coronavirus with pandemic potential.

SEC. 507. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 508. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

This division may be cited as the “Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2020”.

DIVISION B—TELEHEALTH SERVICES DURING CERTAIN EMERGENCY PERIODS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Telehealth Services During Certain Emergency Periods Act of 2020”.

SEC. 102. SECRETARIAL AUTHORITY TO TEMPORARILY WAIVE OR MODIFY APPLICATION OF CERTAIN MEDICARE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TELEHEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED DURING CERTAIN EMERGENCY PERIODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The first sentence of section 1135(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following new paragraph:

“(8) in the case of a telehealth service (as defined in paragraph (4)(F) of section 1834(m)) furnished in any emergency area (or portion of such an area) during any portion of any emergency period to an individual by a qualified provider (as defined in subsection (g)(3))—

“(A) the requirements of paragraph (4)(C) of such section, except that a facility fee under paragraph (2)(B)(i) of such section may only be paid to an originating site that is a site described in any of subclauses (I) through (IX) of paragraph (4)(C)(ii) of such section; and

“(B) the restriction on use of a telephone described in the second sentence of section 410.78(a)(3) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation), but only if such telephone has audio and video capabilities that are used for two-way, real-time interactive communication.”.

(2) DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED PROVIDER.—Section 1135(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) QUALIFIED PROVIDER.—The term ‘qualified provider’ means, with respect to a telehealth service (as defined in paragraph (4)(F) of section 1834(m)) furnished to an individual, a physician or practitioner (as defined in paragraph (4)(D) or (4)(E), respectively, of such section) who—

“(A) furnished to such individual an item or service for which payment was made under title XVIII during the 3-year period ending on the date such telehealth service was furnished; or

“(B) is in the same practice (as determined by tax identification number) of a physician or practitioner (as so defined) who furnished such an item or service to such individual during such period.”.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may implement

the amendments made by this subsection by program instruction or otherwise.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF DEFINITIONS OF EMERGENCY AREA AND EMERGENCY PERIOD.—Paragraph (1) of section 1135(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) EMERGENCY AREA; EMERGENCY PERIOD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an ‘emergency area’ is a geographical area in which, and an ‘emergency period’ is the period during which, there exists—

“(i) an emergency or disaster declared by the President pursuant to the National Emergencies Act or the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; and

“(ii) a public health emergency declared by the Secretary pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—For purposes of subsection (b)(8), an ‘emergency area’ is a geographical area in which, and an ‘emergency period’ is the period during which, there exists—

“(i) the public health emergency declared by the Secretary pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act on January 31, 2020, entitled ‘Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists Nationwide as the Result of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus’; and

“(ii) any renewal of such declaration pursuant to such section 319.”.

SEC. 103. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. 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. 6074, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, as the coronavirus moves closer to becoming a global pandemic, it is spreading within the

United States, including in my own home county, and its death toll continues to grow.

While the Trump administration has repeatedly demonstrated a failure to understand public health needs, Congress is acting with the seriousness and the sense of urgency the coronavirus threat demands.

This emergency supplemental is the product of thoughtful bipartisan cooperation. It provides \$8.3 billion in entirely new funding to keep Americans safe, including:

More than \$3 billion for research and development of vaccines, therapeutics, and diagnostics;

\$300 million for the government to purchase vaccines at a fair and reasonable price;

\$2.2 billion in public health funding for prevention, preparedness, and response, of which \$950 million is to support State and local health agencies;

Nearly \$1 billion for medical supplies, healthcare preparedness, community health centers, and medical surge capacity;

\$1.2 billion to address the coronavirus abroad, which helps keep Americans safe here at home; and

Low-interest loans to affected small businesses to cushion the economic blow of this public health emergency.

Finally, several other important provisions have been included that will: allow seniors to access telemedicine services for coronavirus treatment, require the Trump administration to reimburse health accounts that were previously raided to pay for the coronavirus response, and ensure State and local governments are reimbursed for costs incurred while assisting the Federal response.

Madam Speaker, strong funding in this legislation is a critical first step to enable a strategic, coordinated, and whole-of-government response to the coronavirus.

While we all ardently hope that this public health emergency does not worsen, House Democrats will not hesitate to act again if we must augment this funding with more resources.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6074, an emergency supplemental appropriations bill to fund the U.S. response to the coronavirus.

When the news broke about this virus, the administration was able to respond immediately with reserve funds the Committee on Appropriations created for the Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Agency for International Development. These funds were championed by Republican leaders of our subcommittees and had broad bipartisan support. It is my hope that the supplemental funding bill will receive the same level of cooperation.

Madam Speaker, the bill before us today will allow the administration to continue its efforts to address the virus, both at home and abroad. Specifically, the bill includes funds for the development of broadly available testing kits to diagnose those who may be infected, medicines to minimize the symptoms of the disease, and vaccines to prevent its spread.

An overwhelming majority of our drug ingredients, pharmaceuticals, and medical devices are manufactured overseas. It is critical that we increase domestic drug production, increase the safety of the medical supply chain, and identify potential shortages.

That is why this bill also includes funds for the Food and Drug Administration to further ensure the safety and security of all Americans. The bill will also direct nearly \$1 billion to State and local public health agencies on the front lines protecting our communities.

Finally, the bill protects American citizens abroad and helps prevent further spread of coronavirus worldwide by providing just over \$1 billion for the State Department and USAID.

The Trump administration, through a task force led by Vice President PENCE, is doing what is required to respond quickly to this ever-changing threat. We must give them the resources they need.

The health and safety of the American people is not, and never should be, a political issue. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in voting for the measure so that we can continue fighting this virus and protecting our loved ones.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the former chairman of the full committee and the ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill, H.R. 6074. This coronavirus emergency supplemental, as has been said, provides \$7.8 billion in additional appropriations for the U.S. response to coronavirus.

Within the total, more than \$2 billion is included for the Centers for Disease Control, and \$1 billion is for State and local preparedness. The bill also provides more than \$4 billion for research and development of vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics.

As ranking member of the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I would also highlight the \$1.25 billion in the bill for the State Department and the United States Agency for International Development, AID. These funds will help protect Americans abroad and support

efforts to contain the virus worldwide. Specifically, it includes:

\$264 million to maintain consular operations, pay for evacuation expenses, and address other emergency preparedness needs at our embassies and consulates around the world;

\$435 million in global health funds, including \$200 million for the emergency reserve fund that we established in 2017 to address emerging health threats abroad;

\$300 million of international disaster assistance funding to respond to humanitarian needs related to the virus;

\$250 million for economic and security needs in countries facing instability because of the virus; and

\$1 million for the USAID inspector general to perform oversight of coronavirus response activities.

The bill also requires a comprehensive strategy to respond to the coronavirus overseas and regular reporting on the use of the funds so that we know how the moneys are being spent.

Madam Speaker, this is a good bill. The resources are needed urgently, and I urge our colleagues to vote "aye."

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. Madam Speaker, this legislation is how this place is supposed to work—real substance, forget the politics.

We have an emergency. We really do. And I thank the leadership on both sides of the aisle for bringing this bill to the floor so quickly.

The bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus met for an hour just yesterday at the White House to promise to work together, not only with the administration, but with Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate. Many of us, the last couple of weeks, have met with the HHS Secretary, CDC, FDA, NIH, as well as with our health leaders in our States.

This money is not only going to help our health officials on the front lines; it is going to help our families in virtually every community. It is also going to help develop the vaccine and the therapeutics to save perhaps tens of thousands of lives.

The 21st Century Cures legislation that most of us supported 3 years ago has laid the foundation to expedite the cures for so many illnesses, including this one. This is a moment in time when we need to step up for the safety of our families, our communities, and our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this money that is so desperately needed and get it to the President as quickly as we can.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, the government's greatest responsibility is to keep Americans safe. This emergency supplemental addresses the

coronavirus and takes critical steps to protect the American people from this deadly and expanding outbreak.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this critical assistance, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6074.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this Supplemental bill, which will provide \$7.8 billion for our country to prepare for, prevent, and respond to the coronavirus.

Congress thankfully began preparing for public health emergencies like the coronavirus five years ago, by including generous increases for the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Strategic National Stockpile.

Beyond that, in 2018 this Congress established the Infectious Disease Rapid Response Reserve Fund, which enabled our Administration and public health officials to direct a swift and decisive response to protect our citizens from day one.

The funding provided in this Supplemental bill will further target resources to state and local health officials. It will enable the government to procure medical supplies to supplement the Strategic National Stockpile. It will provide over \$800 million for research into a vaccine, and provide additional funds to develop medicines, diagnostic tests, and aid in hospital preparedness.

The bill also includes language waiving certain telehealth requirements during this time to ensure Medicare beneficiaries can receive the care they need at home to avoid placing themselves at greater risk of the virus.

