



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 166

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2020

No. 164

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 22, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR 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 10:50 a.m.

INEQUALITIES IN COVID-19 ASSISTANCE DISTRIBUTION

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the inequalities that persist in COVID-19 assistance distribution.

Back in March, House Democrats recognized the global health crisis was causing an economic crisis. As Americans struggled, we provided them with stimulus checks to help them make ends meet during these uncertain times.

However, not everyone who was entitled to these checks received them. The Senate wrongfully included a provision in the CARES Act that prevented families with only one American citizen parent and another who is a tax-paying immigrant with an ITIN from receiving this financial assistance.

Let me repeat this. Citizens of the United States are being prevented from receiving stimulus checks because of whom they love.

This blatant discrimination must be corrected. We need to help people like Lacey, an amazing, hardworking citizen who works for the State government and isn't able to receive a stimulus check. Lacey and her spouse have been together for 14 years and were married in 2010. They have raised six beautiful children, all of whom are U.S. citizens.

For the past 7 years, Lacey has worked at the Illinois Veterans Home in Quincy, Illinois. She works long hours to make sure her veteran residents are safe, healthy, and happy, and in March, this job made her an essential, frontline worker.

Lacey loves her job and loves her residents like they are her own family. Since the onset of COVID, she has continued her hard work and dedication to her job. Lacey has picked up overtime shifts to cover for coworkers who are sick and has worked hard to ensure the standards of care at the facility remain high. She is a United States citizen who works every day to care for our Nation's veterans.

Despite her service to our country and the fact that she and her children are American citizens, her family did not receive a check, all because her spouse is an immigrant using an ITIN and they file their taxes jointly.

She has done everything in her power to speak out and advocate for herself and has connected with others like her in the Facebook group Mixed-Status Families United.

She told me: "I am being punished for who I married. My husband and I work and we pay our taxes. Why are we being treated like second-class citizens?"

Her words resonate, because she is right. She is being treated like a second-class citizen.

I ask you, during a period of unprecedented challenges, when Americans are facing more than one crisis, when we are depending on essential workers more than ever, is it right for our country to treat people differently based on the immigration status of their loved ones?

As a country, I believe we can and should do better. There is no scenario in which citizens should be denied the help they are entitled to. Likewise, tax-paying immigrants who are paying their fair share should not be denied assistance, left out on their own.

I am pleased that the HEROES Act, which the House passed more than 100 days ago, rectifies this issue and makes all tax-paying individuals eligible for a check.

While I believe all taxpayers should receive a stimulus check regardless of their citizenship status, at the very least, we need to ensure that all U.S. citizens receive a check regardless of who their spouses are, and underscore the necessity of including a fix that corrects this provision retroactively and for any additional stimulus checks provided moving forward.

We must stand with mixed-status families and continue to fight for them and their rights. Now, more than ever, we need to provide for people who are suffering due to this pandemic.

I urge my colleagues to join me in taking swift action to resolve this issue.

FINDINGS OF THE CHINA TASK FORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

□ 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.



Printed on recycled paper.

H4643

Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, after too long, Americans are waking up to the dangers of the Chinese Communist Party. As we combat the economic and the health ramifications of the coronavirus, it has never been more important that we take on this hostile regime.

It has been my honor to serve on the China Task Force and help expose the threats that the Chinese Communist Party poses to our national security and to the American people.

Just yesterday, Congressman MICHAEL MCCAUL released the House Foreign Affairs Committee's report into the origins of the coronavirus pandemic. Their evidence clearly confirms that the Chinese Communists covered up the coronavirus, enabling a local outbreak to become a pandemic.

The Chinese Communist Party knew that the coronavirus could be spread by human-to-human transmission, and yet this regime hid findings from global leaders, public health experts, and even the World Health Organization.

Leaders in the Chinese Communist Party knew that this virus could be catastrophic, and yet they deliberately chose to cover up their missteps rather than sound an alarm and warn the world that this virus was being unleashed.

Their lies cost American livelihoods. Their lies cost American lives. This pandemic's destruction could have been prevented. This didn't have to happen.

Now Americans are facing a choice. If we do not act now, who will stop the Chinese Communist Party from simply repeating this coverup?

Inaction is not an option. America must prevent another pandemic from reaching our shores.

And our work cannot stop there. Sadly, the Chinese Government's malicious acts extend far beyond the coronavirus pandemic. From cyberattacks on American citizens and blatant overreach into our virtual networks, to espionage in our academic institutions and illicit fentanyl that kills on American streets, we cannot ignore the Chinese Government's pervasive threats to our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this is no distraction; this is reality. For the safety of the American people, for the future of our Nation, the Chinese Communist Party must be held accountable.

For months, the China Task Force has focused on researching these issues and exploring legislative solutions. We are currently working on a final report that will detail our findings and recommend a pragmatic path forward. While our work on this report is coming to a close, our commitment to the cause will continue.

During these busy days, I recognize that many issues are competing for America's time; but to be fair, these threats require our action. The Chinese Government's coverup of the

coronavirus pandemic requires action. The Chinese Government's persecution of Uighurs requires action. The Chinese Government's monopoly of the medical supply chain requires action. The Chinese Government's attempts to control the world's network requires action.

Despite the challenges that we are facing at home, the American people must stand together against the Chinese Communist Party. Our national security should never be a partisan issue. The health of the American people should never be a partisan issue. By working together, we can strengthen our defenses, defend human rights, spur innovation, and equip Americans to lead the way in global innovation.

Moving forward, it is imperative that America continues to strengthen our supply chain, to pursue fair trade deals with China, and, ultimately, to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable for its actions.

Once again, it has been my privilege to serve the American people as a member of the China Task Force. I thank Leader MCCARTHY for the opportunity to serve, and I am grateful to Chairman MICHAEL MCCAUL for his leadership.

This is a long road, but it is worth the fight. And as I always believe, America will win that fight.

ALOPECIA AREATA AWARENESS MONTH

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

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with my fellow Americans with alopecia in recognition of September as Alopecia Areata Awareness Month.

Today, like nearly 7 million Americans, I live with alopecia, an autoimmune disease that attacks the hair follicles. This common condition is highly unpredictable and cyclical. Hair can grow back in or fall out again at any time, and the course is different for each person.

Alopecia areata disproportionately affects children and Black Americans, and particularly Black women.

Some people may say that it is just hair, but for me and for many people living with alopecia, hair is intrinsically linked to our identity and our cultural expression.

We all have our own unique stories with our alopecia diagnosis. Mine began nearly a year ago as my braider noticed a small patch of baldness. Very soon after, I was waking up to sinks full of hair. What started as a few small patches quickly spread.

I remember the moment vividly. I was alone in my D.C. apartment, separated from my family, on the same day that would have been my mother's 72nd birthday and on the eve of an impeachment vote. I was standing in the bathroom, staring at my reflection in the mirror, and for the first time I was completely bald.

For months, I had dreaded the moment when it would be all gone; but looking at myself in the mirror that night, I felt relief, peace, and acceptance. It was a moment of grace, and I thank God for that.

In a matter of weeks, I would lose my eyelashes, eyebrows, and the rest of my hair and be diagnosed with alopecia universalis, one of three forms of alopecia.

I am still coming to terms with my new alopecia reality and the impact of my traumatic hair loss. Every day, thanks to the support of my family, my staff, the broader alopecia community, and others who have experienced hair loss, I am making progress.

I am making progress despite the hateful comments, the cruel and constant online harassment about my baldness, the intrusive and ignorant questions on the elevators, the unsolicited advice, and the stares, lots of stares.

No doubt about it, a bald woman entering a room or entering the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives makes people uncomfortable. Visually, it challenges every antiquated cultural norm about what is professional, what is pretty, what is feminine.

But in the loss, the hurt, and the ache of it all, I have never lost sight of the following: I am Sandy and Martin's daughter; I am Conan's wife; I am Cora's stepmom; and I am the Congresswoman for the Massachusetts Seventh Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, I am now bald, but I am in good health and in incredible company. I have received an outpouring of love from people across the globe who are living with alopecia.

Early on, I received a note from an elementary school-aged girl with alopecia. She wanted to give me some tips in navigating this new normal. She told me about the first time she walked into school after her diagnosis, "Just walk right up to your friends and tell them, 'I'm still me,'" she wrote.

Who couldn't use a reminder like that as they navigate the world? Those little acts of kindness and solidarity have defined this experience, too.

I am proud to be in the good company of those fighting for people living with alopecia. There is an entire community that has been working tirelessly to share their stories and to educate the public on the impact of alopecia areata.

For three decades, the National Alopecia Areata Foundation has been working to garner congressional support for research and treatment development. My longtime friend and partner in good, Congressman MCGOVERN, introduced legislation to allow medical wigs to be covered under the Medicare program so that every senior living with alopecia can afford wigs and other head coverings.

This year, the House passed my amendment to provide an additional \$5 million in next year's funding for the National Institutes of Health, which

will fund research to increase our understanding of the causes, impacts, and possible treatments of alopecia areata.

I know that our work is far from over, and I will continue to fight. I will take my seat at the table. I will take up space, and I will create it, too; and with this space, we will make change.

Every single person deserves to show up in the world exactly as they are without fear or discrimination. To my fellow alopecians wherever you may be, today I bring our story to the floor of the people's House to say that we belong, our stories deserve to be heard, and we are absolutely beautiful and worthy.

□ 0915

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITMENT TO AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, maligned policies from Democrats that seek to defund, destroy, and dismantle our country are dangerous. Quite frankly, these policies pose a threat to the liberties and freedoms that define the American dream as we know it. Republicans understand this threat, and we refuse to sit idly on the sidelines.

That is why we have developed our Commitment to America. The message is simple. Restoring, renewing, and rebuilding America is a mandate that we must work every day to uphold. We are fighting for families, for generations of Americans to come, and for a country that has always served as a beacon of hope to the world.

In short, it is a blueprint that gets our country back on track. The American people deserve leaders who fight for freedom, the values that we hold dear, and the promise of the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, at such a pivotal moment in the history of our country, we must work to advance policies that are pro-growth, pro-family, and pro-America. Anything less is unacceptable.

Time and time again Democrats have turned their backs on the American people with a "my way or the highway" approach to legislating.

This year alone, the House of Representatives has taken up a myriad of bipartisan messaging bills that do nothing to help our country. If anything, these bills send a concerning message about the Democrat vision for America.

Substantive legislation has been pushed to the back burner, the spirit of bipartisanship has been rendered virtually nonexistent, and political posturing has replaced meaningful conversations on pressing issues. We have had ample opportunities to work together, but Democrats have taken it upon themselves to prolong a partisan blockade that stifles progress.

Mr. Speaker, that is wrong and that is not leadership. Leadership is fighting for the American people at every turn. Leadership is defending the promises of the American Dream. Leadership is advancing policies that raise America to new heights.

I am proud to stand alongside Leader MCCARTHY and my Republican colleagues as we chart a meaningful pathway forward. The road ahead may seem uncertain, or even arduous, but we are confident that with steadfast leadership and commonsense policies, America will flourish.

BIRTH OF THE HERO ACT

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

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the passage of my bipartisan measure, H.R. 1646, the Helping Emergency Responders Overcome Act, or the HERO Act.

The HERO Act is the best of what we do in this people's House, which is accessible to our constituents and others, and that is why we love the House of Representatives.

Over 2½ years ago, two of my fire chiefs, Mike McLaughlin and Maurice Johnson, visited my office here in Washington to talk about some issues. In passing, they also talked about the number of firefighters and first responders that succumb to suicide, and the stresses of the job.

We talked about it and we started to do a little bit of research. We realized we didn't have good statistics on the actual incidence of firefighters or first responders that were succumbing to suicide.

We started to talk to others, the International Association of Firefighters, and we talked to law enforcement. We realized the stresses that these individuals, men and women, who are out there protecting our communities every day, face. They see untold challenges that normal human beings don't see. So we started talking about this.

We looked for those statistics, talked to the Firefighter Behavioral Health Alliance founder, Jeff Dill, and again, realized we ought to challenge the CDC to collect these statistics, and we ought to do something about it. We ought to help relieve the suffering of these first responders, firefighters, law enforcement individuals.

So we went about writing a bill and working with our partners. That was before the COVID-19 pandemic hit. What we have seen since the pandemic is untold pressures on our frontline healthcare workers, our nurses, the folks in the hospitals. And I want to applaud a fellow doctor, a Republican Member, MIKE BURGESS, who is the ranking member on the Energy and Commerce Healthcare Subcommittee, he realized this fact. And working together with our staff, we amended the HERO Act to include and recognize the

unique stresses that these frontline healthcare workers are facing.

We talked about how they don't need to suffer by themselves, how we could put in place peer-to-peer contacts where folks could reach out, create a space for some of these individuals that might be suffering alone to talk about what was going on.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member WALDEN on the Energy and Commerce Committee, as well as the chairwoman of the Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee, Ms. ESHOO, for helping get this bill to the floor and getting it passed yesterday evening.

Again, the HERO Act demonstrates what we can do when we come together as Democrats and Republicans, when we listen to our constituents, and we work with those folks that are out there.

I, again, want to applaud the frontline healthcare workers, the firefighters, the law enforcement individuals, and emergency responders that are out there keeping us safe every day. You have got our back, we have got your back. So thank you to all of them.

RECOGNIZING THE SCHEDULER

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank a group of courageous Federal employees: Matt Nordquist; Janet Hartman, now Schmautz; Jake Gibson; Carren Crossley; Virginia Mueller, now Partridge; Jordan Haverly; Joy Henrichs; Perry Ford Stamp; and Molly Mackenzie Harris.

There is no more difficult job in Washington than that of a congressional scheduler. My thanks and apologies go to those who served in my office these past 24 years.

For me, being away from home was the worst part of the job. Who booked the flight and told me I had to get back to D.C.? The scheduler did. Who would meet me in the office at 7:30 a.m. to get me to a breakfast meeting at 8 a.m.? Who would hang around to pick me up at 9 a.m., just to race me to the Hill for a 9 a.m. meeting? The scheduler did. Who received an irate call from me wondering why no one was at the meeting in HC-5, only to be told that if I had looked at my schedule, I would have seen that the meeting location had changed to the Capitol Hill Club? The scheduler did.

Who took the frustrating call asking how I can be in a meeting in the Capitol from 10:30 a.m. to 11 a.m., and then in my office in the Rayburn Building for an 11 a.m. meeting? The scheduler did. Who took the blame when I finally cried out that I needed a bathroom break after consecutive 30-minute meetings? The scheduler did. Who picked me up after votes at 6:30 p.m. to hit a reception at 6:45 p.m., another

one at 7 p.m., and then dinner at another location at 7:30 p.m.? The scheduler did.

Who scheduled the flight to get me home, and then had to sweat as to whether I could make the early flight or not? Who received my continuous calls asking them if I thought I could make it? The scheduler did. Who waited in the car for that final vote just to see me run down the stairs and tell them, let's go, just to get caught in traffic in the plaza, traffic on Independence Avenue, and traffic on Interstate 395? The scheduler did.

Who had to put up with the worst backseat driver in Washington, D.C.? The scheduler did. My schedulers took the brunt of my frustration as we tried to fit 36 hours of work into a 24-hour day. They took the barbs of criticism when I missed my family.

If there was ever a single group that I need to apologize to, it is them. Having said this, this group of workers professionally conducted their job with poise, confidence, efficiency, and compassion. I can say without hesitation that because of me, the toughest job in my office is that of the scheduler. Matt, Janet, Jake Carren, Virginia, Jordan, Joy, Perry, and Molly, I thank you.

WE MUST ADVANCE URGENTLY NEEDED CORONAVIRUS ASSISTANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, this body must advance urgently needed coronavirus assistance.

Secretary of Health and Human Services Alex Azar said, "Every death we experience is a tragedy." When he said it, the United States had just hit the grim milestone of 100,000 souls lost from the COVID pandemic. That was mid-May, around the same time Democrats advanced the HEROES Act in the House. In the 4 months that followed, 100,000 more Americans have died as the epidemic has spiraled out of control, and chaos has continued to reign from the White House.

We have reached the breaking point. Plain and simple, it is time for the Senate to pass our comprehensive rescue package or offer a real alternative of their own. No more waiting. No more excuses.

Throughout this crisis, the Senate majority has abdicated responsibility to this President's insufficient leadership and papered over his deadly shortcomings. For the lives and livelihood of every one of my constituents, I beg my colleagues on the other side of the Capitol to seize this moment to follow a new guide.

Let that guide be science. Let it be truth, because politics, really, truly bad politics, has brought America low in the face of this crisis. But it is not too late.

On January 22, President Trump tweeted "China has been working very

hard to contain the coronavirus. The United States greatly appreciates their efforts and transparency." He made similar remarks again on January 30 and on February 7. The very same day President Trump was privately admitting to journalist Bob Woodward that the coronavirus is an airborne pathogen more deadly than the flu.

Despite his full awareness of the danger, he kept going, praising China and publicly downplaying the coronavirus threat. Politico has found at least 15 examples of President Trump publicly praising China's coronavirus response during this period, including on February 10, 13, 18, 23, 26, 27, and 29. He said it over and over.

In the following weeks and months, he would repeatedly downplay the danger and suggest, fully aware of his deception, that this virus was comparable to a seasonal flu.

President Trump's deception on these matters is not opinion, he was recorded. He is literally on the record saying that he intended to downplay this disease and deny the American people the information we would need to make vital decisions for ourselves, our families, our communities, and indeed, our Nation.

Every death that resulted from this was a tragedy. In February, President Trump said, "It is going to disappear one day. It is like a miracle, it will disappear." He knew better.

At this point the virus had been given nearly 2 months to circulate unchecked. Americans were still going about our daily lives, flocking to movie theaters, churches, synagogues, going to Mardi Gras, going on spring break, unaware of the true extent of the threats spreading all around us.

On March 11, President Trump took only his second major national step, another travel ban. It was around this time that Congress stepped up the scale of our response to this threat. We moved quickly to pass the CARES Act, including delivering emergency funds for America's hospital and staff, small business owners, laid off workers, and everyday Americans facing unprecedented fear and uncertainty.

The CARES Act was a rescue plan. It wasn't perfect, but it was America's first real effort to stem the tide. That rescue was powerful, but it was no substitute for executive leadership. Sadly, we are still waiting for executive leadership.

Between March and May, America saw its death toll skyrocket past 100,000. The Members of this Chamber again moved swiftly to advance another rescue package, the HEROES Act. Since the House passed the HEROES Act on May 15, more than 110,000 Americans have died of COVID-19.

For comparison, this is the equivalent of losing every soul living in Albany, New York, our State capital, that I represent. And that is just the recorded death toll since mid-May.

Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL responded that States

should file for bankruptcy instead, and the Senate would wait and see. Wait for what? Haven't we seen? We have waited 4 months and paid dearly for it. Enough of this craven politics.

Senators, consider your oath to the people you serve. What will you say when they ask what you did to stop this disease from stealing their loved ones; from destroying their small business? What will you say to the teachers that are being laid off as States and cities drastically cut their budgets? From undermining America's standing in the world?

To my colleagues, I say this: We have a plan. Join us. Let's invest heavily in research and follow science and public health guidance. They are the fastest route to get us to the other side of this crisis. Our HEROES Act gets it done.

Let's deliver emergency funding to sustain local essential services, and the salaries of first responders, nurses, teachers, infrastructure maintenance workers, and many more. The HEROES Act gets that done, too. Let's save lives and turn the corner on this crisis with a coordinated national plan for testing and tracing. The HEROES Act gets it done.

Let's deliver the financial support our essential workers, unemployed workers, and financially strained Americans need to weather the storm. The HEROES Act gets it done. Let's rescue our schools, our healthcare providers, our first responders, our hungriest families. The Republican skinny bill just doesn't get it done. I say pass the HEROES Act.

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

□ 0930

HONORING HAROLD LEE DICK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Harold Lee Dick, Gunner's Mate Second Class, who was one of 43 brave men who paid the ultimate sacrifice on July 24, 1944, aboard the USS *Colorado*.

While serving aboard the USS *Colorado*, Gunner's Mate Second Class Dick supported landings on Tarawa, the Marshall Islands, Saigon, Guam, and Tinian, where he ultimately lost his life.

Although he was initially listed as missing in action, his body and those of his deceased shipmates were recovered and preserved in the 4th Marine Division Cemetery on Saipan. Once the war had ended, Dick's remains were preserved for identification and transportation back to the United States.

Unfortunately, Gunner's Mate Second Class Dick's remains were unable to be identified, so he was buried as unknown at the Manila American Cemetery in the Philippines. However,

thanks to modern forensic techniques, Gunner's Mate Second Class Harold Dick was identified on November 26, 2018.

Now, after 76 years, Harold Lee Dick will finally be returning to his hometown of Tipton, Missouri, on October 10 to be laid to rest next to his parents and his sister.

Please join me in honoring Gunner's Mate Second Class Harold Lee Dick's ultimate sacrifice as he finally returns home.

CONGRATULATING ERNIE CECIL

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my good friend Ernie Cecil on his retirement after serving nearly 28 years as senior pastor at Antioch Southern Baptist Church.

Ernie impacted the lives of so many through his weekly services and through the pivotal role he played in our community as a spiritual leader. During his time at Antioch, Ernie expanded the reach of the church by using modern technology during services, a revamped website, and social media pages.

During the pandemic, Ernie was instrumental in establishing a drive-in worship service even though it prolonged his retirement. These virtual services, complete with live music, united our community during these difficult times.

Through his love for his community, his leadership, and his dedication to his faith, Ernie touched the lives of many people during his time at Antioch Southern Baptist. His legacy of love and service will be felt into eternity. Missouri's Fourth Congressional District is blessed to have Cecil serving others and the Lord.

Mr. Speaker, let us wish Ernie the best and God's richest blessings in his well-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING KEN AND SUE MOLZAHN

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give recognition to Ken and Sue Molzahn, the owners of the world's largest display of American Revolutionary War-era flags.

Recently, I visited their collection in Collins, Missouri, and was able to see over 315 replica flags used by American colonists and their allies from 1764 to 1781. I was very impressed by their extensive collection and their knowledge of the history behind each individual flag.

During his high school teaching career, Ken began researching Revolutionary War-era flags and re-creating them for his students. Eventually, Sue, a skilled seamstress, joined his efforts and has contributed hand-sewn, museum-quality replica flags to the collection.

Today, Ken and Sue's prominent collection of flags serves as an incredible learning tool and an interactive way of keeping history alive.

I greatly appreciate Ken and Sue for taking time to show me their flag collection. It is a unique educational experience that highlights the courage and sacrifice of our first patriots.

HONORING BLAKE HURST

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and thank Mr. Blake Hurst.

Blake has led the Missouri Farm Bureau as president since 2010 with compassion, family values, fierce support for his members' needs, and a dose of creative humor.

Blake understands agriculture is a family affair as he raises row crops with his father, brothers, nephews, and sons-in-law, while also operating a greenhouse business with his wife, daughter, and sons-in-law.

As Blake prepares to retire at the end of this year, his legacy will continue to serve as an inspiration for those of us who have worked alongside him as he aggressively advanced Farm Bureau's priorities for the past 25 years.

It has been an absolute honor to work with Blake and his team throughout the years, and Missouri's agriculture industry is better because of his leadership.

I sincerely hope Blake will be able to enjoy a well-deserved retirement amid the farm, the greenhouse, and the grandkids, and I wish him the best.

HONORING SCOTT PHILLIPS

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Scott Phillips as the recipient of the annual Chairman's Award during the 2020 Missouri Pork Expo.

I first met Scott when we were children and his dad wanted to talk to my dad about raising hogs. Scott's dad had served in the Air Force and wanted to try his hand at farming.

Scott followed in his dad's footsteps, serving his Nation flying A10 jets in the Air Force and then returning to his lifelong passion of farming, expanding the operation and now operating two hog farms with his brother and nephew.

Scott's dedication to producers and his positive influence on the pork industry can be seen throughout his leadership roles, from the local level to the national level.

I wish Scott the best and am proud to represent him.

COMMEMORATING NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH BY HONORING THE PONCA TRIBE

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

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Native American Heritage Month by honoring the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska on their 30th anniversary of restoration as a federally recognized Tribe.

The Ponca Tribe was originally part of the Omaha Tribe and settled near the Niobrara River of Nebraska in 1793. In 1877, the Ponca Tribe was forcibly removed from their beloved Niobrara River homeland and sent to Indian territory in central Oklahoma.

During their first year in Oklahoma, 25 percent of the Ponca Tribe died from

malaria and starvation. Among the dead was Chief Standing Bear's eldest son Bear Shield, who had pleaded to be laid to rest in their sacred burial grounds. A few weeks later, in January of 1879, Chief Standing Bear began the 600-mile trek to their Niobrara homeland.

Just 2 days shy of their homeland, during a brief stop at the Omaha reservation, the group was stopped and arrested for leaving Oklahoma. The arrest led to the landmark case of Standing Bear v. Crook, which established the precedent of recognizing "Indian" as an equal person under the law, including the constitutional guarantee of fair treatment during trial.

At the end of the trial, Chief Standing Bear delivered a speech demanding equality, with the famous words: "That hand is not the color of yours, but if I prick it, the blood will flow, and I shall feel pain. The blood is the same color as yours. God made me, and I am a man." After the trial, Chief Standing Bear and his companions were allowed to return to their Niobrara homeland.

However, in 1962, Congress decided the Ponca Tribe would be among the Tribes no longer recognized. Two decades later, in 1986, the Northern Ponca Restoration Committee was created by Fred LeRoy, a veteran and a Ponca himself. Within 2 years, LeRoy drafted the petition for restoration, and the Ponca Tribe met the requirements of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Federal recognition.

On October 31, 1990, the legislation was signed into law, and the Ponca were once again recognized by the Federal Government. Fred LeRoy was then named chairman of the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska.

Although the Ponca Tribe will still be without a reservation, they have established service delivery areas throughout Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota. These areas have centers offering health, social, domestic violence, and education services. One such center was aptly named the Fred LeRoy Health and Wellness Center.

Through the tremendous efforts of Chairman LeRoy and subsequent leaders, the Ponca have not only preserved but further cultivated their heritage. Current Chairman Larry Wright, Jr., considers his proudest accomplishments to be the purchase of 1,800 acres of the original homeland, including Chief Standing Bear's burial site.

Chairman WRIGHT, Jr., illustrated the belief that because their ancestors are buried in the Niobrara River Valley, Ponca DNA is infused within the land, water, animals, and everything that grows there, completing the circle of life.

Today, three different statues pay tribute to the fearless leader Chief Standing Bear. One statue resides in Centennial Mall of Lincoln, Nebraska, and another overlooks the Niobrara homeland. Finally, a bronze statue of Chief Standing Bear stands in its rightful place in Statuary Hall in the U.S.

Capitol, representing the State of Nebraska. With these three monuments, thousands of Nebraskans and millions from around the world will come now to know the Poncas and their story.

Unfortunately, social disconnects of racial disparity and basic human rights still exist in our country. In recognizing the Ponca Tribe's abundant history, we highlight a story of oppression, despair, struggle, and perseverance.

Today, we honor and celebrate the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska and every Native American once considered a half person. American author and civil rights activist Audre Lorde once said: "It is not our differences that divide us. It is our inability to recognize, accept, and celebrate those differences." Now more than ever, we must unite as Americans and celebrate our diversity to heal the wounds of social injustice.

BIODEFENSE MUST BE BIPARTISAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in recognition of the passage of H.R. 7574, the Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act, which builds on the bipartisan work done by the Energy and Commerce Committee on pandemic preparedness issues.

I am honored to have co-lead this bipartisan bill with my colleague Congresswoman SLOTKIN from Michigan. I also thank Ranking Member BURGESS and Chairwoman ESHOO, who has been a longtime champion on biodefense issues, and importantly, the Energy and Commerce Committee staff for their tireless bipartisan work on this legislation.

I think all of us can agree that biodefense must be a bipartisan issue. COVID-19 has clearly exposed weaknesses in our Nation's public health infrastructure.

I have spent a good part of my career in Congress focused on biodefense and pandemic response legislation.

I became a U.S. attorney back in 2001, just one month after the 9/11 attacks on our country. Shortly after that were the anthrax attacks here on our Nation's Capitol. In my U.S. Attorney's Office, we actually received a hoax anthrax attack, which served as a stark reminder of the importance of staying vigilant and the threat that even a single individual can pose.

As former chairwoman of the House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications, we worked on things like Project BioShield.

When we talk about biodefense, people often think about things more commonly known: chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear threats. Pandemic threats though are yet, as we are learning, some of the most dangerous threats to everyday Americans.

Every bit as complex as cyber threats, more of an imminent threat in the 21st century than even conventional conflicts, biotreatments can come from anywhere. Bad actors, malicious organizations or nation-states, random industrial accidents, or even an act of nature can be the original source. And once events like this begin to unfold, they can be extremely hard to predict and respond to.

That is why I am glad that we continue to focus on this and have been proud to have been part of co-leading the package, which we hope will dramatically improve our Nation's ability to respond to these threats. I am very proud that Congress came together to get this done.

The Strategic National Stockpile is a cornerstone of our Nation's biodefense infrastructure. It is responsible for keeping large quantities of pharmaceuticals, medical countermeasures, personal protective equipment, and other lifesaving products for rapid deployment in the event of an emergency.

This bill builds on the bipartisan work done by the Energy and Commerce Committee when last year, in June 2019, the Pandemic All-Hazards Preparedness Act was reauthorized and signed into law by President Trump. Our committee's work has continued to improve our Nation's response to pandemic events.

I commend Ranking Member WALDEN and Ranking Member GUTHRIE of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee for their incredible work on Energy and Commerce Committee's Second Wave Preparedness Project. This critical report will serve as the most detailed analysis thus far of our Nation's public health response to date, and some of their recommendations were in this legislative package.

The Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act addresses these shortcomings and will improve the ability of the SNS to manage and maintain its inventory, empower it to partner with industry to reshore some of our most critical manufacturing infrastructure, dramatically increase transparency of the stockpile, and create innovative new programs to help States create their own stockpiles.

I thank all the Members of the House for their unanimous support of this important legislation because biodefense must be bipartisan to keep this country safe.

□ 0945

UNLEASHING THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN DREAM

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the chairman of the Republican Study Committee's American Worker Task Force. This task force was established to provide policy recommenda-

tions to empower millions of American workers to reclaim their version of the American Dream.

This task force, really, Mr. Speaker, is all about the American Dream, which is the idea that the condition of your birth should not determine the outcome of your life and that, in America, because of the blessings of freedom that we are given, anyone, regardless of race, color, creed, gender, or any station in life, through hard work, persistence, and determination, can achieve upward mobility, can achieve his or her God-given potential, and can realize that American Dream.

This afternoon, the American Worker Task Force will unveil its report to change flawed policies from Washington, D.C., to unleash the spirit of the American Dream and to give workers their opportunity at upward mobility.

First, we are going to propose policy changes that will refocus labor policy to unleash American workers and allow them to realize their God-given potential. This includes increasing opportunities for apprenticeships, not just Department of Labor, Washington-directed, centrally planned registered apprenticeships, apprenticeships that may or may not yield fruitful careers in in-demand jobs in the labor market, in the real world, but, instead, also recognizing apprenticeships that are industry-recognized, industry-driven, and that meet the jobs that are actually available in the labor market.

We are going to be proposing ideas about eliminating overly restrictive occupational licensing requirements and giving workers greater flexibility in the way they are compensated, to choose comp time as opposed to just overtime.

Secondly, we want to reimagine our failed welfare policies to remove the trap of government dependency and, instead, create a system that propels American individuals and families to extraordinary success and prosperity.

This includes providing alternatives to the failed Housing First policies: to provide Americans access in housing assistance with wraparound services to actually meet those individuals where they are; to provide them with career counseling and perhaps, if needed, addiction recovery services and financial literacy.

We want second-chance employees to have access to the labor market. Whether they have been incarcerated before, whether they are struggling with an addiction, whether they have failed to get the skills that they need, we believe that second-chance and third-chance employees are desperately needed in America's economy today.

We also want work incentives for able-bodied, work-capable adults, especially those without dependents, because we know that work is a blessing; work is not a punishment.

And, third, we want to refine our education system to debunk the bachelors-

or-bust mentality, to encourage innovative careers and better equip American workers with the skills they need to adapt and thrive in the ever-changing 21st century economy. That means in preparing people for higher education, it is not just about a 4-year degree; it is also about career and technical education, skills-based education.

We believe that there should be deductibility for up-skilling so that employers can give workers the skills that are needed for them to move and advance in their careers.

We think there should be transparency outcomes in higher education. And we think, to deal with the student loan debt crisis, we need to recognize that the return on investment is very important, and career and technical education can provide that opportunity.

We believe in income-sharing agreements as an alternative to the debt trap of Federal student loans.

The policies that constitute these three key policy platforms are the result of over a year and a half of deliberations by task force members. We conducted listening sessions with think tanks and policy experts, small business owners, and workers from across our districts.

Mr. Speaker, in the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky, which I represent in Congress, I have already seen the benefits of investing in career and technical education and job training.

The Kentucky Welding Institute in Fleming County, Kentucky, graduates students in less than 6 months, readying them for careers in welding that can earn them over \$100,000 a year.

In Estill County, Kentucky, the Estill County Area Technical Center, currently under construction, will be a state-of-the-art job training facility that is scheduled to open in August of 2021. Kentuckians will train for jobs in advanced manufacturing, in diesel mechanics, health sciences, information technology and science technology, engineering and math, in addition to many other industries.

I am proud to have supported a \$4 million grant from the Economic Development Administration that will yield a return on investment in just a few months, graduating taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, this report could not be a more timely endeavor in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic uncertainty that has followed.

Although progrowth tax, regulatory, and trade policies have enabled unemployment to come back down to single digits and the stock market to rebound, Americans still need Congress to take up a bold, comprehensive agenda to pave the way for more jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage everyone to consider these very important pro-worker recommendations.

HONORING KELLY KREEGER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, sadly, I rise today to honor a friend, Ms. KELLY Kreeger, who lost her life this past summer on July 5.

Kelly was killed in a midair collision above the lake at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. She was, indeed, doing what she loved as a flier, as an aviation enthusiast, and as a pilot.

Her loss is felt throughout our district by her friends, her family, and even, very personally, our office. We have one of our offices at the Auburn Airport, so our interactions with her and other aviators was quite frequent.

Like many in Placer County in northern California, we are mourning the loss of this friend, a patriot. She was such a good, genuine person, whom I got to know personally through our many interactions.

She devoted much of her time to our community, to our veterans, and it is through Kelly, of course, that I met and formed a friendship with a great, great veteran, Colonel Bud Anderson, who is a World War II triple ace fighter pilot. It was just this summer she organized an event for him at his home to honor him for his birthday.

I am very grateful to Kelly for the introduction to Colonel Anderson, of course, a man I am honored to call my friend as well.

She frequently staffed and organized the events in the community for Colonel Bud that were certainly befitting his World War II accomplishments. They had a street naming for him near the airfield, just so many ways that he was to be honored properly. What a great man he is, and so their association was certainly a natural one.

My staff and I are blessed, of course, to be part of the many events that Kelly was famous for. Included were several P-51 Mustang flyovers, which anybody who loves aircraft loves those; the Never Forget series; road dedications, as I mentioned, at the Auburn Airport named for Colonel Bud; birthday parties for Colonel Bud; and, of course, honoring the men and women of World War II, the Greatest Generation.

Whenever Kelly would call, you knew that something wonderful was about to happen that she had planned. It was the sort of thing that could make you stand up a little taller and get your red, white, and blue out.

Kelly, of course, being a great patriot, loved the United States of America, from her American flag cowgirl boots to the infectious smile she shared with all she met. Indeed, that captures who she is right there in that photo. You wouldn't hardly see her without a smile, especially when she was taking part in her much-greater-than-a-hobby love for aircraft, aviation, and the people and the veterans associated.

As I mentioned, it was my privilege to be part of the Flag Day Parade for Colonel Bud in Auburn as well. She brought together children, Jeeps, clas-

sic cars, and even a flyover to bring Colonel Bud that much more joy.

During this time of pandemic when everybody is shut in, of course, we all shared that same joy. It brought a sense of community, a sense of remembering who America is, even though we have all been pent up for all this time that, indeed, this virus is temporary and we will be together as a community once again.

Our Nation and its people are strong, and nothing will stop us from celebrating our heroes. Kelly embodied that.

Kelly was known to like loud, fast cars, indeed, after my own heart there as well. She was able to rebuild an engine herself and was not afraid of any hard work.

She is survived by her mother, Nancy, and two sisters; her brother, David; many nieces and nephews; and her lifelong best friend, Vicki.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members please join me in prayers for Kelly's family and friends in this difficult time. Join with my office as we personally feel this pain of her loss.

At this time, we just ask blessings on Kelly and those closest to her. God bless her.

We will never forget you.

WE SHOULD NEVER AGAIN DEPEND ON FOREIGN SUPPLIERS FOR SUPPLIES WE NEED TO KEEP AMERICANS SAFE

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and thank my colleagues in the House for passing my bill, the Strengthening America's Strategic National Stockpile Act, with bipartisan, unanimous consent to ensure we never again depend on foreign suppliers for supplies we need to keep Americans safe.

This bill was truly a bipartisan effort: 10 Democrats and 10 Republicans joined me in introducing the bill. It was endorsed by the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus and passed out of the Energy and Commerce Committee on a similar unanimous, bipartisan vote.

At a time when divisions in Congress can seem insurmountable, this bill is an example of what we can accomplish, even in our country's most challenging moments, when we focus on the mission.

In this bill, we are responding to the mission to ensure that we never repeat what we went through in the early days of the COVID outbreak.

Amidst uncertainty and fear, my office received frantic calls and emails day after day in March and April from essential workers begging for help. As cases of COVID surged, our hospitals and frontline workers simply did not have the protective equipment necessary to keep themselves safe.

I heard from a physician in Brighton who compared his job to being a soldier

on the front lines wearing a T-shirt and a baseball cap instead of body armor and a helmet.

I heard from nurses in Mason who had to share one gown—not per person, but per entire staff.

I heard from doctors, nurses, and first responders who were bravely answering the call to serve their country, yet they were battling this deadly disease with improvised face shields and homemade solutions.

In my home State of Michigan, we requested millions of medical supplies from the Federal Strategic National Stockpile. Michigan needed millions of masks, gowns, face shields, and ventilators. It quickly became clear that the aid we sought from our national stockpile was delayed and insufficient. The supplies we did receive were woefully inadequate to meet the moment. Some masks arrived so far beyond their expiration date that they were starting to mold.

I found myself doing anything and everything I could to secure personal protective equipment for Michigan, calling dozens of mask manufacturers, negotiating with suppliers in China, and fighting for each and every shipment. My staff remembers some sleepless nights on the phone working to get doctors and nurses in Michigan enough supplies for just a few more days' work in the hospital.

At the same time, manufacturers across my district stepped up to help fill the void and started retooling their businesses to manufacture personal protective equipment for our frontline workers.

In Oxford, Michigan, Vaughn Hockey jumped into action, taking the specialized nylon that they used to make hockey pads and turning it into washable hospital gowns.

Magna International, in my town of Holly, Michigan, retooled their car seat fabric assembly line to make masks for workers and suppliers.

It was American ingenuity and Michigan grit at its finest.

This experience shook me to my core, and I immediately got to work with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to draft legislation to ensure that America is better prepared for the next pandemic or the next phase of COVID.

Our bill, the Strengthening America's National Stockpile Act, was the product of our bipartisan collaboration and makes important fixes to our national stockpile for medical supplies so that it is fully stocked, maintained, and ready whenever Michigan and other States across the country need it.

□ 1000

This is even more important as we see the number of COVID cases across the country continue to increase. This bill requires constant upkeep to make sure that the items in the stockpile aren't expired. It infuses transparency into how supplies are distributed from the stockpile, and it helps States create their own stockpiles.

Second, it strengthens the stockpile's finances. It makes efficient use of taxpayer dollars and prevents waste by allowing the stockpile to sell excess supplies to other agencies. It also ensures that taxpayers are properly compensated for the use of stockpile products and boosts its funding.

Critically, it helps reduce our overall dependence on foreign suppliers by incentivizing production of critical medical supplies here in America. It creates a \$500 million pilot program that will allow the stockpile to work directly with American manufacturers to replenish existing supplies, expand our manufacturing capacity, and strengthen these critical supply chains.

Over the next few weeks, I will be visiting a bunch of Michigan companies who could directly benefit from this portion of the bill.

Here in Congress, we have a responsibility to respond to the way this crisis is shaking our communities; to protect our healthcare workers and support the businesses who are adapting to this once-in-a-generation event. Our communities are stepping up and so should we. Passing this bill to better arm our doctors and nurses against this deadly disease is an important way to do that.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for passing this legislation with overwhelming, bipartisan support, and I look forward to working together to help keep our fellow Americans safe.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 924. An act to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to require training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report child sexual abuse in primary and secondary education.

S. 1160. An act to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to increase support for mental health.

S. 1646. An act to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in St. Augustine, Florida, as the "Leo C. Chase Jr. Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic".

S. 4072. An act to designate the clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Bend, Oregon, as the "Robert D. Maxwell Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic".

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent Resolution providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the Supreme Court Building and the Capitol for the late honorable Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

VALUABLE ROLE FOOD BANKS PLAY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month we celebrated National Food Bank Day. Each year on the first Friday in September, we have an opportunity to recognize the valuable role that food banks play in our communities and offer thanks to the tireless volunteers who help feed hunger-challenged families nationwide.

No matter the time of the year, food banks and food pantries support our neighbors in need with access to food, and throughout the pandemic, we have seen just how critical this access can be.

In 2018, more than 37 million Americans were considered food insecure, including 11 million children. The Department of Agriculture, defines food insecurity as "a lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life."

Healthy families need access to quality, nutritious food. As a former chairman of the Committee on Agriculture Subcommittee on Nutrition, Oversight, and Department Operations, this is an issue that I feel very passionately about.

I am pleased to see the success of USDA's Farmers to Families Food Box program and have heard a lot of positive feedback from volunteers and food bank staff in my district.

Through the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, or CFAP, the USDA has delivered more than 90 million boxes of fresh, delicious, nutritious food to families in need. Fresh fruits and vegetables, milk and dairy products, meat and more have been distributed by food banks, community centers, and churches nationwide.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention how helpful this has been for our farmers and ranchers as well. Earlier in the pandemic, we heard too many stories of dairy farmers dumping their milk and crops going to waste. The Farmers to Families Food Box program allows farmers to sell their products and crops to be used in the boxes which has reduced waste.

John, from the Christian Food Bank of Elk County in my district, called the boxes a "Godsend," noting that recipients were deeply appreciative and amazed by the quality and variety of the food.

Mel Curtis, director of the Centre County YMCA, said the boxes have been extremely helpful for families because the boxes provide goods that individuals and families with limited income may have to forego at the grocery store.

I would like to give a special shout-out to Mel Curtis and all of the other hardworking people at the Centre County YMCA. I have been particularly impressed with their high energy, can-

do spirit, and constant commitment to serving families in the Centre region. Mel and his team are always innovating and thinking of new ways to reach out to the community.

I was pleased to join the Centre County YMCA this summer for a Travelin' Table event to collect donations of food and to pack grab-and-go lunches for local students. Travelin' Table is a mobile feeding bus. Typically, the bus makes six to eight stops a day delivering food, but operations have been kicked into high gear during the pandemic thanks to the YMCA team.

Mr. Speaker, that Travelin' Table, that mobile feeding bus, was made possible largely through a grant from USDA with rural economic development, and just a tremendous impact that that has had at a critical time that all of our families across this Nation are facing.

This kind of attitude and commitment to service is a beacon of hope during these times, Mr. Speaker.

I thank the Centre County YMCA, the Christian Food Bank of Elk County, and all of our other food bank staff and volunteers who are helping families in their communities.

A special shout-out also to Patti Long, for her volunteer efforts in my own home community of Howard.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 11 a.m. today.

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

□ 1100

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. LEE of California) at 11 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Lord, merciful God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

During the deliberations of this day, send Your spirit of wisdom and good judgment upon the Members of the people's House, that the appropriation provisions they must address would redound to the benefit of all Americans.

Bless those throughout our Nation who are suffering from disease and natural disaster, and protect those who labor to assist them. Lord, have mercy.

May all that is done today be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution

967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. O'HALLERAN 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

CELEBRATING THE EFFORTS OF THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

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

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of my Blackwater Trading Post Land Transfer Act, which passed the House of Representatives by voice vote yesterday.

I would like to thank Chairman GRIJALVA and Ranking Member BISHOP for moving this bill through regular order. My bill is a commonsense fix that will bring the Blackwater Trading Post, which the Gila River Indian Community owns, into trust status. The Blackwater Trading Post is a culturally and historically significant place.

As Members of Congress, we are able to restore Tribal homelands. I am honored that we did so yesterday. During these difficult times, I am glad that we are able to advance legislation that serves our constituents.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for helping me move this initiative across the finish line. The Gila River Indian Community has worked hard to acquire this land, and passing this bill today is a celebration of their effort.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL RECOVERY MONTH

(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 to recognize September as National Recovery Month, an opportunity to raise awareness about substance abuse and mental health, and to shed light on the resources available to help those on the road to recovery.

Before my time in Congress, I spent 28 years as a therapist and rehabilita-

tion services manager. I have seen firsthand how substance abuse and mental health disorders can impact an individual and their loved ones.

Substance abuse and mental health disorders do not discriminate. They do not see race, gender, or socioeconomic status. This is a particularly difficult time to be struggling with a substance abuse problem or mental health disorder. COVID-19 has put an enormous strain on the American people over the last several months, and mental health has been undoubtedly impacted.

We can all play a part in helping those who are struggling. I would like to encourage anyone in need to take advantage of the resources available through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by visiting their website or calling 1-800-662-HELP. Sometimes just a phone call can be a big step on the road to recovery.

RECOGNIZING THE SEVERITY OF COVID-19

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 200,000 Americans, including the 3,500 Hoosiers who have lost their lives to COVID-19. We won't forget those we lost, our family, friends, neighbors, coworkers, teachers, spiritual leaders, and much more.

I also want to remember my cousins, who passed away from the virus earlier this year. Who knows how many lives could have been saved if our leaders had been honest about the severity of COVID-19 from the start? Who knows how many millions could have avoided this illness and possible lifetime complications from it, if those leaders had not made them make the impossible choice between their health and their livelihoods?

I introduced H.R. 7161, the COVID-19 Memorial Quilt Act of 2020, to create a national memorial, Madam Speaker, to everyone we have lost. We can't change the past, but we can impact the future.

The Senate must pass the HEROES Act, which we passed in May, to provide strong relief from COVID-19. We can save countless lives if we put partisanship aside and work together.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate National Small Business Week, which recognizes the contributions small business owners and entrepreneurs make to our great society.

More than half of Americans either own or work for a small business, and they create nearly two out of three

jobs in the U.S. every year. Unfortunately, our small businesses have been through the wringer this year. With coronavirus and overreaching government regulations, especially in States like California, now more than ever they are relying on us to help them through this difficult time.

If we want to get America's economy back on track to be the greatest in the world, it starts with support for our small businesses. They are the key to propelling America's prosperity forward.

RECOGNIZING AFFORDABLE INTERIOR SYSTEMS

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Affordable Interior Systems, or AIS, of Leominster, Massachusetts, a company that normally manufactures office furniture, but which has organized volunteers from across the United States to create an amazing new initiative called Sew the Masks.

Like so many other patriotic Americans, when the AIS team began to see the terrible toll the coronavirus pandemic was inflicting on our country, they jumped into action. Affectionately drawing on the inspiration of World War II icon Rosie the Riveter, AIS leveraged their expertise and retrofitted a chair production line to produce high-quality, reusable masks.

Then they mobilized their own employees, as well as volunteers from across the country, affectionately known as Rosies, to sew high-quality reusable masks for first responders and other essential employees.

Madam Speaker, I find their dedication to helping their neighbors in the fight against COVID-19 nothing short of awe-inspiring, and I hope you will join me in recognizing the amazing work of AIS and their volunteers from across the country.

PRESIDENT TRUMP'S SUPREME COURT PICK

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, Democrats love to throw around the term "constitutional crisis" to distract the American people from the facts.

Was it a constitutional crisis when 22 past Presidents made Supreme Court nominations in election years? We didn't hear Democrats harping then, but we sure do now.

Democrats believe that the vacancy on the Supreme Court is theirs for the taking, and they claim it would be illegal for President Trump to appoint a Justice this year. It is absurd to say that a duly-elected President fulfilling his constitutional duty is illegal.

Democrats aren't respecting the Constitution; they are using their distorted interpretation of it to justify attacking President Trump for simply doing his job. The seat must be filled without delay.

CONSIDERING JUSTICE GINSBURG'S REPLACEMENT BEFORE THE ELECTION

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, on Friday night, a great American, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, passed from labor to reward. Moments after her passing, the Senate Republican Leader announced that Republicans will confirm any name that President Trump will send over, whether it is before or after the election.

It was in February of 2016, 9 months before the election, that Justice Scalia unexpectedly passed away, and Senate Republicans announced they would wait until the election of the new President to consider the replacement. Because of this obstruction, President Obama was denied an opportunity to replace Justice Scalia. Republicans then took control and packed the Court with the confirmation of Justice Gorsuch.

And now this is 2016 in reverse. The Senate Republican Leader and LINDSEY GRAHAM are determined to confirm a replacement before the election. This is the height of hypocrisy. It places the integrity of our judiciary in a place where it should not be. We will not tolerate a second court packing. Do it at your peril.

A GREAT VICTORY FOR OUR FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, as early as today, the House will be voting to pass the Don't Break Up the T-Band Act, of which I am proud to be an original cosponsor.

This would mark a great victory for our first responders who use the T-Band spectrum and bravely and selflessly put their lives on the line each and every day to protect our communities.

From hurricanes to fires, the T-Band spectrum provides critical communication between first responders. Even when cell phones, internet, and electricity cease to function, T-Band is the last line of defense.

However, the T-Band spectrum is mandated to be sold. According to the GAO, this misguided sale and the relocation of users would actually cost taxpayers \$5 billion to \$6 billion.

Thankfully, this bipartisan legislation would preserve the spectrum, and help ensure our first responders have the resources to do their jobs safely and effectively.

I urge the Senate to follow suit and move forward on this vital bill.

TRIBUTE TO TEGAN ROOBOL

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Tegan Roobol of Howell, Michigan.

Ms. Roobol has dedicated her career to helping others overcome obstacles. As a physical therapist who works with children with disabilities and those who have suffered traumatic injuries through the Livingston Educational Service Agency, Ms. Roobol has helped hundreds of children learn to walk, master basic motor skills, and gain independence.

Recently, the inspiring mother of two had the chance to try out some obstacles of her own when she competed on the popular TV series "American Ninja Warrior."

Frustrated with the lack of recreation opportunities for those with disabilities, she developed a unique, adaptive ninja warrior program for children with special needs, and founded a non-profit organization to reach even more kids.

Roobol has worked to overcome the obstacles of the stigma around mental illness, and bravely shared her own battle with depression in a book she authored.

Regardless of what happens on the obstacle course, Ms. Roobol is a real-life warrior, fighting to make a difference for some of the most vulnerable members of our community.

RECOGNIZING WORLD WAR II VETERAN GEORGE BEAM

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

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor George Beam of Fort Ashby, West Virginia, who will be celebrating his 100th birthday next month.

George Beam's life is one of exemplary service to his community and his country. During the height of World War II, he enlisted and served in the United States Army, leaving behind his wife and newborn baby. Mr. Beam sensed the call of duty and he knew serving his country was the right thing to do.

For his service, he received numerous recognitions, including a Purple Heart for his injury at the infamous Battle of the Bulge.

After the war, Beam returned home to West Virginia where he operated several businesses in Fort Ashby.

George Beam, we wish you a happy 100th birthday. You truly are a great American.

REPUBLICANS ARE SUPPORTING THE INVESTOR CLASS WHILE DEMOCRATS ARE FIGHTING FOR THE WORKING CLASS

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, while Senator MCCONNELL works fervently to confirm a Supreme Court Justice, he continues to block the relief that Americans need, holding a failed vote on a bill that refuses to crush the virus, abandons our heroes in State and local government, ignores families facing hunger and homelessness, and contains poison pills that Democrats cannot support.

As families suffer, Republicans continue to refuse to acknowledge the funding levels that experts, scientists, and the American people know is needed. They reject robust support for State, local, Tribal and territorial governments. They want to bully many schools into reopening before it is safe to do so, endangering children, educators, and creating new vectors for the virus to spread.

Republicans are ignoring the crisis of food insecurity, providing zero funds for nutrition assistance, and insufficient funds to our farmers.

Originally, our side, the Democrats, were willing to compromise and cut a trillion from the HEROES Act if the White House would add a trillion to the failed and anemic Senate bill. We wanted to negotiate and meet in the middle at \$2.2 trillion. Yet, Senate Republicans and the White House continue to reject a compromise, and instead, the Senate GOP continues to move further away from what is needed.

While Republicans fail to take the catastrophe facing families seriously, our health and economy are crumbling. Republicans are supporting the investor class while Democrats are fighting for the working class.

□ 1115

LEADERS MUST CONDEMN VIOLENCE

(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, those who are placed in positions of leadership, particularly those elected by the people, have a responsibility to put their short-term interests aside for the greater collective good.

We have a problem in America with violence in our streets, destruction of property, and hateful rhetoric toward police and innocent bystanders every day. As a result, people are fleeing our cities in droves, yet many so-called leaders have tacitly condoned the destruction with phrases like: "People will do what they do," and, "There needs to be unrest in the streets for as

long as there is unrest in our lives." "No justice, no peace." We have all heard it.

If such indirect encouragement is not bad enough, continued silence from certain leaders may be even worse.

The idea that, after an assassination attempt of two sheriffs in California, the former attorney general, the top cop, and current Senator of the State remaining silent on this issue is outrageous.

Just this week, as a response to the President's constitutional duty to nominate a Supreme Court Justice, the far left immediately stated: "Let this moment radicalize you." They later stated: "Nothing is off the table." Just now, it was stated: "Do so at your peril." That is a threat. This incites lawlessness and has nothing to do with national unity.

We can disagree on policy, but now, more than ever, we need new leaders who aspire to follow in the heroic footsteps of Martin Luther King and call out those who fail to do so.

CONGRESS NEEDS MORE COOPERATION

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, the shock of the loss of Justice Ginsburg and the stunning hypocrisy of Republicans who denied Judge Garland even a hearing because a year was not enough time rush to jam through another Trump appointment.

The devastating national disasters of the Oregon and California fires and Trump's failure to respond to the COVID health and economic disasters are a stunning backdrop to the work we have before us.

We have a chance to take steps in this Congress that in normal times would be historic reforms working with you, Madam Speaker on legislation to reform our hopelessly outdated marijuana legislation.

We have a chance to pass legislation that would rescue 500,000 independent restaurants, who are at risk of going out of business if we don't take steps now. And these are bipartisan initiatives.

Congress ought to do what it can moving forward where it can cooperate. Who knows, it might become habit forming.

HONORING 200,000 LIVES LOST WITH ACTION

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solemn recognition of the grave milestone our Nation soon will be reaching: 200,000 lives lost to the COVID-19 pandemic—among them, 8,457 Illinoisans.

They were our nurses and doctors, our heroes on the front lines of the fight against this virus.

They were our grandparents who were forced to spend their final moments alone.

They were our essential workers, our vulnerable neighbors, our closest friends.

Their families have been devastated with grief, made worse by the painful reality that we cannot gather safely to mourn our losses together.

To every American who has lost someone to the coronavirus, I extend my deepest condolences, and I grieve with you.

I commit to you that I will continue to honor the lives lost with action through making investments in health and our economy to ensure that America recovers from COVID-19 stronger than ever.

HONORING THOSE WHO DON CROWNS OF ALL TYPES

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

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the CROWN Act, which will move us one step closer to ending the centuries of discrimination against Black hair, discrimination that has rejected the dignity and beauty of my people.

From personnel handbooks to school dress code policies, Afros, locs, and twists have been codified as proxies for our Black skin and manifestations of anti-Black racism.

Many, especially Black women, grow up hearing that our natural coils and kinks are distracting, ghetto, ugly, and unprofessional. From as early as grade school, Black girls are pushed out of school for wearing their hair naturally. As we grow up, we are taught to straighten our hair if we want to get a job or simply live our lives in peace.

When I first joined Congress, I proudly chose to wear my hair in Senegalese twists because I sought to intentionally create space for all of us to show up in the world as our authentic selves.

Today, I navigate the world a little differently. My beautiful twists were taken from me due to the autoimmune disease known as alopecia universalis.

But today, I stand in honor of those who don crowns of all types. May they continue to shine.

IN HONOR OF JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, Saturday Libby and I joined many at the Supreme Court to honor Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, a true defender of our most fundamental rights at a time when this President and his enablers increasingly threaten the very preservation of our democracy.

Having fought her entire professional life against double standards, it is essential that a double standard not apply to her replacement.

When Justice Scalia died 8 months before a Presidential election, Republicans blocked any consideration of President Obama's nomination to the Court. Only total hypocrisy would permit Republicans to name a replacement after voting for President has already begun in a number of States.

Why Trump's big rush? Because he wants this court packed with judges that will take away healthcare and protection for preexisting conditions for millions of Americans. And just in case, when he loses the popular vote once again, he needs some judges to help him cling to power. The best tribute to Justice Ginsburg is demanding consistency and then replacing a President who shares absolutely none of her values.

With everything at stake, we need to give it everything we have got. Let's protect the equality and justice she worked a lifetime to defend.

AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE BETTER

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

Mr. CICILLINE. America will soon pass 200,000 deaths from COVID-19. This pandemic is now the second leading cause of death in our country, only behind heart disease.

This year, it will kill more Americans than lung cancer, stroke, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and the flu, and it didn't have to be this way.

President Trump knew the dangers in January. His Deputy National Security Advisor told him to cut off travel from China, but he didn't do that.

The next month, the President told a reporter that COVID-19 was more deadly than even your most strenuous flus, but he didn't tell the American people. He did what he always does when he faces a crisis. He failed the American people.

Just yesterday, he told a crowd of his own supporters in Ohio that the disease "affects virtually nobody." Yet, 200,000 have died of this disease.

He is not up to his job. He never was. It is too big for him.

The American people deserve a President who will take this deadly virus seriously and has a plan to defeat it.

REPUBLICANS PUT THEMSELVES FIRST

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

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, on Friday, we lost an honorable and decent woman, Justice Ginsburg, a person who changed the world.

But for all her successes, those who are bent on choosing her successor have no decency. They have no honor.

They have no integrity. It is a shame that they did not learn the lessons of Justice Ginsburg, which were decency and honesty and integrity, one who fought for others.

All they want to do is fight for themselves. They want to take away our healthcare. They don't want to help people who are in trouble. They don't care about people who are unemployed. All they want to do is win.

But what do they win? What have they won for this Nation? They just want to benefit themselves.

We are not here for ourselves. We are here for the people who sent us here. We are here to represent the people.

When you lose sight of that, what a shame, what an absolute shame. They are a disgrace to this Nation.

CONGRESS MUST WORK TO SAVE LIVES, PROTECT LIVELIHOODS

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, this pandemic has taken over 200,000 lives, bankrupted State and local governments, and destroyed our economy, not to mention nearly 20 million people have lost their jobs as a result of this devastating public health and economic crisis. Communities of color have been hit the hardest.

My condolences go out to those who have lost loved ones.

Over 4 months ago, House Democrats passed the HEROES Act, which reflects the needs of the American people and allocates the resources to save lives and to boost the economy. It has been over 130 days since we passed the HEROES Act.

Since that time, the other body and the White House have done nothing to help the American people. Instead, this administration and Senate Republicans muzzled scientists and refused to compromise.

Let me be clear: The White House intentionally downplayed the severity of the virus, and now the COVID pandemic has taken lives that could have been saved.

Time is of the essence. I urge my colleagues across the aisle to work with Democrats to save lives and protect livelihoods now more than ever.

□ 1130

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEE of California). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

EXTENSION OF THE CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass

the bill (H.R. 991) to extend certain provisions of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act until September 30, 2030, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 991

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 "Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act".

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF THE CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT.

Section 213 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2703) is amended as follows:

(1) EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN KNIT APPAREL ARTICLES.—In clause (iii) of subsection (b)(2)(A)—

(A) in subclause (II)(cc), by striking "September 30, 2020" and inserting "September 30, 2030"; and

(B) in subclause (IV)(dd), by striking "September 30, 2020" and inserting "September 30, 2030".

(2) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN OTHER APPAREL ARTICLES.—In clause (iv)(II) of such subsection, by striking "18" and inserting "28".

(3) EXTENSION OF TRANSITION PERIOD.—In subsection (b)(5)(D)(i), by striking "September 30, 2020" and inserting "September 30, 2030".

SEC. 3. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "September 30, 2029" and inserting "October 21, 2029"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking "September 30, 2029" and inserting "October 21, 2029".

(b) RATE FOR MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES.—Section 503 of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-41; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note) is amended by striking "September 30, 2029" and inserting "October 21, 2029".

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, let me begin by commending Representatives SEWELL and WENSTRUP for taking a leadership role on this program. Last year, they introduced this bill to reauthorize the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, which expires at the end of the month. They helped organize a terrific hearing before the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee to be able to focus on this.

It is imperative that the Senate act quickly on this bill and that we get it done before September 30.

In today's political climate, it is important to highlight those few areas of bipartisan consensus. The CBTPA has historically enjoyed that bipartisan and bicameral support, in part because of the shared history and close ties to the United States with the Caribbean Basin region.

There are about 13 million Americans who have Caribbean ancestors. They represent 4 percent of the American population.

The Caribbean, in particular Haiti, played a critical role in the American Revolutionary War, where hundreds of Haitians fought for America's independence.

Years later, Haiti would defend the French and become the first Black republic, influencing the rise of abolitionist and anti-colonial movements all over the world, especially here in the United States. Haiti's sacrifices and unyielding resolve continue to inspire millions.

Sadly, the United States, under the influence of slave-holding interests, actively worked against this fledgling new republic. They were threatened by the specter of a slave uprising and Black independent government.

The United States was hostile to Haiti for years, and worked to undermine its success. Rather than be a constructive partner to help this fledgling republic, the United States interfered, and more importantly, failed to embrace the emergence of the first Black republic.

Now, there are some admitted problems of governance, poverty, and corruption in Haiti and in the region. I personally strongly believe that some of those difficulties that Haiti experiences to this day are the result of failures of American policy.

That is why this Caribbean Basin Initiative is so important. It is an opportunity to continue to strengthen Haiti's economy and our working relationship.

In 2001, after that devastating earthquake in Haiti, I joined a bipartisan, bicameral delegation to Port-au-Prince to demonstrate the ongoing support in Congress to the Haitian people, to understand the challenges they face, and demonstrate our commitment to work with the Haitian Government to assist with reconstruction efforts.

Haiti, by design, is the primary beneficiary of the textile and apparel pref-

erences under CBTPA, more important now than ever.

Recently, we heard firsthand at our hearing from witnesses and some of our colleagues, including Congresswoman SEWELL, about the development challenges that persist in the region.

Like any good trading relationship, we will continue to work to improve labor conditions, political stability, and expand economic development to all countries in the region.

Passing this reauthorization is an important step toward those goals.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and I urge the Senate to act quickly to extend the bipartisan program without delay. It is an opportunity for us to demonstrate to the country and to ourselves that despite many of the challenges, there are things we can do working together to improve the conditions.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 991, which extends the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act through 2030. This legislation enjoys wide bipartisan support, and I want to thank Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL for partnering with me to get this done.

Madam Speaker, I also thank Ranking Member BRADY and Chairman NEAL for their cooperation and support of this legislation as well.

As a Member of the House Ways and Means Committee, I am proud to support our Nation's trade preference programs, which bolster further economic expansion in truly developing nations and support jobs here in America. It is a true win-win scenario.

In particular, the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, or CBTPA, accomplishes that goal in the Caribbean, providing trade benefits to eight Caribbean nations, most notably, Haiti.

Furthermore, the program also benefits American businesses and workers, a number of whom have created strong, reliable partnerships with suppliers in the Caribbean. This partnership helps to add value for customers and supports American jobs.

Also of note, the program requires the use of U.S. yarn, which boosts jobs in our cotton and textile industry.

In my district, Cintas Corporation, which is headquartered in Cincinnati, utilizes a strong partnership with Haitian suppliers as part of their North American supply chain.

Finally, as we step back and look at the bigger picture: The CBTPA helps American stewardship of the Western Hemisphere, where we want to support budding democracies on our doorstep and create mutually beneficial economic stability with our neighbors. Our overall trade agenda is well served by agreements like the recently passed USMCA, as well as these important

trade preference programs like the CBTPA.

Again, I want to thank Congresswoman SEWELL for her partnership on this issue, as well as Ranking Member BRADY and Chairman NEAL for their support.

Madam Speaker, this is good, sound policy which stands to benefit both Americans and our friendly neighbors in the Caribbean. I urge my colleagues to support its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), who has played an instrumental role in this legislation.

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman BLUMENAUER for yielding me the time.

I rise today in support of H.R. 991, my legislation to reauthorize the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act.

Madam Speaker, I thank my Republican colleague, BRAD WENSTRUP, for his leadership on this bill. I also want to thank Chairman NEAL and Ranking Member BRADY for all of their help.

Madam Speaker, I especially want to acknowledge my chairman of the Subcommittee on Trade, Mr. BLUMENAUER, for hosting a very meaningful hearing on the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Agreement and its importance of being reauthorized by September 30 of this year.

For two decades, the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Agreement has been a critical tool to expand our diplomatic and economic relationship with countries throughout the Caribbean Basin region. This agreement has allowed for duty- and quota-free treatment of products made with U.S. goods.

The liberalization of our trade relationship with these countries has strengthened Western Hemisphere supply chains, while providing economic development and job creation in the region.

In 2018, United States exports to CBI countries totalled \$13.4 billion, while imports totalled \$6 billion, creating a \$7.4 billion goods trade surplus for the United States.

One of those Caribbean Basin countries, Haiti, has had tremendous economic benefits by the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Act. The economic benefits of the CBTPA are essential, with over 90 percent of their nearly \$1 billion in exports entering the United States with the CBTPA or HOPE duty-free treatment. Moreover, the Association of Haitian Industries has estimated that the CBTPA, along with the HOPE and HELP programs, has created over 50,000 jobs in Haiti, alone.

The reauthorization of this program ahead of the September 30 deadline will allow us to continue to strengthen the foundation for long-term economic stability, while contributing to our diplomatic and security interests.

Continued economic development in the region is a goal that we should all share, and the passage of this legislation will reaffirm the commitment of the United States to this objective.

The importance of our diplomatic and economic ties with the Caribbean Basin countries is highlighted by the strong support for this legislation that we receive from the Congressional Black Caucus.

In a letter of support for H.R. 991 to congressional leadership, the CBC aptly pointed out: Millions of Americans have Caribbean ancestry and make up important segments of the United States population. Haiti is the first Black republic, influencing the rise of abolitionist and anticolonial movements all across the world, especially in the United States.

The history and the future for millions of Americans is directly tied to the economic prosperity of Caribbean Basin countries, and our relationship must reflect this reality.

Within this context, we also must continue to push our trading partners for compliance with key eligibility criteria under the agreement, including upholding the rights of workers and combating corruption. A lapse in this agreement would jeopardize the economic and social well-being of workers in the region.

Today's step forward to reauthorize this very important trade promotion program will allow for continued cooperation and enforcement on these critical issues. I look forward to remaining engaged with all of the stakeholders to support these goals, including expanding human rights and economic prosperity for all.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the Ambassador of Haiti, Ambassador Denis, who testified before the subcommittee, for his eloquence on the importance of the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Agreement for Haiti, in particular.

Madam Speaker, I also want to thank all of the representatives from the eight Caribbean Basin countries that have come to my office and talked to us ad nauseam about how important it is that we extend the Caribbean Basin reauthorization.

As well, Madam Speaker, I would like to also thank Charlie Rangel, who was the member of the House Ways and Means Committee who really championed this initially, two decades ago. When I took Charlie's position on the Ways and Means Committee, he sat me down and told me how important it was that we not only reauthorize, but we strengthen the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Agreement.

So this is an important step in reauthorizing this very important trade agreement before its September 30 deadline.

Madam Speaker, I again want to say how proud I am that this agreement has huge bipartisan support. The reauthorization of this program would not be possible if it had not been for the bipartisan support that my colleague from Ohio, Congressman WENSTRUP, has so ably provided, a partnership in this agreement.

While debate over U.S. trade policy is often rigorous, the reauthorization of

the Caribbean Basin Trade Promotion Agreement should be something that we can all support.

Madam Speaker, I am proud that this important issue is before us for a vote, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this very important legislation.

Again, Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman BLUMENAUER for allowing me to speak on this very important measure.

□ 1145

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. SEWELL and Dr. WENSTRUP for taking this on.

My reason for being here behind the microphone is more than Arizona grows an amazingly high-quality cotton and this is one of our markets. I think, actually, it is part of a vision a number of us have, and I thank Chairman BLUMENAUER for hopefully sharing this vision, and that is thinking of the world post the change of NAFTA, USMCA.

How do we start to become more hemispheric-centric? Our neighbors, particularly our neighbors who do truly still have overwhelming poverty, how do we engage in pieces of legislation that make it so we can trade with our neighbors, trade with those who are right around us? That is what is so powerful about what is being done here.

Being someone who has spent, not a lot of time but a little time in Haiti, you see things that are optimistic, hopeful, and heartbreaking at the same time. But these are parts of the building blocks of how we build an economic circle of virtue in our region.

So I am hopeful that we move this forward and the Senate takes it up quickly, but I am also hopeful that we start to see this in a more holistic vision of we now have a change in our trade agreement with Mexico, Canada.

Now, if we can update our trade agreements with the Caribbean Basin, what else can we do to make our region economically prosperous, economically fair, economically something that the rest of the world will look forward to and say: This is what trade, when it is done properly, can bring to people who have actually had really rough times, when you think of earthquakes and of hurricanes in the region.

These are some of the good things, as a country, we can do to our brothers and sisters who are our neighbors.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close so I will defer to my colleague from Ohio. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I just want to make one final comment. It has been a pleasure with this particular issue to work

in a bipartisan fashion, not only with my friend Congresswoman SEWELL, but really with the entire committee. I think that we really came together and saw the benefits to America and to developing nations as we move forward.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter in support of this legislation from the textile, apparel, and footwear industry as well as the broader business community.

SEPTEMBER 22, 2020.

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: On behalf of the undersigned organizations—representing the full spectrum of the textile, apparel, and footwear industry, as well as the broader business community—we urge you to vote YES on H.R. 991—Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.

By extending the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act to September 30, 2030, the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA) will also be extended. Since its inception in 2000, CBTPA has become an important element of the effort to develop and facilitate trade within the Caribbean Basin region, most notably with Haiti. Overall, CBTPA is structured in a fashion that reasonably balances the interests of U.S. textile manufacturers with those of textile and apparel manufacturers in the region. The CBTPA requires the use of U.S. or CBTPA-regional yarns and fabrics, which means Haiti, as the main country still participating in the CBTPA, has become an important export market for U.S. textiles.

Along with the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement (HOPE) Act, and the Haiti Economic Lift Program (HELP) Act, the CBTPA now increases U.S. exports to strategic allies in the Caribbean Basin. Not only have these programs supported numerous U.S. textile, apparel, and footwear jobs, but they have also supported economic development in the region, advancing key U.S. foreign, security, and immigration policy goals.

Specifically, the CBTPA continues to play a direct and critical role in advancing the industry partnership that currently exists between the United States and Haiti. In 2019, 100 percent (by volume) of apparel that was imported into the United States under the CBTPA was imported from Haiti. And U.S. apparel imports from Haiti continue to grow. In fact, total U.S. garment imports from Haiti grew 13.4% in 2019. Because the rules of origin for these programs generally require the use of U.S. fabrics and yarns, these U.S. garment imports incorporate prior U.S. textile exports.

Those benefits are now threatened because of questions surrounding the renewal of the CBTPA. These concerns come on top of the considerable pain, costs, and uncertainty the industry is already trying to manage as a result of COVID-19 and the accompanying economic crisis. Orders have already been placed for goods that will arrive well after September 30. Companies must increasingly assume that these orders will be fully dutiable—even if using U.S. inputs—putting our Haitian customers and partners, and our U.S. textile manufacturers and exporters at a disadvantage.

The CBTPA offers a great opportunity for companies looking to diversify their supply chains close to home, but it is set to expire on September 30, 2020. We urge you to vote YES on H.R. 991—Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and extend it another ten years.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Accessories Council; American Apparel & Footwear Association (AAFA); Council of

Fashion Designers of America (CFDA); Footwear Distributors & Retailers of America (FDRA); INDA, Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry; National Retail Federation (NRF); North American Association of Uniform Manufacturers and Distributors; Outdoor Industry Association (OIA); Retail Industry Leaders Association (RILA); Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA); Travel Goods Association (TGA); United States Fashion Industry Association (USFIA); U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I thank the good doctor, and Ms. SEWELL for helping us facilitate the movement of this legislation and make it possible for us to actually maybe even get it enacted in this Congress before the deadline expires at the end of the month.

As I referenced, this, I think, is very, very important. The region is home to these eight countries that have provided some 13 million Americans with a country of origin. It is in our neighborhood and it is an area where the United States has been involved from the beginning.

As I mentioned in my opening comments, we have not always distinguished ourselves with honor but this is an opportunity for us to do the right thing: to build on this existing legislation; to not have it expire; to demonstrate broad, bipartisan commitment and then get back to the hard work of implementing it.

It provides a framework but it is not self-executing. It is something that we need to do with policy, with our actions and words, being able to build on this as a foundation for progress in this critical region.

I thank Madam Speaker for the opportunity to advance it, and I strongly urge all of my colleagues to approve this legislation and be able to keep it in force before it expires at the end of the month.

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

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Dr. BRAD WENSTRUP for yielding time to me, and I want to congratulate him and Ms. SEWELL for their strong, bipartisan leadership on this important bill.

I rise today in support of this legislation. The Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership creates jobs, promotes American values abroad, and incentivizes beneficiary countries to comply with the economic rule of law, bolstering their development.

The CBTPA helps these nations grow and create opportunities for their workers, farmers, and innovators. And in return, it creates a strong market for us to sell our U.S.-produced yarn and fabrics to apparel manufacturers in the Caribbean. The program strengthens our hemispheric manufacturing integration and allows us to compete against China, whose manufacturers certainly don't care about using U.S. inputs. As a result, we can sell our goods to more customers, keep prices here lower, and promote the spirit of free enterprise.

The Caribbean countries are our neighbors, and we should work together to improve our region's competitiveness.

But we should be here today voting on two trade extensions: the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership and the Generalized System of Preferences.

Both of these programs have bipartisan support. Both of them are set to expire this year. And if we extend both of them today, our manufacturers, producers, and consumers would have more certainty right now.

In the midst of a pandemic, we should be doing everything we can to offer our job creators certainty, yet Democrats are not including an extension of GSP in today's vote.

The GSP program reduces tariffs on thousands of products from around the world. This program saves American families money on everyday products and boosts America's economy. And in my state of Texas, GSP brought our consumers and small businesses over \$76 million in cost savings in 2018 alone.

The remainder of the Congressional schedule until GSP expires at the end of the year is completely unpredictable. We should not leave GSP on the cutting room floor. GSP deserves to be a bipartisan priority, and I continue to urge House Democrats to act.

I strongly support today's bill, and I urge bipartisan passage. But we must continue to work together to get GSP's extension across the finish line without further delay. Our American businesses cannot afford to wait.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 991, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 50 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1159

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. LEE of California) at 11 o'clock and 59 minutes a.m.

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR PREVENTION ACT

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6210) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6210

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 "Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China has, since 2017, arbitrarily detained as many as 1.8 million Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in a system of extrajudicial mass internment camps, and has subjected detainees to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, and other severe human rights abuses.

(2) Forced labor exists within the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region's system of mass internment camps, and throughout the region, and is confirmed by the testimony of former camp detainees, satellite imagery, and official leaked documents from the Government of the People's Republic of China as part of a targeted campaign of repression of Muslim ethnic minorities.

(3) In addition to reports from researchers and civil society groups documenting evidence that many factories and other suppliers in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are exploiting forced labor, the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security on July 22, 2020, added eleven entities to the entity list after determining the entities had been "implicated in human rights violations and abuses in the implementation of China's campaign of repression, mass arbitrary detention, forced labor and high-technology surveillance against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region".

(4) Audits and efforts to vet products and supply chains in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region are unreliable due to the extent forced labor has been integrated into the regional economy, the mixing of involuntary labor with voluntary labor, the inability of witnesses to speak freely about working conditions given government surveillance and coercion, and the incentive of government officials to conceal government-sponsored forced labor.

(5) The Department of State's June 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report found that "Authorities offer subsidies incentivizing Chinese companies to open factories in close proximity to the internment camps, and local governments receive additional funds for each inmate forced to work in these sites at a fraction of minimum wage or without any compensation."

(6) U.S. Customs and Border Protection has issued eight "Withhold Release Orders" on certain garments, hair products, cotton, processed cotton, and computer parts suspected to be produced with prison or forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(7) In its 2019 Annual Report, the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) found that products reportedly produced with forced labor by current and former mass internment camp detainees included textiles, electronics, food products, shoes, tea, and handicrafts.

(8) Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) states that it is illegal to import into the United States "goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part" by forced labor. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion or seizure and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer.