I'm glad we were able to come together in a bipartisan fashion to speed these funds to where they are needed.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this Emergency Supplemental bill. I commend the bipartisan leadership of the Appropriations Committee for bringing this critically needed bill to the floor so quickly.

Time is of the essence for my constituents. Why? Because in my District, we already have 3 confirmed cases of Coronavirus.

I just finished 2 days of in-depth meetings with front-line medical experts at both the Doctors Hospital and Sarasota Memorial Hospital.

The message I have today for my colleagues in the House is crystal clear. We need to dramatically ramp-up the supply of test kits, increase the number of locations where people exhibiting symptoms can easily get tested, and accelerate the process of getting results back—hopefully in less than 24 hours.

It is imperative that Congress quickly pass this bill so that key state and local public health agencies and officials, who are on the front-line of this pandemic get all of the re-

sources they need. This will help them to identify potential patients and treat confirmed patients while working to keep everyone else safe from further exposure to this dangerous viral agent.

Today is no time for partisan games.

Congress should rise to the occasion by working together to approve this bill so that President Trump can sign it into law and provide vital funds and assistance to my part of southwest Florida and the rest of the Nation.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. Aside from the public health impact, this outbreak also threatens grave economic damage. Already, economists have lowered global forecasts with the dimmest outlooks predicting a fall from nearly 3 percent to just 1 percent growth due to the uncertainty and disruptions inflicted by the virus.

Small firms, in particular, can expect hardship from this public health crisis. From the local barber shop or neighborhood cafe to the innovative technology startup, a pandemic can mean fewer customers, supply chain disruption, and workforce reductions.

As the coronavirus spreads, so, too does misinformation and alarm. Because of stigma and xenophobia, many Chinatown restaurants and stores in my city of New York were already feeling economic pain before even one person in the city tested positive for the virus. Merchants in Chinatown have reported sales drops as high as 80 percent.

Provisions in this bill would mean all small businesses harmed by the virus could apply for emergency loans, with low interest rates, to help them meet financial obligations. Just as the SBA helps small firms get back on their feet after a hurricane, wildfire or earthquake, the agency can be critical to helping local economies recover from this public health crisis.

I want to thank Speaker PELOSI and Chairwoman LOWEY for working to include these provisions, which are modeled on legislation I introduced late last week. I encourage a yes vote.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RUIZ) at 4 o'clock p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

S. 1678, and
H.R. 6074.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant

to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

TAIWAN ALLIES INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVE (TAIPEI) ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1678) to express United States support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—415

Abraham	Cicilline	Flores
Adams	Cisneros	Fortenberry
Aderholt	Clark (MA)	Poster
Aguilar	Clarke (NY)	Foxx (NC)
Allen	Clay	Frankel
Allred	Cleaver	Fudge
Amash	Cline	Fulcher
Amodei	Cloud	Gabbard
Armstrong	Clyburn	Gaetz
Arrington	Cohen	Gallagher
Axne	Cole	Gallego
Babin	Collins (GA)	Garamendi
Bacon	Comer	García (IL)
Baird	Conaway	García (TX)
Balderson	Connolly	Gianforte
Banks	Cook	Gibbs
Barr	Cooper	Gohmert
Barragán	Correa	Golden
Bass	Costa	Gonzalez (OH)
Beatty	Courtney	Gonzalez (TX)
Bera	Cox (CA)	Gooden
Bergman	Craig	Gosar
Beyer	Crawford	Gottheimer
Biggs	Crenshaw	Granger
Bilirakis	Crist	Graves (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Crow	Graves (LA)
Bishop (NC)	Cuellar	Graves (MO)
Bishop (UT)	Cunningham	Green (TN)
Blumenauer	Curtis	Green, Al (TX)
Blunt Rochester	Davidson (KS)	Griffith
Bonamici	Davidson (OH)	Grothman
Bost	Davis (CA)	Guest
Boyle, Brendan F.	Davis, Danny K.	Guthrie
Brady	Davis, Rodney	Haaland
Brindisi	Dean	Hagedorn
Brooks (AL)	DeFazio	Harder (CA)
Brooks (IN)	DeGette	Harris
Brown (MD)	DeLauro	Hartzler
Brownley (CA)	DelBene	Hastings
Buchanan	Delgado	Hayes
Buck	Demings	Heck
Bucshon	DeSaulnier	Hern, Kevin
Budd	DesJarlais	Herrera Beutler
Burchett	Deuth	Hice (GA)
Burgess	Diaz-Balart	Higgins (LA)
Bustos	Dingell	Higgins (NY)
Butterfield	Doyle, Michael F.	Hill (AR)
Calvert	Duncan	Himes
Carbajal	Dunn	Holding
Cárdenas	Emmer	Hollingsworth
Carson (IN)	Engel	Horn, Kendra S.
Carter (GA)	Escobar	Horsford
Carter (TX)	Eshoo	Houlahan
Cartwright	Espallat	Hoyer
Case	Estes	Hudson
Casten (IL)	Evans	Huffman
Castor (FL)	Ferguson	Huizenga
Castro (TX)	Finkenauer	Hurd (TX)
Chabot	Fitzpatrick	Jackson Lee
Cheney	Fleischmann	Jayapal
Chu, Judy	Fletcher	Jeffries
		Johnson (GA)

Johnson (LA) Mitchell
 Johnson (OH) Moolenaar
 Johnson (SD) Mooney (WV)
 Jordan Moore
 Joyce (OH) Morelle
 Joyce (PA) Moulton
 Katko Mucarsel-Powell
 Keating Mullin
 Keller Murphy (FL)
 Kelly (IL) Murphy (NC)
 Kelly (MS) Nadler
 Kelly (PA) Napolitano
 Kennedy Neal
 Khanna Neguse
 Kildee Newhouse
 Kilmer Norcross
 Kim Norman
 Kind Nunes
 King (IA) O'Halleran
 King (NY) Ocasio-Cortez
 Kinzinger Olson
 Kirkpatrick Omar
 Krishnamoorthi Palazzo
 Kuster (NH) Pallone
 Kustoff (TN) Palmer
 LaHood Panetta
 LaMalfa Pappas
 Lamb Pascrell
 Lamborn Payne
 Langevin Pence
 Larsen (WA) Perlmutter
 Larson (CT) Perry
 Latta Peters
 Lawrence Peterson
 Lawson (FL) Phillips
 Lee (CA) Pingree
 Lee (NV) Pocan
 Lesko Porter
 Levin (CA) Posey
 Levin (MI) Pressley
 Lieu, Ted Price (NC)
 Lipinski Quigley
 Loebstack Raskin
 Lofgren Ratcliffe
 Long Reed
 Loudermilk Reschenthaler
 Lowenthal Rice (NY)
 Lowey Rice (SC)
 Lucas Richmond
 Luetkemeyer Rigglesman
 Lujan Roby
 Luria Rodgers (WA)
 Lynch Roe, David P.
 Malinowski Rogers (AL)
 Maloney, Carolyn B. Rogers (KY)
 Maloney, Sean Rose (NY)
 Marchant Rouda
 Marshall Rouzer
 Massie Roy
 Mast Ruiz
 Matsui Ruppertsberger
 McAdams Rush
 McBath Rutherford
 McCarthy Ryan
 McCaul Sánchez
 McClintock Sarbanes
 McCollum Scalise
 McEachin Scanlon
 McGovern Schakowsky
 McHenry Schiff
 McKinley Schneider
 McNerney Schrier
 Meadows Schweikert
 Meeks Scott (VA)
 Meng Scott, Austin
 Meuser Sensenbrenner
 Miller Serrano

NOT VOTING—14

Byrne Kaptur
 Doggett Lewis
 Gomez Rooney (FL)
 Grijalva Rose, John W.
 Johnson (TX) Roybal-Allard

□ 1630

Messrs. MORELLE and JOHNSON of Georgia changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORONAVIRUS PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6074) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 2, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 86]

YEAS—415

Abraham Cloud
 Adams Clyburn
 Aderholt Cohen
 Aguilar Cole
 Allen Collins (GA)
 Allred Comer
 Amash Conaway
 Amodei Connolly
 Armstrong Cook
 Arrington Cooper
 Axne Correa
 Babin Costa
 Bacon Courtney
 Baird Cox (CA)
 Balderson Craig
 Banks Crawford
 Barr Crenshaw
 Barragan Crist
 Bass Crow
 Beatty Cuellar
 Bera Cunningham
 Bergman Curtis
 Beyer Davids (KS)
 Bilirakis Davidson (OH)
 Bishop (GA) Davis (CA)
 Bishop (NC) Davis, Danny K.
 Bishop (UT) Davis, Rodney
 Blumenauer Dean
 Blunt Rochester DeFazio
 Bonamici DeGette
 Bost DeLauro
 Boyle, Brendan DelBene
 Brady Delgado
 Brindisi Demings
 Brooks (AL) DeSaunier
 Brooks (IN) DesJarlais
 Brown (MD) Deutch
 Brownley (CA) Diaz-Balart
 Buchanan Dingell
 Bucshon Doyle, Michael
 F. F.
 Budd Duncan
 Burchett Dunn
 Burgess Emmer
 Bustos Engel
 Butterfield Escobar
 Calvert Eshoo
 Carballo Espallat
 Cárdenas Estes
 Carson (IN) Evans
 Carter (GA) Ferguson
 Carter (TX) Finkenauer
 Cartwright Fitzpatrick
 Case Fleischmann
 Casten (IL) Fletcher
 Castor (FL) Flores
 Castro (TX) Portenberry
 Chabot Foster
 Cheney Foxx (NC)
 Chu, Judy Frankel
 Cicilline Fudge
 Cisneros Fulcher
 Clark (MA) Gabbard
 Clarke (NY) Gaetz
 Clay Gallagher
 Cleaver Gallego
 Cline Garamendi