(9) The policies of the Government of the People's Republic of China are in contravention of international human rights instruments signed by that government, including—

(A) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People's Republic of China has signed but not yet ratified;

(B) the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, ratified by the People's Republic of China in 2001; and

(C) the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), to which the People's Republic of China has been a state party since February 2010.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to prohibit the import of all goods, wares, articles, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured, wholly or in part, by forced labor from the People's Republic of China and particularly any such goods, wares, articles, or merchandise produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China;

(2) to encourage the international community to reduce the import of any goods made with forced labor from the People's Republic of China, particularly those goods mined, manufactured, or produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(3) to coordinate with Mexico and Canada to effectively implement Article 23.6 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement to prohibit the importation of goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor, which includes goods produced in whole or in part by forced or compulsory labor in the People's Republic of China;

(4) to actively work to prevent, publicly denounce, and end human trafficking as a horrific assault on human dignity and to restore the lives of those affected by human trafficking, a modern form of slavery;

(5) to regard the prevention of atrocities as in its national interest, including efforts to prevent torture, enforced disappearances, severe deprivation of liberty, including mass internment, arbitrary detention, and widespread and systematic use of forced labor, and persecution targeting any identifiable ethnic or religious group; and

(6) to address gross violations of human rights in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region through bilateral diplomatic channels and multilateral institutions where both the United States and the People's Republic of China are members and with all the authorities available to the United States Government, including visa and financial sanctions, export restrictions, and import controls.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF GOODS MADE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, shall be deemed to be goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) and shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition described in subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(1) determines, by clear and convincing evidence, that any specific goods, wares, ar-

ticles, or merchandise described in subsection (a) were not produced wholly or in part by convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions; and

(2) submits to the appropriate congressional committees and makes available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, established under section 741 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4681), shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains an enforcement strategy to effectively address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. The enforcement strategy shall describe the specific enforcement plans of the United States Government regarding—

(1) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States directly from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(2) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from the People's Republic of China and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program; and

(3) goods, wares, articles, and merchandise described in section 4(a) that are imported into the United States from third countries and are mined, produced, or manufactured in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of the actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307), including a description of all Withhold Release Orders issued, goods detained, and fines issued.

(2) A list of products made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and a list of businesses that sold products in the United States made wholly or in part by forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(3) A list of facilities and entities, including the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, that source material from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region or by persons working with the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region government for purposes of the “poverty alleviation” program or the “pairing-assistance” program, a plan for identifying additional such facilities and entities, and facility- and entity-specific enforcement plans, including issuing specific Withhold Release Orders to support enforcement of section 4, with regard to each listed facility or entity.

(4) A list of high-priority sectors for enforcement, which shall include cotton and tomatoes, and a sector-specific enforcement plan for each high-priority sector.

(5) A description of the additional resources necessary for U.S. Customs and Bor-

der Protection to effectively implement the enforcement strategy.

(6) A plan to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to discuss the enforcement strategy for products made in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(d) UPDATES.—The Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force shall provide briefings to the appropriate congressional committees on a quarterly basis and, as applicable, on any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) or any additional actions taken to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, including actions described in this Act.

(e) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to have effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 6. DETERMINATION RELATING TO CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY OR GENOCIDE IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) determine if the practice of forced labor or other crimes against Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China can be considered systematic and widespread and therefore constitutes crimes against humanity or constitutes genocide as defined in subsection (a) of section 1091 of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public a report that contains such determination.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a)—

(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex, if necessary; and

(2) may be included in the report required by section 7.

SEC. 7. DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY TO ADDRESS FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a United States strategy to promote initiatives to enhance international awareness of and to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The strategy required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a plan to enhance bilateral and multilateral coordination, including sustained engagement with the governments of United States partners and allies, to end forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

(2) public affairs, public diplomacy, and counter-messaging efforts to promote awareness of the human rights situation, including forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(3) opportunities to coordinate and collaborate with appropriate nongovernmental organizations and private sector entities to raise awareness about forced labor made products from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and to provide assistance to Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups, including those formerly detained in mass internment camps in the region.

(c) **ADDITIONAL MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall also include—

(1) to the extent practicable, a list of—

(A) entities in the People's Republic of China or affiliates of such entities that directly or indirectly use forced or involuntary labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(B) Foreign persons that acted as agents of the entities or affiliates of entities described in subparagraph (A) to import goods into the United States; and

(2) a description of actions taken by the United States Government to address forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region under existing authorities, including—

(A) the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.);

(B) the Ellie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note); and

(C) the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(d) **FORM.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if necessary.

(e) **UPDATES.**—The Secretary of State shall include any updates to the strategy required by subsection (a) in the annual Trafficking in Persons report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).

(f) **SUNSET.**—This section shall cease to have effect the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

SEC. 8. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO FORCED LABOR IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies each foreign person, including any official of the Government of the People's Republic of China, that the President determines—

(A) knowingly engages in, is responsible for, or facilitates the forced labor of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China; and

(B) knowingly engages in, contributes to, assists, or provides financial, material or technological support for efforts to contravene United States law regarding the importation of forced labor goods from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(2) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(b) **IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property—

(A) are in the United States;

(B) come within the United States; or

(C) come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(A) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) **IMMEDIATE EFFECT.**—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(d) **IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.**—

(1) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under subsection (c)(2) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United

Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(B) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(g) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before the termination takes effect that—

(1) information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(h) **SUNSET.**—This section, and any sanctions imposed under this section, shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) **DEFINITIONS OF ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—In this section, the terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

SEC. 9. DISCLOSURES TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

(a) **POLICY STATEMENT.**—It is the policy of the United States to protect American investors, through stronger disclosure requirements, alerting them to the presence of Chinese and other companies complicit in gross violations of human rights in United States capital markets, including American and foreign companies listed on United States exchanges that enable the mass internment and population surveillance of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other Muslim minorities and source products made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. Such involvements represent clear, material risks to the share values and corporate reputations of certain of these companies and hence to prospective American investors, particularly given that the United States Government has employed sanctions and export restrictions to target individuals and entities contributing to human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China.

(b) **DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(s) **DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each issuer required to file an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a) shall disclose in that report the information required by paragraph (2) if, during the period covered by the report, the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer—

“(A) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or the affiliate of an entity engaged in creating or providing technology or other assistance to create mass population surveillance systems in the Xinjiang

Uyghur Autonomous Region of China, including any entity included on the Department of Commerce's 'Entity List' in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(B) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity building and running detention facilities for Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(C) knowingly engaged in an activity with an entity or an affiliate of an entity described in section 7(c)(1) of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, including—

“(i) any entity engaged in the ‘pairing-assistance’ program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

“(ii) any entity for which the Department of Homeland Security has issued a ‘Withhold Release Order’ under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); or

“(D) knowingly conducted any transaction or had dealings with—

“(i) any person the property and interests in property of which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the detention or abuse of Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, or other members of Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

“(ii) any person the property and interests in property of which are sanctioned pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note); or

“(iii) any person or entity responsible for, or complicit in, committing atrocities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

“(2) INFORMATION REQUIRED.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If an issuer described under paragraph (1) or an affiliate of the issuer has engaged in any activity described in paragraph (1), the information required by this paragraph is a detailed description of each such activity, including—

“(i) the nature and extent of the activity;

“(ii) the gross revenues and net profits, if any, attributable to the activity; and

“(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be) intends to continue the activity.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to disclose information under this paragraph shall not include information on activities of the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer activities relating to—

“(i) the import of manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles, shoes, and teas, that originated in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; or

“(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that originated or are sourced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

“(3) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURES.—If an issuer reports under paragraph (1) that the issuer or an affiliate of the issuer has knowingly engaged in any activity described in that paragraph, the issuer shall separately file with the Commission, concurrently with the annual or quarterly report under subsection (a), a notice that the disclosure of that activity has been included in that annual or quarterly report that identifies the issuer and contains the information required by paragraph (2).

“(4) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Upon receiving a notice under paragraph (3) that an annual or quarterly report includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall promptly—

“(A) transmit the report to—

“(i) the President;

“(ii) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

“(iii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) make the information provided in the disclosure and the notice available to the public by posting the information on the Internet website of the Commission.

“(5) INVESTIGATIONS.—Upon receiving a report under paragraph (4) that includes a disclosure of an activity described in paragraph (1), the President shall—

“(A) make a determination with respect to whether any investigation is needed into the possible imposition of sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note) or section 8 of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act or whether criminal investigations are warranted under statutes intended to hold accountable individuals or entities involved in the importation of goods produced by forced labor, including under section 545, 1589, or 1761 of title 18, United States Code; and

“(B) not later than 180 days after initiating any such investigation, make a determination with respect to whether a sanction should be imposed or criminal investigations initiated with respect to the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer (as the case may be).

“(6) ATROCITIES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘atrocities’ has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).”.

(c) SUNSET.—Section 13(s) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by subsection (b), is repealed on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a determination that the Government of the People's Republic of China has ended mass internment, forced labor, and any other gross violations of human rights experienced by Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and members of other Muslim minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect with respect to reports required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

(2) ATROCITIES.—The term “atrocities” has the meaning given the term in section 6(2) of the Elie Wiesel Genocide and Atrocities Prevention Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–441; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(3) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—The term “crimes against humanity” includes, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack—

(A) murder;

(B) deportation or forcible transfer of population;

(C) torture;

(D) extermination;

(E) enslavement;

(F) rape, sexual slavery, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable severity;

(G) persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or

other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law; and

(H) enforced disappearance of persons.

(4) FORCED LABOR.—The term “forced labor” has the meaning given the term in section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

(6) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(7) MASS POPULATION SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM.—The term “mass population surveillance system” means installation and integration of facial recognition cameras, biometric data collection, cell phone surveillance, and artificial intelligence technology with the “Sharp Eyes” and “Integrated Joint Operations Platform” or other technologies that are used by Chinese security forces for surveillance and big-data predictive policing.

(8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 11. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include in the RECORD extraneous material on H.R. 6210.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. The human rights atrocities the Chinese Government is perpetuating in Xinjiang are now well-known. More than 1 million Uyghur and Muslim ethnic minorities have been thrown in detention camps, where they face torture, brainwashing, sexual abuse, and even forced sterilization.

These atrocities are horrific, and the Congress has acted to hold perpetrators of these crimes accountable by passing the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act. But we must not stop there.

The legislation we are considering today focuses on a specific form of

abuse in Xinjiang: forced labor, an abuse of human rights which also has grave implications for supply chains and consumers worldwide. Importing goods made from forced labor violates U.S. law, and Americans certainly would not want to contribute to the PRC Government's human rights abuses by unwittingly purchasing apparel or hair products made by a detained Uyghur.

Among other things, this legislation reaffirms U.S. policy to reduce the number and types of goods made from forced labor, mandates reports surrounding the U.S. Government's strategy to spread awareness of forced labor in Xinjiang and address that challenge, and requires the Secretary of State to determine whether the practice of forced labor in Xinjiang constitutes crimes against humanity or even genocide.

This measure builds on what Congress has already done to hold the Chinese Government accountable and to end the mass detention, repression, and surveillance of minorities in Xinjiang.

I thank Chairman MCGOVERN, Mr. SMITH, and other bipartisan champions for their consistent leadership on these issues, and I hope Congress can, as we have before, take a strong stand against Beijing and its crimes.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the bill. This is a good measure. I am pleased to support it, and I am also pleased that it has, I believe, bipartisan support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, September 17, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 6210, the "Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act," that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 6210, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 17, 2020.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 6210 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 21, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, the Committee on Ways and Means agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 6210.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 21, 2020.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on

H.R. 6210 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on Ways and Means conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, September 21, 2020.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 6210 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, September 22, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 6210, the "Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act." In order to permit H.R. 6210 to proceed expeditiously to the House Floor, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H.R. 6210 in light of the mutually agreed changes to provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services. We are also doing so based on our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 6210 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward with regard to any matters in the Committee's jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate

conference involving this or similar legislation that involves the Committee's jurisdiction and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 6210.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to start this debate with a simple truth that we cannot afford to forget: Truly free trade cannot involve slave labor.

Today, the Chinese Communist Party is using the forced labor of the Uyghurs and other minorities to help bankroll its cultural genocide against those very same groups. The repression taking place right now in Xinjiang is breathtaking in its scope and in its brutality.

It involves the detention of 1 to 3 million people in concentration camps, Madam Speaker. It involves surveillance and attempted brainwashing on a massive scale. It involves breaking up families and taking children from their parents. It involves forced sterilization and, Madam Speaker, forced abortions.

This should be a terrifying warning to the world, to China's neighbors, and to the American people that the Chinese Communist Party is fundamentally focused on expanding its power, its control, and its authoritarian style of government. It views things that it does not control, like religion, cultural identity, and the yearning of all people for freedom, as threats that must be destroyed.

Because we have drawn the CCP into our most essential supply chains, it can hold our national security hostage while it uses U.S. consumers to subsidize its atrocities.

As many as one in five cotton garments globally could be tainted with Uyghur slave labor. In July, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized a 13-ton shipment of human hair—Madam Speaker, human hair—that originated in Xinjiang's forced labor system. We haven't heard about human hair since the Nazis and the concentration camps of the war that my father fought in, World War II.

It is brazen, and it is sickening. We must refuse to be complicit, financially or otherwise, in the CCP's crimes against the Muslim Uyghur.

For that reason, I support this bill before us today.

I must also point out the abuses in this province are not only one small part of the grave and growing threat that the Chinese Communist Party poses to the interests, the values, and the security of the United States. That threat is global and has military, economic, public health, and philosophical aspects.

I know that many on the other side of the aisle share my concerns. I, un-

fortunately, regret that, during this Congress, the majority has not given the CCP threat even one-tenth of the time they have put into their partisan efforts to bring down this President.

We were told that the China Task Force was going to be bipartisan, Madam Speaker, and at the last minute, the majority pulled out. For the past 4 months, I have served as chairman of the China Task Force. This task force, again, was supposed to be bipartisan because I believe this is not a Republican or Democrat issue.

Confronting the generational threat that the CCP poses should be a bipartisan issue. It is an American issue against the greatest national security threat to the United States of America.

I believe this failure of perspective needs to change. In our work on the China Task Force, we have met with 125 people from both sides of the aisle to gain better insight into our relationship and our foreign policy, as we speak here from the Foreign Affairs Committee, how we need to treat the Chinese Communist Party from a foreign policy standpoint.

This, again, is an American issue, not Republican or Democrat. This report coming out October 1 will include 400 recommendations, including 100 pieces of legislation that have bipartisan support like the bill before us today.

So, Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation. Then, once we get past this election, Madam Speaker, let us come together on both sides and analyze objectively our foreign policy with the Chinese Communist Party and address the bipartisan bills that will be recommended by the task force to address the Chinese Communist Party's malign activities throughout the world.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), who is the author of this important bill and co-chair of the Human Rights Commission and chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) for yielding, but also for his commitment to human rights, not only with regard to the repression that is going on in China, but all around the world.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. I am proud to have authored this legislation to address human rights and forced labor abuses against Uyghur and other Muslim groups in China.

There is strong, diverse, bipartisan, and bicameral support for this legislation, including from my colleagues on the Congressional-Executive Commission on China. Senator MARCO RUBIO, Representative CHRIS SMITH, and Representative TOM SUOZZI all helped draft this legislation. I thank Speaker NANCY PELOSI for her longtime advo-

cacy for human rights in China and for her leadership in getting this bill to the House floor. I thank Chairman ENGEL, as well as Ranking Member MCCAUL, Chairman NEAL, and Chairwoman WATERS for the support of their committees.

The Congressional-Executive Commission on China, of which I serve as the chair, held the first congressional hearing on this topic a year ago, followed up with a groundbreaking staff report, and then held an expert roundtable event on this issue. We found that the evidence of systematic and widespread forced labor in Xinjiang is astounding and irrefutable and includes evidence from camp detainees, satellite imagery of factories being built at internment camps, and public and leaked Chinese Government documents. All the evidence we accumulated led to the introduction of this bipartisan, bicameral legislation in March 2020.

It is time for Congress to act. Over the past several years, we have watched in horror as the Chinese Government first created and then expanded a system of extrajudicial mass internment camps. As many as 1.8 million Uyghurs and members of other predominantly Muslim ethnic minority groups have been arbitrarily detained in the camps and subjected to forced labor, torture, political indoctrination, and other severe human rights abuses.

Reports published during the past year detailed an expansive and systematic policy of forcibly separating ethnic minority children from their families. A Chinese Government policy document stated that nearly half a million schoolchildren were attending boarding schools. The forcible displacement of children is in violation of the Chinese Government's law on the protection of minors and the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Investigations during the past year detailed a policy of forcibly separating ethnic minority children from their families and the use of forced birth control and sterilization, which may be in contravention of the U.N. Convention on Genocide to which it is a party. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum had already determined that crimes against humanity may have been committed.

In July, I joined a bipartisan letter signed by over 75 Members calling on the Trump administration to make an official determination as to whether atrocity crimes, including genocide and crimes against humanity, are being committed. We have yet to hear back from the administration.

It is time for Congress to act. We know forced labor is widespread and systematic, and it exists both within and outside the mass internment camps. These facts are confirmed by the testimony of former camp detainees, satellite imagery, and official leaked documents from the Chinese Government. We know that many U.S., international, and Chinese companies

are complicit in the exploitation of forced labor and specific products include textiles, electronics, and food products.

Audits of supply chains are simply not possible because workers cannot speak freely and honestly about working conditions, given heavy surveillance and intimidation.

Current U.S. law states that it is illegal to import into the United States “goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part” by forced labor. Unfortunately, products made with forced labor are still making their way into global supply chains and our country.

The Trump administration has taken some actions, including sending out a business advisory and placing withhold release orders on some businesses and entities in China. But these piecemeal actions fall far short of addressing a regional economic system that is built upon a foundation of forced labor and repression.

Further, we should all be disturbed by reports that President Trump gave a green light to President Xi by telling him that building the camps was “the right thing to do.” Ending forced labor was not even discussed as part of the “Phase One” trade deal.

It is time for Congress to act. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the U.S. by creating a “rebuttal presumption” that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by “clear and convincing evidence” that goods were not produced with forced labor.

The legislation also authorizes targeted sanctions, requires financial disclosures about involvement in the region, and requires a State Department determination about whether crimes against humanity or genocide are occurring.

For more than 2 years, U.S. and international companies have been aware of forced labor throughout the Xinjiang region. It is long past time for these companies to reassess their supply chains and find alternatives that do not exploit labor and violate human rights.

Their failure to do so has led U.S. consumers to unwittingly purchase goods made with forced labor. That must end.

Effective enforcement would mean that workers and farmers would no longer have to compete against forced labor from Xinjiang. For too long, the world has been silent while Uyghurs and other Muslim groups suffered under severe repression.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

□ 1215

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I believe the lack of any international

response for so long allowed the Chinese Government the space to impose this extreme system of repression. But now the world has woken up.

Today, the U.S. House of Representatives is taking the strongest action yet. I am proud to stand in solidarity with the Uyghur people and, indeed, all the people living under the rule of the Chinese Government, in their struggle to live freely, practice their religious beliefs freely, and speak their own languages freely.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to the passage of this legislation, continuing our bipartisan work together to support human rights in China.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are advised to not traffic the well.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the chairman, for his steadfast support for human rights across the world. The gentleman and the next speaker have been on this issue, really, as visionary leaders, I would say, the two strongest in the House of Representatives representing both sides of the aisle, and I thank him for that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Human Rights, who has been working on these issues along with Chairman MCGOVERN for decades.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. MCCAUL, the ranking member, for his leadership, for his very, very strong and passionate statement today. I thank my good friend and colleague, Mr. MCGOVERN, the chairman of both the China Commission, as well as the Lantos Commission—and I serve as co-chair with him on the Lantos Commission and as ranking member on the China Commission. And I am very pleased to be the principal Republican cosponsor of this bill. I see Mr. SUOZZI over there, who has been a great leader as well. We have been teaming up for years on this issue, and I thank him for his leadership as well. And ELIOT ENGEL, our chairman, for his work on this as well.

Madam Speaker, at a 2018 Congressional hearing I cochaired, Mihrigul Tursun recounted her ordeal of torture, sexual abuse, and detention in one of China’s mass internment camps in Xinjiang. She broke down weeping, telling us that she pleaded with God to end her life. Her Chinese jailers restrained her to a table, actually increased the electrical currents coursing through her body, and mocked her belief in God. She was tortured simply for being an ethnic Uyghur and a Muslim in China.

Madam Speaker, there are millions of stories like this waiting to be told. Nightmarish accounts of President Xi Jinping’s genocide. And make no mistake about it, this is Xi Jinping’s genocide. I point out to my colleagues that

this includes the mass internment of millions. An estimated 1.8 million victims in concentration camps, children ripped from the warm embrace of their families, to be indoctrinated in Communist ideology and forced to renounce their religion, their culture, and their language.

Rape and sexual abuse of women being held in internment camps, forced abortion and involuntary sterilization to prevent the birth of Uyghur children, a direct violation of Article II(d) of the U.N. Genocide Convention, which states, in part, that genocide includes imposing measures intended to prevent births within a group. Forced labor on a massive scale that allows Chinese companies to profit, and profit big time, from modern-day slavery.

Chinese authorities initially denied the existence of mass internment camps and tried to portray them as vocational training. The Chinese Communist Party employed the big lie, censorship and economic coercion to stifle any discussion of their crimes. However, documents obtained by the New York Times and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists have exposed beyond any reasonable doubt the brutality behind Beijing’s plans to radically and coercively transform the culture and religion of ethnic Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and other Muslims in China.

The leaked papers showed detailed plans—this is back years ago now—of looking to intern between 1 and 3 million Uyghurs in these concentration camps and imposing Orwellian indoctrination efforts for those “whose thinking has been infected.” In other words, if you are a Muslim, your thinking is infected.

At the same time, Beijing instituted plans to erase the influence of Islam in all of western China—bulldozing mosques and shrines, severely restricting religious practice, and forcing detainees in the camps to renounce their faith.

The leaked documents also show that Xi Jinping himself directed the crack-down, saying the Communist Party must put the “organs of dictatorship” to work and show “absolutely no mercy” in dealing with the Uyghurs and other Muslims.

In one speech, President Xi said: “The weapons of the people’s democratic dictatorship, must be wielded without any hesitation or wavering.”

In 2017, February, the documents show he told thousands of police officers and troops standing at attention in the vast square in Urumqi to prepare for a “smashing, obliterating offensive.” Secret teams even went out—because some of the cops didn’t want to do this—and they expunged them from their ranks.

Madam Speaker, we know that goods produced with forced labor find their way into U.S. markets. An estimated 22 percent of U.S. cotton goods come from the region, and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency has prohibited companies from importing

some textiles, electronics, and hair products. As my good friend from Texas pointed out about the hair, the last time we talked about the buying and selling of hair was with the Nazi concentration camps. It is happening today in Xinjiang.

Over the past year, the Trump administration has matched strong rhetoric condemning abuses and actions to protect U.S. national security and punish Chinese authorities and corporations complicit in these human rights abuses.

Since last October, the Commerce Department has placed over 40 Chinese companies and government entities on its Entity List, restricting exports because of their complicity in human rights abuses and enabling high-tech surveillance.

In July, the Treasury Department issued Global Magnitsky sanctions against six senior Chinese officials; however, we want more. There are other people that are complicit. They need to be on the list.

Treasury has also sanctioned the Xinjiang Production Construction Corps, a paramilitary that reports directly to the CCP. This summer, U.S. Customs and Border Protection banned eight other Chinese companies from importing textiles, hair, and electronic parts from Xinjiang. We welcome these steps, but more needs to be done.

The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the U.S. by creating a “rebuttable presumption.” And that is the core of this bill, that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor. So the rebuttable presumption is the key to this legislation.

It also carries other provisions, important ones, but, again, that is the most important one.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, the legislation also authorizes targeted sanctions on any person responsible for labor tracking; protects U.S. investors and consumers by requiring financial disclosure from U.S. traded businesses about their engagement with Chinese companies and other entities engaged in serious human rights abuses; directs the Secretary of State to determine whether forced labor or other crimes against Uyghurs constitute crimes against humanity or genocide. I think it couldn't be clear. Read the Genocide Convention. One item after the other articulated in that convention is being met, sadly, by Xi Jinping's horrible genocide against his own people.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for the bill. It is a bipartisan bill—67 cosponsors in all. Republicans and Demo-

crats joined saying, “we want this stopped.”

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SUOZZI).

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. CASTRO for yielding. I thank Mr. SMITH for his great work on this, and Chairman BLUMENAUER for the work of the Committee of Ways and Means. And I thank Chairman MCGOVERN as well.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bipartisan Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. We really need to wake people out of their torpor. It has been reported in the newspapers often, but I don't think most Americans realize exactly what is going on in China.

It was almost 50 years ago when Nixon first went to China. And we always believed, as Americans, that the more they are exposed to our way of life, our democracy, our economic system, the more they would become like us. That simply has not happened.

We have had hearings on the China Commission. We had a hearing the other day of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the witnesses testified not only about forced labor, which is clear, but they talked about crimes against humanity. They talked about forced sterilization. They talked about forcing people to eat pork, even though it violates their religion. They talked about prohibiting people from practicing their faith, attending religious ceremonies, observing fasts.

It is hard to imagine that in today's world that forced labor is happening and we know about it. We need to recognize that China has to be held accountable. We have rules in place now that say you can't use forced labor, but this bill is going a big step further in saying everything that comes out of the Xinjiang region will be presumed to be using forced labor. This is going to have a big impact. A lot of the cotton in the world comes from China; 84 percent of that cotton from China comes from the Xinjiang region. This will have an impact. We will have to support other countries to produce cotton. We will have to work to get the Northern Triangle, for example, to produce cotton so we can try and address those issues where our friends are. But we need to hold China and the Chinese Communist Party accountable for these violative acts of our very conscience. We have to do everything we can do to stand up for our values and to say this is simply unacceptable.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues for their support.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and the leaders on the Democrat side.

Since 2017, the CCP has systemically targeted and rounded up over a million

people comprised of Uyghurs and other East Turkic minorities and put them in concentration camps where they were subject to inhumane living conditions, forced cultural brainwashing, rape, and torture.

Just this week, the CCP released a white paper regarding its detention of Uyghurs. They admitted to incarcerating up to 1.3 million Uyghurs per year from 2014 to 2019. That is up to 8 million innocent people in prison, brainwashed, tortured, raped, in their so-called reeducation, which are really concentration camps. If they will admit to that, how many more are there really that have been interned?

The Chinese State is not only complicit but responsible for activity supporting the genocidal campaign targeting vulnerable populations based on everything from religious beliefs, their language, their hairstyle and even their diet. This is not even to mention the horrific practices of forced sterilization and “marriages” to Han Chinese men.

Many of these people have now been forced into manufacturing jobs under harsh conditions, which we have heard—Mr. SMITH and Chairman MCCAUL have pointed out—these products benefitting from forced labor have found their ways into our supply chains through major brands and corporations as it becomes increasingly difficult for companies to conduct due diligence investigations in China.

Further, we must recognize that the Chinese diplomatic presence globally is also engaged in this effort. A wealth of evidence is available to suggest that Chinese embassies and consulates around the world are actively seeking to force Chinese Uyghurs to return to mainland China, often to renew their passports, only to be abducted immediately and sent to one of the camps.

As Members of Congress, we have a moral obligation to ensure that the state-sponsored campaign of ethnic cleansing and forced labor—reminiscent of the concentration camps of the Nazi regime, when we swore as a world community, “never again”—are shut down and punished to the full extent of U.S. and international law.

The business community of America also has a moral obligation, from manufacturing to Hollywood, to not appease China in the name of profit.

Madam Speaker, as an original cosponsor of this bill, I support its passage in the House and encourage its timely consideration in the Senate.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Ms. PELOSI), our distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) for yielding, and for bringing this important legislation to the floor and giving us a chance to honor our values in the most bipartisan way.

One of the saddest things of all of this is how many people are suffering.

One of the joys of it is that it has enabled us to work together over the years.

Madam Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) how many years—at least, 30, working together on this subject.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, two strong bipartisan bills to send a strong message to Beijing and to the world that the U.S. Congress will not allow human rights to be sacrificed for commercial interest.

As I have said many times, if America does not speak out for human rights in China because of commercial interest, we lose all moral authority to speak out about human rights anywhere in the world.

□ 1230

I salute Chairman JIM MCGOVERN, chair of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China and chair of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, a leading voice in the country and in the Congress for human rights.

I thank Congresswoman JENNIFER WEXTON, one of our new freshmen, for her early leadership and dedication she has brought to this priority.

I thank, also, Mr. SMITH, and I acknowledge our working together over the years. He is now the ranking member of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China and co-chair of the Lantos Commission.

I salute our chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. ENGEL, and our leaders in the Senate, Senator RUBIO and Senator MERKLEY.

I thank our chairman, again, for this opportunity and so many of our Members who have spoken on this issue.

Beijing's barbarous actions targeting the Uyghur people continue to be an outrage to the collective conscience of the world. Across the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the Uyghur people and other Muslim majorities are brutally repressed in a pervasive state of mass surveillance and predictive policing used to discriminate against and violate the human rights of minorities: incidents of mass shootings, extrajudicial killings, intimidation and suppression of journalists courageously exposing the truth, and the mass incarceration of more than—and this is a lower figure; I think it is higher, but it is a conservative figure—I million innocent people with beatings, solitary confinement, deprivation of food and medical treatment, and extensively documented programs of forced labor.

So if you are out there watching the Congress, know what this means to you. The exploitation of people in China has a direct impact on our trade policy and on our values, first and foremost.

Tragically, the products of the forced labor often end up here in American stores and homes. In fact, roughly one in five cotton garments sold globally contains cotton or yarn from the Xinjiang region, the Uyghur region.

We must shine a light on the inhumane practice of forced labor, hold the perpetrators accountable, and stop this exploitation. And we must send a clear message to Beijing: These abuses must end now.

I remember years ago when Mr. SMITH and Frank Wolf visited forced labor—I don't know if you call them prisons or whatever—in China. Their courage to go there was so overwhelming to the rest of us. They were able to document what we needed to know.

Unfortunately, the challenge to the conscience that they brought to us was not heeded by all here. We could overwhelmingly win in the House and even in the Senate but not be able to override a veto, whether it was a Democrat or a Republican in the White House.

But I remember how brave they were and how brave those prisoners were to show them the evidence of the forced labor so we could make the case to workers in America: You have been subjected to the exploitation of workers there; that is an exploitation of workers here.

Again, we were proud, in May, to pass the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act, which uncovers the truth of China's abuses and ensures that those supporting labor camps, and urges the application of targeted sanctions against those involved in the oppression of the Uyghur people.

Today, we build on that overwhelmingly bipartisan legislation with these two bills which, together, will ensure that goods made in the Xinjiang region and imported to the United States are not made with forced labor.

Congress must and will continue to speak out against Beijing's other human rights abuses, like the decades-long abuse faced by the Tibetan people—the Chinese are there to crush their culture, eliminate their language, and suppress their religion; their assault on the honor of His Holiness the Dalai Lama by saying they will choose his successor goes beyond the pale and it is a challenge to the conscience of the world—the Hong Kong fight for democracy and the rule of law, which they oppress; and the jailing of journalists, human rights lawyers, Christians, and democracy advocates on the mainland.

That is why the House is proud to have passed legislation, including the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, the Hong Kong Autonomy Act, and the Tibet Policy and Support Act, which we urge the Senate to take up immediately. All of this was passed in an overwhelmingly bipartisan way because we respect the dignity and worth of every person.

We have always said that we cannot look the other way when this oppression of millions of people is taking place, and we are acting upon those values and those beliefs that we have.

In honor of the millions fighting for their dignity, safety, and rights in China and around the world, I urge a

strong bipartisan vote for the Uyghur Forced Labor Protection Act and the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act.

Madam Speaker, I thank, again, Mr. MCCAUL, ranking member on the committee of jurisdiction, and everyone for their support.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, let me thank Speaker PELOSI. She actually came to our committee markup of this bill. It is very rare for a Speaker of the House to show up to a committee markup, and yet this issue is so important to her that she honored us with her presence in that markup. This is where we come together in the Congress, and I want to thank you for your support, Madam Speaker.

And I thank Mr. SMITH, who has been dealing for decades with this.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS).

Mr. JACOBS. Madam Speaker, I want to first acknowledge an individual from my district, Dr. Sean Roberts.

I grew up with Sean Roberts in Buffalo, New York. Sean is a professor now at George Washington University. He has studied the Uyghur people for over 30 years and recently released a book, entitled, "The War on the Uyghurs: China's Internal Campaign Against a Muslim Minority." It is a book that has a depth of research about the atrocities against these people for a long, long time, and I want to commend him for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, long before China endangered the global community with their lies and failures in response to the coronavirus, we knew of the threats they posed, but many ignored them. We can no longer allow them a free pass. Today, we are here to condemn yet another of China's Communist regime's crimes, the atrocious record on human rights, specifically, the persecution and forced labor of the Uyghur people.

The actions of the Chinese Communist regime are appalling, a threat to freedom everywhere, and must be condemned in unwavering terms. It is our duty as the strongest beacon of freedom in the world to shine a light upon these atrocities, sanction those who condone it, and eradicate such evil.

Freedom is not based on just the ideals you hold; rather, it is based on your ability to hold those ideals without fear. I urge every one of my colleagues to support these measures and send a resolute and strong message to the Chinese Communist Party that we will not tolerate their human rights violations.

No more should they be able to act as a rogue nation, a bully, and a manipulator that disregards their own citizens' lives and puts the entire global community in danger. Until China changes its ways, ends the torture of the Uyghur people, and acts as a responsible global citizen, we will not weaken our pressure. With one voice, let's condemn the atrocities committed against the Uyghur people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS).

Mr. JACOBS. Madam Speaker, let's work towards ending our foreign dependence on the Communist regime and hold them accountable for the lives of every individual their lies have killed.

I look forward to working with the Senate to refine and improve this bill and endorse the strong measures it will take to hold the Chinese regime accountable.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I am proud to cosponsor the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, legislation that bans products of forced labor by Uyghurs to the United States.

I want to acknowledge and thank Chairman MCGOVERN, Chairman BLUMENAUER, Ranking Member McCAUL, Mr. SMITH, and others who have led this effort.

As members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, we work every day to ensure that America stands up for freedom around the world, and we take action to promote freedom in human rights around the globe. So, in that vein, we must ensure that the exploitation of the Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities does not continue.

Most Americans would be shocked to learn that, for years, Uyghurs have been interned, tortured, interrogated, and brutally forced into labor by the Chinese Government, and then products they manufacture make their way into the U.S. market. This bill will stop these practices.

We must pass this legislation to crack down on China's abhorrent human rights practices. We must continue to be a force for democratic values and human rights in our own country and around the world.

This is an example of working together in a bipartisan way to make it clear that the United States of America will not remain silent while these gross human rights violations continue, and we will do all that we can to bring the attention of the world to the important practices of the Chinese Communist Government by passing these two pieces of legislation.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, last week our subcommittee held a hearing on the Chinese Government's use of forced labor for the production of all kinds of goods through a concerted program of oppression and coerced assimilation of China's Uyghur population.

You have heard the horrible details that we had expressed in our committee. We have had a long history of grappling with the depravity of forced labor and ensuring that goods produced under such conditions do not eventually make their way into our grocery stores and shopping malls across the country.

We passed a law a century ago prohibiting importation of such goods. But, unfortunately, the ban—founded on principles of morality, human rights, worker rights, as well principles of fair competition—has, to be charitable, a history of spotty implementation.

We don't pretend that it is going to be easy to stop this. Global supply chains now are complex and interrelated. It is going to require the concerted efforts of us all. But we should not allow complex supply chains to justify the chains of oppression on the Uyghur populations now.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the aftermath of the passage of this legislation, that we work to actually implement it, we work with the expressions that have been positive from the private sector and NGOs, and other partners, to make sure that it is real. It is going to require concerted effort. It is going to require some displacement. We may even pay a dime or two more for a pair of socks or a T-shirt.

But I do think not being complicit with this horrific oppression of over a million—and I agree with Mr. SMITH, it may well be more than that. It is time for us to make sure that we take a stand. Make it real.

I deeply appreciate the sentiment on both sides of the aisle that we are committed to stop it now. In an era of, shall we say, a little conflict, this could be a bright spot for us going forward.

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

Madam Speaker, in recent years, the world has stood by idly as the Chinese Communist Party rounded up more than a million—probably a lot more than that—ethnic minorities into concentration camps where they are tortured, brainwashed, and forced into labor. This is all part of a deliberate program by the CCP to wipe out their ethnic identity, their religion, their culture, anything that might compete with the Communist Party for their loyalties and affection.

We have a moral duty today to speak out against these horrifying crimes against humanity and against the Uyghurs and, as the Speaker mentioned, against the Tibetans and Christians as well, who are persecuted in the Chinese Communist regime.

But we have an even greater duty to avoid funding this genocide by paying for slave labor in Xinjiang. There can no longer be business as usual with China.

Madam Speaker, the world is watching. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

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

□ 1245

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purposes of closing.

Madam Speaker, this is a matter of whether the United States, as it has for generations, will remain a north star around the world when it comes to things like freedom, human rights, democracy, and rooting out corruption.

This is an issue of human rights. Millions of people are being subjugated right now by the Chinese Government. And despite international contamination, atrocities continue in Xinjiang, and China shows no signs of changing course, including recently releasing a white paper defending these "vocational training centers."

The United States should use its unique position in the global trading system to advance workers' rights and the freedom and dignity of all people, and to signal other like-minded countries to act accordingly.

I am very pleased to support this measure. I am glad that it has strong bipartisan support, and I urge all the Members to do the same.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6210, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

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

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

RESIGNATIONS AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY AND COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignations as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Homeland Security:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 22, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to my nomination to the House Committee on Ways and Means, I am writing to formally offer my resignation from both the House Committee on Judiciary and House Committee on Homeland Security. Thank you.

Sincerely,

CEDRIC L. RICHMOND.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignations are accepted.

There was no objection.

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ACT OF 2020

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2166) to authorize a comprehensive, strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to strengthen global health security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2166

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 “Global Health Security Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In December 2009, President Obama released the National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats, which listed as one of seven objectives “Promote global health security: Increase the availability of and access to knowledge and products of the life sciences that can help reduce the impact from outbreaks of infectious disease whether of natural, accidental, or deliberate origin”.

(2) In February 2014, the United States and nearly 30 other nations launched the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) to address several high-priority, global infectious disease threats. The GHSA is a multi-faceted, multi-country initiative intended to accelerate partner countries’ measurable capabilities to achieve specific targets to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, whether naturally occurring, deliberate, or accidental.

(3) In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include specific reference to the importance of global health security as part of SDG 3 “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” as follows: “strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks”.

(4) On November 4, 2016, President Obama signed Executive Order 13747, “Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats”.

(5) In October 2017 at the GHSA Ministerial Meeting in Uganda, the United States and more than 40 GHSA member countries supported the “Kampala Declaration” to extend the GHSA for an additional 5 years to 2024.

(6) In December 2017, President Trump released the National Security Strategy, which includes the priority action: “Detect and contain biotreats at their source: We will work with other countries to detect and mitigate outbreaks early to prevent the spread of disease. We will encourage other countries to invest in basic health care systems and to strengthen global health security across the intersection of human and animal health to prevent infectious disease outbreaks”.

(7) In September 2018, President Trump released the National Biodefense Strategy, which includes objectives to “strengthen global health security capacities to prevent local bioincidents from becoming

epidemics”, and “strengthen international preparedness to support international response and recovery capabilities”.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) promote global health security as a core national security interest;

(2) advance the aims of the Global Health Security Agenda;

(3) collaborate with other countries to detect and mitigate outbreaks early to prevent the spread of disease;

(4) encourage other countries to invest in basic resilient and sustainable health care systems; and

(5) strengthen global health security across the intersection of human and animal health to prevent infectious disease outbreaks and combat the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance.

SEC. 4. GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA INTERAGENCY REVIEW COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish a Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council (in this section referred to as the “Council”) to perform the general responsibilities described in subsection (c) and the specific roles and responsibilities described in subsection (e).

(b) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet not less than four times per year to advance its mission and fulfill its responsibilities.

(c) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Council shall be responsible for the following activities:

(1) Provide policy-level recommendations to participating agencies on Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) goals, objectives, and implementation.

(2) Facilitate interagency, multi-sectoral engagement to carry out GHSA implementation.

(3) Provide a forum for raising and working to resolve interagency disagreements concerning the GHSA.

(4)(A) Review the progress toward and work to resolve challenges in achieving United States commitments under the GHSA, including commitments to assist other countries in achieving the GHSA targets.

(B) The Council shall consider, among other issues, the following:

(i) The status of United States financial commitments to the GHSA in the context of commitments by other donors, and the contributions of partner countries to achieve the GHSA targets.

(ii) The progress toward the milestones outlined in GHSA national plans for those countries where the United States Government has committed to assist in implementing the GHSA and in annual work-plans outlining agency priorities for implementing the GHSA.

(iii) The external evaluations of United States and partner country capabilities to address infectious disease threats, including the ability to achieve the targets outlined within the WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool, as well as gaps identified by such external evaluations.

(d) PARTICIPATION.—The Council shall consist of representatives, serving at the Assistant Secretary level or higher, from the following agencies:

(1) The Department of State.
(2) The Department of Defense.
(3) The Department of Justice.
(4) The Department of Agriculture.
(5) The Department of Health and Human Services.
(6) The Department of Labor.

(7) The Department of Homeland Security.
(8) The Office of Management and Budget.
(9) The United States Agency for International Development.

(10) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(11) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(12) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

(13) The National Institutes of Health.

(14) The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

(15) Such other agencies as the Council determines to be appropriate.

(e) SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The heads of agencies described in subsection (d) shall—

(A) make the GHSA and its implementation a high priority within their respective agencies, and include GHSA-related activities within their respective agencies’ strategic planning and budget processes;

(B) designate a senior-level official to be responsible for the implementation of this Act;

(C) designate, in accordance with subsection (d), an appropriate representative at the Assistant Secretary level or higher to participate on the Council;

(D) keep the Council apprised of GHSA-related activities undertaken within their respective agencies;

(E) maintain responsibility for agency-related programmatic functions in coordination with host governments, country teams, and GHSA in-country teams, and in conjunction with other relevant agencies;

(F) coordinate with other agencies that are identified in this section to satisfy programmatic goals, and further facilitate coordination of country teams, implementers, and donors in host countries; and

(G) coordinate across GHSA national plans and with GHSA partners to which the United States is providing assistance.

(2) ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in paragraph (1), the heads of agencies described in subsection (d) shall carry out their respective roles and responsibilities described in subsections (b) through (i) of section 3 of Executive Order 13747 (81 Fed. Reg. 78701; relating to Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. UNITED STATES COORDINATOR FOR GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint an individual to the position of United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, who shall be responsible for the coordination of the interagency process for responding to global health security emergencies. As appropriate, the designee shall coordinate with the President’s Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.—Not less frequently than twice each year, the employee designated under this section shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the responsibilities and activities of the individual under this section.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given such term in section 8 of the Global Health Security Act of 2019.

SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that, given the complex and multisectoral nature of global health threats to the United States, the President—

(1) should consider appointing an individual with significant background and expertise in public health or emergency response management to the position of United

States Coordinator for Global Health Security, as required by section 5(a), who is an employee of the National Security Council at the level of Deputy Assistant to the President or higher; and

(2) in providing assistance to implement the strategy required under section 7(a), should—

(A) coordinate, through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of relevant Federal departments and agencies to implement the strategy;

(B) seek to fully utilize the unique capabilities of each relevant Federal department and agency while collaborating with and leveraging the contributions of other key stakeholders; and

(C) utilize open and streamlined solicitations to allow for the participation of a wide range of implementing partners through the most appropriate procurement mechanisms, which may include grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other instruments as necessary and appropriate.

SEC. 7. STRATEGY AND REPORTS.

(a) STRATEGY.—The United States Coordinator for Global Health Security (appointed under section 5(a)) shall coordinate the development and implementation of a strategy to implement the policy aims described in section 3, which shall—

(1) set specific and measurable goals, benchmarks, timetables, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans that reflect international best practices relating to transparency, accountability, and global health security;

(2) support and be aligned with country-owned global health security policy and investment plans developed with input from key stakeholders, as appropriate;

(3) facilitate communication and collaboration, as appropriate, among local stakeholders in support of a multi-sectoral approach to global health security;

(4) support the long-term success of programs by building the capacity of local organizations and institutions in target countries and communities;

(5) develop community resilience to infectious disease threats and emergencies;

(6) leverage resources and expertise through partnerships with the private sector, health organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations, and health research and academic institutions; and

(7) support collaboration, as appropriate, between United States universities, and public and private institutions in target countries and communities to promote health security and innovation.

(b) COORDINATION.—The President, acting through the United States Coordinator for Global Health Security, shall coordinate, through a whole-of-government approach, the efforts of relevant Federal departments and agencies in the implementation of the strategy required under subsection (a) by—

(1) establishing monitoring and evaluation systems, coherence, and coordination across relevant Federal departments and agencies; and

(2) establishing platforms for regular consultation and collaboration with key stakeholders and the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) STRATEGY SUBMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the head of each relevant Federal department and agency, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the strategy required under subsection (a) that provides a detailed description of how the United States intends to advance the policy set forth in section 3 and the agency-specific plans described in paragraph (2).

(2) AGENCY-SPECIFIC PLANS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall include specific implementation plans from each relevant Federal department and agency that describes—

(A) the anticipated contributions of the department or agency, including technical, financial, and in-kind contributions, to implement the strategy; and

(B) the efforts of the department or agency to ensure that the activities and programs carried out pursuant to the strategy are designed to achieve maximum impact and long-term sustainability.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the strategy required under subsection (a) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under subsection (c), and not later than October 1 of each year thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the status of the implementation of the strategy.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify any substantial changes made in the strategy during the preceding calendar year;

(B) describe the progress made in implementing the strategy;

(C) identify the indicators used to establish benchmarks and measure results over time, as well as the mechanisms for reporting such results in an open and transparent manner;

(D) contain a transparent, open, and detailed accounting of expenditures by relevant Federal departments and agencies to implement the strategy, including, to the extent practicable, for each Federal department and agency, the statutory source of expenditures, amounts expended, partners, targeted populations, and types of activities supported;

(E) describe how the strategy leverages other United States global health and development assistance programs;

(F) assess efforts to coordinate United States global health security programs, activities, and initiatives with key stakeholders;

(G) incorporate a plan for regularly reviewing and updating strategies, partnerships, and programs and sharing lessons learned with a wide range of stakeholders, including key stakeholders, in an open, transparent manner; and

(H) describe the progress achieved and challenges concerning the United States Government's ability to advance the Global Health Security Agenda across priority countries, including data disaggregated by priority country using indicators that are consistent on a year-to-year basis and recommendations to resolve, mitigate, or otherwise address the challenges identified therein.

(e) FORM.—The strategy required under subsection (a) and the report required under subsection (d) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 8. COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREIGN AID TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2016.

Section 2(3) of the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-191; 22 U.S.C. 2394c note) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) the Global Health Security Act of 2020.”

SEC. 9. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.—The term “global health security” means activities supporting epidemic and pandemic preparedness and capabilities at the country and global levels in order to minimize vulnerability to acute public health events that can endanger the health of populations across geographical regions and international boundaries.

SEC. 10. SUNSET.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, (other than section 5) shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. McCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. 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. 2166.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, pandemics don't respect borders and they don't care about nationalities. We have witnessed that this year with the spread of the coronavirus. That is why this bill comes before us at a critical time. I want to say a very big thank you to GERRY CONNOLLY from Virginia for authoring this important legislation.

In the last 8 months, we have watched this pandemic spread around the world, upending the global economy, disrupting our lives and creating grave uncertainty about what happens next. Unfortunately, the administration's catastrophic response to the current COVID-19 pandemic has led to nearly 200,000 American deaths.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 30, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2166, the “Global Health Security Act of 2020.” There are certain provisions in this legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee.

In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, we will not formally consider H.R. 2166. We do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bill, the Committee on Armed

Services does not waive any future jurisdictional claims over the subject matters contained in the bill which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Please ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective Committees.

Sincerely,

ADAM SMITH,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 31, 2020.

Hon. ADAM SMITH,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2166, the Global Health Security Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Armed Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 2166 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of House Armed Services Committee conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 31, 2020.

Hon. ADAM B. SCHIFF,
*House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN SCHIFF: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2166, the Global Health Security Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 2166 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON
INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES,

August 24, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,
*Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 2166, the Global Health Security Act. Certain provisions in the legislation fall within the jurisdiction of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI), as set forth in Rule X of the House of Representatives for the 116th Congress.

In the interest of permitting your committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of this important bill, I am willing to waive this committee's right to sequential referral. By waiving consideration of H.R. 2166, HPSCI does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subjects contained in the bill which fall within HPSCI's Rule X jurisdiction. I further request that you urge the Speaker to appoint members of HP SCI to any conference committee which is named to consider provisions addressing such subjects.

Finally, I ask that our exchange of letters be included in the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor.

I continue to be grateful for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees, and look forward to a prompt floor vote on H.R. 2166.

Sincerely,

ADAM B. SCHIFF,
Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, as this painful year has hammered home: viruses and pandemics know no borders. The bipartisan Global Health Security Act reaffirms our commitment to promoting global health security as a core issue of national security.

This bill—and I want to thank my friend, GERRY CONNOLLY and STEVE CHABOT, who, I am not sure if he will be able to speak or not—but I want to thank them for bringing this bill forward.

This bill directs the President to establish an interagency review council that will support our executive branch agencies and ensure coordination between their efforts. It also requires the designation of a lead official as the United States coordinator for Global Health Security, who will be responsible for coordinating the U.S. response to global health crises across agencies.

As our country continues to fight COVID-19 and this pandemic, we must make sure our preparations to fight future threats to the health and security of Americans are as efficient and effective as they can be.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the sponsors of the bill, Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. CHABOT, for their leadership in supporting and introducing this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Texas (Mr.

CASTRO) and my other good friend from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) for their leadership and generosity in allowing us to bring this bipartisan bill before the floor.

Madam Speaker, I rise, of course, in support of H.R. 2166, the Global Health Security Act, which reaffirms the United States' commitment in promoting global health security.

I first introduced this bill in partnership with my colleague, STEVE CHABOT of Ohio, 2 years ago, before the pandemic, when we identified a dearth of leadership and strategy around U.S. planning for a global health security emergency.

Tragically, the global COVID-19 pandemic has underscored not only the need for a robust Federal response to such a crisis, but also the importance of investing in global health security around the world because viruses and diseases do not respect national borders. We are truly in this together.

Amid concerns about the response to COVID-19, I welcome the fact that the House Foreign Affairs Committee coalesced around a bipartisan solution that addresses deficiencies in the current response as well as to demonstrate a commitment to a comprehensive and sustainable approach to global health security.

One of the critical lessons learned during the U.S. response to the 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa was the need for a permanent designated official responsible for coordinating the interagency response to a global health security emergency in the event of a pandemic.

In fact, the primary recommendation of the recent CSIS report on Strengthening America's Health Security is to restore the health security leadership at the White House National Security Council by naming a senior level leader in charge of coordinating U.S. efforts to anticipate, to prevent, and to respond to biological crises.

Despite bipartisan support, sadly, the administration eliminated the previous NSC position responsible for just such a crisis 2 years ago.

At a time when decisive leadership and robust Federal coordination is sorely needed to combat the global COVID-19 pandemic, our Global Health Security Act would reestablish the government-wide lead for pandemic response by creating a U.S. coordinator.

This legislation also establishes an interagency review council, as Mr. MCCAUL indicated, charged with implementing U.S. commitments around a Global Health Security Agenda and sets important metrics for global health security planning.

And the bill requires a global health security strategy that helps other countries, as well as our own, to strengthen their healthcare systems in order to detect, prevent and mitigate outbreaks early.

Republican and Democratic Presidents have recognized the critical importance of global health security,

from President Obama's role in launching the Global Health Security Agenda to President Trump's National Security Strategy and National Biodefense Strategy.

Whether it is the current COVID-19 pandemic or the next crisis, it is clear these threats are going to be ongoing and perhaps increasing. Saving lives from the next global pandemic starts with investing in preparedness before it strikes. As we have seen time and again, diseases don't respect borders, and global health crises have immense security, economic, and humanitarian consequences, as we are seeing now.

Our Global Health Security Act recognizes the critical role of U.S. leadership in international health security and enshrines U.S. global health security policy in statute.

I am proud that this bill passed the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously and was included in both the House-passed HEROES Act and the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act.

The Global Health Security Act is endorsed by ChildFund International, Global Health Council, International Medical Corps, IntraHealth International, the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security, Nuclear Threat Initiative, the ONE Campaign, PATH, the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Management Sciences for Health, Sabin Vaccine Institute, The Borgen Project, and the American Society for Microbiology, among others.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues on a bipartisan basis, my friend from Ohio, STEVE CHABOT, RICK LARSEN from Washington, BRIAN FITZPATRICK from Pennsylvania, AMI BERA from California, and ANN WAGNER from Missouri, for serving as original cosponsors on this bipartisan bill.

I urge my colleagues to adopt it as a prudent measure in response to this pandemic.

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

Madam Speaker, I reiterate the vision of both Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. CHABOT for introducing this bill, and the discussions I believe, as the gentleman stated from Virginia, took place 2 years ago, well before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), who introduced the bill and is the co-author.

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for yielding. And I want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for his leadership on this.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2166, the Global Health Security Act. And this was already stated, it was bipartisan legislation offered by my good friend, Mr. CONNOLLY. We have worked on a whole range of issues in a bipartisan manner over the years. He is a Democrat and I am a Republican, but we actually worked together.

He and I introduced it at the beginning of last year. So this was early 2019 to strengthen U.S. and global preparedness for and capacity to respond to pandemics like the coronavirus.

□ 1300

This legislation was not born out of the coronavirus. It was born out of a bipartisan vision for strengthening global health systems around the world in case a disease like the coronavirus emerged. And as we know, it did, catching the whole world really flat-footed.

Congressman CONNOLLY and I introduced this legislation in April 2019, well before anyone had ever heard the term "COVID-19." When the Foreign Affairs Committee considered this legislation in March of this year, there were 100,000 coronavirus cases worldwide. That number has now risen, as we know, to over 30 million that we know of.

The Global Health Security Act has two main objectives.

First, it codifies bipartisan support for the Global Health Security Agenda. This multilateral partnership started under the Obama administration and was embraced by the Trump administration. It aims to strengthen health systems and laboratories in countries across the globe so that they meet International Health Regulation standards.

Many of our constituents may wonder why we should support health systems abroad when there are so many needs here at home. Well, the coronavirus pandemic clearly shows that a weak and opaque health system in another country—in this case, China—can directly threaten us right here in America. That is why we must remain vigilant, so we can contain future emergent deadly diseases where they originate before they have a chance to become a pandemic and affect us here at home.

Second, our bill makes sure that we have the personnel in place to prepare and respond to pandemics like the coronavirus. We need someone to coordinate our government's response since that response inevitably involves several agencies across the government, from the State Department to the CDC, et cetera.

Several Republicans, including then-Chairman Ed Royce, called on the Obama administration to appoint a single point person with a health background during the Ebola outbreak back in 2014. President Obama's team got it half right by choosing a single person, who was a political appointee. The Trump administration appointed Dr. Debbie Birx, this time a universally respected health expert, as White House Coronavirus Response Coordinator under Vice President MIKE PENCE.

In any event, our bill would make this position permanent so that when the next pandemic comes, America and the world are fully prepared to address that crisis.

Witnessing the death toll and the economic devastation that the coronavirus has brought, I think all Americans will agree that protecting our Nation's health from future pandemics must be seen as a national security priority. We need to take this opportunity to recommit to leadership on global health security and prepare the world to face and defeat the next pandemic.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I again thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), an esteemed member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the vice chairwoman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and also a cosponsor of this bill.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2166, the bipartisan Global Health Security Act. This very important bill will greatly bolster the United States' ability to prevent and respond to global health threats like the coronavirus pandemic.

As we have seen during this tragedy, infectious diseases can spread across borders and oceans with deadly speed. Improving nations' abilities to address public health threats before they spin out of control is, in fact, a matter of national security.

The United States must lead the way in strengthening international health security measures. Investing in multilateral initiatives that reduce the threat of global health catastrophes is a bipartisan priority, and I am proud to colead this landmark bill with Representatives CONNOLLY, CHABOT, BERA, FITZPATRICK, and LARSEN.

The Global Health Security Act establishes a special adviser for global health security at the National Security Council, ensuring that U.S. efforts to respond to public health emergencies are efficient and well-coordinated.

It also requires the United States to proactively strategize for future crises and strengthens our ability to help our partners fight and contain outbreaks within their own borders.

The Global Health Security Act will save lives by helping us prepare for or prevent the next pandemic. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The thing I really enjoy about the Foreign Affairs Committee, as I know the Speaker would agree with me, is that it is bipartisan. I would say that the majority of bills passed out of our committee—in fact, I would say no

other committee has passed more bipartisan bills than the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as it should be.

I thank my good friend JOAQUIN CASTRO from Texas.

Of course, Madam Speaker, you are from Texas. We seem to have a trifecta here today from Texas.

But I will say Chairman ENGEL has been a great partner to me, working together as a chairman and ranking member should on a national security committee. We should put the interests of the Nation above partisan politics, and that has been our charge and our duty.

I am, quite frankly, proud to say that is how we have conducted ourselves in this Congress. It is very gratifying, Madam Speaker, to close out this session of Congress, before this very tumultuous election cycle and very divisive time in our politics and our American history, but for me to be able to close this out in a very bipartisan way, that, I think, is what most Americans out there want from their leaders in the Congress.

I thank the gentleman from Texas and the Speaker from Texas for your bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

As the saying goes, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and that is undoubtedly true in global health. We have seen firsthand the dangers of a lack of preparedness.

Today's legislation will prepare a coordinated response for future pandemics. I give a special thank you to Mr. CONNOLLY for authoring this important legislation and, of course, I thank Mr. MCCAUL of Texas and the others who have worked in a bipartisan way to get this bill to the floor today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2166, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTING CERTAIN MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1135

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the fol-

lowing standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Ms. Barragán (to rank immediately after Mr. Garcia of Illinois).

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS: Mr. Richmond (to rank immediately after Mr. Horsford).

Mr. JEFFRIES (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GLOBAL CHILD THRIVE ACT OF 2020

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4864) to develop and implement policies to advance early childhood development, to provide assistance for orphans and other vulnerable children in developing countries, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4864

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 "Global Child Thrive Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to a 2019 report from the United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation entitled "Levels & Trends in Child Mortality", the annual number of deaths among children younger than 15 years of age dropped by 56 percent between 1990 and 2018, from approximately 14,200,000 to approximately 6,200,000.

(2) According to a 2016 article published in The Lancet entitled "Early childhood development: the foundation of sustainable development"—

(A) an estimated 250,000,000 children in low-income and middle-income countries suffer suboptimal development due to poverty and stunting alone; and

(B) children who do not meet developmental milestones are expected to lose about 25 percent of their average yearly income once they become adults.

(3) According to a report from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), entitled "The State of the World's Children 2016: A fair chance for every child", nearly 250,000,000 of the world's 650,000,000 primary school age children do not master basic literacy and numeracy.

(4) According to a 2018 report from the World Health Organization entitled "Nurturing Care for early childhood development"—

(A) the environment in which a child grows has a profound impact on future learning, behavior, and health; and

(B) a country's economic diversity and growth could be improved by investment in early childhood development.

(5) According to a 2017 UNICEF report entitled "UNICEF's Programme Guidance for Early Childhood Development", nurturing

care, which is key to early childhood development, consists of a core set of interrelated components, including—

(A) behaviors, attitudes, and knowledge about caregiving, including health, hygiene care, and feeding;

(B) stimulation, such as talking, singing, and playing;

(C) responsiveness, such as early bonding, secure attachment, trust, and sensitive communication; and

(D) safety, including routines, protection from violence, abuse, neglect, harm, and environmental pollution.

(6) According to a 2016 report published in The Lancet entitled "Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale"—

(A) nurturing care from parents, relatives, and other caregivers and services are formative experiences for young children;

(B) programs promoting nurturing care can improve early childhood development outcomes; and

(C) children who do not receive nurturing care display negative development outcomes, such as greater sensitivity to the effects of stress or behavioral problems, especially children who do not receive nurturing care before their second birthday.

(7) According to the "Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity 2019–2023: A U.S. Government Strategy for International Assistance", children who live without protective family care, in abusive households, on the streets, or in institutions, or who are trafficked, are participating in armed groups, or are being exploited for their labor are more likely to be exposed to violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect.

(8) According to a 2017 UNICEF report entitled "Early Moments Matter for every child", violence, abuse, neglect, and traumatic experiences produce toxic stress that limits neural connectivity in developing brains.

(9) According to a 2014 working paper from the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child at Harvard University entitled "Excessive Stress Disrupts the Architecture of the Developing Brain"—

(A) situations that produce toxic stress increase the production of cortisol in a child's brain, which disrupts its healthy development; and

(B) chronic stress can potentially affect the expression of genes that regulate the stress response across the life course.

(10) According to a 2018 article in the North Carolina Medical Journal entitled "Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs): An Important Element of a Comprehensive Approach to the Opioid Crisis", adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic or stressful experiences, including emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, domestic violence, household substance abuse, household mental illness, parental separation or divorce, and the incarceration of a household family member.

(11) According to a 2016 report in Development and Psychopathology entitled "Childhood Adversity and Epigenetic Regulation of Glucocorticoid Signaling Genes: Associations in Children and Adults"—

(A) children and adults are at risk of developing psychiatric disorders and other medical conditions if they have had an adverse childhood experience; and

(B) adults who have had numerous ACEs die nearly 20 years earlier, on average, than adults who have not had numerous ACEs.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should continue efforts to reduce child mortality rates and increase attention on prevention efforts and early childhood development programs;

(2) investments in early childhood development ensure healthy and well-developed future generations that contribute to a country's stability, security and economic prosperity;

(3) efforts to provide training and education on nurturing care could result in improved early childhood development outcomes and support healthy brain development; and

(4) integration and cross-sector coordination of early childhood development programs is critical to ensure the efficiency, effectiveness, and continued implementation of such programs.

SEC. 4. ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE EARLY CHILDHOOD OUTCOMES GLOBALLY.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE.**—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 135 in chapter 1 of part 1 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2025 are authorized to be made available to support early childhood development activities in conjunction with relevant, existing programming, such as water, sanitation and hygiene, maternal and child health, basic education, nutrition and child protection.

(b) **ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE EARLY CHILDHOOD OUTCOMES GLOBALLY.**—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 137. ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE EARLY CHILDHOOD OUTCOMES GLOBALLY.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

“(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

“(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

“(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

“(2) **EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT.**—The term ‘early childhood development’ means the development and learning of a child younger than 8 years of age, including physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development and approaches to learning that allow a child to reach his or her full developmental potential.

“(3) **EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.**—The term ‘early childhood development program’ means a program that ensures that every child has the conditions for healthy growth, nurturing family-based care, development and learning, and protection from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect, which may include—

“(A) a health, clean water, sanitation, and hygiene program that serves pregnant women, children younger than 5 years of age, and the parents of such children;

“(B) a nutrition program, combined with stimulating child development activity;

“(C) age appropriate cognitive stimulation, especially for newborns, infants, and toddlers, including an early childhood intervention program for children experiencing at-risk situations, developmental delays, disabilities, and behavioral and mental health conditions;

“(D) an early learning (36 months and younger), preschool, and basic education program for children until they reach 8 years of age or complete primary school; or

“(E) a child protection program, with an emphasis on the promotion of permanent, safe, and nurturing families, rather than placement in residential care or institutions, including for children with disabilities.

“(4) **FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES.**—The term ‘Federal departments and agencies’ means—

“(A) the Department of State;

“(B) the United States Agency for International Development;

“(C) the Department of the Treasury;

“(D) the Department of Labor;

“(E) the Department of Education;

“(F) the Department of Agriculture;

“(G) the Department of Defense;

“(H) the Department of Health and Human Services, including—

“(i) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

“(ii) the National Institutes of Health;

“(I) the Millennium Challenge Corporation;

“(J) the Peace Corps; and

“(K) any other department or agency specified by the President for the purposes of this section.

“(5) **RESIDENTIAL CARE.**—The term ‘residential care’ means care provided in any non-family-based group setting, including orphanages, transit or interim care centers, children’s homes, children’s villages or cottage complexes, group homes, and boarding schools used primarily for care purposes as an alternative to a children’s home.

“(b) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States—

“(1) to support early childhood development in relevant foreign assistance programs, including by integrating evidence-based, efficient, and effective interventions into relevant strategies and programs, in coordination with partner countries, other donors, international organizations, international financial institutions, local and international nongovernmental organizations, private sector partners, civil society, and faith-based and community-based organizations; and

“(2) to encourage partner countries to lead early childhood development initiatives that include incentives for building local capacity for continued implementation and measurable results, by—

“(A) scaling up the most effective, evidence-based, national interventions, including for the most vulnerable populations and children with disabilities and developmental delays, with a focus on adaptation to country resources, cultures, and languages;

“(B) designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating programs in a manner that enhances their quality, transparency, equity, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in improving child and family outcomes in partner countries; and

“(C) utilizing and expanding innovative public-private financing mechanisms.

“(c) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall direct relevant Federal departments and agencies—

“(A) to incorporate, to the extent practical and relevant, early childhood development into foreign assistance programs to be carried out during the following 5 fiscal years; and

“(B) to promote inclusive early childhood development in partner countries.

“(2) **ELEMENTS.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator, the Secretary, and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies as appropriate shall—

“(A) build on the evidence and priorities outlined in ‘Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity: A U.S. Government Strategy for International Assistance 2019–2023’, published in June 2019 (referred to in this section as ‘APCCA’);

“(B) to the extent practicable, identify evidence-based strategic priorities, indicators, outcomes, and targets, particularly emphasizing the most vulnerable populations and children with disabilities and developmental delays, to support inclusive early childhood development;

“(C) support the design, implementation, and evaluation of pilot projects in partner countries, with the goal of taking such projects to scale;

“(D) support inclusive early childhood development within all relevant sector strategies and public laws, including—

“(i) the Global Water Strategy required under section 136(j);

“(ii) the whole-of-government strategy required under section 5 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9304 note);

“(iii) the Basic Education Strategy set forth in section 105(c);

“(iv) the U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan, 2016–2021; and

“(v) APCCA; and others as appropriate;

“(E) improve coordination with foreign governments and international and regional organizations with respect to official country policies and plans to improve early childhood development, maternal, newborn, and child health and nutrition care, basic education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and child protection plans which promote nurturing, appropriate, protective, and permanent family care, while reducing the percentage of children living in residential care or on the street; and

“(F) consult with partner countries, other donors, international organizations, international financial institutions, local and international nongovernmental organizations, private sector partners and faith-based and community-based organizations, as appropriate.

“(d) **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY.**—The Special Advisor for Children in Adversity shall include, in the annual report required under section 5 of the Assistance for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 2152g), which shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and made publicly available, a description of—

“(1) the progress made toward integrating early childhood development interventions into relevant strategies and programs;

“(2) the efforts made by relevant Federal departments and agencies to implement subsection (c), with a particular focus on the activities described in such subsection;

“(3) the progress achieved during the reporting period toward meeting the goals, objectives, benchmarks, described in subsection (c); and

“(4) the progress achieved during the reporting period toward meeting the goals, objectives, benchmarks, and timeframes described in subsection (c) at the program level, along with specific challenges or gaps that may require shifts in targeting or financing in the following fiscal year.

“(e) **INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.**—The Special Advisor for Assistance to Orphans and Vulnerable Children should regularly convene an interagency task force, to coordinate—

“(1) intergovernmental and interagency monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the activities carried out pursuant to this section;

“(2) early childhood development initiatives that include children with a variety of needs and circumstances; and

“(3) United States Government early childhood development programs, strategies, and partnerships across relevant Federal departments and agencies.”

SEC. 5. SPECIAL ADVISOR FOR ASSISTANCE TO ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN.

Section 135(e)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152f(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) Coordinate assistance to orphans and other vulnerable children among the relevant Executive branch agencies and officials.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “the various offices, bureaus, and field missions within the United States Agency for International Development” and inserting “the relevant Executive branch agencies and officials”.

SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in the amendments made by this Act may be construed to restrict or abrogate any other authorization for United States Agency for International Development activities or programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include in the RECORD extraneous material on H.R. 4864.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As I begin, I express deep gratitude to Chairman ENGEL for his strong and steady leadership on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and specifically, with respect to this bill, for working with me to move important legislation through the committee and the Congress.

I also thank Representative BRIAN FITZPATRICK for working with me on this legislation that enjoys wide bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate.

Finally, I recognize USAID as the country's lead agency to provide humanitarian assistance and lead in international development. The tireless efforts of its staff helped millions of vulnerable people every year and advanced core United States interests.

The Global Child Thrive Act shows that the leadership in Congress is concerned about future generations in developing countries, and we are concerned that they be empowered to survive and succeed.

I would like to speak to the importance of this bill that we are considering here today in the House of Representatives.

Over 250 million children worldwide are at risk of stunted growth and damage to their brains due to the long-lasting impacts of poverty, conflict, and displacement. Research indicates that poor health, stress, and lack of learn-

ing impairs a child's growth and development, with lifelong negative effects.

The Global Child Thrive Act is designed to reduce the devastating effects of poverty through early childhood development programming. Early childhood development, or ECD, provides for the care and nurturing that restores a child's prospects for success in the future. ECD interventions build a brain architecture that is necessary for growth through reading, singing, play activities with shape and color, and responsive interaction.

The benefits of ECD are particularly critical during this coronavirus pandemic when children face severe disruptions in development. Hundreds of thousands of children have already lost a family member, and quarantines and school closures have led to isolation and increased child protection concerns.

With so much at stake, we need to take action now.

This bill is not just my bill or a Democratic bill, but a bipartisan bill that has garnered widespread support because saving children's lives is not a partisan measure but a human imperative.

The Global Child Thrive Act shows that the United States is there for the world's most vulnerable and precious possession, its children. It also shows that we are serious about combating poverty as one of the greatest scourges that affects human dignity.

This leadership is critical because we, as a nation, need to demonstrate to the world that we are still the North Star of freedom, democracy, and human rights.

We need to show that the world can trust and follow our lead in welcoming those seeking refuge and helping marginalized populations around the world who just want the chance not only to survive but to thrive.

I have spoken about the need to build up what I call an infrastructure of diplomacy. The work of USAID and international development, and our partnerships with NGOs that implement these programs, is an important component of that infrastructure that enables our Nation's leadership on the world's stage.

Foreign affairs issues need the attention of our Nation because the truth is, foreign affairs touches all aspects of our lives, including national security, personal health, and access to essential goods. It determines how we trust and look at the goodness of our neighbors, not only across borders but across our own streets.

This is a good measure. It has bipartisan support, and I hope that my colleagues will support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CASTRO and Representative

FITZPATRICK for their leading efforts on the Global Child Thrive Act, which we are considering here today.

Although children have not faced as many direct health effects from COVID-19, the follow-on effects of the pandemic endanger the welfare of countless vulnerable children around the world. Over the summer, the U.N. estimated that an additional 10,000 children are dying every month due to hunger caused by COVID-19.

This pandemic is also reversing hard-fought gains we have made in combating other diseases, increasing access to education, and reducing extreme poverty.

This legislation supports efforts to integrate early childhood development into existing interventions on nutrition, education, maternal health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

It also expands the role of the Special Advisor for Assistance to Orphans and Vulnerable Children in coordinating U.S. assistance and improving inter-agency cooperation.

This bill, in short, Madam Speaker, protects the most vulnerable in our society, our children, from hunger and disease, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), the coauthor of the bill. An esteemed member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman, again, working with my good friend, Congressman CASTRO, has brought this measure forward today.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for yielding me time to speak on the Global Child Thrive Act.

Madam Speaker, as a lifelong FBI special agent, one of my greatest concerns has always been the welfare of children, not just children in the United States, but children across the globe.

Last year, as the ranking member indicated, I partnered with my colleague, Congressman CASTRO, to introduce H.R. 4864, the Global Child Thrive Act. This legislation was written to support young children and their families across the globe.

Our bill has wide bipartisan and bicameral support. Our bill passed unanimously out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in December. We have over 60 bipartisan cosponsors. It is also supported by over 50 civil society groups working in child and international development.

Madam Speaker, I want to particularly thank Catholic Relief Services, whose constituent advocates in my home district have championed these issues.

Madam Speaker, the Global Child Thrive Act would update our foreign

aid programs to increase their effectiveness and multiply developmental outcomes for young children. Currently, less than 1 percent of our U.S. budget goes towards international aid programs, so it is critical that those limited dollars do as much good as possible.

Today, the need for the enactment of our bill into law is more pressing than ever, as experts agree that the secondary impacts of COVID-19, such as increased food insecurity, malnutrition, and violence, will fall most heavily on vulnerable children. The Global Child Thrive Act will support the most vulnerable children to withstand the secondary impacts of the coronavirus, as well as future deadly pandemics.

Moreover, this act is crucial, since children around the globe are continuously affected by widespread poverty and the lack of adequate childcare. According to UNICEF, extreme poverty in low- and middle-income countries is the reason why 250 million children 5 years old and younger may not achieve their full developmental potential.

Moreover, UNICEF reports that at least “75 million children under age five live in areas affected by conflict.” Conflict increases a child’s “risk of toxic stress” and “can inhibit brain cell connections.”

Finally, Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CASTRO for his bipartisanship and his hard work on this legislation. I also thank Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL, all fine colleagues of mine, for their cooperation and support on our legislation.

As we all know, Madam Speaker, focusing on children is focusing on our future, and I urge all of my colleagues, Democrat and Republican, to vote “yes” on H.R. 4864, the Global Child Thrive Act.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, for his work in the FBI. I thought it was very compelling, the testimony about putting children’s lives as the highest priority as he served as a very distinguished special agent in the Bureau and now serves in this Congress. I think Georgetown University ranked him as the most bipartisan Member of this body, of the House. I take pride in being on the top of the list, but Mr. FITZPATRICK’s service in this House has been to issues of importance to Americans.

Most Americans don’t want us bickering. Most Americans want us working across the aisle to get good things done for the people of this country. The gentleman has demonstrated that every day I have witnessed him in office in this Congress and since he has served in office.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman CASTRO for his leadership.

Finally, Madam Speaker, being a Catholic myself, I do want to thank Catholic Relief Services and the development community for their work on this bill, working so hard to get to this point where we are now on the floor of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress getting ready to pass such an important bill that will save so many children’s lives.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

It is now up to us to pass this bill that is before us today and to send a strong signal to the Senate that passing the Global Child Thrive Act into law is urgent.

I also, Madam Speaker, as folks have said, want to thank Catholic Relief Services for all of their work and the work of their members and different chapters throughout the country in helping to shepherd this bill.

As the world toils through a devastating pandemic, now more than ever, we must keep child welfare and the elimination of poverty front and center if we are to lead our country and the world to a stronger, healthier, and more resilient condition. We must stand united and be the acting conscience of the country. It is our job to do so.

I, therefore, Madam Speaker, urge my colleagues in the House to support this measure so we can get it to the President’s desk and have it signed into law.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4864, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEVERAGING INFORMATION ON FOREIGN TRAFFICKERS ACT

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5664) to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to ensure adequate time for the preparation of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, require the timely provision of information to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State regarding the number and location of visa denials based, in whole or in part, on grounds related to human trafficking, and for other purposes, as amended.

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

H.R. 5664

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 “Leveraging Information on Foreign Traffickers Act” or the “LIFT Act”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the annual Trafficking In Persons Report prepared by the Department of State pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (the “TIP Report”) remains one of the most comprehensive, timely, and important sources of information on human trafficking in the world, and currently includes 187 individual country narratives;

(2) in January 2019, the statute mandating the TIP Report was amended to require that each report must cover efforts and activities occurring within the period from April 1 of the prior year through March 31 of the current year, which necessarily requires the collection and transmission of information after March 31;

(3) ensuring that the Department of State has adequate time to receive, analyze, and incorporate trafficking-related information into its annual Trafficking In Persons Report is important to the quality and comprehensiveness of that report;

(4) information regarding prevalence and patterns of human trafficking is important for understanding the scourge of modern slavery and making effective decisions about where and how to combat it; and

(5) United States officials responsible for monitoring and combating trafficking in persons around the world should receive available information regarding where and how often United States diplomatic and consular officials encounter persons who are responsible for, or who knowingly benefit from, severe forms of trafficking in persons.

SEC. 3. ANNUAL DEADLINE FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.

Section 110(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)(1)) is amended by striking “June 1” and inserting “June 30”.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 115(h) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-22; 129 Stat. 243) is amended by striking “September 30, 2021” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

(b) COMPENSATION.—Section 115(f) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-22; 129 Stat. 243) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) may each receive compensation for each day such member is engaged in the actual performance of the duties of the Council.”

(c) COMPENSATION REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide to the relevant congressional committees a plan to implement compensation for members of the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking pursuant to paragraph (3) of section 115(f) of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-22; 129 Stat. 243), as added by subsection (b).

SEC. 5. TIMELY PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22

U.S.C. 7104) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(1) INFORMATION REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING-RELATED VISA DENIALS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State receive timely and regular information regarding United States visa denials based, in whole or in part, on grounds related to human trafficking.