Kim Napolitano
 Kind Neal
 King (IA) Neguse
 King (NY) Newhouse
 Kinzinger Norcross
 Kirkpatrick Norman
 Krishnamoorthi Nunes
 Kuster (NH) O'Halleran
 Kustoff (TN) Ocasio-Cortez
 LaHood Olson
 LaMalfa Omar
 Lamb Palazzo
 Lamborn Pallone
 Langevin Palmer
 Larsen (WA) Panetta
 Larson (CT) Pappas
 Latta Pascrell
 Lawrence Payne
 Lawson (FL) Pelosi
 Lee (CA) Pence
 Lee (NV) Perlmutter
 Lesko Perry
 Levin (CA) Peters
 Levin (MI) Peterson
 Lieu, Ted Phillips
 Lipinski Pingree
 Loebstack Pocan
 Lofgren Porter
 Loudermilk Posey
 Long Pressley
 Loudermilk Price (NC)
 Lowey Quigley
 Lucas Raskin
 Luetkemeyer Ratcliffe
 Lujan Reed
 Luria Reschenthaler
 Lynch Rice (NY)
 Malinowski Rice (SC)
 Maloney, Carolyn B. Richmond
 Maloney, Sean Rigglesman
 Marchant Roby
 Marshall Rodgers (WA)
 Massie Roe, David P.
 Mast Rogers (AL)
 Matsui Rogers (KY)
 McAdams Rouda
 McBath Rouzer
 McCarthy Roy
 McCaul Ruiz
 McClintock Ruppertsberger
 McCollum Rush
 McEachin Rutherford
 McGovern Ryan
 McHenry Sánchez
 McKinley Sarbanes
 McNerney Scalise
 Meadows Scanlon
 Meeks Schakowsky
 Meng Schiff
 Meuser Schneider
 Miller Schrader
 Mitchell Schrier
 Moolenaar Schweikert
 Mooney (WV) Scott (VA)
 Moore Scott, Austin
 Morelle Sensenbrenner
 Moulton Serrano
 Mucarsel-Powell Sewell (AL)
 Mullin Shalala
 Murphy (FL) Sherman
 Murphy (NC) Sherrill
 Nadler Shimkus

NAYS—2

Buck
 NOT VOTING—13

Byrne Lewis
 Doggett Rooney (FL)
 Gomez Rose, John W.
 Grijalva Roybal-Allard
 Johnson (TX) Scott, David

□ 1643

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am not recorded on rollcall vote No. 83. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea”. I am not

recorded on rollcall vote No. 84. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea". I am not recorded on rollcall vote No. 85. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea". I am not recorded on rollcall vote No. 86. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

RECOGNIZING BERTA CACERES

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today indigenous environmental activist, Berta Caceres, would have been 49 years old, but on March 2, 2016, she was viciously murdered in her own home by a coordinated effort between greedy corporate and government thugs.

She died defending the land of the Lenca indigenous people. Berta, along with countless other Honduran activists, was the victim of a government wracked with corruption and impunity. Drug traffickers have littered the highest ranks of Honduras' Government, and its military remains weaponized against its own people, all of whom are targets of victimization by this government, which is aided by U.S. security assistance. We turn away our brothers and sisters at the border, but we abet the very crimes they are fleeing.

Berta Caceres' legacy should serve to remind us of this, and enough is enough.

RECOGNIZING LAURA RANDOLPH STEVENS DEVENDORF

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the life of Mrs. Laura Randolph Stevens Devendorf.

Born in Savannah in Georgia's First Congressional District, Laura was a fearless advocate, a talented artist, and dedicated writer who used her gifts for the betterment of others.

Laura was an extraordinarily gifted designer. In fact, during the Atlanta Olympic Games, she served as assistant course designer, the first woman in Olympic history to be so honored.

She was also a dedicated environmentalist and preservationist. In her late sixties, she became a certified Master Tree Farmer and Master Wildlifer and was an instructor for the University of Georgia's Master Naturalist Program in forestry and salt marsh ecology.

She served on numerous boards, including the Georgia Forestry Association. In fact, in 2000, she was named Georgia's Tree Farmer of the Year.

I was blessed to meet Miss Laura, so I can attest to her empathy, her intellect, creativity, courage, and compassion. She was a pillar in Savannah, and her legacy will live on.

Laura's family and friends will be in my thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

IMPRISONMENT OF SAUDI WOMEN ACTIVISTS

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize three extraordinary women: Nouf Abdulaziz, Loujain Al-Hathloul, and Eman Al-Nafjan.

For nearly 2 years, these women have been imprisoned, placed in solitary confinement, and tortured by the Saudi Government, all because they used their voices to express the need for the government to recognize the fundamental rights and dignity of women.

Under Saudi Arabia's male guardianship system, which requires women to obtain permission of their male guardians in healthcare, employment, and travel decisions, the very notion of women's rights or, for that matter, human rights, is effectively nonexistent.

Despite the Saudi Government's recent claims of social reform, an unacceptably oppressive status quo continues to dominate virtually every aspect of life for women in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me as a cosponsor of H. Res. 129, a resolution which calls for the immediate release of these activists and calls on the administration to impose sanctions on Saudi officials responsible for human rights violations.

Let us come together, Democrats and Republicans alike, in demanding the release of these courageous women.

CONGRATULATING THE WEST VALLEY GIRLS BASKETBALL TEAM

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this past Saturday, the West Valley girls basketball team had a come-from-behind win to win the Northern Section Division IV championship in northern California.

After going 23-8 in the regular season, West Valley shut out their opponent in the fourth quarter to pull out a 29-26 victory.

After trailing 24-17 in the third quarter, Hannah Wayne scored seven of the next eight points for the Eagles, creating a momentum that allowed the Eagles to keep the lead for good.

Madalynn Bassett scored eight points, along with Hannah Wayne, for lead scorer of the game.

Congratulations on the win to the West Valley Eagles, and head coach, Lenny Ehn. Good luck in the play-offs for the State championship, we will be rooting for you.

CLERMONT NATIVE EARNS NATIONAL ATHLETIC RECOGNITION

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Clermont, Florida, native Diane Travis, who exemplifies the type of citizen who puts community above self.

Ms. Travis serves as a councilwoman, small business owner, and most recently was named as a finalist for the Anne Viviani Women's Great Grand Masters Duathlete of the Year. As a duathlete who runs, bikes, and then runs again, she truly exhibits tremendous perseverance, discipline, and strength of character.

Even more noteworthy is the fact that she dedicates each race to her friend, Anne Viviani, whom this award is named after, and who sadly lost her life in a car accident returning home from a competition.

Being recognized as a finalist for Duathlete of the Year reflects the great success Ms. Travis has displayed in past competitions, including being the 2019 champion in her age group at the Women's USA Nationals, and then capturing the silver medal at the world competition.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Councilwoman Travis the best of luck moving forward as a finalist and in all future competitions. I know she will continue to make Clermont, the 15th Congressional District, and our country proud.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE THOUGHT EXPERIMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, we are going to actually try to touch on 3 or 4 different things this evening, and I am going to try to make it all sort of connect together.

On a personal level, I was very pleased as we were doing the supplemental and the mechanism in regard to the coronavirus, a little widget of that was actually the telemedicine piece of legislation that I believe Mr. THOMPSON from the Ways and Means Committee and myself have offered. It is always nice to see some of these ideas you have been working on getting lifted up and moved forward.

But this evening I actually want to sort of continue to talk about science, and the fact of the matter is, the impact it can have if we actually think forward on functionally our debt, our

deficits, and our ability to keep our promises.

You know, I have been behind this mic dozens and dozens of times with my little boards, trying to demonstrate that over the next 30 years, functioning Social Security and Medicare, these are earned benefits, but they also are the primary drivers of U.S. debt. It is almost all of it. And a lot of it is just demographics, we are getting older as a society, and most of it is actually Medicare, it is healthcare costs.

And it turns out that there are opportunities that, if we can embrace technology to actually disrupt some of those healthcare costs—and at the end, we always sort of talk about we need to grow the economy, we need tax policy, we need immigration policy, we need regulatory policy, we need incentives for labor force participation, there are all these things that make the economy grow so we have the resources, the receipts, revenues, tax revenues, and other things, to actually keep our promises. But one of the other things we could do is also disrupt the price of healthcare.

So just as a thought experiment, except it is actually based in the living math—this slide is a little hard to deal with—but think of this, over the next 30 years—and this isn't adjusted for inflation—but over the next 30 years, if you were to remove Social Security and Medicare, you would have \$23 trillion in the bank.

If you roll Social Security and Medicare back, you are \$103 trillion in debt, and it is mostly Medicare, it is mostly healthcare costs. Well, 30 percent of that healthcare cost is just diabetes—and that is what this slide is sort of walking through—diagnosed, the individuals we know about, those we are expecting to come in the future years, and the cost curve.

The fact of the matter is, our investments, our ability to build policy that gets us to solutions for diabetes—and diabetes is complicated, you know, there are autoimmune issues, there are lifestyle issues, some are just some genetic issues. It is complicated.

□ 1700

But understand just curing diabetes would be 30 percent of the Medicare costs we are projecting over the next 30 years. It is a demonstration, when we can get the incentives here correct, to push science for these little labs, for these really smart universities that actually will break off something and go set up and raise capital and do these high-risk experiments to produce disruptions, cures, how important that is actually to our society today but also into the future. Because if those little biologic labs can produce a cure, can produce new therapeutics, and change this cost curve, they also change the projection of U.S. economics, U.S. debt.

I am trying to build an understanding here. So think about what we just did on the floor. We just moved eight-billion-something dollars work-

ing through the coronavirus, making sure there are supplementals and all these other things, and we also have had briefings, even earlier today, of some of the small labs and Big Pharma and little pharma that are desperately working to produce vaccines to also new therapeutics, antivirals.

Yet, this same body in December moved a piece of legislation through here that would functionally crush, would functionally put those small biologic innovators out of business. It would destroy what is often called the “capital stack,” the ability to raise money for high-risk therapeutics that most of the time fail.

If we care about drug prices, which both the Republican side and the Democrat side all focus on, can we make sure that, if you are going to move a bill like they did, H.R. 3, that—functionally you are going to get some price efficiency here, but you are going to wipe out the very innovation and the very biologics and small pharmas that we are relying on right now to produce some of the very disruptions for what is going on in the world right now.

Understand, we have to be so careful that we don't satiate our current political desire—and it is a real one, to deal with the cost of pharmaceuticals—and end up destroying future innovation that will save lives, but also make sure we have the infrastructure for when we take on something like we are right now with the virus around the world.

It turns out one of our greatest debt drivers is diabetes. It is 30 percent of the cost of Medicare over the next 30 years.

So why show this board?

Just a couple days ago, I came across a series of articles talking about another example of a miracle that science is bringing us.

This is a mouse experiment. And traditionally when you see a mouse experiment, we are still a decade away from the therapeutic. But this should be stunningly hopeful. They functionally found a way to put in living cells that associate as a pancreatic cell—and this just comes from reading three or four articles in some of the science journals—that produced insulin in this mouse experiment.

Is this the beginning of a therapeutic that is either a cure for part of the diabetic population, or a substantial portion of it, that also happens to have the economic benefit of dramatically changing the cost curve of healthcare, dramatically changing the cost curve of Medicare and Medicaid and so many other things?

As we sit here and talk about everything from conversations around the coronavirus to debt and deficits, understand if the primary driver of our deficits are functioning healthcare costs—and really it is actually our demographics; we have 74 million of us who are baby boomers, and we are moving into our benefit years—how do we build policy around here that says this is potentially a miracle?

If we can make this miracle work for our brothers and sisters across the country, how do we incentivize investment in this type of technology that not only may partially or substantially cure diabetes, but it also solves one of our greatest debt problems in the future? This is actually the sort of thing Republicans and Democrats should be embracing and the policy and ideas to move capital, to move incentives to make this work.

If this body is going to even have a discussion saying, hey, the world economics are going to slow down for a little while because of what is going on and we want to do some stimuli; talk about doing stimuli that actually isn't just a momentary change, but actually would change our future debt curve because it provides cures for our brothers and sisters with diabetes, a chronic condition that is 30 percent of just Medicare's future spending.

I am asking us to think not only strategically and creatively, but also incentivize the very science that actually helps change our future. And it is here. This is really exciting stuff.

You know, you hope and pray that the continuation of the experiments and the science continue to go in this direction, this is a big deal. And it is not only a big deal from a science standpoint for our brothers and sisters with diabetes, but even from debt and deficits. It turns out you really can actually have that holistic circle come together if we can get our policies right around here.

So another thing we spend a lot of time on is talking about energy policy. How do you deal with everything from the issues of greenhouse gases and how dysfunctional our actual policies are here?

And I don't mean to get snarky, but on one hand people get behind these microphones, and we give these beautiful speeches about how much we care. And then we look the other way when the actual things are going on in our economy are actually making things worse.

And let me give my example. Part of the thought experiment is to understand—do you see this multicolored layer? That is nuclear generation that is coming off-line. This is a 2017 slide. If you could see the slide—which it is very colorful—you would notice it is substantially taller than the yellow side. The yellow side is photovoltaic.

I am from Arizona. I love solar. It is wonderful. But I also realize nuclear power provides this amazing baseload that is really clean. And we have actually been here and shown that.

There is a gentleman with a Nobel Prize that wrote an article a few months ago thinking that in about 10 years they will actually have a way to break down nuclear waste with a type of pulse laser. The physics on that are a little beyond me, but this is sort of the point.

So we get our policy wrong on trying to keep our nuclear generation up and

running, and then we run around giddy that we have had so much photovoltaic hit the market, but you do realize what the slide is telling you? We actually went backwards, because that differential had to be made up by other types of power generation. We fell backwards because we didn't find ways to keep this nuclear power in production.

If we are going to talk about things, I just desperately wish we would get our math right.

Another thing, this one is optimistic, and this one actually is touching on a piece of legislation from Ways and Means. It is a bipartisan number of Republicans and Democrats trying to push an all-of-the-above-type of model. For those of us in the desert southwest in the afternoons we produce a lot of photovoltaic power, solar power. And then the Sun goes down and we are still running our air conditioners.

We actually have incentives for solar, for wind. Why wouldn't you actually design something that is a little more egalitarian in understanding the technology? And this charge is about batteries. And what is really amazing here is—see if I can bend over and read this line—battery prices have had an 85 percent fall in price per density in the last decade. When you see that curve going down, those little black lines, that is actually the falling price of battery storage.

Well, if you are going to have in the tax code an incentive for wind generation and solar generation, why wouldn't you have it, also, for battery storage? Why wouldn't you have it for a type of technology that we haven't even thought of that some freaky smart person is working on in their basement or their garage or in a fancy lab right now that they may be about to bring out?

So I am going to encourage Members to think about that as we are working on some of these packages, and it is often referred to as extenders and those issues. Why don't we get this right and incentivize those things that actually are the next disruption? Because for us in the desert southwest, incentivizing that power storage actually creates the mechanisms of photovoltaic and other types of generation and smooths it out so it actually works for us. So, please, for anyone that is listening, let's pay attention to that tax legislation.

The other one I want to touch on is another piece of legislation I am sponsoring and working on.

A couple years ago, we passed something called Q45. No one knows what Q45 is, but it is actually really important. It was everything in the tax reform data spot. It is the concept of a tax credit for capturing carbon. And then the other part of it for sequestering it or using it in other fashions. Wonderful.

We have a piece of legislation to take that and make it permanent because, as we have learned, the capital expenditures for the technology to be on top of a smokestack or even the ambient

air capture where it is on top of a building and it is just pulling carbon right out of the air, those sometimes are very large capital expenditures. They need a longer time to amortize out their costs.

Well, it also turns out there are disruptions in that technology. This is a clip from an article back, oh, let's say, last October, and anyone that is tracking this just basically grab your phone, go to your search engine, and search "MIT ambient carbon capture." They actually even have a little video to show you how it works.

What the researchers say on this technology is overnight they may have just cut the cost in half. Cut the cost in half for functioning, just pulling carbon right out of the air, let alone on top of a smokestack.

So it turns out that the technology of carbon capture and then the ability—if we could fix some of what we call that Q45, that tax credit that is already on the books, we are just trying to work out its timing—for sequestering that carbon in concrete or using it for enhanced oil recovery or—a couple researchers have been in our office and talked about—they can take that pure carbon with a little bit of a chemical treatment and turn it back into a clean burning hydrocarbon fuel. The technology is here.

How do you ever take a body like this, where you have a lot of smart people, but we have lots of different specialties, and keep up to date with the fact that we live in a time of miracles? And if you are one of the people who truly cares about greenhouse gases, carbon in the atmosphere, then you also have the obligation to keep track of the disruption in technology because I will make you the argument, if the underlying math in the article behind this MIT carbon capture is true, it is a miracle, they may have cut the costs of capturing in half.