“(2) DECISIONS REGARDING ALLOCATION.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that decisions regarding the allocation of resources of the Department of State related to combating human trafficking and to law enforcement presence at United States diplomatic and consular posts appropriately take into account—

“(A) the information described in paragraph (1); and

“(B) the information included in the most recent report submitted in accordance with section 110(b).”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(18) GROUNDS RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘grounds related to human trafficking’ means grounds related to the criteria for inadmissibility to the United States described in subsection (a)(2)(H) of section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182).”.

SEC. 6. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall provide to the relevant congressional committees a report that—

(1) describes the actions that have been taken and that are planned to implement subsection (1) of section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104), as added by section 5 of this Act; and

(2) identifies by country and by United States diplomatic and consular post the number of visa applications denied during the previous calendar year with respect to which the basis for such denial, included grounds related to human trafficking (as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) (as amended by section 5(b))).

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Beginning with the first annual anti-trafficking report required under subsection (b)(1) of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107; enacted as division A of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000) that is submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act and concurrent with each such subsequent submission for the following seven years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report that contains information relating to the number and the locations of United States visa denials based, in whole or in part, on grounds related to human trafficking (as such term is defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) (as amended by section 5(b))) during the period covered by each such annual anti-trafficking report.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) LOCATIONS OF UNITED STATES VISA DENIALS.—The term “location of United States visa denials” means—

(A) the United States diplomatic or consular post at which a denied United States visa application was adjudicated; and

(B) the city or locality of residence of the applicant whose visa application was so denied.

(2) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “relevant congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. 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. 5664.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, human trafficking, better termed modern-day slavery, has grown into a sprawling and complex billion-dollar criminal enterprise. An estimated 25 million people are currently victims of trafficking, having been forced into abusive situations involving forced labor, sex exploitation, and involuntary domestic servitude.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has a long history of confronting modern-day slavery, and the LIFT Act continues that legacy for this committee.

Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and the ranking member of the committee, Mr. MCCAUL, for authoring this bill, and Mr. SMITH for his leadership on this issue for over two decades.

In 2000, President Clinton signed into law the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act, now hailed as the most comprehensive legislation on human trafficking to date. That landmark piece of legislation came out of the Foreign Affairs Committee and was authored by our colleague, CHRIS SMITH.

That legislation gave the State Department the responsibility of drafting the annual Trafficking Report, which has been a critical resource in pushing countries to take action to combat human trafficking.

The bill before us ensures that the State Department has adequate time to prepare the annual Trafficking Report. It streamlines data sharing among bureaus on visa denials for human traffickers and engages trafficking survivors in our policymaking process.

We must continue to fight modern-day slavery and work to enact legislation that brings us to a brighter future free of this horrific injustice. Today’s

measure is a step in that direction, and I hope all of my colleagues, Republican and Democrat, will join me in supporting it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, July 30, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 5664, the LIFT Act, that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to waive sequential referral, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 31, 2020.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 5664, the LIFT Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the House Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 5664 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the trafficking of people, whether for sexual exploitation or forced labor, is an affront to human dignity. It is, as the gentleman from Texas said, a modern-day form of slavery that oppresses nearly 25 million people around the world, including

right here in the United States and in my home State of Texas.

A few years ago, a mother from Katy, Texas, in my district, reached out to me with one request: "Please help me bring my daughter home, my daughter, Courtney."

Courtney was a junior in high school. She was on the swim team and attended church regularly. She was groomed, unfortunately, by traffickers. She was groomed at her high school.

Many parents think, "This can't happen to my child," and not in suburbia in Houston, but just ask Courtney's family that question.

The traffickers embedded themselves in the high school. They operated through Courtney's classmates. Like leeches, they latched onto Courtney's vulnerabilities, and they used them against her. It was then that she was swept up into this nightmare and used like property.

We may expect things like this out of foreign countries, but not in our backyards.

Thankfully, after several months of work with law enforcement, Courtney returned home to her family. I was there when she came home. She had battle scars. She had lost so much weight. She had just about died. It was quite a reunion with a mother and father and their daughter who had been gone for almost 2 years.

She now dedicates her time to raising awareness and educating others on the signs of human trafficking. Her work earned her a spot on the U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking. I cannot be more proud of her work and her inspirations to me and her contributions to the council.

It is because of survivors like Courtney and the countless others that Chairman ENGEL and I introduced the LIFT Act to continue our committee's 20-year commitment to combating human trafficking.

□ 1330

The LIFT Act will help our law enforcement officers and diplomatic officials communicate better so we can then root out more human traffickers and bring them to justice.

I was surprised to find out that when someone applies for a visa at an embassy or a consulate and they are denied on human trafficking grounds, that that information is not currently given to our law enforcement officers, to the FBI.

The LIFT Act also gives a voice to survivors of human trafficking so that brave people like Courtney will remain a central part of the policy discussion.

By reauthorizing the survivor-led U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking through 2025, which is what this bill does, we are empowering survivors and sharpening our tools to counter traffickers.

I am very grateful for the support this bill has received from the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking, and the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Madam Speaker, the evil of slavery was abolished in this country many years ago. We are still living up to the principles of our Founding Fathers that all men are created equal. We are still bringing this country to racial and social justice. It is still something we strive for. We must end this form of human slavery today, and this bill is a start.

We have a lot more work to do but the numbers are very perplexing. In fact, the numbers are very disturbing, the numbers of young children, both little girls and boys, who are swept up into this awful system.

I have worked most of my life as a Federal prosecutor on these issues and now in Congress. I put the worst of the worst behind bars for these crimes where they deserve to spend a very long time in our prison system. They are the lowest of the low.

So with this bill today, we renew and strengthen our commitment to stand with the exploited and the children against their oppressors.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. Madam Speaker, I would like to commend Chairmen MCCAUL, ENGEL, and my colleague Mr. CASTRO for bringing up this strong bipartisan bill.

Human trafficking is an issue which is still alive and well today, unfortunately. It is modern-day slavery.

The International Labour Organization estimates that there are 40.3 million victims of human trafficking worldwide today. The global human trafficking market is estimated to be a \$150 billion per year industry, and I hate to call it an industry. The profits from these nefarious and heinous acts only go to fund corrupt governments and organizations to rain more terror, pain, organ harvesting, and suffering on the world's most vulnerable populations.

As of 2020, the Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative shows globally 108,613 individual cases of human trafficking; 164 countries of exploitation; and 175 nationalities.

The LIFT Act will ensure adequate time for preparation of the State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report. It will also require timely provisions on information to the State Department on the number and location of visa denials based wholly or partially on grounds related to human trafficking.

One of the greatest challenges in developing targeted counter-traffic responses and measuring their impact is the lack of reliable, high-quality data related to the scale of human trafficking and the profile of the victims.

The LIFT Act will help to provide this global data on human trafficking

through its insurance of thorough preparation of the State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report. In these times of hyper-partisanship, combating human trafficking is a worldwide scourge on societies that we should, we can, and we do tackle in a bipartisan fashion here.

In order to combat human trafficking, we must all continue to work together.

I will, and I encourage all others to support the LIFT Act.

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in 2002, I formed the Internet Crimes Against Children unit in the attorney general's office in the State of Texas to stop internet trafficking and stop the exploitation of children online.

Since that day, we have put thousands behind bars. This is a worldwide scourge. It happens on an international level.

But what is, again, most disturbing, is it is happening now in our backyards. It is happening in suburbia America.

A case like Courtney's is so compelling because you never thought it would be possible in a town like Katy, Texas, but it happens, and it is happening all over this Nation. The numbers from the FBI are revealing and it is an industry. It is a sick industry that is run by businessmen; that is run by lawyers, an industry that exploits our children.

I have talked to many veterans with PTSD, but I can't imagine the post-traumatic stress of a victim of human trafficking who has been violated over and over and over again, offending the deepest ounce of human dignity where there is no dignity left, where they had to put their mind in such a place—almost like Stockholm syndrome—where they can survive the horrors that they are living in day in and day out.

Madam Speaker, this has to stop. This bill will help, but this Congress and the next Congress, we really need to ramp up our efforts to take this issue square on, to put these monsters out of their business and say they are closed forever, and to put them behind bars for a very, very long time.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank many in my district who have worked hard on this issue: Houston 20's Jenn Hohman, and Austin 20's Lisa Knapp. These women are warriors for the cause against human trafficking. I also want to thank the Harris County human trafficking task force for their great work on this effort. They are truly one of the models for the Nation.

When the officials from Homeland Security came down from the Blue Campaign, they told me this is one of the most effective operations we have seen in the United States, and it is a model for the Nation.

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Combating human trafficking is a global challenge, and we are proud of the State Department's critical role in that effort. This legislation will ensure that the Department has the tools and resources necessary to counter these heinous human rights abuses.

I would like to thank the ranking member, Mr. McCAUL, for his work on this important issue. This is a strong bill that I am pleased to support, and I urge my colleagues, Democrat and Republican, to do the same.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5664, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

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

HONORING ALL VETERANS ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3010) to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a mission statement of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3010

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 "Honoring All Veterans Act".

SEC. 2. MISSION STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) REQUIRED MISSION STATEMENT.—Section 301 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) The mission statement of the Department shall be as follows: 'To fulfill President Lincoln's promise to care for those "who shall have borne the battle" and for their families, caregivers, and survivors.'"

(b) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) publish in the Federal Register and on the internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs a notification explaining the mission statement of the Department as specified in subsection (d) of section 301 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section; and

(2) update each internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs and other electronic references that use a previous mission statement.

(c) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and issue guidance to all elements of the Department regarding the mission statement of the Department as specified in subsection (d) of section 301 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a) of this section. The guidance shall include the following:

(1) A notification explaining the mission statement.

(2) Instructions and a timeline for updating all previous mission statement references at each such element.

(3) A method to monitor and evaluate the compliance by facilities of the Department with the guidance, including a reporting mechanism for such facilities to report back to the Secretary on the progress made in updating all non-electronic mission statement references.

(4) Any other information that the Secretary determines necessary to ensure timely compliance with the guidance.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing a review and assessment of the progress of each element of the Department in complying with the guidance under subsection (c), including—

(1) any reasons explaining why an element of the Department has failed to implement the guidance; and

(2) a plan to address any such failure to implement the guidance and ensure that each element of the Department fully implements and complies with the guidance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 3010.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3010 establishes an inclusive VA mission statement or motto as follows: "To fulfill President Lincoln's promise to care for those 'who shall have borne the battle' and for their families, caregivers, and survivors." Congresswoman RICE introduced this bill to establish a model at VA that includes all who VA is mandated to serve.

Since its creation in 1861, only one woman, Dr. Mary Walker, has received the Medal of Honor. Her citation recognized her for devoting "herself with much patriotic zeal to the sick and wounded soldiers, both in the field and in hospitals, to the detriment of her own health," and enduring "hardships as a prisoner of war."

She received the Medal of Honor in 1866 for her service to the U.S. Army throughout the American Civil War.

The current VA mission statement, a line from President Lincoln's second inaugural address delivered in 1865, uses only male pronouns and excludes women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer veterans, as well as the diversity of their families, caregivers and survivors.

For years, this committee has heard from veterans and their supporters that both the gender-exclusive motto and the VA's refusal to changes it are reflective of a culture that does not prioritize or value them.

□ 1345

The current model was unilaterally selected by the Administrator of what was then the Veterans Administration in 1959.

By passing this bill to create a new mission statement, we are demonstrating the will of the American people for VA's motto to be inclusive. In the original context, President Lincoln expressed an intent of inclusion and an obligation to care for all who had endured conflict.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3010 both honors the original spirit of President Lincoln's words while reflecting the full scope of VA's mission and whom they must serve. As Dr. Mary Walker said: "Let the generations know that women in uniform also guaranteed their freedom."

I, again, thank Miss RICE from the State of New York for sponsoring this bill and for her tireless work on behalf of America's veterans, their families, caregivers, and survivors.

I thank Dr. ROE and the minority Members who made bringing this bill to the floor a fully bipartisan effort, and I hope the Senate will take this on swiftly so that it will pass into law before the end of the 116th Congress.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3010, the Honoring All Veterans Act, which is sponsored by my friend, Congresswoman KATHLEEN RICE from New York.

This bill would establish a mission statement in the statute for the Department of Veterans Affairs. That mission statement would read: "To fulfill President Lincoln's promise to care for those 'who shall have borne the battle' and for their families, caregivers, and survivors."

This is in homage to President Lincoln's immortal words in his second inaugural address, which state, in full: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan,

to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

Those words, which were delivered in 1865, remain some of the most important in our country’s history, and they continue to reverberate even now.

For one, they inspired the creation of the Department of Veterans Affairs as we know it. That is why VA has been using them as a motto since 1959. However, in the last several years, veterans service organizations and others have rightly noted that the use of the male pronoun in President Lincoln’s statement can inadvertently ostracize the increasing number of women in the military and veteran communities.

Women are the fastest growing cohort of servicemembers and veterans. They play critical roles in the battlefield and in the VA healthcare system where their numbers have tripled in the last two decades alone. VA has made great strides in the last few years with respect to improving care for women and, as a result, women veterans now express greater trust in VA than ever before.

Enacting the Honoring All Veterans Act would go one step further in making VA a more inclusive and welcoming place of care for them and future generations of veterans, whoever they may be, while preserving in statute the spirit of President Lincoln’s charge to forever honor and care for those who have served.

The bill would also be more inclusive of many caregivers, survivors, and family members of veterans who are vitally important sources of ongoing love and support of veterans in need across the country.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate Congresswoman RICE’s leadership on this bill. I am proud to sponsor it and support it today, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE), who is my good friend and who is the sponsor of H.R. 3010.

Miss RICE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bipartisan bill, the Honoring All Veterans Act.

This bill would finally require the Department of Veterans Affairs to replace its outdated motto with a more inclusive statement. The words of the original motto would be updated to read: “To fulfill President Lincoln’s promise to care for those ‘who shall have borne the battle’ and for their families, caregivers, and survivors.”

For far too long, the VA’s gender-exclusive motto hasn’t properly acknowledged the service of women and LGBT veterans. This is simply wrong, and it is long overdue that we change it. Women and LGBT servicemembers have sacrificed so much for our country. They have always answered the call of duty, and they should know that we are just as grateful for their service and sacrifice as we are for anyone who serves this country.

That is why we must make this change. We need a VA motto that properly recognizes and honors the service of all veterans, regardless of their gender or sexual orientation.

Changing the motto won’t solve every issue facing women and LGBT veterans, of course, but it is a start, and it is the right thing to do. It would say in no uncertain terms that all veterans are seen equally in the eyes of the agency that exists solely to serve them.

I want to thank Chairman TAKANO for his support for me getting this bill to where it is today. And it is simply that, as Chairman TAKANO said, we would not be here if it were not for the ranking member, Dr. ROE. I want to thank him personally so much for supporting this bill and for helping to bring it to the floor today.

I also want to thank my Republican coload, Representative BRIAN MAST, the Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, and all the veterans whom I have heard from in support of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for the Honoring All Veterans Act today. It is time every veteran who served our country receives the respect and recognition they deserve.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, in closing, I appreciate the opportunity to be here, and I appreciate Congresswoman RICE’s and the chairman’s leadership on this.

It seems to me it is past time to do this. It is the right thing to do. I encourage my colleagues to support that, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I thank H.R. 3010’s sponsor, Representative KATHLEEN RICE from New York. It is long past due for us to recognize the contributions of all veterans, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3010, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3010.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIVE AMERICAN VETERAN PARITY IN ACCESS TO CARE TODAY ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4908) to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit the collection of a health care copayment by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from a veteran who is a member of an Indian tribe, as amended.

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

H.R. 4908

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 “Native American Veteran Parity in Access to Care Today Act” or “Native American PACT Act”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON COLLECTION OF A HEALTH CARE COPAYMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FROM A VETERAN WHO IS A MEMBER OF AN INDIAN TRIBE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1730A of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “catastrophically disabled” and inserting “certain”;

(2) by inserting “(a) PROHIBITION.—” before “Notwithstanding”;

(3) by striking “a veteran who is catastrophically disabled, as defined by the Secretary,” and inserting “a covered veteran”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) COVERED VETERAN DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered veteran’ means a veteran who—

“(1) is catastrophically disabled, as defined by the Secretary; or

“(2) is an Indian or urban Indian, as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94-437; 25 U.S.C. 1603).”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 1730A and inserting the following:

“1730A. Prohibition on collection of copayments from certain veterans.”.

(c) DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the day that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 3908, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4908, as amended, the Native American PACT Act.

The Federal Government has a legal and moral obligation to uphold its treaty obligations to Tribal nations, which include the provision of healthcare. Our responsibility to ensure care is compounded when American Indians and Alaska Natives serve this country in uniform.

While largely provided by the Indian Health Service and Tribal Health Programs, the healthcare obligations of the United States do not start and stop

with one agency. For decades, VA has not recognized the unique status of Native veterans and has charged them copays for care provided at VA.

For far too many Native Americans, particularly those in rural areas, the copay burden is a barrier to care. These veterans, who may be unable to access specialty care from their Tribal health systems, are then unable to access VA due to cost.

Eliminating the copay burden is a step toward upholding the treaties between the United States and Tribal nations while also bringing immediate relief to veterans unable to access care during these distressing times.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Congressman GALLEGRO for his steadfast leadership on this issue. I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 4908, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4908, the Native American Veteran Parity in Access to Care Today Act, or PACT Act.

The care that the Department of Veterans Affairs provides to veterans for conditions that are related to military service are always provided at no cost to the veteran. Veterans being cared for by VA for conditions that are unrelated to their military service may be charged a copayment to offset the cost of care and encourage appropriate use of the VA healthcare system.

According to the Government Accountability Office and the National Council of American Indians, approximately one-third of American Indian and Alaska Native veterans were charged copayments from VA in fiscal year 2017. Those copayments averaged just under \$300 per veteran.

However, almost a century ago, Congress passed the Snyder Act, which guaranteed healthcare to Native Americans free of charge. In recognition of that, the Native American PACT Act would prohibit VA from charging copayments to Native American veterans regardless of whether the care they receive from the VA is for a service-connected condition or not.

There is no ethnic group that volunteers to defend the United States in uniform at a higher rate than Native Americans whose history of service to this country dates back to the Revolutionary War. This bill would increase access to care for those brave veterans and create parity between the care provided to them through the VA, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and the Indian Health Service. It would also uphold the United States Government's longstanding trust and treaty responsibilities to the Native American community.

The Native American PACT Act is sponsored by my colleague and fellow veteran, Congressman RUBEN GALLEGRO from Arizona. I am glad to stand with him in support of its passage today.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I too ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 4908, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4908, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1400

CFO AUTHORITY AND COLLABORATION ACT OF 2020

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6589) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop and submit to Congress a plan to address the material weakness of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman call for the bill, as amended?

Mr. TAKANO. I am checking. I do not have "as amended." Madam Speaker, I stand by the motion that I made that we suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6589.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6589

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 "CFO Authority and Collaboration Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. PLAN TO ADDRESS MATERIAL WEAKNESS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(1) develop a plan, including steps and related timelines, for fully addressing—

(A) the repeated material weakness of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(B) the recommendations of the auditor related to entity level controls, including the organizational structure of the office of the Chief Financial Officer of the Department; and

(2) submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing a description of—

(A) the plan developed under paragraph (1); and

(B) the steps the Secretary plans to take to provide sufficient authority to the Chief Financial Officer of the Department to carry out the requirements of section 902 of title 31, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gen-

tleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6589.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6589, the CFO Authority and Collaboration Act of 2020, which addresses the sometimes arcane but also very important need for strong financial management and accountability at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Madam Speaker, each year, VA spends billions of dollars in support of our Nation's veterans. Taxpayers deserve to know that each dollar is spent wisely and that each dollar is properly accounted for in order to avoid waste, fraud, and abuse.

Madam Speaker, the VA inspector general has determined what is called a "material weakness" in how the Office of the Chief Financial Officer is structured. This was a topic examined during hearings and through oversight by our Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Mrs. LEE's legislation requires a small but important fix to ensure strong financial accountability. I thank Mrs. LEE for sponsoring this bipartisan legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6589.

Madam Speaker, I wish to, at this point, withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AUTHORITY AND COLLABORATION ACT OF 2020

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6589) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop and submit to Congress a plan to address the material weakness of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6589

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 "Department of Veterans Affairs Chief Financial Officer Authority and Collaboration Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. PLANS FOR ADDRESSING MATERIAL WEAKNESSES AND PROVIDING SUFFICIENT AUTHORITY TO CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for each of the three subsequent years, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, acting through the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) an action plan, including steps, related timelines, costs, progress, status of implementation, and any updates for fully addressing the material weaknesses of the Department discussed in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section of the financial statements of the Department submitted to Congress under section 3515 of title 31, United States Code for the year preceding the year during which the report is submitted; and

(2) a plan outlining the steps the Secretary plans to take to address the recommendations of auditors related to entity-level internal controls and to provide sufficient authority to the Chief Financial Officer of the Department to carry out the requirements of section 902 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 3. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER ATTESTATION.

Concurrent with the submittal to Congress of the President's budget request under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2022 and each of the next three subsequent fiscal years, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees each of the following:

(1) A certification of the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer for internal financial controls of the Department.

(2) An attestation that the Chief Financial Officer has collaborated sufficiently with the subordinate chief financial officers of the Department to be confident in the financial projections included the budget request and supporting materials.

SEC. 4. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUBORDINATE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In accordance with the responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs for the recruitment, selection, and training of personnel to carry out agency financial management functions pursuant to section 902(a)(5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, the Chief Financial Officer or the designee of the Chief Financial Officer within the Office of Management of the Department shall—

(1) participate in the interview and selection panels of all subordinate chief financial officers; and

(2) give input into the performance plans and performance evaluations of all subordinate chief financial officers.

(b) *TERMINATION.*—The requirements under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(2) The term “subordinate chief financial officer”—

(A) includes—

(i) the chief financial officer of the Veterans Health Administration, the chief financial officer of the Office of Community Care within the Veterans Health Administration, and all chief financial officers of Veterans Integrated Service Networks within the Veterans Health Administration;

(ii) the chief financial officer of the Veterans Benefits Administration and all chief financial

officers of organizational subdivisions representing business lines within the Veterans Benefits Administration;

(iii) the chief financial officer of the National Cemetery Administration; and

(iv) the chief financial officer of the Office of Information and Technology; and

(B) does not include the Inspector General.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the comments that I made on my previous motion that I withdrew be inserted in the RECORD in conjunction with my motion to pass H.R. 6589, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6589, the VA Chief Financial Officer Authority and Collaboration Act.

Each year, the Department of Veterans Affairs manages to pass its financial statement audit despite a number of persistent material weaknesses in what appears to be a stalemate. VA never quite loses its unqualified audit opinion but never materially improves either. We should expect more, especially with VA's budget approaching \$250 billion and its total liabilities reaching near \$3.3 trillion.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman SUSIE LEE from Nevada and General JACK BERGMAN from Michigan for sponsoring this bill to address the root cause of the problem, the VA's Chief Financial Officer's lack of operational authority over the dozens of lower level chief financial officers throughout VA.

This bill would direct VA to develop a detailed action plan to resolve material weaknesses and require VA's Chief Financial Officer to attest to the Department's financial projections and internal controls in VA's annual budget submission.

It would also strengthen VA's Chief Financial Officer's operational authority by involving them or their designee in the hiring and performance evaluations of subordinate chief financial officers.

All of these reforms are consistent with the Chief Financial Officer Act of 1990.

I support this legislation because it is a carefully crafted solution to an old problem with escalating consequences.

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

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mrs. LEE and Dr. ROE for helping me bring this legislation to the floor. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing this very important piece of legislation, H.R. 6589.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLEAVER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6589, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VA MISSION TELEHEALTH CLARIFICATION ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3228) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize health professional trainees to provide treatment via telemedicine, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3228

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 “VA Mission Telehealth Clarification Act”.

SEC. 2. LICENSURE OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS PROVIDING TREATMENT VIA TELEMEDICINE.

Section 1730C(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(b) COVERED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS.—For purposes of this section, a covered health care professional is any of the following individuals:

“(1) A health care professional who—

“(A) is an employee of the Department appointed under section 7306, 7401, 7405, 7406, or 7408 of this title, or under title 5;

“(B) is authorized by the Secretary to provide health care under this chapter;

“(C) is required to adhere to all standards for quality relating to the provision of health care in accordance with applicable policies of the Department; and

“(D) has—

“(i) an active, current, full, and unrestricted license, registration, or certification in a State to practice the health care profession of the health care professional;

“(ii) qualifications prescribed by the Secretary under section 7402(b) of this title for an appointment to a position in the Veterans Health Administration; or

“(iii) other authorization from the Secretary to provide health care.

“(2) A health professions trainee who—

“(A) is appointed under section 7405 or 7406 of this title; and

“(B) is under the clinical supervision of a health care professional described in paragraph (1).

“(3) A health care professional who—
“(A) is appointed to a position described in paragraph (1) or (3) of section 7401 of this title under—

- “(i) section 7401 of this title;
- “(ii) section 7405 of this title; or
- “(iii) title 5;

“(B) is in the process of obtaining, within a timeframe prescribed by the Secretary—

“(i) a license, registration, or certification described in paragraph (1)(D)(i);

“(ii) qualifications described in paragraph (1)(D)(ii); or

“(iii) authorization described in subparagraph (B) or (D)(iii) of paragraph (1); and

“(C) is under the clinical supervision of a health care professional described in paragraph (1).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 3228, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3228, as amended, the VA Mission Telehealth Clarification Act.

The John S. McCain III, Daniel K. Akaka, and Samuel R. Johnson VA Maintaining Internal Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks Act of 2018, or the VA MISSION Act, as it is more commonly known, expanded VA's ability to provide telehealth to veterans across State lines.

The legislation before us builds on those enhancements by allowing healthcare professionals in training to provide telehealthcare to veterans with clinical supervision.

As we have seen over the course of this pandemic, telehealthcare is becoming more and more a staple of Americans' healthcare experience. As this virus will be with us for some time to come, the value and reliance on telehealth will continue. It is critical that during this time, VA has the authorities necessary to keep veterans healthy and safe in their homes.

This is particularly important for our rural and aging veterans whose access to in-person care was already a challenge. We need to do everything possible to ensure veterans' access to safe distant care whenever it is appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman CARTER for his dogged work to see veterans have what they need during this time. I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3228, as amended.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3228, the Department of Veterans Affairs Mission Telehealth Clarification Act.

The VA healthcare system is our country's largest integrated healthcare system, with responsibility for delivering care to approximately 7 million veteran patients. The VA healthcare system is also the country's largest provider of healthcare education, with responsibility for supporting the training of approximately 45,000 medical and dental residents and thousands more healthcare professional trainees every year. I happened to be one of them many years ago.

The VA Mission Telehealth Clarification Act would authorize VA residents and trainees to provide care to veteran patients virtually using telehealth, regardless of that resident or trainee's State licensure, so long as they are working under the clinical supervision of a VA healthcare professional.

While face-to-face visits between patients and providers are irreplaceable in many respects, telehealth is an increasingly important tool in the delivery of modern healthcare. That was true even before the COVID-19 pandemic created a skyrocketing demand for telehealth services.

In the MISSION Act passed last Congress, we authorized VA providers to provide telehealth across State lines in an effort to increase access to telehealth to veteran patients, particularly those in rural or remote areas or for those whose travel to a medical facility is otherwise difficult. However, the law inadvertently exempted VA residents, trainees, and certain others from that authority. This bill would fix that oversight.

In doing so, it would further expand veteran access to telehealth, which has been critical to ensuring continuity of care throughout the last several months. It would also ensure that the medical education VA provides to the next generation of healthcare professionals includes valuable training and needed experience in the delivery of care via telephone, video, and other virtual modalities.

This bill is sponsored by my good friend, Congressman BUDDY CARTER from Georgia. I am grateful to him for recognizing early on the benefits that a well-rounded medical education will have on access and quality of care for veterans and all Americans and working so hard to give aspiring providers and others working within the VA the ability to practice telehealth across State lines, within appropriate parameters.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my good friend.

I have had the privilege of visiting his beautiful district, and I really appreciate his work on this extremely important issue.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the VA Mission Telehealth Clarification Act, which I am proud to have introduced.

H.R. 3228, the VA Mission Telehealth Clarification Act, is a simple bill that builds on the VA MISSION Act's historic expansion of the veterans health system.

One of the most significant parts of the VA MISSION Act was the authorization for the VA to use telehealth and provide care across State lines. The bill began as the result of a visit I had to a VA facility before the current pandemic, as they laid out some of the issues they were trying to overcome. But now with the COVID-19 pandemic, we are seeing how extremely beneficial these technologies can be for our veterans.

In fact, the VA Medical Center in Charleston, South Carolina, which serves part of my district along Georgia's coast, had an over 200 percent increase in telehealth medical services during the pandemic when we spoke in May.

Even more incredibly, the VA announced it had a 1,000 percent increase in telehealth video appointments using its VA Video Connect Program during the first months of the pandemic. This is an extremely important ability for the VA to have. However, the law did not authorize trainees within the VA to use telehealth technologies, only practitioners with a full license.

As telehealth medicine grows in prevalence, we need for interns, residents, and fellows to gain experience using these services, especially considering that many of these trainees later go on to work as doctors at the VA, bringing with them a wealth of experience.

Rather than depending on doctors to learn while on the job, which could delay the rollout of care, this bill would allow trainees to gain experience on telehealth systems while properly supervised by credentialed VA staff.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to say that the bill was further improved through the committee process after input from my colleagues in the VA. The bill will not only allow for trainees to participate in telehealth, but it will also expand the ability to practice telemedicine to all appropriately qualified healthcare professionals at the VA, fixing the issue once and for all.

While Congress intended for trainees and others to be included from the beginning, the VA's reading of the law did not include them, although they have expressed their desire to include them in telehealth services.

□ 1415

The VA Mission Telehealth Clarification Act will give VA the certainty to provide essential telehealth programs

to our veterans, improving the quality and timeliness of their care.

Again, this is a commonsense bill with bipartisan support and has received the support from the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, and Paralyzed Veterans of America, among others.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my good friend who serves on the Doctors Caucus with me, for bringing this important piece of legislation up.

Mr. Speaker, this pandemic actually has done one good thing, and that is to advance telehealth. Just to give you some scope of this, the VA went from tens of thousands of mental health visits—and we know that people have been isolated. Certainly, many of our elderly have been confined; they can't visit people. They have gone from tens of thousands of mental health visits per month to hundreds of thousands of visits. So we are able to stay in touch with patients in need.

I know in my own medical practice in Tennessee, it has been extremely helpful for patients to access their physicians through telehealth. I think we are going to continue this, and I think the next Congress is going to have to address how Medicare and Medicaid funds these telehealth visits outside the VA, it is that important for care.

If you live in a rural area in rural Appalachia like I do, the only way we are going to get specialty care for our patients in need—and in many cases, in our cities—is via telehealth, because these specialists are so hard to find and there are so few of them. And especially in cases like neurology and pediatrics, these are very difficult people to see.

So I really am appreciative of this. I appreciate Dr. Carter bringing it up, and I certainly thank the chairman for putting this on the agenda.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for his comments about the VA really being a pioneer in this moment, that the expansion of tele-mental health, especially, has seen a logarithmic increase, and it has implications for Medicare and Medicaid. I am hearing from the civilian medical sector about the need to follow the VA's example.

I am very proud of the work the VA has done to respond to this pandemic moment by making sure that our veterans, no matter where they live, have access to medical care through telehealth and tele-mental health, especially.

I want to thank, again, the sponsor of this legislation, and I want to urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing this important legislation, H.R. 3228, as amended.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3228, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERAN'S PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT AND RESEARCH ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6092) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national clinical pathway for prostate cancer, access to life-saving extending precision clinical trials and research, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6092

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 "Veteran's Prostate Cancer Treatment and Research Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Prostate cancer is the number one cancer diagnosed in the Veterans Health Administration.

(2) A 1996 report published by the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine established a link between prostate cancer and exposure to herbicides, such as Agent Orange.

(3) It is essential to acknowledge that due to these circumstances, certain veterans are made aware that they are high-risk individuals when it comes to the potential to develop prostate cancer.

(4) In being designated as "high risk", it is essential that veterans are proactive in seeking earlier preventative clinical services for the early detection and successful treatment of prostate cancer, whether that be through the Veterans Health Administration or through a community provider.

(5) Clinical preventative services and initial detection are some of the most important components in the early detection of prostate cancer for veterans at high risk of prostate cancer.

(6) For veterans with prostate cancer, including prostate cancer that has metastasized, precision oncology, including biomarker-driven clinical trials and innovations underway through the Prostate Cancer Foundation and Department of Veterans Affairs partnership, represents one of the most promising areas of interventions, treatments, and cures for such veterans and their families.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TREATMENT AND RESEARCH OF PROSTATE CANCER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CLINICAL PATHWAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 365 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish in the National Surgery Office of the Department of Veterans Affairs a national clinical pathway for all stages of prostate cancer, from early detection to end-of-life care including recommendations regarding the use of transformative innovations, research, and uniform clinical data.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The national clinical pathway established under this subsection shall include the following elements:

(A) A multi-disciplinary plan for the early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of prostate cancer that includes, as appropriate, both Department medical facilities and community-based partners and providers and research centers specializing in prostate cancer, especially such centers that have entered into partnerships with the Department.

(B) A suggested, but not mandatory, protocol for screening, diagnosis, and treatment or care for subpopulations with evidence-based risk factors (including race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic location, exposure risks, and genetic risks, including family history).

(C) A suggested treatment protocol timeframe for each point of care based on severity and stage of cancer.

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—Upon the establishment of a proposed clinical pathway as required under this subsection, the Secretary shall publish the proposed clinical pathway in the Federal Register and provide for a 45-day period for public comments. The Secretary—

(A) may make any such public comments publicly available; and

(B) make changes to the proposed clinical pathway in response to any such comments received using the same process and criteria used to establish the proposed clinical pathway.

(4) COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION.—In establishing the clinical pathway required under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) provide for consideration of other clinical pathways and research findings of other departments and agencies, including guidelines that are widely recognized and guidelines that are used as the standard for clinical policy in oncology care, such as National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines; and

(B) collaborate and coordinate with—

- (i) the National Institutes of Health;
- (ii) the National Cancer Institute;
- (iii) the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities;
- (iv) other Institutes and Centers as the Secretary determines necessary;
- (v) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- (vi) the Department of Defense;
- (vii) the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;
- (viii) the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute; and
- (ix) the Food and Drug Administration.

(5) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) publish the clinical pathway established under this subsection on a publicly available Department website; and

(B) regularly update the clinical pathway as needed by review of the medical literature and available evidence-based guidelines at least annually, in accordance with the criteria under paragraph (2).

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CANCER OF THE PROSTATE CLINICAL CARE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a

plan to establish a comprehensive prostate cancer program.

(2) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The comprehensive prostate cancer program shall—

(A) be multidisciplinary and include the authority to work across clinical care lines, specialties, and the organizational divisions of the Veterans Health Administration;

(B) receive direct oversight from the Deputy Undersecretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(C) include a yearly program implementation evaluation to facilitate replication for other disease states or in other healthcare institutions;

(D) be metric driven and include the development of quarterly reports on the quality of prostate cancer care, which shall be provided to the leadership of the Department, medical centers, and providers and made publicly available in an electronic form;

(E) made available as national decision support tools in the electronic medical record;

(F) include an education plan for patients and providers; and

(G) be funded appropriately to accomplish the objectives of this Act.

(3) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall establish a program evaluation tool as an integral component to learn best practices of multidisciplinary disease-based implementation and to inform the Department and Congress regarding further use of the disease specific model of care delivery.

(4) PROSTATE CANCER RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a plan that provides for continual funding through the Office of Research and Development of the Department of Veterans Affairs for supporting prostate cancer research designed to position the Department as a national resource for quality reporting metrics, practice-based evidence, comparative effectiveness, precision oncology, and clinical trials in prostate cancer.

(5) PROSTATE CANCER REAL TIME REGISTRY PROGRAM.—The Secretary, in collaboration with data stewards of the Department of Veterans Affairs, scientists, and the heads of other Departments, agencies, and non-governmental organizations, such as foundations and non-profit organizations focused on prostate cancer research and care, shall establish a real-time, actionable, national prostate cancer registry. Such registry shall be designed—

(A) to establish a systematic and standardized database that enables intra-agency collaboration by which to track veteran patient progress, enable population management programs, facilitate best outcomes, and encourage future research and further development of clinical pathways, including patient access to precision resources and treatments and access to life-extending precision clinical trials;

(B) to employ novel methods of structuring data, including natural language processing, artificial intelligence, structured data clinical notes, patient reported outcome instruments, and other tools, to ensure that all clinically meaningful data is included; and

(C) to be accessible to—

(i) clinicians treating veterans diagnosed with prostate cancer and being treated for prostate cancer in conjunction with Department medical facilities; and

(ii) researchers.

(c) CLINICAL PATHWAY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “clinical pathway” means a health care management tool designed around research and evidence-backed practices that provides direction for the clinical care and treatment of a specific episode of a condition or ailment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 6092.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6092, the Veteran's Prostate Cancer Treatment and Research Act.

The number one cancer diagnosed by the Veterans Health Administration is prostate cancer. Nearly half a million veterans are currently undergoing treatment, with disproportionate diagnoses of this disease impacting Black veterans and those exposed to Agent Orange.

This legislation would create a national clinical pathway and standardized system of care for treatment of prostate cancer at all stages. This will ensure more widespread early detection efforts, increase access to clinical trials, and create a registry and research program.

Mr. Speaker, our veterans battle prostate cancer at twice the rate of their civilian counterparts. A unified systems-wide approach that builds on the incredible work of the Department's research efforts is essential.

I want to thank Dr. DUNN for his steadfast leadership and his passion on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I also encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 6092, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6092, the Veteran's Prostate Cancer Treatment and Research Act. This bill is sponsored by my good friend and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Health, Congressman NEAL DUNN of Florida.

Like me, Dr. DUNN is an Army veteran and a physician. During his many years in private practice, he helped to found the Advanced Urology Institute and the Bay Regional Cancer Center, where he specialized in treating advanced prostate cancer.

Suffice it to say, improving care for prostate cancer is a personal one for him. It is also a personal one for me.

A few years ago, when I was chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I was diagnosed with prostate cancer. Early detection and effective treatment helped save my life, and I know that it will do the same for many of my fellow veterans.

Veterans are diagnosed with prostate cancer, as the chairman said, at twice the rate of the general population, making prostate cancer the most commonly diagnosed cancer in male veterans. An estimated one in five male veterans is expected to be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetime, compared to one in nine American men, generally.

The Veteran's Prostate Cancer Treatment and Research Act would require the VA to establish a national clinical pathway for prostate cancer and to update that clinical pathway every year to reflect the latest and greatest and best practices for, and the medical understanding of, this deadly disease. It would also require the VA to establish a comprehensive prostate cancer program and a national prostate cancer registry.