So another one, and this has just been a project of mine for almost 5 years here. I can walk through the concept, and I actually even have a YouTube video. I think if you search "Schweikert environmental crowdsourcing," I have a 90-second YouTube video trying to explain this concept.

We all walk around with these super computers in our pockets. We call them a smartphone. What would happen in your community if you had a couple thousand people in your community that had these new little sensors that have hit the market? They are here, they are now. And you can be driving around, it could be your Uber driver, your Lyft driver, your UPS driver, the person driving the kids to soccer practice and every few minutes it is taking a sample as you go through the neighborhoods. You would actually have crowdsourced environmental data. Because today, what we do is we put up these towers, and those towers cost about a million dollars a year just to maintain, but they lack so much of

the community information you actually need. And I will get to my punchline here where this makes sense.

How do you know that the business over here is a good camper, but the folks down the street are painting cars in their backyard? Well, the fixed tower never tells you that. If you actually have a crowdsourced model of collecting air quality samples, you know the business is a good actor over here, but you have clowns over here breaking the law. Capture them.

It turns out if you built an air quality crowdsourcing model in your community—the world we have today, where you fill out lots of paperwork, then shove it in file cabinets, do the papers and file cabinets actually make the air quality cleaner in your neighborhood? Of course not. It is a 1938 regulatory model. We document things, and then when someone screws up, we know who to sue.

□ 1715

I will make you the argument that if you could crowdsource air quality samples in your neighborhood, you don't need the businesses or the others who are licensed today to fill out paperwork every quarter, every 6 months, every year, because if they screw up, you capture them immediately.

Think about it. You could crash the bureaucracy. You could crash filling out paperwork to shove in file cabinets and keep the air quality much, much healthier because you capture when there is a bad actor or when something has gone wrong. And you capture it instantly.

That community science, that citizen science, that crowdsourcing is here. It turns out that lots of smart people around the country are now producing products that will let you do this.

I am ordering a couple different ones, but this is one version we pulled off the internet just the other day. What they are trying to point to here is that this is how we do it today. We put up a single tower. It costs a million dollars a year. The technology is great. It has great sensitivity, but it doesn't tell you where the bad actor is.

In a crowdsource model, you instantly find out where the bad actor is.

In my State, in my county, Maricopa County Air Quality, instead of them being collectors of paperwork, they would have the data come in. They could see it on the heat map and immediately know where to go take a look to see if there is something wrong happening.

I am trying to make the argument—do you remember what I was saying earlier?—that we have to grow the economy rather vigorously to be able to have the resources to keep our promises. One of the things on that list, besides a tax policy that works and an immigration policy, was a regulatory policy.

I have never been thrilled when people walk around and use the term: "Oh, we are going to deregulate." I beg of

you to think about “smart regulations.”

This requires a dramatically smaller bureaucracy, dramatically less burden on those who are creating productive capacity in our communities, yet it would keep us healthier and would show us where the bad actors are.

I beg of this body, think forward. We keep designing pieces of legislation around here that might have been brilliant if it was still the 1980s or early 1990s. How do we push the way we think of everything, from the environment to environmental protection all the way down to creating the next generation of pharmaceuticals that cure us?

I truly believe we live in a time of miracles. I also believe that our inability to be forward-thinking in this body is one of the biggest problems we have in these sorts of technologies reaching our communities.

We always start with this slide, because, one more time: What is the greatest fragility, long term, to this country? I am going to argue it is debt, but that debt is driven by our demographics.

Our birth rates have collapsed over the last couple of decades, particularly these last few years. There is a large number of us who are baby boomers; we have our earned benefits coming to us. If you look at the debt accumulation that is about to happen, it is stunning.

How do we build a path that makes it so that we can keep our promises and still have a growing economy so that my 4-year-old daughter has the same opportunities I have had?

My brothers and sisters on the left will often come up with: “Well, we will tax rich people.” My brothers and sisters on the right will often say: “Well, we are going to find waste and fraud.”

You do realize that is mathematical lunacy? None of that works mathematically.

You have to grow the economy. You have to have a disruption in healthcare prices. You have to have a disruption of how you incentivize people to stay in the labor force.

That is why we put up this slide, because we believe there are these five pillars that if we get the economic growth; the labor force participation; the adoption of disruptive technology; the population stability of encouraging family formation; and if you are going to change the immigration system, you actually incentivize more of a talent-based immigration system, because you need the economic velocity.

Now, a lot of this is really politically uncomfortable. I mean, some of these things, when you go talk about it, people get really mad because they are not comfortable with it. But it is almost the only way, at least in our little office, that we have been able to build a

model that we can have enough economic growth, enough tax revenues, enough change in the price of what our promises are that we end up having a pretty amazing future as a country.

How do you ever get a body like this, where you have lots of smart people, to act when a lot of what we know is long since out of date and when the math is really, really uncomfortable to deal with and talk about? When you show up in front of an audience at home and say, “You do understand the biggest driver of debt is Medicare?” you will get booed, hissed at. But you need to understand, if you don’t talk about it, how do you save it?

Remember, the Medicare trust fund, which is the part A, has only a few years left, and then it is gone.

We need to step up, both Democrats and Republicans, and start telling the truth about the math, maybe invest in that crazy thing called a calculator and start to build a model of how we disrupt the prices, how we grow the economy, how we create the velocity that makes this work and provides hope and opportunity.

My thesis is very, very simple: It is here. There is a way to do it. And the biggest barrier to it happening is this body here. We need to change the way we look at the disruption of technology.

The last one I will give you is just this simple example. I have come to the floor multiple times and sort of done a thought experiment: the technology of something that looks like a large kazoo that you can blow into and instantly tells you that you have the flu, that instantly can bounce off your medical records on your phone, that knows you are not allergic to a certain antiviral, and that orders your antivirals.

Isn’t that wonderful? Think about just the cost disruption that technology would have, particularly with what is going on right now.

It turns out that technology exists, yet the professor who was working on it had incredible difficulties raising capital, being able to get investors to move it forward. You know why? Because it is functionally illegal. It would save lots of money, but the algorithm for being allowed to write a prescription is functionally illegal. It is illegal under State licensing laws, the Social Security Act, the way we reimburse.

We need to become much more forward-thinking because it is the way we save ourselves. If we stay the way we are, we do nothing but bathe in debt and stagnation.

But there is a path.

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 4, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 4, 2020, at 2:57 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1869.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 4334.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5214.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

CALL FOR REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend and sister in service, Representative TLAI, for cohosting this special session with me this evening to discuss the critical issue of reproductive justice in our country.

As chair of the Abortion Rights and Access Task Force in this first-ever pro-choice majority Congress, I am proud to join my colleagues tonight as we stand up and push back against these unprecedented, coordinated attacks on our collective reproductive rights and liberties.

You see, Mr. Speaker, the stakes could not be any higher. Since 2011, anti-choice politicians have pushed a wave of nearly 450 restrictive laws through State legislatures and now all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Over the last year alone, they have enacted 25 bans across dozens of States, pushing comprehensive reproductive healthcare, including abortion care, further and further out of reach.

They are working overtime to peddle harmful misconceptions and to legislate abortion out of existence.

As a result, reproductive health facilities have been forced to shut their doors, forcing individuals to travel across State lines, shoulder additional financial burdens, and jump through unnecessary and humiliating hoops just to access comprehensive care.

Just this morning, I, along with several of my House colleagues, marched to the Supreme Court to stand in solidarity with the justice warriors who are on the front lines, fighting for our collective humanity because, today, the Supreme Court begins deliberations on the constitutionality of a Louisiana State law that, if upheld by the Court, would literally shut down every abortion clinic across the State except for one.

To put this further into perspective, Mr. Speaker, this could leave just one doctor to provide abortion care for nearly 1 million individuals of reproductive age across the entire State.

If Louisiana's clinic shutdown law takes effect, it will not only decimate abortion access in Louisiana, but it will further embolden State legislatures around the country to do the same.

Additionally, this law is literally identical to the Texas law struck down by the Court just 3 years ago in the *Whole Woman's Health* case.

Since the Texas case, the facts certainly haven't changed. The precedent certainly hasn't changed. The only thing that has changed is the makeup of the Supreme Court, a court that is now filled with judges who want to strip us of our bodily autonomy.

Laws that restrict reproductive freedom undermine the very nature of equality and disproportionately harm the most vulnerable among us.

Every person, every individual, regardless of income, sexual orientation, or gender identity, deserves equitable access to comprehensive reproductive healthcare, including queer, trans, and nonbinary individuals. As I often say, people don't live in checked boxes; we live in nuance and intersectionality.

Abortion is healthcare. Reproductive justice is economic justice. Reproductive justice is racial justice.

Mr. Speaker, the stakes are high. Our fundamental human rights and liberties are not and should not be up for debate.

□ 1730

I am proud to stand here on the floor today to remind the courts that *Roe v. Wade* is still the law of the land and that the days of the Hyde amendment are numbered and that we stand with our partners in community, the organizers and resisters who are fighting day in and day out to ensure that every person has the right to self-determination over their reproductive health.

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

REPRODUCTIVE JUSTICE FOR WOMEN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, today's Special Order is a call for reproductive

justice for women, those who can become pregnant and families everywhere who believe, as I do, that reproductive rights are a human right.

This Special Order hour comes as the Supreme Court, today, considers yet another attack on our right as women and those who can become pregnant to determine what we do with our own bodies. Worse, it comes less than a month after Senate Majority Leader MCCONNELL's thankfully failed attempt to pass, not one, but two, abortion bans.

Never mind the 250-plus bills to reduce prescription drug costs, improve access to the ballot box, and more that would make a real difference in the lives of the American people that he could have taken up; instead, he tried to control women's bodies.

The obsession with telling women, transgender folks, and nonbinary people what to do with their own bodies must end. The obsession with trying to legislate what those who can become pregnant can do and cannot do with their own body must end.

I represent one of the most beautiful, most Black cities in the country, the city of Detroit. The issue of reproductive justice is one that is very much affecting Black women and women of color and transgender people all around the world.

Of all female title X patients, for example, 32 percent are Latinas, 21 percent are Black, and 4 percent are Asian American and Pacific Islander.

For the 2 million transgender people in the United States, this funding makes access to the hormone replacement therapy and other transition-related care that they need very much possible for their health.

How? With over 100 clinics across 17 States offering HRT, Planned Parenthood is one of the largest transition care providers in the country. This money, this funding that is often threatened by anti-abortion rights advocates is actually a critical source of healthcare for these women who already face health disparities.

Indeed, title X providers are one of the few places where women of color can access reproductive and preventive healthcare services. It is really critical in this institution, in this Chamber, that we ensure that those health disparities are not exacerbated by a reduction or revocation of that funding.

When we talk about 20-week abortion bans, the stories illustrating why access to them is so important are as heartbreaking as they are harrowing.

Take Jenni L. from my home State of Michigan as a perfect example. At her 18-week ultrasound, Jenni and her husband were given the devastating news that their unborn son had severe brain malfunction. For weeks after that appointment, she visited multiple specialists and genetic counselors who all gave her unborn son the same prognosis: He was unlikely to survive a full term. So, at 21 weeks, Jenni terminated her pregnancy.

Jenni said: "Deciding to end my much-wanted pregnancy was difficult and deeply sad, but also deeply personal. At no point during that process did I consider my legislators a part of the conversation. I listened to my doctors, genetic counselors, my family, and my heart."

Women like Jenni should absolutely have the right to listen to their doctors and their hearts when it comes to the health of themselves, their unborn children, and their bodies.

Had the GOP had their way, Jenni would have spent the remainder of her pregnancy term living in fear that at any moment her son would pass away from this awful prognosis or the fear that she would give birth and watch him suffer.

As a mother of two boys myself, I cannot imagine what Jenni went through or her emotional trauma as she considered or made that very personal choice. If she had to carry her son or not is up to her.

She is just one story of many in which a mother, through no fault of her own, has had to make heart-breaking decisions about her pregnancy.

Sadly, nearly 99 percent of abortions actually do occur before this deadline of 20 weeks into pregnancy, but they decide to ignore that. They decide to make this a political issue, and it is not. It is a human issue, a women's issue.

For Jenni and the countless other mothers like her, this legislative body must keep their hands off of women's bodies. It is so critically important to know, when we talk about this issue, that it is an economic justice issue. It is a racial justice issue. It is interconnected to so much of what we fight for as women in this country, to have ourselves be able to make very important choices, not only about our jobs, with no fear of discrimination, but also about our health, which is so interconnected to so many other social justice issues that we face.

So it is critically important that we really try to push back against this continued agenda that has been politicized and making the issue of choice and the issue of healthcare for women something that they are vilifying and trying to use to a process.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my esteemed colleagues, AYANNA PRESSLEY and RASHIDA TLAIB, for hosting this week's Special Order hour on an issue that is so critically important to all people who want healthcare and need equitable access to reproductive healthcare and justice in the United States.

Right now, we are facing a critical juncture in the fight for healthcare and reproductive healthcare in the United States. Louisiana lawmakers designed a law to push abortion out of reach. It compounds the financial barriers of

people struggling to make ends meet that they already face when seeking care, including the decades-old Hyde amendment that has long denied affordable abortion care for low-income people.

When I think about this issue and when any of us think about this issue, we bring our whole selves to the conversation. When I think about the issue of reproductive healthcare, I bring so much of my experience working in hospitality in restaurants.

Working in restaurants is a front line for sexual harassment and sexual assault. Working as a waitress, many of my colleagues were sexually harassed and sexually assaulted.

There were days when many of them did not have access to reproductive healthcare or even prenatal healthcare. One woman I know was pregnant and had no healthcare, and she had to show up at free clinics for hours at a hospital waiting for a new doctor every time.

Another friend of mine that I had worked with was in an abusive relationship, and, as we all know, reporting rape is a very different issue than accessing reproductive healthcare in time.

When we impose things like the Hyde amendment, what we say is that, if you are wealthy and have these conditions, you can have access to reproductive healthcare and an abortion, but, if you are poor, you will not be afforded those same issues. That is what the Hyde amendment is telling the American people and all people who are capable of being pregnant or know a person or are part of a family of someone who is pregnant.

It is incredibly important that we advance and uphold issues of economic and racial justice for all people, regardless of their income and regardless of who they are.

Right now, choice is the law of the land. That law should be extended to all people, and there is no reason—none—that a Democratic majority should uphold the Hyde amendment in the United States. We have to make sure that all people have access to reproductive justice and reproductive healthcare.

Last, but not least, these decisions—oftentimes heart-wrenching—are not decisions to be made between a constituent and a legislator. It is a decision to be made between a person and their doctor.

Nobody's healthcare should be up to a senator or their State representative to determine, no less, when so many of these bodies are not representative and do not contain in them people who can become pregnant.

People do not understand, so many of the people writing these laws do not understand the scope and the breadth that economic and reproductive justice entails; and, to that, we have to make sure that we eliminate the Hyde amendment and allow all people to have access to the reproductive justice and healthcare that they need.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GARCÍA).

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to participate in this conversation about women's rights and access to healthcare services, especially reproductive healthcare services.

I want to thank Congresswoman TLAIB and Congresswoman PRESSLEY for their leadership on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of women's access to reproductive healthcare.

The Louisiana law now being argued at the Supreme Court today, in part, is part of an ongoing national effort to effectively ban abortion without formally bringing up *Roe v. Wade*. Even if the right to abortion technically exists, it won't matter if access to places to get abortion care are eliminated.

Republicans have pushed hundreds of restrictive laws throughout State legislatures. If they truly cared about women, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would have voted for equal pay and for the Violence Against Women Act, but they didn't.

Instead, in 2020, they are still questioning a woman's constitutional right to safe and legal abortion, which has been the law of the land for over 46 years. They want to turn back the clock and deny women the right to reproductive healthcare, to make choices about their own bodies.

For many in my community, this is a deeply personal matter. I took a strong stance on reproductive rights before the issue was widely discussed and acceptable in my own community, but, for me, it has always been impossible to separate the issues of economic justice and reproductive freedom.

The ability to control if, when, and how to have children is at the core of women's ability to provide a decent standard of living for themselves and their families.

But let me be clear: While abortion access is critical, women of color and other marginalized women also often have difficulty accessing contraception, comprehensive sex education, sexually transmitted infection prevention and care, adequate prenatal and pregnancy care, and so much more. In short, one's socioeconomic and immigration status, ZIP Code, et cetera, should not determine access to reproductive help.

Abortion access is a critical step toward achieving true reproductive justice for the communities I represent. If the Supreme Court decides to strip women of their practical access to abortion services, as they are now considering, they will effectively reverse *Roe v. Wade* and outright deny women the ability to determine their own health, family, and future.

□ 1745

This is an assault on women, an assault on freedom, and an assault on self-determination. Women alone should have the right to choose what is best for them.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues, Representatives TLAIB and PRESSLEY, for yielding and allowing me to speak.

As we all know, this morning the Supreme Court heard the oral arguments in *Medical Services v. Russo*, a case that challenges the unconstitutional abortion restrictions in Louisiana. The Louisiana law would require abortion providers to obtain admitting privileges at a hospital within 30 miles or else they must stop providing care.

Let's be clear what this is about. This restrictive law is meant to eliminate access to abortion care. In fact, if this law were allowed to stand, all but one of Louisiana's abortion clinics would be shut down.