Together, these provisions would make the VA a national leader with respect to prostate cancer.

Most importantly, it would give veterans with prostate cancer the very best chance of making a full recovery and going on to lead long, healthy lives after their diagnosis.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the House advance this important bill today in the final week of Prostate Cancer Month. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I also want to acknowledge the leadership of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), who worked with the subcommittee ranking member, Dr. NEAL DUNN.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), my good friend.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan legislation introduced by my colleague, Representative DUNN, and myself, which would ensure that lifesaving research and clinical trials are made available to reduce the rate of prostate cancer for our Nation's veterans.

Prostate cancer is the number one cancer diagnosed in the Veterans Health Administration, and numerous reports have established a link between cancer and military service, including exposure to certain herbicides like Agent Orange.

Early detection of this disease is critical, and veterans deserve a health system that provides both early detection and successful treatment. This bill will do just that.

It is our job to ensure that, when our brave men and women return home from their service, the VA is there to rehabilitate them and reintegrate them back into civilian life. They deserve our unconditional support, which is why I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring our obligation to our veterans and vote in support of this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Dr. DUNN, because of travel restrictions, couldn't make it to this debate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), with whom I serve on the Education and Labor Committee and the Doctors Caucus.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6092, the Veteran's Prostate Cancer Treatment and Research Act.

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer diagnosis amongst U.S. veterans. I speak in two roles: one as a practicing urologist who has, for over 30 years, taken care of prostate cancer patients, and then also as a Congressman, too, to the Third District of North Carolina, which is home to roughly 95,000 veterans, the third most in the country. So this bill is especially important to me.

This legislation requires the Department of Veterans Affairs to establish a national clinical pathway and a national registry related to the diagnosis, research, and treatment of prostate cancer. This information will be critical to help ensure our VA's prostate cancer patients have the best opportunity for early diagnosis and treatment.

Prostate cancer often sneaks up silently, without symptoms, and, thus, early detection is the key. Early diagnosis leads to a much greater chance for cure.

Also, very important is this bill's requirements for the VA to develop a real-time, actionable national prostate cancer registry online. The more we can keep the VA up to date with the medical advances of the 21st century, the more veterans' lives we will save.

I want to thank my colleague and fellow urologist, Congressman NEAL DUNN, for leading this initiative in the House. Bills like this one are the reason more and more veterans are surviving this horrible disease. I am proud to be a cosponsor and look forward to its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this very important bill. I am surprised, over the years, that the VA hasn't had an active registry.

I want to thank Dr. DUNN and the other sponsors of this bill. I think it will help save lives in the VA.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to withdraw my motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6092.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

VETERAN'S PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT AND RESEARCH ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6092) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a national clinical pathway for prostate cancer, access to life-saving extending precision clinical trials and research, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6092

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 "Veteran's Prostate Cancer Treatment and Research Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Prostate cancer is the number one cancer diagnosed in the Veterans Health Administration.

(2) A 1996 report published by the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine established a link between prostate cancer and exposure to herbicides, such as Agent Orange.

(3) It is essential to acknowledge that due to these circumstances, certain veterans are made aware that they are high-risk individuals when it comes to the potential to develop prostate cancer.

(4) In being designated as "high risk", it is essential that veterans are proactive in seeking earlier preventative clinical services for the early detection and successful treatment of prostate cancer, whether that be through the Veterans Health Administration or through a community provider.

(5) Clinical preventative services and initial detection are some of the most important components in the early detection of prostate cancer for veterans at high risk of prostate cancer.

(6) For veterans with prostate cancer, including prostate cancer that has metastasized, precision oncology, including biomarker-driven clinical trials and innovations underway through the Prostate Cancer Foundation and Department of Veterans Affairs partnership, represents one of the most promising areas of interventions, treatments, and cures for such veterans and their families.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TREATMENT AND RESEARCH OF PROSTATE CANCER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CLINICAL PATHWAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 365 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish in the National Surgery Office of the Department of Veterans Affairs a national clinical pathway for all stages of prostate cancer, from early detection to end-of-life care including recommendations regarding the use of transformative innovations, research, and uniform clinical data.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The national clinical pathway established under this subsection shall include the following elements:

(A) A multi-disciplinary plan for the early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of prostate cancer that includes, as appropriate, both Department medical facilities and community-based partners and providers and research centers specializing in prostate cancer, especially such centers that have entered into partnerships with the Department.

(B) A suggested, but not mandatory, protocol for screening, diagnosis, and treatment

or care for subpopulations with evidence-based risk factors (including race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic location, exposure risks, and genetic risks, including family history).

(C) A suggested treatment protocol timeframe for each point of care based on severity and stage of cancer.

(3) PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD.—Upon the establishment of a proposed clinical pathway as required under this subsection, the Secretary shall publish the proposed clinical pathway in the Federal Register and provide for a 45-day period for public comments. The Secretary—

(A) may make any such public comments publicly available; and

(B) make changes to the proposed clinical pathway in response to any such comments received using the same process and criteria used to establish the proposed clinical pathway.

(4) COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION.—In establishing the clinical pathway required under this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) provide for consideration of other clinical pathways and research findings of other departments and agencies, including guidelines that are widely recognized and guidelines that are used as the standard for clinical policy in oncology care, such as National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines; and

(B) collaborate and coordinate with—

- (i) the National Institutes of Health;
- (ii) the National Cancer Institute;
- (iii) the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities;
- (iv) other Institutes and Centers as the Secretary determines necessary;
- (v) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- (vi) the Department of Defense;
- (vii) the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;
- (viii) the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute; and
- (ix) the Food and Drug Administration.

(5) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) publish the clinical pathway established under this subsection on a publicly available Department website; and

(B) regularly update the clinical pathway as needed by review of the medical literature and available evidence-based guidelines at least annually, in accordance with the criteria under paragraph (2).

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CANCER OF THE PROSTATE CLINICAL CARE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a plan to establish a comprehensive prostate cancer program.

(2) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The comprehensive prostate cancer program shall—

(A) be multidisciplinary and include the authority to work across clinical care lines, specialties, and the organizational divisions of the Veterans Health Administration;

(B) receive direct oversight from the Deputy Undersecretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(C) include a yearly program implementation evaluation to facilitate replication for other disease states or in other healthcare institutions;

(D) be metric driven and include the development of quarterly reports on the quality of prostate cancer care, which shall be provided to the leadership of the Department, medical centers, and providers and made publicly available in an electronic form;

(E) made available as national decision support tools in the electronic medical record; and

(F) include an education plan for patients and providers.

(3) PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall establish a program evaluation tool as an integral component to learn best practices of multidisciplinary disease-based implementation and to inform the Department and Congress regarding further use of the disease specific model of care delivery.

(4) PROSTATE CANCER RESEARCH.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a plan that provides for continual funding through the Office of Research and Development of the Department of Veterans Affairs for supporting prostate cancer research designed to position the Department as a national resource for quality reporting metrics, practice-based evidence, comparative effectiveness, precision oncology, and clinical trials in prostate cancer.

(5) PROSTATE CANCER REAL TIME REGISTRY PROGRAM.—The Secretary, in collaboration with data stewards of the Department of Veterans Affairs, scientists, and the heads of other Departments, agencies, and non-governmental organizations, such as foundations and non-profit organizations focused on prostate cancer research and care, shall establish a real-time, actionable, national prostate cancer registry. Such registry shall be designed—

(A) to establish a systematic and standardized database that enables intra-agency collaboration by which to track veteran patient progress, enable population management programs, facilitate best outcomes, and encourage future research and further development of clinical pathways, including patient access to precision resources and treatments and access to life-extending precision clinical trials;

(B) to employ novel methods of structuring data, including natural language processing, artificial intelligence, structured data clinical notes, patient reported outcome instruments, and other tools, to ensure that all clinically meaningful data is included; and

(C) to be accessible to—

(i) clinicians treating veterans diagnosed with prostate cancer and being treated for prostate cancer in conjunction with Department medical facilities; and

(ii) researchers.

(c) CLINICAL PATHWAY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “clinical pathway” means a health care management tool designed around research and evidence-backed practices that provides direction for the clinical care and treatment of a specific episode of a condition or ailment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 6092, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6092, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1430

VETERANS BENEFITS FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2020

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7795) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to access and submit disability benefit questionnaire forms of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7795

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 “Veterans Benefits Fairness and Transparency Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. PUBLICATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF DISABILITY BENEFIT QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5101 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

“(d)(1) The Secretary shall publish in a central location on the internet website of the Department disability benefit questionnaire forms, or such successor forms relating to non-Department medical providers submitting evidence regarding a disability of a claimant.

“(2) Subject to section 6103 of this title, if the Secretary updates a form described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

“(A) accept the previous version of the form filed by a claimant if—

“(i) the claimant provided to the non-Department medical provider the previous version of the form before the date on which the updated version of the form was made available; and

“(ii) the claimant files the previous version of the form during the one-year period following the date the form was completed by the non-Department medical provider;

“(B) request from the claimant any other information that the updated version of the form requires; and

“(C) apply the laws and regulations required to adjudicate the claim as if the claimant filed the updated version of the form.

“(3) The Secretary may waive any inter-agency approval process required to approve a modification to a disability benefit questionnaire form if such requirement only applies by reason of the forms being made public under paragraph (1).

“(4) Not less frequently than once each year through 2026, the Inspector General of the Department shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Inspector Gen-

eral with respect to the use of the forms described in paragraph (1).”.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 5101 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), may be construed to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to develop any new information technology system or otherwise require the Secretary to make any significant changes to the internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous material on H.R. 7795.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Veterans Benefits Fairness and Transparency Act of 2020 is legislation that was brought to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee as a result of a strong partnership between staff and the advocates that are out in the field, even through the COVID-19 pandemic, assisting our veterans in the disability benefits process.

When a VA doctor evaluates a veteran's disability, they use a form known as a disability benefit questionnaire, or DBQ.

These DBQs are what VA employees use to decide benefit claims and can be the deciding factor between a grant or a denial.

During the height of the pandemic, VA made the decision to pull these DBQs off its public website, making them inaccessible to veterans and their representatives. The advocates told us this change was harmful for veterans because they could no longer get relevant medical information from their own treatment providers to support their claims.

Now, even though VA oftentimes provides medical exams to veterans during the claims process, it is not always the same as getting that information from your own doctor.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7795 fixes this issue by requiring VA to publish DBQs on its website and to accept DBQs completed by a non-VA medical provider.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this moment to thank Representatives BARR and LURIA for introducing this legislation, and also thank our VSO partners for bringing this issue to our attention.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7795, the Veterans Benefits

Fairness and Transparency Act of 2020, which was introduced by my good friend, ANDY BARR, from Kentucky.

This bill would streamline the process for veterans to submit medical evidence from their private provider to support their Department of Veterans Affairs compensation claim.

As you may know, VA has recently resumed certain in-person disability exams after suspending them at the start of the COVID-19 national emergency.

During those uncertain times, some veterans may have requested that their private physician conduct their disability exam in order to avoid a claims processing delay.

Unfortunately, in April of 2020, VA stopped publishing the disability benefits questionnaires, or DBQs, on its website. Those forms are used to ensure that VA receives all the medical information the department needs to adjudicate the veteran's disability claim.

However, if a veteran's physician does not have access to the appropriate DBQ, the provider may not include all the medical information needed to support the veteran's claim. H.R. 7795 would address this issue by requiring the VA to reinstate the public-facing DBQs on its website.

As an OB/GYN physician who managed my own private practice for three decades, I believe that a physician or other healthcare provider who has had the opportunity to develop a relationship with a veteran patient over several years is the most qualified to assess the veteran's disability.

If that provider is willing to perform a disability exam, they should have the same access to the DBQ that a VA examiner would have. I have heard VA's concerns about this bill, and I understand the department would like to improve the process for veterans to develop and obtain supportive evidence from their private providers.

However, I am not persuaded that the veterans are well-served by eliminating the public access to DBQs right now. Instead, I believe veterans should be able to obtain these forms until VA can implement a better process.

Veterans should not be penalized for seeking out a medical opinion from their private medical provider, especially when there is a backlog of over 350,000 pending disability exams caused by the pandemic that VA must address.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman BARR and Congresswoman ELAINE LURIA of Virginia for their leadership on this issue.

And, Mr. Speaker, let me explain how it is. Let's say I am seeing a patient for a disability in my office, and I have put down exactly what I think is appropriate, but it is not all the information the VA needs. I don't know what they need. They need to just send me the form so I will know what to fill out so they will have adequate information.

So in your office, your staff back home are not getting these complaints

about. Well, they turned my claim down because they didn't have adequate information. This is a simple solution to a simple problem.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all Members to support H.R. 7795, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA), the chairwoman of the Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee, and also a co-sponsor of H.R. 7795.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today in support and as a co-lead of the Veterans Benefits Fairness and Transparency Act.

I want to start by thanking my colleague, Mr. BARR from Kentucky, for taking the lead on this.

And as you know, we have heard from countless veterans and countless veterans' advocates that this is a problem; that these forms are not available to our veterans and their providers to be able to provide the best information in the most timely manner in order to process these claims.

The simple fact is that we must act to make it easier, not harder, for our veterans to receive the benefits that they deserve. As mentioned, this bill will ensure that benefit questionnaires will be public-facing again on a website.

Mr. BARR and I learned from many veterans' advocates that these forms were removed and that veterans that needed to provide this vital information in order to process their claim couldn't simply have the forms that they needed in order to do that.

This bill also includes the use of older versions of the form, because how many times have we heard in our offices and from our constituents that a veteran has submitted their claim only to have it sent back again requesting a different version of the form, thus, delaying the process for our veterans who desperately need these claims to be adjudicated, and need the care from the VA.

This will also allow the VA to make prompt decisions on the disability claims and reduce their unfinished exam backlog, which is currently nearing 60 percent.

These questionnaires played a huge role in 2011 in reducing the massive claims backlog that we experienced at that time. And during our current public health crisis, while access to care at VA facilities is limited, what could make more sense than allowing veterans, in company with their civilian providers, to also be able to provide the information necessary to process their claims?

In my district in coastal Virginia, I am honored to represent more than 92,000 veterans in our district. And this is among my top priorities to ensure that we make this process easier, more transparent, and more timely for our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close by thanking Mr. BARR for introducing this

legislation, and for allowing me to co-sponsor it.

And I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill in order to help our Nation's many deserving veterans.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), my good friend and fellow member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to have my bill, H.R. 7795, the Veterans Benefits Fairness and Transparency Act of 2020 before the House of Representatives today.

I would like to thank my good friend, Ranking Member ROE, for his support of this legislation, and would especially like to thank my colleague across the aisle and chair of the Disability and Memorial Affairs Subcommittee, Representative ELAINE LURIA, for co-leading this bipartisan legislation with me. I appreciate Representative LURIA's leadership on this issue.

This bill is vitally important because it will restore access for veterans and their representatives to the disability benefits questionnaires forms previously available on the VA's public website. Our veterans used these forms to submit evidence to the VA for their disability claims until the VA removed them in April of this year in the middle of a pandemic, making it harder for veterans to submit their evidence and get the benefits owed to them.

The idea for this legislation was brought to me by a member of Kentucky's Sixth Congressional District Veterans' Coalition, Chief Warrant Officer Denny Hart. I know Mr. Hart, he is a good patriotic man, and he continues to serve our country by helping other veterans file their disability claims with the VA.

However, after the VA removed these forms from being publicly available, they effectively shut out Mr. Hart and others from assisting our veterans. There were only 11 VA contract examiners in the Sixth District of Kentucky in January of this year. Now, to their credit, the VA has increased the number of those contract examiners, probably because of this legislation. But until we have the assurances that a sufficient number of VA contract examiners are able to assist all of the veterans with their disability claims, we need public-facing DBQs.

My legislation gives the VA additional manpower to process a veteran's DBQ by maintaining the ability of a veteran's own provider to fill out the form. This is something vital to veterans in rural communities who may be far from a VA medical center or contract examiner.

Furthermore, our proposal prevents veterans from having their disability claim delayed or denied because the VA changed their DBQ form during the application process without the veteran knowing. During this pandemic, we must ensure our veterans' disability

claims process is not paused or compromised solely due to a change in a bureaucratic form.

We must protect veterans from unnecessary burdens while securing benefits owed to them. No veteran should be denied the disability benefits to which he or she is justly entitled solely because a DBQ is not publicly available or because the VA changed the form in the middle of the process.

This is commonsense legislation supported by multiple veteran service organizations, such as the Disabled American Veterans, the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Minority Veterans of America, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, and more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation and restore this vital resource for our Nation's heroes.

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

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a commonsense solution to a problem that shouldn't have occurred in the first place. And I think that it is—I appreciate both Congresswoman LURIA and Congressman BARR for their leadership on this. I encourage my colleagues to support this.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the passage of this important legislation is necessary to continue to make it easier for veterans to submit medical evidence in support of their disability claims.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the legislation, H.R. 7795, brought forward by Congressman BARR of Kentucky, and the cosponsor, the chairwoman of our Subcommittee on DAMA, ELAINE LURIA of Virginia.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7795.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1445

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR PREVENTION ACT

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. 6210) ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for

other purposes, 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 Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 3, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 196]

YEAS—406

Adams	Crenshaw	Higgins (LA)
Aderholt	Crist	Higgins (NY)
Aguilar	Crow	Hill (AR)
Allen	Cuellar	Himes
Allred	Cunningham	Hollingsworth
Amodei	Curtis	Horn, Kendra S.
Armstrong	David (KS)	Horsford
Arrington	Davis (CA)	Houlahan
Axne	Davis, Danny K.	Hoyer
Babin	Davis, Rodney	Hudson
Bacon	Dean	Huffman
Baird	DeFazio	Huizenga
Balderson	DeGette	Hurd (TX)
Banks	DeLauro	Jackson Lee
Barr	DelBene	Jacobs
Barragán	Delgado	Jayapal
Bass	Demings	Jeffries
Beatty	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Bera	DesJarlais	Johnson (LA)
Bergman	Deutch	Johnson (OH)
Beyer	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (SD)
Biggs	Dingell	Johnson (TX)
Bilirakis	Doggett	Jordan
Bishop (GA)	Doyle, Michael	Joyce (OH)
Bishop (NC)	F.	Joyce (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Duncan	Kaptur
Blumenauer	Emmer	Keating
Blunt Rochester	Engel	Keller
Bonamici	Escobar	Kelly (IL)
Bost	Eshoo	Kelly (MS)
Boyle, Brendan	Españillat	Kennedy
F.	Estes	Khanna
Brindisi	Evans	Kildee
Brooks (AL)	Ferguson	Kilmer
Brooks (IN)	Finkenauer	Kim
Brown (MD)	Fitzpatrick	Kind
Brownley (CA)	Fleischmann	King (IA)
Buchanan	Fletcher	King (NY)
Buck	Flores	Kinzinger
Bucshon	Fortenberry	Kirkpatrick
Budd	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Burchett	Fox (NC)	Kuster (NH)
Burgess	Frankel	Kustoff (TN)
Bustos	Fudge	LaHood
Butterfield	Fulcher	LaMalfa
Calvert	Gaetz	Lamb
Carbajal	Gallagher	Lamborn
Cárdenas	Gallego	Langevin
Carson (IN)	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Carter (GA)	Garcia (CA)	Larson (CT)
Carter (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Latta
Cartwright	Garcia (TX)	Lawson (FL)
Case	Gianforte	Lee (CA)
Casten (IL)	Gold	Lee (NV)
Castor (FL)	Gohmert	Lesko
Castro (TX)	Golden	Levin (CA)
Chabot	Gomez	Levin (MI)
Cheney	Gonzalez (OH)	Lieu, Ted
Chu, Judy	Gonzalez (TX)	Lipinski
Cicilline	Gooden	Loeb
Cisneros	Gosar	Loeb
Clark (MA)	Gottheimer	Lofgren
Clarke (NY)	Granger	Long
Clay	Graves (LA)	Loudermilk
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Lowenthal
Cline	Green (TN)	Lowey
Cloud	Green, Al (TX)	Lucas
Clyburn	Griffith	Luetkemeyer
Cohen	Grijalva	Luján
Cole	Grothman	Luria
Collins (GA)	Guest	Lynch
Comer	Guthrie	Malinowski
Conaway	Haaland	Maloney,
Connelly	Hagedorn	Carolyn B.
Cook	Harder (CA)	Maloney, Sean
Cooper	Harris	Mast
Correa	Hartzler	Matsui
Costa	Hastings	McAdams
Courtney	Hayes	McBath
Cox (CA)	Heck	McCarthy
Craig	Hern, Kevin	McCaul
Crawford	Herrera Beutler	McClintock
	Hice (GA)	McCollum

McEachin	Roby	Stivers
McGovern	Rodgers (WA)	Suozi
McHenry	Roe, David P.	Swalwell (CA)
McKinley	Rogers (AL)	Takano
McNerney	Rogers (KY)	Taylor
Meeks	Rooney (FL)	Thompson (CA)
Meng	Rose (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Mfume	Rose, John W.	Thornberry
Miller	Rouda	Tiffany
Mitchell	Rouzer	Timmons
Moolenaar	Roy	Tipton
Mooney (WV)	Roybal-Allard	Titus
Moore	Ruiz	Tlaib
Morelle	Ruppersberger	Tonko
Moulton	Rush	Torres (CA)
Mucarsel-Powell	Rutherford	Torres Small
Murphy (FL)	Ryan	(NM)
Murphy (NC)	Sánchez	Trahan
Nadler	Sarbanes	Trone
Napolitano	Scalise	Turner
Neal	Scanlon	Underwood
Neguse	Schakowsky	Upton
Newhouse	Schiff	Van Drew
Olson	Schneider	Vargas
Norman	Schrader	Veasey
Nunes	Schrier	Vela
O'Halleran	Schweikert	Velázquez
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Olson	Scott, Austin	Wagner
Omar	Scott, David	Walberg
Palazzo	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Pallone	Serrano	Walker
Palmer	Sewell (AL)	Walorski
Panetta	Shalala	Waltz
Pappas	Sherman	Wasserman
Pascarella	Sherrill	Schultz
Payne	Shimkus	Waters
Pelosi	Simpson	Watkins
Pence	Sires	Watson Coleman
Perlmutter	Slotkin	Weber (TX)
Peters	Smith (MO)	Webster (FL)
Peterson	Smith (NE)	Welch
Phillips	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Pingree	Smith (WA)	Westerman
Pocan	Smucker	Wexton
Porter	Soto	Wild
Posey	Spanberger	Williams
Pressley	Spano	Wilson (FL)
Price (NC)	Speier	Wilson (SC)
Quigley	Stanton	Wittman
Raskin	Stefanik	Womack
Reed	Steil	Woodall
Rice (NY)	Steube	Yarmuth
Rice (SC)	Stevens	Yoho
Richmond	Stein	Zeldin

NAYS—3

Amash Davidson (OH) Massie

NOT VOTING—22

Abraham	Katko	Reschenthaler
Brady	Kelly (PA)	Riggleman
Byrne	Lawrence	Stauber
Dunn	Marchant	Thompson (PA)
Gabbard	Marshall	Wright
Gibbs	Meuser	Young
Graves (GA)	Mullin	
Holding	Perry	

□ 1533

Mr. PETERSON changed his 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.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Chu, Judy (Takano)	Kim (Davids (KS))
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Kind (Beyer)
Engel (Pallone)	Kirkpatrick
Frankel (Clark (MA))	(Gallego)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Langevin (Lynch)
Hastings (Wasserman)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Schultz)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Hayes (Courtney)	Lipinski (Cooper)
Huffman (Thompson (CA))	Lofgren (Jeffries)
	Lowenthal (Beyer)
Jayapal (Raskin)	Lowey (Tonko)
Kildee (Butterfield)	Meng (Clark (MA))

Moore (Beyer)
Mucarsel-Powell
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman
Schultz)
Pingree (Clark (MA))
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Richmond (Fudge)

Rooney (FL) (Beyer)
Roybal-Allard
(Cárdenas)
Rush (Underwood)
Serrano (Jeffries)
Speier (Scanlon)
Watson Coleman
(Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Adams)

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

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—414

Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan

Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta

Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stell
Steube
Stevens
Roy
Stivers
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiffany
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib

Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF AMERICANS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY FROM COVID-19 VIRUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of more than 200,000 Americans who have passed away from the COVID-19 virus.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1551

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 3 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.

LEVERAGING INFORMATION ON FOREIGN TRAFFICKERS ACT

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. 5664) to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to ensure adequate time for the preparation of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, require the timely provision of information to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State regarding the number and location of visa denials based, in whole or in part, on grounds related to human trafficking, and for other purposes, 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 Texas (Mr. CASTRO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 0, not voting 16, as follows:

Byrne
Dunn
Gibbs
Graves (GA)
Holding
Kelly (PA)

NOT VOTING—16

Marchant
Marshall
Meuser
Mullin
Perry
Reschenthaler
Riggleman
Stauber
Thompson (PA)
Wright

□ 1631

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.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Chu, Judy (Takano)	Lowey (Tonko)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Meng (Clark (MA))
Engel (Pallone)	Moore (Beyer)
Frankel (Clark (MA))	Mucarsel-Powell
Grijalva (García (IL))	(Wasserman Schultz)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	Napolitano (Correa)
Hayes (Courtney)	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Huffman (Thompson (CA))	Pingree (Clark (MA))
Jayapal (Raskin)	Pocan (Raskin)
Kildee (Butterfield)	Porter (Wexton)
Kim (Davids (KS))	Richmond (Fudge)
Kind (Beyer)	Rooney (FL) (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)	Roybal-Allard (Cárdenas)
Langevin (Lynch)	Rush (Underwood)
Lawrence (Raskin)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Speier (Scanlon)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Lipinski (Cooper)	Welch (McGovern)
Lofgren (Jeffries)	Wilson (FL) (Adams)
Lowenthal (Beyer)	

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CONNOLLY). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule

I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1903

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) at 7 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021 AND OTHER EXTENSIONS ACT

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8337) making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8337

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 "Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short Title.
- Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
- Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

DIVISION B—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM EXTENSION

- Title I—Surface Transportation Programs
- Title II—Trust Funds

DIVISION C—HEALTH EXTENDERS

- Title I—Public Health Extenders
- Title II—Medicare Extenders
- Title III—Medicaid Extenders
- Title IV—Medicare Part B Premium Adjustment
- Title V—Accelerated and Advance Payment Programs
- Title VI—Offsets

DIVISION D—OTHER MATTERS

- Title I—Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act
- Title II—United States Parole Commission Extension
- Title III—Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Permanent Extension Act
- Title IV—Community Services and Supports
- Title V—Budgetary Effects
- Title VI—Nutrition and Commodities Programs

DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EXTENSIONS

- Title I—Extensions of Authorities Relating to Health Care
- Title II—Extensions of Authorities Relating to Benefits
- Title III—Extensions of Authorities Relating to Homeless Veterans
- Title IV—Extensions of Other Authorities and Other Matters

SEC. 3. 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—CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101. Such amounts as may be necessary, at a rate for operations as provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2020 and under the authority and conditions provided in such Acts, for continuing projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, that were conducted in fiscal year 2020, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division B of Public Law 116-94), except sections 791 and 792.

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division B of Public Law 116-93), except the last proviso under the heading "Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census—Periodic Censuses and Programs".

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2020 (division A of Public Law 116-93), except title X.

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division C of Public Law 116-94).

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020 (division C of Public Law 116-93).

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020 (division D of Public Law 116-93) (except for amounts in title II of division D of Public Law 116-93 that were 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), and title I of division I of Public Law 116-94.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division D of Public Law 116-94).

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division A of Public Law 116-94).

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2020 (division E of Public Law 116-94), and section 7 of Public Law 116-94.

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division F of Public Law 116-94), except title V.

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020 (division G of Public Law 116-94).

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division H of Public Law 116-94).

SEC. 102. (a) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used for:

(1) the new production of items not funded for production in fiscal year 2020 or prior years;

(2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with fiscal year 2020 funds; or

(3) The initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization (defined as any project, sub-

project, activity, budget activity, program element, and subprogram within a program element, and for any investment items defined as a P-1 line item in a budget activity within an appropriation account and an R-1 line item that includes a program element and subprogram element within an appropriation account) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2020.

(b) No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made by section 101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 104. Except as otherwise provided in section 102, no appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 105. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this Act.

SEC. 106. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2021, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act shall be available until whichever of the following first occurs:

(1) The enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this Act.

(2) The enactment into law of the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2021 without any provision for such project or activity.

(3) December 11, 2020.

SEC. 107. Expenditures made pursuant to this Act shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 108. Appropriations made and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to this Act may be used without regard to the time limitations for submission and approval of apportionments set forth in section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, but nothing in this Act shall be construed to waive any other provision of law governing the apportionment of funds.

SEC. 109. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, for those programs that would otherwise have high initial rates of operation or complete distribution of appropriations at the beginning of fiscal year 2021 because of distributions of funding to States, foreign countries, grantees, or others, such high initial rates of operation or complete distribution shall not be made, and no grants shall be awarded for such programs funded by this Act that would impinge on final funding prerogatives.

SEC. 110. This Act shall be implemented so that only the most limited funding action of that permitted in the Act shall be taken in order to provide for continuation of projects and activities.

SEC. 111. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2020, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, activities shall be continued at the rate to maintain program levels under current law, under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year

2020, to be continued through the date specified in section 106(3).

(b) Notwithstanding section 106, obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month that begins after October 2020 but not later than 30 days after the date specified in section 106(3) may continue to be made, and funds shall be available for such payments.

SEC. 112. Amounts made available under section 101 for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such department or agency, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2020, except that such authority provided under this section shall not be used until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

SEC. 113. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 114. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b) Section 6 of Public Law 116-94 shall apply to amounts designated in subsection (a) and sections 126 and 163 of this Act for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as an emergency requirement.

(c) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act, and shall remain in effect through the date in section 106(3).

SEC. 115. (a) Rescissions or cancellations of discretionary budget authority that continue pursuant to section 101 in Treasury Appropriations Fund Symbols (TAFS)—

(1) to which other appropriations are not provided by this Act, but for which there is a current applicable TAFS that does receive an appropriation in this Act; or

(2) which are no-year TAFS and receive other appropriations in this Act, may be continued instead by reducing the rate for operations otherwise provided by section 101 for such current applicable TAFS, as long as doing so does not impinge on the final funding prerogatives of the Congress.

(b) Rescissions or cancellations described in subsection (a) shall continue in an amount equal to the lesser of—

(1) the amount specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act; or

(2) the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2020, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101 of this Act.

(c) No later than November 20, 2020, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a comprehensive list of

the rescissions or cancellations that will continue pursuant to section 101: *Provided*, That the information in such comprehensive list shall be periodically updated to reflect any subsequent changes in the amount of balances available, as of October 1, 2020, from the funds specified for rescission or cancellation in the applicable appropriations Act referenced in section 101, and such updates shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate upon request.

SEC. 116. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are available in the “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account” of the Department of Agriculture for gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as follows: \$1,400,000,000 for direct loans; and \$50,000,000 for guaranteed loans.

SEC. 117. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of Agriculture—Food and Nutrition Service—Child Nutrition Programs” to carry out section 749(g) of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-80) may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to ensure that the program can be fully operational by May 2021.

SEC. 118. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of Agriculture—Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Commodity Assistance Program” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain current program caseload in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

SEC. 119. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Farm Service Agency—Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate approved applications for direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.

SEC. 120. Section 260 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636i) and section 942 of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1635 note; Public Law 106-78) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2020”.

SEC. 121. (a) Sections 7(j)(5), 7A(1)(4), and 21(e) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79(j)(5), 79a(1)(4), 87j(e)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2020” each place it appears.

(b) Sections 7D and 19 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79d, 87h) shall be applied by substituting “2021” for “2020”.

SEC. 122. Section 7605(b) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 5940 note; Public Law 115-334) is amended by striking “the date that is 1 year after the date on which the Secretary establishes a plan under section 297C of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

SEC. 123. Notwithstanding section 101, the second paragraph under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Food and Drug Administration—Salaries and Expenses” in title VI of division B of Public Law 116-94 shall be applied by striking “, contingent upon the enactment of the Over-the-Counter Monograph User Fee Act of 2019,”.

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census—Periodic Censuses and Programs” at a rate for operations of \$1,514,709,000: *Provided*, That amounts made available under such heading

by this Act may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to conduct the 2020 Decennial Census Program.

SEC. 125. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy may enter into a contract, beginning with fiscal year 2021, for the procurement of up to two Columbia class submarines.

(2) With respect to a contract entered into under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Navy may use incremental funding to make payments under the contract.

(3) Any contract entered into under subsection (a) shall provide that—

(A) any obligation of the United States to make a payment under the contract is subject to the availability of appropriations for that purpose; and

(B) total liability of the Federal Government for termination of any contract entered into shall be limited to the total amount of funding obligated to the contract at time of termination.

(b) Notwithstanding sections 102 and 104, amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Defense for “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary for “Ohio Replacement Submarine (Full Funding)” in an amount not to exceed \$1,620,270,000.

SEC. 126. (a) The remaining unobligated balances of funds as of September 30, 2020, from amounts made available to “Department of Defense—Other Department of Defense Programs—Office of the Inspector General” in title III of division B of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), are hereby rescinded, and, in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2020, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2020, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and shall be available for the same purposes, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes, and under the same authorities for which the funds were originally provided in Public Law 116-136: *Provided*, That the amounts rescinded pursuant to this subsection that were previously 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 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of that Act: *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.

(b)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, or if the designation in section 114(b) occurs after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 127. (a) No funds shall be transferred directly from “Department of Energy—Power Marketing Administration—Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund, Western Area Power Administration” to the general fund of the Treasury in fiscal year 2020.

(b)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 128. (a) Section 104(c) of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2214(c)) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2020”.

(b) Section 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43

U.S.C. 2241) shall be applied by substituting “2006 through 2021” for “2006 through 2020”.

SEC. 129. Section 3007(a)(5)(A)(i)(II)(bb) of the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (sec. 38-1853.07(a)(5)(A)(i)(II)(bb), D.C. Official Code) is amended by striking “5 years” and inserting “6 years”.

SEC. 130. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, except section 106, the District of Columbia may expend local funds made available under the heading “District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds” for such programs and activities under the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2020 (title IV of division C of Public Law 116-93) at the rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2021 Local Budget Act of 2020 (D.C. Act 23-408), as modified as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 131. In addition to the amounts otherwise provided by section 101, for “District of Columbia—Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia”, there is appropriated \$13,000,000, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2021, to remain available until expended, for costs associated with the Presidential Inauguration held in January 2021.

SEC. 132. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account” in title V of division C of Public Law 116-93 shall be applied by substituting “\$15,000,000” for “\$99,000,000” and the third proviso shall be applied as if the language read as follows: “Provided further, That commitments for general business loans authorized under paragraphs (1) through (35) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed \$30,000,000,000 for a combination of amortizing term loans and the aggregated maximum line of credit provided by revolving loans:” Provided, That amounts made available under such heading by this Act may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for general business loans authorized under paragraphs (1) through (35) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) and for commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 683(b)).

SEC. 133. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Small Business Administration—Disaster Loans Program Account” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for disaster administrative expenses.

SEC. 134. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “General Services Administration—Expenses, Presidential Transition” for necessary expenses to carry out the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), at a rate for operations of \$9,900,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 is for activities authorized by sections 3(a)(8) and 3(a)(9) of such Act: Provided, That such amounts may be transferred and credited to the “Acquisition Services Fund” or “Federal Buildings Fund” to reimburse obligations incurred prior to enactment of this Act for the purposes provided herein related to the Presidential election in 2020: Provided further, That amounts available under this section shall be in addition to any other amounts available for such purposes.

(b) Notwithstanding section 101, no funds are provided by this Act for “General Services Administration—Pre-Election Presidential Transition”.

SEC. 135. Amounts made available by section 101 for “General Services Administration—Real Property Activities—Federal Buildings Fund—Limitations on Availability of Revenue” may be apportioned up to the

rate for operations necessary for monthly rental of space operations.

SEC. 136. Notwithstanding section 101, for expenses of the Office of Administration to carry out the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended, and similar expenses, in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated by law, amounts are provided to “Presidential Transition Administrative Support” at a rate for operations of \$8,000,000: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to other accounts that provide funding for offices within the Executive Office of the President and the Office of the Vice President in this Act or any other Act, to carry out such purposes: Provided further, That such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out such responsibilities.

SEC. 137. In addition to amounts provided in section 101, an additional amount is provided for “National Archives and Records Administration—Operating Expenses” to carry out transition responsibilities of the Archivist of the United States under sections 2201 through 2207 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the “Presidential Records Act of 1978”) in the event of a Presidential Transition at a rate for operations of \$18,000,000: Provided, That such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out such responsibilities.

SEC. 138. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Office of Personnel Management—Salaries and Expenses”, including amounts to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management without regard to other statutes, may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to cover any expected shortfall in administrative expenses resulting from the transfer of the National Background Investigations Bureau function to the Department of Defense.

SEC. 139. Section 2(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Temporary Bankruptcy Judgeships Extension Act of 2012 (28 U.S.C. 152 note; Public Law 112-121) is amended (with regard to the 1st vacancy in the eastern district of Tennessee) by striking “5 years” and inserting “9 years”.

SEC. 140. Section 3610 of division A of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) shall be applied by substituting the date in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2020”.

SEC. 141. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security for “Office of the Secretary and Executive Management—Operations and Support”, “Management Directorate—Operations and Support”, and “Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination—Operations and Support” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out activities previously funded by the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Homeland Security, consistent with the fiscal year 2021 President’s Budget proposal, submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, and accompanying justification materials.

SEC. 142. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading “Coast Guard—Operations and Support” may be available for the pay and benefits of Coast Guard Yard and Vessel Documentation personnel, Non-Appropriated Funds personnel, and for Morale, Welfare and Recreation Programs.

SEC. 143. Section 9307(f)(1) of title 46, United States Code shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2020”.

SEC. 144. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading “Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency” may be obligated in the account and budget structure

set forth in H.R. 7669 and the accompanying House Report 116-458, as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations on July 15, 2020.

SEC. 145. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Homeland Security under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to carry out response and recovery activities under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

SEC. 146. (a) Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

(b) Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking “September 30, 2019” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

(c)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 147. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, the following shall be applied by substituting “\$0” for—

(1) “\$32,300,000” in the first paragraph under the heading “Bureau of Land Management—Land Acquisition”;

(2) “\$10,000,000”, and “\$320,000” in the first paragraph under the heading “United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition”;

(3) “\$3,628,000” in the second paragraph under the heading “United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition”;

(4) “\$30,800,000” and “\$23,702,000” for “\$54,502,000” in the first paragraph under the heading “United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund”;

(5) “\$208,400,000”, “\$140,000,000”, and “\$13,000,000” in the first paragraph under the heading “National Park Service—Land Acquisition and State Assistance”;

(6) “\$63,990,000” and “\$283,000,000” for “\$346,990,000” under the heading “Forest Service—State and Private Forestry”; and

(7) “\$78,898,000” in the first paragraph under the heading “Forest Service—Land Acquisition”.