This should be a straightforward decision for the Supreme Court. Three years ago, the Court struck down an identical Texas law in *Whole Woman's Health v. Hellerstedt*.

Americans overwhelmingly support abortion access. Nearly 80 percent of Americans do not want to see *Roe v. Wade* overturned. Polling consistently shows that there is not a single State in the Union where residents want to outlaw abortion. Not one.

Reproductive rights are central to individual liberties. What we are talking about are deeply personal decisions that should remain up to the woman, not be decided by politicians. These rights enable women to decide if or not and how they should start to grow their family. This right should be an absolute right and solely up to women to make their own decisions about their health and their future, and we should respect them for making that decision.

Reproductive rights also allow women to control their economic security and make the best choices for themselves and their families. It is not our place—any of us—to decide whether a woman should or should not get an abortion.

Abortion remains one of the safest outpatient medical procedures. However, placing the burden of admitting privileges on abortion providers threatens the safety of these procedures. Nearly every professional medical association has said having admitting procedures will not make women safer.

But let's be honest. We know there is no medical reason for these outrageously restrictive laws. There are only political reasons behind these moves. Admitting privileges, as we know, are often difficult for abortion providers to obtain, solely because of the ideological opposition to abortion.

Therefore, it is imperative that we protect individual liberties and that we protect reproductive rights and reproductive education in order to build healthy communities.

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative PRESSLEY for her incredible leadership on this important

issue across the world and not just here in the United States.

Also, this has been a wonderful experience for all of us new Members to experience a Special Order that has been coordinated and created by the Congressional Progressive Caucus to help many of us be able to give a voice to many folks at home.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY) for closing remarks.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Again, I thank Representative TLAI for cohosting the Special Order hour. This is a joint Special Order hour in partnership with the Congressional Progressive Caucus and also the Pro-Choice Caucus. It is exciting that we are the first pro-choice majority Congress in the history of Congress.

As heartened as I am by those who come here to speak, support, to affirm our reproductive rights and freedoms, it is shameful that our reproductive rights are even up for debate. It is 2020. Support for abortion access is at an all-time high. In fact, nearly 80 percent of Americans do not want to see *Roe v. Wade* overturned. There is not a single State in the Nation where making abortion illegal is popular. But here we find ourselves having to fight back against these insidious efforts to undermine our reproductive rights and freedoms, and we just keep pushing.

Just last month the House passed legislation to move us one step closer to ratifying the ERA. So we will just keep speaking out, organizing, and mobilizing when it comes to equality and justice on all fronts. I am glad to see so many of our colleagues here tonight pushing back against these draconian efforts that want to take us backwards. We won't stand for it—not now, not ever.

Ms. TLAI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good colleague from Massachusetts for her incredible, much-needed voice here in this Chamber.

As we all know, this Sunday is International Women's Day. So let's celebrate all the women all over the world who stand up for what they believe in, who speak truth to power, and who fight for their communities as activists, voters, candidates, and elected officials.

This International Women's Day I want to uplift an issue that is personal to me and so many of my sisters in service. Violence against women in politics is a global problem. Research shows that women around the world are subjected to physical, sexual, economic, and psychological violence for choosing to participate in politics. When I say around the world, I also mean here in the United States.

As one of the first Muslim women in Congress, my family and I face constant death threats and harassment. But this will not stop me from fighting and being a voice for 13 District Strong. But let's be clear. Harassment, abuse, and assault are not the cost of doing politics.

Women deserve to have their voices heard. They deserve a seat at the table. So this Sunday for International Women's Day let's finally commit to stopping violence against women in politics.

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

SENATE BILL REFERRED

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

S. 1869. An act to require the disclosure of ownership of high-security space leased to accommodate a Federal agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 5, 2020, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4006. A letter from the Acting Director, International Cooperation, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. 04-20, pursuant to Sec. 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Executive Order 13637; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4007. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on data mining activity in the Department of State for calendar year 2019, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee-3(c)(1); Public Law 110-53, Sec. 804(c)(1); (121 Stat. 363); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4008. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting agreements concluded pursuant to the Taiwan Relations Act, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 3301, et seq, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4009. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Presidential report to Congress on the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation (Treaty Doc. 110-10), Section 2(8); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4010. A letter from the Attorney Adviser, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — System Safety Program and Risk Reduction Program [Docket No.: FRA-2011-0060, Notice No.: 12 and FRA-2009-0038, Notice No.: 8] (RIN: 2130-AC73) received March 2, 2020, 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.

4011. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0673; Product Identifier 2019-NM-101-AD; Amendment 39-19832; AD 2020-02-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4012. 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-2020-0098; Product Identifier 2020-NM-011-AD; Amendment 39-19844; AD 2020-03-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4013. 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-2019-0399; Product Identifier 2018-NM-149-AD; Amendment 39-19823; AD 2020-03-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4014. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Textron Aviation Inc. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Cessna Aircraft Company) [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0156; Product Identifier 2019-CE-053-AD; Amendment 39-21029; AD 2020-03-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4015. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0596; Project Identifier 2019-NE-22-AD; Amendment 39-21101; AD 2020-04-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4016. 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.: 31297; Amdt. No.: 3892] received February 28, 2020, 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.

4017. 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.: 31296; Amdt. No.: 3891] received February 28, 2020, 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.

4018. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Bowling Green and Somerset, KY [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0834; Airspace Docket

No.: 19-ASO-22] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4019. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Alpine, WY [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0811; Airspace Docket No.: 17-ANM-36] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4020. 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; Concord, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0678; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AWP-27] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4021. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Shawnee, OK [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0908; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASW-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4022. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-7 in the Vicinity of Sheboygan, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0686; Airspace Docket No.: 18-AGL-21] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4023. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes V-82, V-217, and T-383 in the Vicinity of Baudette, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0729; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4024. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-71 and Area Navigation Route T-285 Due to the Decommissioning of the Winner, SD, VOR [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0799; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4025. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation and Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Mansfield, LA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0833; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASW-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4026. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class

D and Class E Airspace, Establishment of Class E Airspace, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Louisville, KY [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0109; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ASO-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4027. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Neillsville, WI [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0767; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AGL-26] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4028. 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.: 31295; Amdt. No.: 3890] received February 28, 2020, 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.

4029. 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.: 31294; Amdt. No.: 3889] received February 28, 2020, 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.

4030. 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-2019-0714; Product Identifier 2019-NM-103-AD; Amendment 39-21021; AD 2019-26-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4031. 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-2019-0864; Product Identifier 2019-NM-140-AD; Amendment 39-19834; AD 2020-02-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4032. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0116; Product Identifier 2019-CE-060-AD; Amendment 39-21026; AD 2020-02-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4033. 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-2019-0670; Product Identifier 2019-NM-104-AD; Amendment 39-19830; AD 2020-02-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received Feb-

ruary 28, 2020, 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.

4034. 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-2016-9073; Product Identifier 2015-NM-062-AD; Amendment 39-19836; AD 2020-03-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4035. 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-2019-0700; Product Identifier 2019-NM-105-AD; Amendment 39-19833; AD 2020-02-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 28, 2020, 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.

4036. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the Office's 2020 Trade Policy Agenda and the 2019 Annual Report, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2213(c); Public Law 93-618, Sec. 163(c) (as amended by Public Law 100-418, Sec. 1641); (102 Stat. 1271) and 19 U.S.C. 2213(a); Public Law 93-618, Sec. 163(a) (as amended by Public Law 100-418, Sec. 1641); (102 Stat. 1271); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 6071. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to modify the Federal share requirement and establish a period of performance requirement for the hazard mitigation grant program, to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to modify the Federal share requirement of emergency management performance grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CRIST (for himself and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 6072. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to include the Coast Guard in the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself and Mr. ROSE of New York):

H.R. 6073. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs repays members of the Armed Forces for certain contributions made by such members towards Post-9/11 Educational Assistance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 6074. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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, considered and passed.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VELA, and Mr. VARGAS):

H.R. 6075. A bill to expand and improve access to trauma-informed mental health interventions for newly arriving immigrants at the border, to alleviate the stress of and provide education for border agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. DEFAZIO (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 6076. A bill to provide for increased audits, improved technology infrastructure, and increased staff for the Internal Revenue Service for the purpose of reducing the tax gap, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 6077. A bill to ensure that women seeking an abortion are notified, before giving informed consent to receive an abortion, of the medical risks associated with the abortion procedure and the major developmental characteristics of the unborn child; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURCHETT (for himself and Mr. KIM):

H.R. 6078. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase transparency and to enhance the use of microloans in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. KIM (for himself and Mr. BURCHETT):

H.R. 6079. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to optimize the operations of the microloan program, lower costs for small business concerns and intermediary participants in the program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 6080. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reduce drug shortages and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas (for himself and Mr. LAWSON of Florida):

H.R. 6081. A bill to require the President to report on financial institutions' involvement with officials of the Iranian Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COX of California (for himself, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ROY, Mr. MAST, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 6082. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the definition of "Vietnam era" for purposes of the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BARR, Mr. BUDD, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CASE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 6083. A bill to create a nonimmigrant H-2C work visa program for agricultural workers, to make mandatory and permanent requirements relating to use of an electronic employment eligibility verification system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, 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. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 6084. A bill to provide for a program of hydropower, pumped storage, and marine energy research, development, demonstration, and commercial application, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 6085. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to modify procedures for negotiating pay and benefits of supervisory and other managerial personnel of the United States Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 6086. A bill to hold China, Russia, and other major shareholders of the International Monetary Fund accountable to the principles of the Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 6087. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to create a reduction schedule for public service loan forgiveness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LYNCH (for himself, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. COOPER):

H.R. 6088. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit the distribution of materially deceptive audio or visual media prior to an election for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CROW, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland):

H.R. 6089. A bill to limit the use of funds to be used to reduce the total number of United States Armed Forces deployed to the United States Africa Command area of responsibility; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RUIZ (for himself, Mr. BUCSHON, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, and Mr. WENSTRUP):

H.R. 6090. A bill to provide for a new building period with respect to the cap on full-time equivalent residents for purposes of payment for graduate medical education costs under the Medicare program for certain hospitals that have established a shortage specialty program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. WITTMAN:

H.R. 6091. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain combat zone compensation of civilian employees of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire (for herself, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. BASS, and Mr. BACON):

H. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that State agencies and other providers of foster care services should make every effort to ensure siblings remain together in the foster system; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DEAN (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 885. A resolution expressing support for the designation of March 4, 2020, as "National Assistive Technology Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

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. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 6071.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. CRIST:

H.R. 6072.

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.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 6073.

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 Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 6074.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states:

"No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ."

In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides:

"The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ."

Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO:

H.R. 6075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 to provide for the general Welfare of the United States

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.R. 6076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

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)

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 6077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 6078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the

Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. KIM:

H.R. 6079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact the legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 6080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HILL of Arkansas:

H.R. 6081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COX of California:

H.R. 6082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 6083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 6084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 6085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 6086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by Law, and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be made from time to time.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 6087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

“The Congress shall have 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 Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 6088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 6089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 6090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 6091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution of the United States

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

- H.R. 77: Mr. ROY.
- H.R. 96: Mr. CICILLINE.
- H.R. 141: Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
- H.R. 372: Mr. ZELDIN.
- H.R. 444: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WILD, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 587: Mr. HUIZENGA.
- H.R. 873: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 921: Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 945: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SIMPSON, and Ms. GABBARD.
- H.R. 1002: Mr. BRINDISI.
- H.R. 1043: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. CHE-NEY, Mr. CORREA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.
- H.R. 1049: Mrs. FLETCHER.
- H.R. 1154: Ms. TLAIB.
- H.R. 1166: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
- H.R. 1209: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 1260: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
- H.R. 1266: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. PANETTA.
- H.R. 1374: Mr. MCCAUL.
- H.R. 1400: Mrs. LURIA.
- H.R. 1406: Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 1411: Mr. KEATING.
- H.R. 1497: Mr. MOULTON.
- H.R. 1516: Ms. GABBARD.
- H.R. 1549: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
- H.R. 1611: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 1629: Mr. HUFFMAN and Mr. ZELDIN.
- H.R. 1661: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
- H.R. 1679: Mr. SMUCKER.
- H.R. 1730: Mr. SPANO and Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 1816: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H.R. 1857: Mr. JEFFRIES.
- H.R. 1869: Mr. KENNEDY and Ms. DEAN.
- H.R. 1897: Mr. CROW.
- H.R. 1945: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. HUFFMAN.
- H.R. 1948: Mr. MERCHANT.
- H.R. 1956: Mr. BUSHON and Mr. LATTA.
- H.R. 2090: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. BRINDISI.
- H.R. 2117: Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KEATING, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
- H.R. 2164: Ms. ESCOBAR.
- H.R. 2166: Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. LYNCH.
- H.R. 2168: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. KILMER.
- H.R. 2178: Mr. CONNOLLY.
- H.R. 2200: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mrs. AXNE.
- H.R. 2264: Mr. NEGUSE.
- H.R. 2305: Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 2488: Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 2508: Ms. GABBARD.
- H.R. 2599: Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 2662: Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 2694: Mr. BACON and Mr. GOLDEN.
- H.R. 2711: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H.R. 2731: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Ms. PIN-GREE.
- H.R. 2777: Ms. GABBARD and Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 2788: Ms. GABBARD.
- H.R. 2847: Mr. PERRY and Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 2895: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
- H.R. 2986: Ms. ESCOBAR.
- H.R. 2990: Ms. GABBARD.
- H.R. 3019: Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 3068: Ms. PINGREE.
- H.R. 3071: Mr. WALTZ.
- H.R. 3122: Mr. GOLDEN.
- H.R. 3182: Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee and Mr. OLSON.
- H.R. 3185: Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 3211: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

- H.R. 3219: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.
- H.R. 3244: Ms. STEFANIK.
- H.R. 3250: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
- H.R. 3369: Mr. COOPER.
- H.R. 3414: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 3467: Mr. KIND.
- H.R. 3489: Mr. DESAULNIER.
- H.R. 3597: Ms. ESCOBAR.
- H.R. 3623: Ms. ESCOBAR.
- H.R. 3689: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H.R. 3742: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
- H.R. 3842: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. BOST, and Mr. MCKINLEY.
- H.R. 3848: Ms. MENG.
- H.R. 3929: Ms. GABBARD.
- H.R. 3932: Mr. ALLRED.
- H.R. 3957: Ms. OMAR.
- H.R. 3960: Mr. GARAMENDI.
- H.R. 3980: Mr. CRENSHAW.
- H.R. 4078: Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 4097: Mr. BERA.
- H.R. 4104: Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. BURCHETT.
- H.R. 4129: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
- H.R. 4138: Ms. PINGREE.
- H.R. 4189: Mr. HIMES and Mr. STANTON.
- H.R. 4193: Mrs. BUSTOS.
- H.R. 4291: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 4439: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. CLARKE of New York.
- H.R. 4482: Mr. GOLDEN.
- H.R. 4549: Mr. OLSON.
- H.R. 4555: Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 4644: Mr. VELA.
- H.R. 4674: Mr. NEAL and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
- H.R. 4708: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PORTER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 4709: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PORTER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
- H.R. 4928: Mr. KENNEDY.
- H.R. 4932: Mr. KIND.
- H.R. 4982: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 5046: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. RUPPERS-BERGER.
- H.R. 5076: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
- H.R. 5115: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
- H.R. 5153: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
- H.R. 5169: Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. BABIN.
- H.R. 5234: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 5262: Mrs. BEATTY.
- H.R. 5265: Mr. BACON.
- H.R. 5312: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
- H.R. 5390: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
- H.R. 5408: Mr. SHERMAN.
- H.R. 5451: Mr. JEFFRIES.
- H.R. 5516: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. VARGAS.
- H.R. 5523: Ms. STEFANIK.
- H.R. 5552: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. KIND.
- H.R. 5592: Mr. COOPER.
- H.R. 5595: Mrs. LESKO.
- H.R. 5602: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CLY-BURN, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. LEE of Cali-fornia.
- H.R. 5605: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 5610: Mr. YOUNG.
- H.R. 5657: Mr. WALTZ.
- H.R. 5664: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PERRY, and Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 5690: Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 5697: Mr. DEFAZIO.
- H.R. 5698: Mr. HILL of Arkansas and Mr. CRENSHAW.
- H.R. 5768: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 5775: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. MENG, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 5827: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 5829: Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 5845: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 5859: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MAST, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 5873: Mr. BACON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 5885: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 5917: Ms. PORTER and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 5954: Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. AMASH, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. TLAIB, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 5976: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 5984: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 6006: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 6026: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 6034: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 6038: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SUOZZI, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 6066: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 6070: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.J. Res. 2: Ms. DEGETTE.

H. Con. Res. 89: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. PINGREE.

H. Res. 109: Ms. OMAR.

H. Res. 173: Mr. NEGUSE.

H. Res. 374: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. GUEST, Mr. KELLER, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. STEIL.

H. Res. 458: Mr. SIRES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BERA, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SHERMAN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. COSTA.

H. Res. 512: Ms. BASS, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 720: Mr. SIRES, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. COSTA.

H. Res. 723: Mr. PERRY, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 742: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H. Res. 745: Ms. BASS.

H. Res. 792: Mr. WRIGHT.

H. Res. 797: Ms. DELBENE.

H. Res. 809: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H. Res. 821: Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms.

PINGREE, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CRIST, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CORREA, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. DEAN, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. ADAMS.

H. Res. 828: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H. Res. 837: Mrs. LOWEY.

H. Res. 862: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. COHEN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY Mrs. LOWEY

H.R. 6074, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, does not contain any congressional earmark, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.