(b) Notwithstanding section 101, the first paragraph under the heading “United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition” shall be applied by substituting “\$7,550,000” for “\$70,715,000”.

(c) Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of the Interior for “Departmental Offices—Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to fund the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office and such amounts shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

SEC. 148. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Forest Service may be obligated in the account and budget structure set forth in the table provided by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives prior to the end of fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 435(d) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020 (division D of Public Law 116-94): Provided, That amounts made available by section 101 under the heading “Forest Service—National Forest System” shall be available for the base salary and expenses of employees that carry out the functions funded by the “Capital Improvement and Maintenance” account, the “Range Betterment Fund” account, and the “Management of National Forests for Subsistence Uses” account

and may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to fund such base salary and expenses of such employees.

SEC. 149. Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2020, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose: *Provided*, That grants under section 418 of the Social Security Act shall be issued on the same basis as grants under section 403(a)(1) of such Act.

SEC. 150. (a) The remaining unobligated balances of funds as of September 30, 2020, from amounts credited and merged pursuant to the second proviso under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—Buildings and Facilities” in title II of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016 (division H of Public Law 114-113) are hereby rescinded, and, in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2020, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2020, to remain available until September 30, 2025, and shall be available for the same purposes, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes, and under the same authorities for which the funds were originally transferred and merged pursuant to Public Law 114-113.

(b)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 151. (a) Notwithstanding section 101, section 529 of division A of Public Law 116-94 shall be applied by substituting “\$1,150,000,000” for “\$3,169,819,000” and by substituting “section 2104(a)(24)” for “section 2104(a)(23)”.

(b) Notwithstanding section 101, section 530 of division A of Public Law 116-94 shall be applied by substituting “\$11,005,661,000” for “\$6,093,181,000”.

SEC. 152. (a) Funds made available in Public Law 113-235 to the accounts of the National Institutes of Health that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2015 and were obligated for multi-year research grants shall be available through fiscal year 2021 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred in fiscal year 2015 if the Director of the National Institutes of Health determines the project suffered an interruption of activities attributable to SARS-CoV-2.

(b)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 153. (a) Funds made available in Public Law 113-76 under the heading “Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research” that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2015 for the Automated Personalization Computing Project pursuant to the first four provisos under that heading in that Act are to remain available through fiscal year 2021 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred in fiscal years 2014 or 2015.

(b)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 154. Section 114(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1011c(f)) shall be

applied by substituting the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act for “September 30, 2020”.

SEC. 155. Section 458(a)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087h(a)(4)) shall be applied through the date specified in section 106(3) of this Act by substituting “2021” for “2020”.

SEC. 156. (a) The remaining unobligated balances of funds as of September 30, 2020, from amounts made available to “Corporation for National and Community Service—Salaries and Expenses” in title IV of division A of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), are hereby rescinded, and in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2020, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2020, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and shall be available for the same purposes, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes, and under the same authorities for which the funds were originally provided in Public Law 116-94.

(b) The remaining unobligated balances of funds as of September 30, 2020, from amounts made available to “Corporation for National and Community Service—Operating Expenses” in title IV of division A of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), are hereby rescinded, and in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2020, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2020, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and shall be available for the same purposes, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes, and under the same authorities for which the funds were originally provided in Public Law 116-94: *Provided*, That any amounts appropriated by the preceding proviso shall not be subject to the allotment requirements otherwise applicable under sections 129(a), (b), (d), and (e) of the National and Community Service Act of 1993.

(c) The remaining unobligated balances of funds as of September 30, 2020, from amounts made available to “Corporation for National and Community Service—Office of Inspector General” in title IV of division A of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), are hereby rescinded, and in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2020, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2020, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and shall be available for the same purposes, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes, and under the same authorities for which the funds were originally provided in Public Law 116-94.

(d)(1) Section 3514(b) of title III of division A of Public Law 116-136 is hereby repealed, and such section shall be applied hereafter as if such subsection had never been enacted.

(2)(A) *IN GENERAL*.—The amounts provided under this subsection are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

(B) *DESIGNATION IN THE SENATE*.—In the Senate, this subsection is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4112(a) of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

(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)(7) and (c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this subsection—

(i) shall not be estimated for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(ii) shall not be estimated 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; and

(iii) shall be treated as if they were contained in a PAYGO Act, as defined by section 3(7) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 932(7)).

(e)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 157. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, there is hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2021 for payment to the John R. Lewis Revocable Trust, beneficiary of John R. Lewis, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$174,000.

SEC. 158. Notwithstanding section 101, amounts are provided for “House of Representatives—Salaries and Expenses” at a rate for operations of \$1,383,725,000.

SEC. 159. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) the authority of the Library of Congress to reimburse the Little Scholars Child Development Center at the Library of Congress under section 19004 of the CARES Act (2 U.S.C. 162b note; 134 Stat. 578) shall remain in effect with respect to salaries incurred until the termination of the public health emergency declared pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(2) the authority of the Government Accountability Office to reimburse the Tiny Findings Child Development Center under section 19009 of the CARES Act (134 Stat. 579) shall remain in effect with respect to salaries incurred until the termination of the public health emergency declared pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

(3) Section 19005(a) of the CARES Act (2 U.S.C. 1816b note; 134 Stat. 578) shall be amended by striking “for not more than 16 weeks” and inserting in its place “until the termination of the public health emergency declared pursuant to section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic”.

SEC. 160. (a) *EXTENSION*.—Notwithstanding sections 3902(a) and 3904(b) of title 41, United States Code, if the performance or delivery of services procured under a severable service contract of the Library of Congress is delayed or otherwise affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic, the period for the performance or delivery of services under the contract may be extended for a period equivalent to the delay or suspension of services, but not exceeding an additional 12 months.

(b) *CONTRACTS COVERED*.—This section applies with respect to contracts for severable services procured for a period beginning in fiscal year 2019 or fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 161. Effective upon enactment of this Act, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Benefits Administration—Compensation and Pensions” in division F of Public Law 116-94 is amended by replacing “shall become available on October 1, 2020:” with “, to remain available until expended and to become available on October 1, 2020:”.

SEC. 162. Amounts made available by section 101 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Departmental Administration—Veterans Electronic Health Record” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain support activities related to implementation and maintenance of a Veterans Electronic Health Record system, including contractual costs associated with operations authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and salaries and expenses of employees hired under titles 5 and 38, United States Code.

SEC. 163. Notwithstanding section 106 of this Act, at any time during fiscal year 2021, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may transfer up to \$140,000,000 of the unobligated balances available under the heading “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Health Administration—Medical Services” in title X of division B of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) to the “Canteen Service Revolving Fund” of the Department to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally: *Provided*, That amounts so transferred shall be for offsetting the losses resulting from the coronavirus pandemic of Veterans Canteen Service collections pursuant to chapter 78 of title 38, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the transferred amounts shall be in addition to any other funds made available for this purpose: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred under this section 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.

SEC. 164. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of State for “Administration of Foreign Affairs—Repatriation Loans Program Account” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for commitments for repatriation loans authorized by section 4(b)(2)(B) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2671(b)(2)(B)).

SEC. 165. Section 21009 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116-136) shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 106 of this Act.

SEC. 166. (a) During the period covered by this Act, section 1(b)(1) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(1)) shall be applied by substituting “the costs of providing consular services” for “such costs”.

(b) During the period covered by this Act, discretionary amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of State in title I under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” and discretionary unobligated balances under such heading from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be transferred to the Consular and Border Security Programs account if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to sustain consular operations, following consultation with such Committees: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be transferred from amounts designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or as emergency requirements pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(c) Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of State for “Diplomatic Programs” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to sustain consular operations, and the obligation of such apportioned funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 167. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the limitations in section 7044(e)(2) of division G of Public Law 116-94 shall not apply to funds made available in this Act or in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2020, for disaster relief; to protect human rights, locate and identify missing persons, and assist victims of torture; to promote justice, accountability, and reconciliation; to enhance maritime security and domain awareness; and for International Military Education and Training.

SEC. 168. Section 1334 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553) is amended by striking “October 1, 2020” and inserting “October 1, 2021”.

SEC. 169. (a) The remaining unobligated balances of funds, as of September 30, 2020, from amounts made available to “Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—National Infrastructure Investments” in title I of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115-31), other than such funds administratively allocated to carry out the administration and oversight of awards under the national infrastructure investments program, are hereby rescinded, and in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2020, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2020, to remain available until September 30, 2021, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes, and shall be available, without additional competition, for completing the funding of awards made pursuant to the fiscal year 2017 National Infrastructure Investments grants (also known as the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development, or BUILD grants).

(b) The remaining unobligated balances of funds, as of September 30, 2020, from amounts made available to “Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—National Infrastructure Investments” in title I of division L of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141), other than such funds administratively allocated to carry out the administration and oversight of awards under the national infrastructure investments program, are hereby rescinded, and in addition to amounts otherwise provided by section 101, an amount of additional new budget authority equivalent to the amount rescinded pursuant to this subsection is hereby appropriated on September 30, 2020, for an additional amount for fiscal year 2020, to remain available until September 30, 2021, in addition to other funds as may be available for such purposes, and shall be available, without additional competition, for completing the funding of awards made pursuant to the fiscal year 2018 National Infrastructure Investments grants (also known as the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development, or BUILD grants).

(c)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 170. Notwithstanding section 101, the matter preceding the first proviso under the

heading “Government National Mortgage Association—Guarantees of Mortgage-Backed Securities Loan Guarantee Program Account” in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94) shall be applied by substituting “\$1,278,000,000,000” for “\$550,000,000,000”: *Provided*, That amounts made available under such heading by this Act may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to accommodate increased demand for new commitments to issue guarantees to carry out the purposes of section 306 of the National Housing Act as amended (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)).

SEC. 171. (a) Funds previously made available in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-6) for the “Choice Neighborhoods Initiative” that were available for obligation through fiscal year 2015 are to remain available through fiscal year 2021 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred in fiscal years 2013 through 2015.

(b)(1) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after September 30, 2020, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2020.

SEC. 172. Amounts made available by section 101 to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for “Housing Programs—Housing for the Elderly” may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to—

(1) maintain project rental assistance for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(2)), including making amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewing expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 1-year term; and

(2) be available to make awards to existing grantees to continue, without competition, demonstration programs to test housing with services models for the elderly that demonstrate the potential to delay or avoid the need for nursing home care.

SEC. 173. Amounts provided by section 111 to the Department of Agriculture for “Corporations—Commodity Credit Corporation Fund—Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses” may be used, prior to the completion of the report described in section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11), to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, as of September 17, 2020.

This Act may be cited as the “Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021”.

DIVISION B—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM EXTENSION

TITLE I—SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 1101. EXTENSION OF FEDERAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this division, the requirements, authorities, conditions, eligibilities, limitations, and other provisions authorized under the covered laws, which would otherwise expire on or cease to apply after September 30, 2020, are incorporated by reference and shall continue in effect through September 30, 2021.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.—

(A) HIGHWAY ACCOUNT.—There is authorized to be appropriated from the Highway Account for fiscal year 2021, for each program with respect to which amounts are authorized to be appropriated from such account for fiscal year 2020, an amount equal to the amount authorized for appropriation with respect to the program from such account under the covered laws for fiscal year 2020.

(B) MASS TRANSIT ACCOUNT.—There is authorized to be appropriated from the Mass

Transit Account for fiscal year 2021, for each program with respect to which amounts are authorized to be appropriated from such account for fiscal year 2020, an amount equal to the amount authorized for appropriation with respect to the program from such account under the covered laws for fiscal year 2020.

(2) GENERAL FUND.—There is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021, for each program under the covered laws with respect to which amounts are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 from an account other than the Highway Account or the Mass Transit Account, an amount that is not less than the amount authorized for appropriation with respect to the program under the covered laws for fiscal year 2020.

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2021 with respect to a program under subsection (b) shall be distributed, administered, limited, and made available for obligation in the same manner as amounts authorized to be appropriated with respect to the program for fiscal year 2020 under the covered laws.

(d) OBLIGATION LIMITATION.—A program for which amounts are authorized to be appropriated under subsection (b)(1) shall be subject to a limitation on obligations for fiscal year 2021 in the same amount and in the same manner as the limitation applicable with respect to the program for fiscal year 2020.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED LAWS.—The term “covered laws” means the following:

(A) Titles I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, XI, and XXIV of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94).

(B) Division A, division B, subtitle A of title I and title II of division C, and division E of MAP-21 (Public Law 112-141).

(C) Titles I, II, and III of the SAFETEA-LU Technical Corrections Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-244).

(D) Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59).

(E) Titles I, II, III, IV, and V of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178).

(F) Titles II, III, and IV of the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-59).

(G) Titles I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-240).

(H) Title 23, United States Code.

(I) Sections 116, 117, 330, 5128, 5505, and 24905 and chapters 53, 139, 303, 311, 313, 701, and 702 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) HIGHWAY ACCOUNT.—The term “Highway Account” means the portion of the Highway Trust Fund that is not the Mass Transit Account.

(3) MASS TRANSIT ACCOUNT.—The term “Mass Transit Account” means the portion of the Highway Trust Fund established under section 9503(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 1102. NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FREIGHT AND HIGHWAY PROJECTS.

Section 117(d)(2)(A) of title 23, United States Code, is amended in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(1) by striking “\$500,000,000” and inserting “\$600,000,000”; and

(2) by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

SEC. 1103. HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 403(h)(2) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”; and

(2) by striking “\$21,248,000” and inserting “\$26,560,000”.

SEC. 1104. RAIL-RELATED PROVISIONS.

(a) FEDERAL FUNDING FOR OPERATING LOSSES.—Section 24321 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(b) DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.—Section 502(b)(3) of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 822(b)(3)) is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

SEC. 1105. SUSPENSION FOR EXTENSION PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS INTO HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

Section 105 of title 23, United States Code, shall not apply to monies deposited into the Highway Trust Fund by this division.

SEC. 1106. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS.

None of the funds authorized in this division or any other Act may be used to adjust apportionments for the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund or withhold funds from apportionments for the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund pursuant to section 9503(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in fiscal year 2021.

SEC. 1107. APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 14703 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5) by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”; and

(2) in subsection (c) by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

(b) TERMINATION.—Section 14704 of title 40, United States Code, is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2021”.

TITLE II—TRUST FUNDS

SEC. 1201. EXTENSION OF HIGHWAY TRUST FUND EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY.

Section 9503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “October 1, 2020” in subsections (b)(6)(B), (c)(1), and (e)(3) and inserting “October 1, 2021”; and

(2) by striking “FAST Act” in subsections (c)(1) and (e)(3) and inserting “Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act”.

SEC. 1202. SPORT FISH RESTORATION AND BOATING TRUST FUND.

Section 9504 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) by striking “FAST Act” each place it appears in subsection (b)(2) and inserting “Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act”; and

(2) by striking “October 1, 2020” in subsection (d)(2) and inserting “October 1, 2021”.

SEC. 1203. LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND.

Section 9508(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “October 1, 2020” and inserting “October 1, 2021”.

SEC. 1204. FURTHER ADDITIONAL TRANSFERS TO HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

Subsection (f) of section 9503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11) and by inserting after paragraph (9) the following new paragraph:

“(10) FURTHER TRANSFERS TO TRUST FUND.—Out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is hereby appropriated—“(A) \$10,400,000,000 to the Highway Account (as defined in subsection (e)(5)(B)) in the Highway Trust Fund; and

“(B) \$3,200,000,000 to the Mass Transit Account in the Highway Trust Fund.”.

SEC. 1205. ADDITIONAL TRANSFER TO TRUST FUND.

Section 9502 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) ADDITIONAL TRANSFER TO TRUST FUND.—Out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is hereby appropriated \$14,000,000,000 to the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.”.

DIVISION C—HEALTH EXTENDERS

TITLE I—PUBLIC HEALTH EXTENDERS

SEC. 2101. COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

(a) COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 10503(b)(1)(F) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(1)(F)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$668,493,151” and inserting “\$789,041,096”; and

(2) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(b) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.—Section 10503(b)(2)(H) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(2)(H)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$51,808,219” and inserting “\$61,150,685”; and

(2) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(c) TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section 340H(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$21,141,096” and inserting “\$24,953,425”; and

(2) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(d) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by this section for the period beginning on October 1, 2020, through December 11, 2020, shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 116-94 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254 through 256).

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (4) of section 3014(h) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “Social Services Act,,” and inserting “Social Services Act,;” and

(2) by striking “and section 3831 of the CARES Act” and inserting “, section 3831 of the CARES Act, and section 2101 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act”.

SEC. 2102. DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR TYPE I DIABETES.—Section 330B(b)(2)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-2(b)(2)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$25,068,493” and inserting “\$29,589,042”; and

(2) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(b) SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS.—Section 330C(c)(2)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-3(c)(2)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking “\$25,068,493” and inserting “\$29,589,042”; and

(2) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

SEC. 2103. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION.

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713) is amended by striking “November 30, 2020” each place it appears and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

SEC. 2104. SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION. Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) is amended—

(1) by striking “November 30, 2020” each place it appears and inserting “December 11, 2020”; and

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(B)(i), by striking “such period, for fiscal year 2020” and inserting “the period described in subparagraph (A), for fiscal year 2021”; and

(3) in subsection (f)(2), by striking “and 2019” and inserting “through 2020”.

SEC. 2105. RARE PEDIATRIC DISEASE PRIORITY REVIEW VOUCHER EXTENSION.

Section 529(b)(5) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360ff(b)(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking “September 30, 2020” each place it appears and inserting “December 11, 2020”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking “September 30, 2022” and inserting “December 11, 2022”.

SEC. 2106. AUTHORIZATION TO ACCUMULATE EXCESS ANNUAL LEAVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 219 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 210–1), a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service who, except for this section, would lose at the end of the fiscal year 2020 accumulated annual leave in excess of 60 days, may retain such amounts of accumulated annual leave in excess of 60 days.

(b) USE OF EXCESS LEAVE.—Annual leave retained pursuant to subsection (a) shall be lost unless it is used by the officer no later than September 30, 2023.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall not apply to an officer on terminal leave preceding separation, retirement, or release from active duty, as of the effective date specified in subsection (d).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall become effective on the earlier of—

(1) the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) September 30, 2020.

SEC. 2107. HHS SERVICES AND SUPPLY FUND.

Effective as if included in the enactment of the paragraph beginning with “Service and supply fund:” under the heading “Public Health Service” in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1946 (42 U.S.C. 231), such paragraph shall be applied with respect to any fiscal year as though the phrase “central services” referred to central services for any Federal agency.

TITLE II—MEDICARE EXTENDERS

SEC. 2201. EXTENSION OF THE WORK GEOGRAPHIC INDEX FLOOR UNDER THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

Section 1848(e)(1)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–4(e)(1)(E)), as amended by section 3801 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), is amended by striking “December 1, 2020” and inserting “December 12, 2020”.

SEC. 2202. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR QUALITY MEASURE ENDORSEMENT, INPUT, AND SELECTION.

Section 1890(d)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395aaa(d)(2)), as amended by section 3802 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

SEC. 2203. EXTENSION OF FUNDING OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS.

(a) STATE HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAMS.—Subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 119 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1395b–3 note), as amended by section 3306 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), section 610 of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–240), section 1110 of the Pathway for SGR Reform Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–67), section 110 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–93), section 208 of the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–10), section 50207

of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123), section 1402 of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–59), section 1402 of division B of the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–69), section 103 of division N of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94), and section 3803 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136) is amended in clause (xi) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(b) AREA AGENCIES ON AGING.—Subsection (b)(1)(B) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended in clause (xi) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(c) AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTERS.—Subsection (c)(1)(B) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended in clause (xi) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(d) CONTRACT WITH THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR BENEFITS AND OUTREACH ENROLLMENT.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended in clause (xi) by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

TITLE III—MEDICAID EXTENDERS

SEC. 2301. EXTENSION OF MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON REBALANCING DEMONSTRATION.

Section 6071(h)(1)(H) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note), as inserted by section 3811 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), is amended by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

SEC. 2302. EXTENSION OF SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2404 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note), as amended by section 3812 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), is amended by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 2404 of Public Law 111–148 (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5 note) or section 1902(a)(17) or 1924 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(17), 1396r–5) shall be construed as prohibiting a State from—

(1) applying an income or resource disregard under a methodology authorized under section 1902(r)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(r)(2))—

(A) to the income or resources of an individual described in section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI)) (including a disregard of the income or resources of such individual’s spouse); or

(B) on the basis of an individual’s need for home and community-based services authorized under subsection (c), (d), (i), or (k) of section 1915 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396n) or under section 1115 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1315); or

(2) disregarding an individual’s spousal income and assets under a plan amendment to provide medical assistance for home and community-based services for individuals by reason of being determined eligible under section 1902(a)(10)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(C)) or by reason of section 1902(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(f)) or otherwise on the basis of a reduction of income based on costs incurred for medical or other remedial care under which the State disregarded the income and assets of the individual’s spouse in determining the initial and ongoing financial eligibility of an individual for such services in place of the spousal impoverishment provisions applied under section 1924 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–5).

SEC. 2303. DELAY OF DSH REDUCTIONS.

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–4(f)(7)(A)), as amended by section 3813 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), is amended—

(1) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “December 1, 2020” and inserting “December 12, 2020”; and

(2) in clause (ii)(I), by striking “December 1, 2020” and inserting “December 12, 2020”.

SEC. 2304. EXTENSION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 223(d)(3) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note), as amended by section 3814 of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136), is amended by striking “November 30, 2020” and inserting “December 11, 2020”.

TITLE IV—MEDICARE PART B PREMIUM ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 2401. 2021 MEDICARE PART B PREMIUM AND DEDUCTIBLE.

(a) 2021 PREMIUM AND DEDUCTIBLE AND REPAYMENT THROUGH FUTURE PREMIUMS.—Section 1839(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395r(a)) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of paragraph (1), by striking “(5) and (6)” and inserting “(5), (6), and (7)”; and

(2) in paragraph (6)(C)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “section 1844(d)(1)” and inserting “subsections (d)(1) and (e)(1) of section 1844”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “paragraph (5)” and inserting “paragraphs (5) and (7)”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(7)(A) In applying this part (including subsection (i) and section 1833(b)), the monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over for 2021 shall be determined to be equal to the sum of—

“(i) the monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over for 2020; plus

“(ii) 25 percent of the difference between such rate for 2020 and the preliminary monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over for 2021 (as estimated under subparagraph (B)).

“(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall estimate a preliminary monthly actuarial rate for enrollees age 65 and over for 2021 using the methodology described in paragraph (1) and as if subparagraph (A) of this paragraph did not apply. The Secretary shall make the estimate under the previous sentence as if the transfers described in section 1844(f)(1) have been made.”.

(b) TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.—Section 1844 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “In applying paragraph (1), the amounts transferred under subsection (e)(1) with respect to enrollees described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of such subsection shall be treated as premiums payable and deposited in the Trust Fund under subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, of paragraph (1).”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(e)(1) For 2021, there shall be transferred from the General Fund to the Trust Fund an amount, as estimated by the Chief Actuary of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, equal to the reduction in aggregate premiums payable under this part for a month in such year (excluding any changes in amounts collected under section 1839(i)) that are attributable to the application of section 1839(a)(7) with respect to—

“(A) enrollees age 65 and over; and

“(B) enrollees under age 65.

Such amounts shall be transferred from time to time as appropriate.

“(2) Premium increases affected under section 1839(a)(6) shall not be taken into account in applying subsection (a).”

“(3) There shall be transferred from the Trust Fund to the General Fund of the Treasury amounts equivalent to the additional premiums payable as a result of the application of section 1839(a)(6), excluding the aggregate payments attributable to the application of section 1839(i)(3)(A)(ii)(II).”

(C) ADDITIONAL TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.—Section 1844 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w), as amended by subsection (b)(2), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f)(1) There shall be transferred from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Trust Fund an amount, as estimated by the Chief Actuary of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, equal to amounts paid in advance for items and services under this part during the period beginning on the first day of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) and ending on the date of the enactment of this paragraph.

“(2) There shall be transferred from the Trust Fund to the General Fund of the Treasury amounts equivalent to the sum of—

“(A) the amounts by which claims have offset (in whole or in part) the amount of such payments described in paragraph (1); and

“(B) the amount of such payments that have been repaid (in whole or in part).”

“(3) Amounts described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be transferred from time to time as appropriate.”

(d) INDENTATION CORRECTION.—Section 1839(i)(3)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395r(i)(3)(A)(ii)) is amended by moving the indentation of subclause (I) two ems to the right.

TITLE V—ACCELERATED AND ADVANCE PAYMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 2501. MODIFYING ACCELERATED AND ADVANCE PAYMENT PROGRAMS UNDER PARTS A AND B OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM DURING THE COVID-19 EMERGENCY.

(a) SPECIAL REPAYMENT RULES AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) PART A.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 1815(f)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g(f)(2)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

“(C) In the case of a payment made under the terms of the program under subsection (e)(3), including such program as expanded pursuant to this subsection, on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act and so made during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B), upon request of a hospital, the Secretary shall—

“(i) provide 1 year before payments for items and services furnished by the hospital are offset to recoup payments under such program;

“(ii) provide that any such offset be an amount equal to—

“(I) during the first 11 months in which any such offsets are made with respect to payment for items and services furnished by the hospital, 25 percent of the amount of such payment for such items and services; and

“(II) during the succeeding 6 months, 50 percent of the amount of such payment for such items and services; and

“(iii) allow 29 months from the date of the first payment under such program to such provider before requiring that the outstanding balance be paid in full.”

(B) AUTHORITY FOR DISCRETION.—Section 1815(f)(2)(A)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g(f)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by inserting “(or, with respect to requests submitted to the Secretary after April 26, 2020, may)” after “shall.”

(C) APPLICATION TO OTHER PART A PROVIDERS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a payment made under the terms of an applicable program (as defined in clause (ii)), on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) and so made during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B)), upon request of an applicable provider (as defined in clause (iii)), the provisions of section 1815(f)(2)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g(f)(2)(C)), as amended by subparagraph (A), shall apply with respect to such payment in the same manner as such provisions apply with respect to a payment made under the terms of the program under subsection (e)(3) of section 1815 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g), including such program as expanded pursuant to subsection (f) of such section, on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) and so made during such emergency period.

(ii) APPLICABLE PROGRAM DEFINED.—In this clause, the term “applicable program” means—

(I) the programs under sections 413.64(g), 412.541(f), 412.632(e), 412.116(f), 413.350(d), or 418.307 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations); and

(II) any other comparable program under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act, as determined by the Secretary.

(iii) APPLICABLE PROVIDER.—In this clause, the term “applicable provider” means a provider of services that is eligible for payment under an applicable program.

(2) PART B.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a payment made under the terms of the program described in section 421.214 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation) on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) and so made during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B)), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, upon request of the provider of services or supplier receiving such payment—

(i) provide 1 year before payments for items and services furnished by such provider or supplier are offset to recoup payments under such program;

(ii) provide that any such offset be an amount equal to—

(I) during the first 11 months in which any such offsets are made with respect to payment for items and services furnished by such provider or supplier, 25 percent of the amount of such payment for such items and services; and

(II) during the succeeding 6 months, 50 percent of the amount of such payment for such items and services; and

(iii) allow 29 months from the date of the first payment under such program to such provider or supplier before requiring that the outstanding balance be paid in full.

(B) LIMITATION ON FURTHER PART B ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—With respect to the period of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B)) beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the total amount of payments made under the terms of the program described in section 421.214 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)—

(i) for the portion of 2020 occurring during such period of the emergency period and for each year, shall not exceed \$10,000,000;

(ii) for each year beginning and ending during such period of the emergency period, shall not exceed \$10,000,000; and

(iii) for the last year beginning during such period of the emergency period, the portion

of such last year occurring during such period of the emergency period, shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

(b) INTEREST RATES.—

(1) PART A.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 1815(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g(d)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “(or, in the case of such a determination made with respect to a payment made on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act and during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) under the program under subsection (e)(3), including such program as expanded pursuant to subsection (f), at a rate of 4 percent)”.

(B) APPLICATION TO OTHER PART A PROVIDERS.—In the case of a determination under section 1815(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g(d)) with respect to a payment made on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) and during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B)) under an applicable program (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(C)(ii)), the amendment made by subparagraph (A) shall apply with respect to such determination in the same manner as such amendment applies with respect to a payment made on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) and during such emergency period under the program under subsection (e)(3) of section 1815 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g), including such program as expanded pursuant to subsection (f) of such section.

(2) PART B.—Section 1833(j) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l(j)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “(or, in the case of such a determination made with respect to a payment made on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act and during the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) under the program described in section 421.214 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), at a rate of 4 percent)”.

(c) PUBLICATION OF DATA.—

(1) DATA DURING COVID-19 EMERGENCY.—

(A) INITIAL PUBLICATION.—Not later than 2 weeks after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall post on the public website of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services data that includes the following information with respect to specified payments (as defined in paragraph (3)(E)) made as of such date and for which data is available:

(i) The total amount of such payments made under each applicable payment program (as defined in paragraph (3)(A)), including a specification of the percentage of such payments so made from the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund established under section 1817 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395i) and the percentage of such payments so made from the Federal Supplementary Insurance Trust Fund established under section 1841 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395t) under each such program.

(ii) The amount of specified payments made under each such program by type of provider of services or supplier receiving such payments.

(iii) The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services certification number or other appropriate number of, and the amount of such payments received by, each provider of services and supplier receiving such payments.

(B) INTERIM PUBLICATION.—Every 2 weeks thereafter during the emergency period, if any specified payments are made that were not included in a preceding publication of data under this paragraph, the Secretary

shall post on the website described in subparagraph (A) data containing the information described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) of such subparagraph with respect to such specified payments.

(2) **ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS.**—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), and every 6 months thereafter until all specified payments have been recouped or repaid, the Secretary shall post on the website described in paragraph (1)(A) data that includes the following:

(A) The total amount of all specified payments not recouped or repaid under each applicable payment program.

(B) The amount of payments made under each such program and not recouped or repaid by type of provider of services or supplier.

(C) The total amount of specified payments that have been recouped or repaid under each such program, including a specification of the percentage of such payments so recouped or repaid that have been deposited into the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the percentage of such payments so recouped or repaid that have been deposited into the Federal Supplementary Insurance Trust Fund under each such program.

(D) The dollar amount of interest that has been collected with respect to all specified payments under each such program.

(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **APPLICABLE PAYMENT PROGRAM.**—The term “applicable payment program” means—

(i) the program under subsection (e)(3) of section 1815 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395g), including such program as expanded under subsection (f) of such section;

(ii) an applicable program (as defined in subsection (a)(1)(C)(ii) of this section); and

(iii) the program described in section 421.214 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(B) **EMERGENCY PERIOD.**—The term “emergency period” means the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-5(g)(1)(B)).

(C) **PROVIDER OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIER.**—The terms “provider of services” and “supplier” have the meaning given such terms in subsections (u) and (d), respectively, of section 1861 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x).

(D) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(E) **SPECIFIED PAYMENTS.**—The term “specified payments” means payments made under an applicable payment program on or after the date of the enactment of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136) during the emergency period.

TITLE VI—OFFSETS

SEC. 2601. INCLUSION IN THE MEDICAID DRUG REBATE PROGRAM OF COVERED OUTPATIENT DRUGS USED FOR MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (29) of subsection (a)—

(A) by moving the margin of such paragraph 2 ems to the right; and

(B) by striking “subject to paragraph (2)” and inserting “subject to paragraphs (2) and (3)”; and

(2) in subsection (ee), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **APPLICATION OF REBATE REQUIREMENTS.**—The requirements of section 1927 shall apply to any drug or biological product described in paragraph (1)(A) that is—

“(A) furnished as medical assistance in accordance with subsection (a)(29) and section 1902(a)(10)(A); and

“(B) a covered outpatient drug (as defined in section 1927(k), except that, in applying

paragraph (2)(A) of such section to a drug described in paragraph (1)(A), such drug shall be deemed a prescribed drug for purposes of subsection (a)(12)).”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 1927(d)(7) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396i-8(d)(7)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) Drugs and biological products described in subsection (ee)(1)(A) of section 1905 that are furnished as medical assistance in accordance with subsection (a)(29) of such section and section 1902(a)(10)(A).”.

(c) **RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the enactment of section 1006(b) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271; 132 Stat. 3914).

SEC. 2602. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1941(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w-1(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “2021” and inserting “2023”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking “\$1,960,000,000” and inserting “\$3,446,000,000”.

DIVISION D—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EMERGENCY STOPGAP USCIS STABILIZATION ACT

SEC. 4101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act”.

SECTION 4102. EXPANSION OF PREMIUM PROCESSING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 286(u) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(u)) is amended to read as follows:

“(u) **PREMIUM FEE FOR CERTAIN IMMIGRATION BENEFIT TYPES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to establish and collect a premium fee for the immigration benefit types described in paragraph (2). Such fee shall be paid in addition to any other fees authorized by law, deposited as offsetting receipts in the Immigration Examinations Fee Account established under subsection (m), and used for the purposes described in paragraph (4).

“(2) **IMMIGRATION BENEFIT TYPES.**—Subject to reasonable conditions or limitations, the Secretary shall establish a premium fee under paragraph (1) in connection with—

“(A) employment-based nonimmigrant petitions and associated applications for dependents of the beneficiaries of such petitions;

“(B) employment-based immigrant petitions filed by or on behalf of aliens described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 203(b);

“(C) applications to change or extend nonimmigrant status;

“(D) applications for employment authorization; and

“(E) any other immigration benefit type that the Secretary deems appropriate for premium processing.

“(3) **AMOUNT OF FEE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (C), with respect to an immigration benefit type designated for premium processing by the Secretary on or before August 1, 2020, the premium fee shall be \$2,500, except that the premium fee for a petition for classification of a nonimmigrant described in subparagraph (H)(ii)(b) or (R) of section 101(a)(15) shall be \$1,500.

“(B) **OTHER IMMIGRATION BENEFIT TYPES.**—With respect to an immigration benefit type designated for premium processing but not described in subparagraph (A), the initial premium fee shall be established by regulation, which shall include a detailed methodology supporting the proposed premium fee amount.

“(C) **BIENNIAL ADJUSTMENT.**—The Secretary may adjust a premium fee under subpara-

graph (A) or (B) on a biennial basis by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month of June preceding the date on which such adjustment takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the same month of the second preceding calendar year. The provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply to an adjustment authorized under this subparagraph.

“(4) **USE OF FEE.**—Fees collected under this subsection may only be used by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to—

“(A) provide the services described in paragraph (5) to premium processing requestors;

“(B) make infrastructure improvements in adjudications processes and the provision of information and services to immigration and naturalization benefit requestors;

“(C) respond to adjudication demands, including by reducing the number of pending immigration and naturalization benefit requests; and

“(D) otherwise offset the cost of providing adjudication and naturalization services.

“(5) **PREMIUM PROCESSING SERVICES.**—The Secretary—

“(A) may suspend the availability of premium processing for designated immigration benefit requests only if circumstances prevent the completion of processing of a significant number of such requests within the required period; and

“(B) shall ensure that premium processing requestors have direct and reliable access to current case status information as well as the ability to communicate with the premium processing units at each service center or office that provides premium processing services.”.

(b) **EXPANSION TO NEW BENEFIT REQUESTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the requirement to set a fee by regulation under section 286(u)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(u)(3)(B)), as amended by subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security may set a fee under that section without regard to the provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code, if such fee is consistent with the following:

(A) For a petition for classification under section 203(b)(1)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(1)(C)), or a petition for classification under section 203(b)(2) involving a waiver under section 203(b)(2)(B) of such Act, the fee is set at an amount not greater than \$2,500 and the required processing timeframe is not greater than 45 days.

(B) For an application under section 248 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1258) to change status to a classification described in subparagraph (F), (J), or (M) of section 101(a)(15) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)), the fee is set at an amount not greater than \$1,750 and the required processing timeframe is not greater than 30 days.

(C) For an application under section 248 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1258) to change status to be classified as a dependent of a nonimmigrant described in subparagraph (E), (H), (L), (O), (P), or (R) of section 101(a)(15) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)), or to extend such classification, the fee is set at an amount not greater than \$1,750 and the required processing timeframe is not greater than 30 days.

(D) For an application for employment authorization, the fee is set at an amount not greater than \$1,500 and the required processing timeframe is not greater than 30 days.

(2) **CLARIFICATION.**—The required processing timeframe for each of the applications and petitions described in paragraph (1) shall not commence until the date that all prerequisites for adjudication are received by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) OTHER BENEFIT REQUESTS.—In implementing the amendments made by subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall develop and implement processes to ensure that the availability of premium processing, or its expansion to additional immigration benefit requests, does not result in an increase in processing times for immigration benefit requests not designated for premium processing or an increase in regular processing of immigration benefit requests so designated.

SEC. 4103. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide to the appropriate Committees a 5-year plan, including projected cost estimates, procurement strategies, and a project schedule with milestones, to accomplish each of the following:

(1) Establish electronic filing procedures for all applications and petitions for immigration benefits.

(2) Accept electronic payment of fees at all filing locations.

(3) Issue correspondence, including decisions, requests for evidence, and notices of intent to deny, to immigration benefit requestors electronically.

(4) Improve processing times for all immigration and naturalization benefit requests.

(b) SEMI-ANNUAL BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 180 days after submission of the plan described in subsection (a), and on a semi-annual basis thereafter, the Secretary shall advise the appropriate Committees on the implementation status of such plan.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate Committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

TITLE II—UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION

SEC. 4201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “United States Parole Commission Extension Act of 2020”.

SEC. 4202. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1984.

For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to “33 years” or “33-year period” shall be deemed a reference to “35 years” or “35-year period”, respectively.

SEC. 4203. PAROLE COMMISSION REPORT.

Section 3 of the United States Parole Commission Extension Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-274) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “2021” and inserting “2022”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPORT FOR SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEARS.—For each of fiscal years 2021 through 2022, not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, the United States Parole Commission shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives the items in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (c), for the fiscal year.”.

TITLE III—ANTITRUST CRIMINAL PENALTY ENHANCEMENT AND REFORM PERMANENT EXTENSION ACT

SEC. 4301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Permanent Extension Act”.

SEC. 4302. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Conspiracies among competitors to fix prices, rig bids, and allocate markets are categorically and irredeemably anticompetitive and contravene the competition policy of the United States.

(2) Cooperation incentives are important to the efforts of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to prosecute and deter the offenses described in paragraph (1).

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, is to strengthen public and private antitrust enforcement by providing incentives for antitrust violators to cooperate fully with government prosecutors and private litigants through the repeal of the sunset provision of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note).

SEC. 4303. REPEAL OF SUNSET PROVISION.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 211 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) is repealed.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REVIVAL AND RESTORATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Sections 212, 213, and 214 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) as in effect on June 21, 2020, and as amended by the laws described in subparagraph (B), are revived and restored.

(B) LAWS.—The laws described in this subparagraph are:

(i) Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 Extension Act (Public Law 111-30; 123 Stat. 1775).

(ii) The Act entitled “An Act to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act, and for other purposes”, approved June 9, 2010 (Public Law 111-90; 124 Stat. 1275).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 212 of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (6); and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (6).

(c) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) MARKERS AND AGREEMENTS BEFORE SUNSET.—Notwithstanding the repeal under subsection (a), section 211(b) of the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 (15 U.S.C. 1 note), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue to apply to any person who received a marker or entered into an antitrust leniency agreement on or before June 22, 2020.

(2) MARKERS AND AGREEMENTS AFTER SUNSET.—The repeal under subsection (a) shall apply to any person who received a marker or entered into an antitrust leniency agreement on or after June 23, 2020.

TITLE IV—COMMUNITY SERVICES AND SUPPORTS

SEC. 4401. HEAD START DESIGNATION RENEWAL SYSTEM.

Notwithstanding section 638 of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9833), if the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) is required to make a determination under paragraph (6) of section 641(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 9836a(c)) whether to renew the

designation of a Head Start agency for which such determination under the schedule developed pursuant to paragraph (9)(C) of such section 641(c) is required to be made before December 31, 2020; and

(2) cannot make such determination in accordance with such schedule because the Secretary lacks any information described in any of subparagraphs (A) through (E) of section 641(c)(1) of such Act required for the purpose of making such determination; then before December 31, 2020, the Secretary shall extend for not more than 2 years the 5-year period otherwise applicable to the designation of such Head Start agency under such Act.

TITLE V—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 4501. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of division B and each succeeding 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 division B and each succeeding 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 division B and each succeeding 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.

TITLE VI—NUTRITION AND COMMODITIES PROGRAMS

SEC. 4601. P-EBT PROGRAM EXTENSION.

Section 1101 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127; 7 U.S.C. 2011 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “fiscal year 2020” and inserting “fiscal years 2020 and 2021”; and

(B) by inserting “or has reduced the number of days or hours that students attend the school” after “school is closed”;

(2) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by inserting “and, as applicable, households with children eligible for assistance under subsection (h)” after “children”;

(3) in subsection (c), by inserting “or has reduced the number of days or hours that students attend the school” after “school that is closed”;

(4) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking “To facilitate” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To facilitate”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) SIMPLIFYING ASSUMPTIONS FOR SCHOOL YEAR 2020-2021.—A State agency may use simplifying assumptions and the best feasibly available data to provide benefits to and establish benefit levels and eligibility periods for eligible children and children eligible for assistance under subsection (h) for purposes of this section.”;

(5) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively;

(6) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

“(h) ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN IN CHILD CARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on October 1, 2020, subject to an approved State agency

plan under subsection (b) or an approved amendment to such a plan, in any case in which, during a public health emergency designation, a covered child care facility is closed or has reduced attendance or hours for at least 5 consecutive days, or 1 or more schools in the area of a covered child care facility are closed or have reduced attendance or hours for at least 5 consecutive days, each household containing at least 1 child enrolled in such a covered child care facility and the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) shall be eligible to receive assistance, in accordance with paragraph (2), until covered child care facilities or schools in the area reopen or operate at full attendance and hours, as applicable, as determined by the State agency.

“(2) ASSISTANCE.—A household shall receive benefits under paragraph (1) in an amount that is equal to at least 1 breakfast and 1 lunch at the free rate for each child enrolled in a covered child care facility for each day that the child does not attend the facility because the facility is closed or operating with reduced attendance or hours.

“(3) STATE OPTION.—A State shall not be required to provide assistance under this subsection in order to provide assistance to eligible children under a State agency plan under subsection (b).”;

(7) in subsection (i) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) through (3), by inserting a paragraph heading, the text of which comprises the term defined in that paragraph;

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (2), (4), and (5), respectively;

(C) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(1) COVERED CHILD CARE FACILITY.—The term ‘covered child care facility’ means—

“(A) an organization described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 17(a)(2) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766(a)(2)); and

“(B) a family or group day care home.”;

(D) in paragraph (2) (as so redesignated), by inserting “or reduced attendance or hours” after “closure”;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(3) FREE RATE.—The term ‘free rate’ means—

“(A) with respect to a breakfast, the rate of a free breakfast under the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773); and

“(B) with respect to a lunch, the rate of a free lunch under the school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).”;

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) STATE.—The term ‘State’ has the meaning given the term in section 12(d) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(d)).”;

(8) in subsection (j) (as so redesignated), by inserting “(including all administrative expenses)” after “this section”.

SEC. 4602. EXTENDING CERTAIN WAIVER AUTHORITIES.

(a) NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM REQUIREMENT WAIVERS ADDRESSING COVID-19.—Section 2202(e) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127; 42 U.S.C. 1760 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

(b) PHYSICAL PRESENCE WAIVER UNDER WIC DURING CERTAIN PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.—Section 2203(c) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127; 42 U.S.C. 1786 note) is amended by

striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS WAIVER UNDER WIC.—Section 2204(c) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127) is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

(d) FUNDING.—There are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 4603. SNAP FLEXIBILITIES.

(a) EXTENSION OF EXISTING SNAP FLEXIBILITIES FOR COVID-19.—

(1) STATE OPTIONS.—

(A) A State agency (as defined in section 3(s) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(s))) shall have the option, without prior approval from the Secretary of Agriculture—

(i) to extend certification periods under section 3(f) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012(f)) for not more than 6 months and adjust periodic report requirements under section 6(c)(1)(D)(i) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(c)(1)(D)(i)) for some or all participating households with certification periods set to expire or periodic reports due on or before June 30, 2021, consistent with the extensions and adjustments provided in the Food and Nutrition Service’s April 22, 2020, blanket approval for extending certification and adjusting periodic reports, unless otherwise provided in this subparagraph;

(ii) to allow household reporting requirements under section 273.12(a)(5)(iii) of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations to satisfy the recertification requirements under section 273.14 of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations for some or all participating households with recertification periods set to expire on or before December 31, 2021; and

(iii) to adjust the interview requirements under sections 273.2 and 273.14(b) of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations for some or all household applications or recertifications through June 30, 2021, consistent with the adjustments provided in the Food and Nutrition Service’s March 26, 2020, blanket approval for adjusting interview requirements, unless otherwise provided in this subparagraph.

(B) Not later than 5 days after exercising an option under subparagraph (A), a State agency shall notify the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of the option exercised, the categories of households affected by the option, and the duration of such option.

(2) ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow a State agency to suspend the requirements under sections 275.11(b)(1) and (2), 275.12, and 275.13 of title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations from June 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, consistent with the waivers provided in the Food and Nutrition Service’s April 30, 2020, blanket approval for waiver of quality control reviews, unless otherwise provided in this paragraph.

(3) REPORT.—Section 2302 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127; 7 U.S.C. 2011 note) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than June 30, 2022, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit, to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, a report containing the following information:

“(1) A description of any information or data supporting State agency requests under this section and any additional measures that State agencies requested that were not approved by the Secretary of Agriculture;

“(2) An evaluation of the use of all waivers, adjustments, and other flexibilities in the operation of the supplemental nutrition assistance program (as defined in section 3 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2012)), in effect under this Act, the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), or any other Act, to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency; and

“(3) A recommendation of any additional waivers or flexibilities needed in the operation of the supplemental nutrition assistance program to respond to public health emergencies with pandemic potential.”.

(b) FUNDING.—There are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 4604. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENTS TO FOSSIL FUEL REFINERS AND IMPORTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture may not use any funds, facilities, or authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Department of Agriculture—

(1) to provide a payment to a refiner or importer (as those terms are defined in section 80.2 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)); or

(2) to otherwise support, directly or indirectly, a refiner or importer (as so defined) in meeting any requirements under—

(A) the renewable fuel program under section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)); or

(B) any other provision of law that requires the blending of fossil fuel with renewable fuel.

(b) The exclusion in (a) shall not apply to any payments or support to producers, refiners, or importers of biofuel (as defined in 7 U.S.C. 8101).

(c) MORATORIUM ON AUTHORITIES RELATING TO EXCHANGES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—The authorities under the ninth and tenth sentences of section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714b(h)) (relating to the availability of agricultural products for the Secretary of Energy to exchange for petroleum products and the terms and conditions of those exchanges, respectively) shall not be used during the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EXTENSIONS

SEC. 5001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the “Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2020”.

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO HEALTH CARE

SEC. 5101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR COLLECTION OF COPAYMENTS FOR HOSPITAL CARE AND NURSING HOME CARE.

Section 1710(f)(2)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5102. EXTENSION OF REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE NURSING HOME CARE TO CERTAIN VETERANS WITH SERVICE CONNECTED DISABILITIES.

Section 1710A(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5103. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY.

Section 8118(a)(5) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5104. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON ASSISTANCE FOR CHILD CARE FOR CERTAIN VETERANS RECEIVING HEALTH CARE.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (e) of section 205 of the Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act of 2010

(Public Law 111-163; 124 Stat. 1144; 38 U.S.C. 1710 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (h) of such section is amended by striking “and 2020” and inserting “2020, 2021, and 2022”.

SEC. 5105. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS TO VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HIGHLY RURAL VETERANS.

Section 307(d) of the Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-163; 124 Stat. 1154; 38 U.S.C. 1710 note) is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

SEC. 5106. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON COUNSELING IN RETREAT SETTINGS FOR WOMEN VETERANS NEWLY SEPARATED FROM SERVICE.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Subsection (d) of section 203 of the Caregivers and Veterans Omnibus Health Services Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-163; 124 Stat. 1143; 38 U.S.C. 1712A note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (f) of such section is amended by striking “and 2020” and inserting “2020, 2021, and 2022”.

SEC. 5107. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR PILOT PROGRAM ON GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESIDENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 403 of the VA MISSION Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-182; 132 Stat. 1474; 38 U.S.C. 7302 note) is amended by striking “August 7, 2024” and inserting “August 7, 2031”.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Subsection (a)(1) of such section is amended by striking “authorized under” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “authorized under section 7302 of title 38, United States Code, at covered facilities.”

SEC. 5108. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF INTERNET WEBSITE ON STAFFING AND VACANCIES.

Not later than October 31, 2022, and October 31, 2024, and as frequently thereafter as the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs considers appropriate, the Inspector General shall—

(1) review the administration of the internet website required by section 505(a)(1) of the VA MISSION Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-182; 132 Stat. 1477; 38 U.S.C. 301 note);

(2) develop recommendations for such legislative or administrative action as the Inspector General considers appropriate for such administration; and

(3) submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on—

(A) the findings of the Inspector General with respect to the most recent review conducted under paragraph (1); and

(B) the recommendations most recently developed under paragraph (2).

SEC. 5109. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY EXPANSION OF PAYMENTS AND ALLOWANCES FOR BENEFICIARY TRAVEL IN CONNECTION WITH VETERANS RECEIVING CARE FROM VET CENTERS.

Section 104(a) of the Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-154; 126 Stat. 1169), as most recently amended by section 5 of the Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-61; 133 Stat. 1116), is further amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2021”.

TITLE II—EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO SPECIALS

SEC. 5201. EXTENSION OF SPECIALLY ADAPTED HOUSING ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 2108(g) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5202. EXTENSIONS OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF LAW.

(a) EXTENSION OF STUDENT VETERAN CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT OF 2020.—Section 2 of the Student Veteran Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-140) is amended by striking “December 21, 2020” and inserting “December 21, 2021”.

(b) EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR CONTINUATION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION CONVERTED TO DISTANCE LEARNING BY REASON OF EMERGENCIES AND HEALTH-RELATED SITUATIONS.—Section 1(b) of Public Law 116-128 is amended by striking “December 21, 2020” and inserting “December 21, 2021”.

SEC. 5203. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO MAINTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Section 315(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5204. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO TRANSPORT INDIVIDUALS TO AND FROM DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FACILITIES.

Section 111A(a)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5205. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY INCREASE IN NUMBER OF JUDGES ON UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS.

Section 7253(i)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “January 1, 2021” and inserting “January 1, 2026”.

TITLE III—EXTENSIONS OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO HOMELESS VETERANS

SEC. 5301. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOMELESS VETERANS REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS.

Section 2021(e)(1)(F) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

SEC. 5302. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOMELESS WOMEN VETERANS AND HOMELESS VETERANS WITH CHILDREN REINTEGRATION GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 2021A(f)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

SEC. 5303. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR REFERRAL AND COUNSELING SERVICES FOR VETERANS AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS TRANSITIONING FROM CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS.

Section 2023(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5304. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION FOR SERIOUSLY MENTALLY ILL AND HOMELESS VETERANS.

(a) GENERAL TREATMENT.—Section 2031(b) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

(b) ADDITIONAL SERVICES AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS.—Section 2033(d) of such title is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5305. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR VERY LOW-INCOME VETERAN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT HOUSING.

Section 2044(e)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (G), by striking “through 2021” and inserting “and 2020”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(H) \$420,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022.”.

SEC. 5306. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR GRANT PROGRAM FOR HOMELESS VETERANS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.

Section 2061(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

TITLE IV—EXTENSIONS OF OTHER AUTHORITIES AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 5401. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MONTHLY ASSISTANCE ALLOWANCE UNDER THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL VETERANS SPORTS PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL EVENTS.

Section 322(d)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

SEC. 5402. EXTENSION OF REQUIREMENTS TO PROVIDE REPORTS TO CONGRESS REGARDING EQUITABLE RELIEF IN THE CASE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ERROR.

Section 503(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking “December 31, 2020” and inserting “December 31, 2022”.

SEC. 5403. EXTENSION AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADAPTIVE SPORTS PROGRAMS FOR DISABLED VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (g)(1) of section 521A of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “appropriated \$8,000,000” and inserting the following: “appropriated amounts as follows:

“(A) \$8,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2020.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(B) \$16,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022.”.

(b) EXTENSION.—Subsection (l) of such section is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2022”.

SEC. 5404. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REGARDING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN DISEASES AND EXPOSURE TO DIOXIN AND OTHER CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS IN HERBICIDES.

Section 3 of the Agent Orange Act of 1991 (Public Law 102-4; 38 U.S.C. 1116 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2020” and inserting “September 30, 2022”.

SEC. 5405. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO VENDEE LOAN PROGRAM.

Section 3733(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) During the period that begins on October 1, 2020, and ends on September 30, 2025, the Secretary shall carry out the provisions of this subsection as if—

“(A) the references in the first sentence of paragraph (1) to ‘65 percent’ and ‘may be financed by a loan’ were references to ‘85 percent’ and ‘shall be of property marketed with financing to be’, respectively;

“(B) the second sentence of paragraph (1) were repealed; and

“(C) the reference in paragraph (2) to ‘September 30, 1990,’ were a reference to ‘September 30, 2025.’”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 8337, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, obviously, we are here to consider a continuing resolution to allow the Federal Government to continue its operations, H.R. 8337.

At the outset of my remarks, I do want to thank the staff of the Appropriations Committee for all of their diligent work in some very difficult negotiations to bring us to this moment. People tend not to appreciate their good work.

This is a terrible way to govern the United States of America. I regret that I believe most of my colleagues here feel that a continuing resolution does no damage. It does serious damage to the agencies, to the budgeting process, and to fiscal discipline.

We should be having consideration today of 12 conference reports 8 days away from the beginning of the next fiscal year. The committee has completed consideration of all 12 appropriations bills. This body has passed 10 of them. Unfortunately, the other body has not acted at all. This resolution would take us to December 11.

I would point out there are anomalies in this continuing resolution. The majority have been submitted and requested by the Office of Management and Budget.

Additionally, there are some other anomalies where there were no government expenses to continue in 2020; for example, possible transition of cost; additionally, authorization legislation to continue programs which might expire on September 30, again, with the agreement of the authorizing committees.

Some Members are upset at this moment that items have not been included, but negotiations have taken place in good faith. We have an agreement, and I would ask for this body's support of the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Indiana's concerns about the process, and I share those concerns as well. But as it goes, we are voting on this today.

By passing this short-term continuing resolution, we will provide critical support for farmers and ranchers, extend the nutrition program that has

been a lifeline during this pandemic for low-income students who are out of school, ensure critical military operations continue, support vital transportation programs by extending the FAST Act, extend the National Flood Insurance Program, ensure that there are no delays in the Department of Veterans Affairs' electronic health records system, and allow agencies experiencing operational challenges during the pandemic continued funding.

So, I think it is important that we support this legislation and move forward, and hopefully, we will get to a better agreement as we continue negotiations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I do have requests for time, but no one is here, so I reserve the balance of my time at this moment.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I see Ms. GRANGER, who is the ranking member on the full committee, might be seeking recognition, so I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) will now control the time.

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8337, a short-term continuing resolution through December 11.

The coronavirus pandemic has impacted virtually every aspect of American life. During this unprecedented time, it is more critical than ever that the Federal Government remain open and functioning. By passing this short-term CR, we will provide critical support for farmers and ranchers, extend the nutrition program that has been a lifeline during the pandemic for low-income students who are out of school, ensure critical military operations continue, support vital transportation programs by extending the FAST Act, extend the National Flood Insurance Program, ensure that there are no delays in the Department of Veterans Affairs' electronic health records system, and allow agencies experiencing operational challenges during the pandemic to continue functioning.

As an appropriator, it pains me to have to consider anything short of a full-year appropriations bill for the next fiscal year. But I remain hopeful that passing this CR will allow the government to continue operating and give the House and the Senate time to work out our differences after the election.

The alternative would have been an unnecessary and costly government shutdown. I think most sides agree that that would be devastating and disastrous for our economy, our national

security, our veterans, and our public health.

I look forward to passing this bill today, moving it through the Senate, and sending it to the President's desk.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to thank the ranking member for her leadership and always trying to be responsible. I thank Mr. VISCLOSKY and the Appropriations Committee for their work.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this agreement between the two parties and between the administration and the Congress. I am hopeful that it will pass overwhelmingly.

I have a little statement here, which I will submit. But because we want to get this business done, briefly I want to say to the Appropriations Committee: Congratulations for doing your work. I know there was controversy and everybody didn't support it, but we passed 10 of the appropriations bills almost 2 months ago, clearly sufficient time to have reached agreement and passed the appropriation bills, not a CR. A CR is a recognition of failure, failure to get our work done in a timely fashion, and I regret that.

I take some credit for passing 10 bills last year in June and 10 bills this year in July. I pushed the Appropriations Committee pretty hard. The staff worked hard; Members worked hard; and we got our bills done.

The Senate has not marked up a single bill in committee. There is no bill out of committee, and there are no bills on the floor, which means the Senate has essentially abandoned the appropriations process. Madam Speaker, that is not the way that the Congress of the United States ought to work.

I am for this. It was tough to get to. We have an agreement, and I am hopeful that everybody here will vote for it so we do not shut down the House of Representatives—excuse me—the Government of the United States, not just the House of Representatives.

That is, in my view, an unacceptable alternative ever, and we reached an agreement today. There was a lot of to-ing and fro-ing. A lot of people wanted this, a lot of people wanted that, a lot of people didn't want this, and a lot of people didn't want that. But we have an agreement that will keep the government functioning for the people from now until December 11.

What, Madam Speaker, I would urge is every one of us would from now until hopefully before December 11—that is a Friday, we are scheduled to break for Christmas and the holidays—I am hopeful that everyone will put their heads together to get the appropriations process done. We will probably do it in an omnibus, not single appropriations bills, which is not a good way to do it either.

When I joined the Appropriations Committee—and Mr. VISCLOSKY's Congressman that he worked for was on the committee with me—we passed one bill at a time.

□ 1915

The Senate passed one bill at the time, and we came to conference and sat down together, the members of the Defense Subcommittee, the members of the Treasury-Postal Subcommittee, and the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee. We came together individually, and we worked out agreements between the two bodies.

That is the way it ought to work. It is not working that way. In a world of alternatives, this is the best we have, so we need to take it and keep the government funded.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with members of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the aisle to effect an omnibus that we can all be proud of. We won't all agree with all of it, but at least we can say, "This is the work product of the people's House and the United States Senate," and pass it and feel that we have done our job for the people.

Madam Speaker, this Continuing Resolution is a result of the kind of cooperation that the American people expect from all of us.

It is also an example for how we ought to spend the coming days: Working toward an agreement on the HEROES Act to mitigate the continued economic fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, a Continuing Resolution is not how Congress should operate.

The House did its job, passing nearly all of the appropriation bills before the end of July.

The Republican-controlled Senate, however, failed to do its job.

It has not only failed to pass a single appropriation bill—it hasn't even introduced one.

Senate Republicans have had months to do their part to prevent a shutdown, yet here we are just eight days before the end of the fiscal year.

So, the House today will continue to do its job and govern responsibly by voting on this Jean Continuing Resolution, which would keep the government open through December 11 at current funding levels.

I say this C.R. is "clean" not because it is free from anything other a date change, but because it reflects a bipartisan agreement between the issues it contains.

This C.R. includes funding for highway and transit programs and the National Flood Insurance Program for another year.

It includes funding to protect seniors from rising Medicare premiums and to keep other vital health care priorities funded, such as community health centers.

It also includes funding for children who rely on school lunch programs to continue accessing nutritious meals.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join in passing this Continuing Resolution and showing the American people that we will not let their government go dark in the middle of a deadly pandemic and economic crisis.

I urge the Senate to pass this Continuing Resolution and get to work without delay on full-year appropriation bills.

The House is doing its job.

It's time for the Republican Senate to start doing its job as well.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member GRANGER. I appreciate her leadership during this trying time of a pandemic.

Madam Speaker, the last thing that the United States of America needs right now in the midst of a pandemic is a lapse in government funding that was set to expire at the end of this month. We need to do better when it comes to bipartisan agreements.

I am extremely disappointed that it took us this long to get the CCC, the Commodity Credit Corporation, replenished in this agreement and not held hostage by the majority. Our farmers, our producers in middle America that don't know what the market conditions are going to be like when they harvest their crops, they needed the certainty of knowing that the United States Government was going to fully fund the risk management programs that we put in place in a bipartisan way.

I also say thank you to those who were negotiating with Ranking Member GRANGER for also including language that provides the USDA with waiver authority that provides kids, our students, with free meals. That is something I have been working on over the last few weeks with my colleagues, Congresswoman SPANBERGER, Congressman BACON, and Congressman COSTA.

With this language, we now give our schools, families, and school nutrition professionals certainty throughout the upcoming school year in the midst of a pandemic where many may not be able to get that hot meal that they have been used to getting during the normal school year.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to working with Sonny Perdue, Secretary Perdue, and the USDA to implement this important language.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this package.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chairwoman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it is with frustration that I rise in support of today's short-term continuing resolution and urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Once again, we need a means to keep the lights on for the Federal Government. The American people need and deserve more from their collective elected leaders. We are in the middle of an economic crisis and global pandemic when many are unsure they can keep their own lights on.

This 11-week extension puts our Federal agencies on autopilot. They can't

begin new programs or respond to shifting priorities. It handcuffs our ability to respond to America's twin crises. It blocks investments in national security, fails to assist schools struggling to safely educate America's youth, fails the millions of families standing in long lines desperate for food assistance, and leaves millions questioning whether they even have a home tomorrow. It is a complete and total dereliction of duty for today and tomorrow.

The lack of action from our Senate colleagues, for the second year in a row, who deep-sixed their fiscal responsibility and leadership brought us here today. Our Senate friends have not even started the appropriation process. Not a single bill was considered in their committees. But they have time for another judicial confirmation.

Madam Speaker, I commend Chairwoman LOWEY's leadership, and Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER for their prioritization and passage in the House of 10 of our 12 annual appropriations spending bills—all managed with the unknown and lack of Presidential leadership in establishing a Federal response to the COVID pandemic. The Senate achieved nothing. Nothing.

While Senate Republican strategists are squeezed in rooms over there thinking about a Supreme Court nominee before election day, they ignore their top responsibility of Congress' funding responsibility. Our Senate Republican colleagues have 11 weeks to draft and pass 12 bills, but not a single word on how they plan to achieve this monumental task.

The Energy and Water portion of the continuing resolution contains commonsense, necessary extensions to keep certain programs operating for the next 11 weeks.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this short-term resolution.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the chairwoman of the Military Construction-Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise to support passage of the continuing resolution, but I am frustrated that we find ourselves here yet again.

Yet again, the Democratic House did its job. We passed our bills to fund most Federal agencies in July. It is now September. The end of the fiscal year is in 8 days, but Leader MCCONNELL and the Republican Senate have not moved a single one of the 12 appropriations bills that we are supposed to pass every year.

As an Appropriations subcommittee chair, I feel compelled to call out this gross dereliction of duty. A CR is obviously not ideal. But the bill before us

today keeps government functioning and includes fixes to facilitate coronavirus relief, which we should have done completely separately and more significantly.

The bill allows the Small Business Administration to continue to process disaster loans, which are a lifeline for many struggling small businesses. It allows FEMA access to fiscal year 2021 funding for the Disaster Relief Fund, to allow them to respond to emergencies and natural disasters.

I am particularly proud that we increase funding for the Veterans Electronic Health Record Modernization to support the increased number of deployments of the modernized system at planned sites going into fiscal year 2021, ensuring the 10-year modernization remains on schedule and on budget.

Notably, the bill also includes legislation to prevent USCIS employees from being furloughed and allow the agency to continue doing its job: adjudicating applications for work visas, asylum, and citizenship, even if that job has been greatly hindered by Trump and his enablers. The bill also includes reporting requirements to ensure accountability.

Democrats also worked hard all day today in order to secure \$8 billion in vital funding for nutrition assistance. It is absurd that we even had to fight to get Republicans to agree to an expansion of free meals for food-insecure children, but here we are.

Madam Speaker, finally, let's be clear. The fact that we are passing a CR without having already passed an additional COVID stimulus bill represents cruelty and gross incompetence of the highest order.

In May, the House passed the HEROES Act. We did our job. We need to keep the government open, but we also need additional COVID relief for the American people.

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

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time on our side, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Madam Speaker, I simply ask our colleagues to support the continuing resolution, and I, too, yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I am disappointed that we have to do this, pass a stop gap Continuing Resolution. But it must be done. The alternative is to shut down the government while our people are worried about their health, their jobs and their homes.

Under Chairwoman LOWEY's leadership, the House did its job. We passed ten appropriations bills this summer, doing our jobs to meet the needs of the American people. We did this even in the face of a pandemic which forced us to adopt novel ways of working. Meanwhile, the other body has not marked up even one bill.

People across the country are waiting for their government to take action. Action to fight

the pandemic. Action to take belated action to dismantle systemic racism in our society. Action to end endless wars. Action just to do our most fundamental job of keeping the government running.

I urge my colleagues to support this continuing resolution.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary, on Homeland Security, and on the Budget, I rise in support of H.R. 8337, a bill that provides funding to continue the operations of the federal government through December 11, 2020, and avoids a wasteful and irresponsible shutdown, and also the underlying bill.

The House, led by the Democratic majority, did its job, passing 10 of the 12 appropriations bills earlier this year but Senate Republicans failed to hold a single markup of appropriations bills, making it necessary to pass this Continuing Resolution to avert a shutdown that would only further damage our economy.

Throughout the 116th Congress, House Democrats have worked to deliver results for the American people, passing legislation to address each pillar of the "For The People" agenda: lower health care costs, higher wages by rebuilding America, and cleaning up corruption and strengthening our Democracy.

And over the past two years, under the leadership of Speaker Pelosi, the House has passed nearly 600 bills, including legislation to lower health care and prescription drug prices, raise wages, advance economic and retirement security, end gun violence, act on the climate crisis, protect Dreamers, and strengthen voting rights.

For example, in this Congress the House has passed and sent to the Senate the following major legislative bills:

- H.R. 1, For The People Act;
- H.R. 2, Moving Forward Act;
- H.R. 3, The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act;
- H.R. 4, Voting Rights Advancement Act
- H.R. 5, Equality Act;
- H.R. 6, The American Dream & Promise Act;
- H.R. 7, Paycheck Fairness Act;
- H.R. 8, Bipartisan Background Checks Act;
- H.R. 9, Climate Action Now Act;
- H.R. 582, Raise the Wage Act;
- H.R. 1425, Patient Protection and Affordable Care Enhancement Act;
- H.R. 1585, Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act; and
- H.R. 7120, George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

These along with many, many others are among the 340 bills sitting on Majority Leader McConnell's desk awaiting Senate action.

Madam Speaker, in truth the Republican-controlled Senate has been missing in action for much of the 116th Congress.

Whether it the urgent need to fortify our election systems from confirmed foreign interference, notably from Vladimir Putin's Russia, or lower prescription drugs prices and expanding and protecting the right of all Americans to affordable, accessible, high quality health care, fixing our broken immigration system, or holding a wayward Executive to account, has failed American people in its basic duty to promote the general welfare and provide for the common defense.

Nowhere is this more apparent than its failure to take up and vote on the HEROES Act

passed by the House in May of this year to address the devastating budgetary and fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic which the President exacerbated by his incompetent response to the crisis.

The numbers are heartbreaking.

As of September 21, 2020, the number of lives lost to COVID-19 has passed another grim milestone and now exceeds 200,000.

As of September 20, 2020, there were 6,812,470 cases of COVID-19, which along with the number of lives lost leads the world.

When President Obama left office on January 20, 2017, unemployment was at 4.7 percent; today, due to the mismanagement of the COVID-19 pandemic by President Trump and Republicans, unemployment is nearly double at 8.4 percent.

When Trump took office in January 2017, there were 241,000 initial unemployment insurance (UI) claims for the week ending January 28, 2017 and at the beginning of the 116th Congress in January 2019: there were 236,000 initial UI claims.

Today, due to the mismanagement of the COVID-19 pandemic by President Trump and Republicans, there were 860,000 initial UI claims for the week ending September 12, 2020.

Approximately 30 million Americans have lost the job they had just months ago because of this Administration's ineptitude and cavalier regard for the well-being of the American people.

Madam Speaker, during President Obama's last full year in office in 2016, the deficit was \$585 billion but under the mismanagement of the current Administration, we have seen the deficit balloon nearly seven-fold to \$3.3 trillion.

Continuing this Administration's unbroken chain of woe, in 2019, after repeated attempts by Republicans to undermine and sabotage the Affordable Care Act, there were 33.2 million uninsured Americans, 5 million more than when President Obama left office.

It has been estimated by reputable experts that from February 2020 through May 2020 alone, an estimated 5.4 million Americans became uninsured because of unprecedented job loss caused by the Republican mismanagement of this pandemic.

Given the wreckage to the economy and the damage to the lives and livelihoods of the American people, it is unconscionable that this Administration is pursuing a lawsuit to strike down the Affordable Care Act, which would take health care coverage away from 20 million Americans and take away protections for 132 million persons who have pre-existing conditions.

Madam Speaker, this country desperately needs and wants change.

While I believe that November 3, will herald that the change we need is coming, we must keep our ship of state afloat before we can right the course.

That is why I reluctantly support the Continuing Resolution that will be before us.

Madam Speaker, let me briefly list several of the programs vital to Americans that are protected or extended by H.R. 8337.

Section 103. Same Terms and Conditions for Continuing Appropriations as FY 2020.

Section 103 states that appropriations are under the same terms and conditions, including relevant authorities and prohibitions, as the fiscal year 2019 appropriations bills.

Section 106. End Date of CR.

Section 106 provides that the CR ends at the earlier of the enactment of a full-year appropriations bill or December 11, 2020.

Section 112. Restrictions on Furloughs or Termination of Employees.

Section 112 restricts furloughs or termination of employees due to lack of funds during the duration of a CR.

Section 113. Waiver Language for Intelligence Programs.

Section 113 provides waiver language for certain intelligence programs as well as agencies that operate under the State Department Basic Authorities Act and Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

Section 117. Summer EBT.

Section 117 allows the Food and Nutrition Service to spend at a higher rate during the CR to ensure the Summer EBT program is fully operational by May 2021.

Section 118. Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

Section 118 allows the Food and Nutrition Service to spend at a higher rate during the CR to provide supplemental USDA foods to low-income seniors (age 60 and over) and to some low-income women, infants and children up to age six.

Section 124. Census Bureau Funding.

Section 124 specifies the rate of funding during the period of the continuing resolution for the Census Bureau's Periodic Censuses and Programs account and the 2020 Decennial Census Program.

Section 129. Extension for District of Columbia Voucher School Accreditation.

Section 129 allows District of Columbia voucher schools an additional year to be accredited and therefore remain in the program. The accrediting process requires in-school visits, which are not happening during the coronavirus.

Section 130. District of Columbia Local Funds

Section 130 allows the District of Columbia to spend FY 2021 funds received from local tax revenues and other non-Federal sources in the amount and for the programs and activities provided in DC's FY 2021 Budget Act.

Section 131. Additional Funding for Presidential Inauguration Activities

Section 131 provides additional funding to the District of Columbia for activities related to the Presidential Inauguration.

Section 132. Increased Flexibility to Process Certain SBA Loans.

Section 132 allows the Small Business Administration flexibility to spend at the rate necessary to accommodate potential demand increases for commitments for 7(a) business loans and for the Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program.

Section 133. Increased Flexibility to Process SBA Disaster Loans.

Section 133 allows a higher spending rate for the Small Business Administration to continue to process and service new and existing disaster loans, particularly given the increased demand.

Section 134. Additional Funding for Presidential Transition Office Space.

Section 134 provides funding for Presidential transition services including the provision of office space suitable for staff to support the ingoing and outgoing administrations.

Section 139. Extension of Certain Bankruptcy Judgeships.

Section 139 extends the term of certain bankruptcy judgeships.

Section 140. Extension of Authority to Provide Paid Leave.

Section 140 extends the authority to allow reimbursement to qualifying contractors for the costs of providing paid leave to employees during the pandemic.

Section 145. Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).

Section 145 allows the Federal Emergency Management Agency to access the entire DRF appropriation for fiscal year 2021 under the continuing resolution as necessary to respond to declared disasters.

Section 146. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Section 146 continues the authorization for the NFIP through September 30, 2021.

Section 149. Maintaining Funding for the TANF and Child Care Entitlement to States Programs.

Section 149 extends funding for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and the Child Care Entitlement to States program during the period of the continuing resolution. The extension will allow HHS to make first-quarter payments to States.

Section 152. Extending Availability of Funding for NIH multiyear research grants.

Section 152 extends the availability of funding for multiyear research grants supported by the National Institutes of Health that were interrupted in fiscal year 2020 by COVID-19 and would have expired at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 161. Technical Correction on Veterans Benefits.

Section 161 provides a technical correction to the Fiscal Year 2021 advance appropriation provided in division F of Public Law 116-94 for the Department of Veterans Affairs Compensation and Pensions account, to ensure that funds for veterans' benefits may remain available until expended.

Section 162. Increasing Veterans Electronic Health Record Modernization Funding.

Section 162 increases the funding available to the Veterans Electronic Health Record Modernization during the period of the continuing resolution to successfully deploy the health record system at planned sites during the first fiscal quarter.

Section 163. Providing Funding for the Veterans Canteen Service.

Section 163 allows a transfer of funds from the CARES Act to maintain the operations of the Veterans Canteen Service.

Section 169. National Infrastructure Investments (BUILD).

Section 169 assists state, local, and tribal governments and other applicants who were awarded BUILD grants in fiscal years 2017 and 2018, Section 169 provides increased flexibilities by extending obligation deadlines.

Section 172. Housing for the Elderly.

Section 172 allows HUD to obligate funding under the CR formula for Housing for the Elderly programs at a rate for operations necessary to maintain project rental assistance for the elderly and to continue the Integrated Wellness in Supportive Housing (IWISH) demonstration program.

Section 2101. Community Health Centers, National Health Service Corps, and Teaching health centers that operate graduate medical education.

Section 2101 extends funding for Community Health Centers, National Health Service Corps, and the Teaching Health Centers Graduate Medical Education Program through December 11, 2020.

Section 2102. Diabetes programs.

Section 2102 extends funding for the Special Diabetes Program and the Special Diabetes Program for Indians through December 11, 2020.

Section 2203. Extension of funding outreach and assistance for low-income programs.

Section 2203 extends funding through December 11, 2020 for low-income Medicare beneficiary outreach, enrollment, and education activities provided through State Health Insurance Assistance Programs, Area Agencies on Aging, Aging and Disability Resource Centers, and the National Center for Benefits and Outreach and Enrollment.

Section 2302. Extension of spousal impoverishment protections.

Section 2302 extends protections against impoverishment for the spouses of individuals receiving home- and community-based services (HCBS) through December 11, 2020.

Section 2303. Delay of DSH reductions.

Section 2303 delays implementation of the allotment reductions for Medicaid disproportionate share hospitals through December 11, 2020.

Section 2304. Extension of Community Mental Health Services Demonstration Program.

Section 2304 extends the authorization for the certified community behavioral health clinics demonstration through December 11, 2020.

Finally, Division B of the bill contains provisions in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, including a one-year extension for surface transportation programs at fiscal year 2020 levels and provisions shoring up the Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

I strongly support this legislation and urge all Members to join me in voting for its passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8337.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 57, answered "present" 1, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]

YEAS—359

Abraham	Beyer	Burgess
Adams	Bilirakis	Bustos
Aderholt	Bishop (GA)	Butterfield
Aguilar	Bishop (NC)	Calvert
Allen	Bishop (UT)	Carbajal
Allred	Blumenauer	Cárdenas
Amodei	Blunt Rochester	Carson (IN)
Arrington	Bonamici	Carter (GA)
Axne	Bost	Carter (TX)
Bacon	Boyle, Brendan	Cartwright
Baird	F.	Case
Balderson	Brady	Casten (IL)
Barr	Brindisi	Castor (FL)
Barragán	Brooks (IN)	Castro (TX)
Bass	Brown (MD)	Chabot
Beatty	Brownley (CA)	Cheney
Bera	Buchanan	Chu, Judy
Bergman	Bucshon	Cioccione

Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Emmer
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Holding
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan

Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Kustoff (TN)
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeke
Meng
Mfume
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi

Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stefanik
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suoizzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Moore (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)

Welch
Westrup
Westerman
Wexton
Amash
Armstrong
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Brooks (AL)
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
DesJarlais
Duncan
Estes
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gohmert
Gooden
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—57
Gosar
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Jordan
Keller
King (IA)
LaHood
Lamborn
Long
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Mooney (WV)
Norman
Olson
Palmer
Rice (SC)
Roy
Sensenbrenner
Smith (MO)
Spano
Steil
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Timmons
Walker
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yoho

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1
Ocasio-Cortez

NOT VOTING—14
Byrne
Dunn
Kelly (PA)
Maloney
Carolyn B.

Marshall
Meuser
Mullin
Perry
Reschenthaler

Riggleman
Stauber
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Wright

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Chu, Judy (Takano)
DeSaulnier (Matsui)
Engel (Pallone)
Frankel (Clark (MA))
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)
Hayes (Courtney)
Huffman (Thompson (CA))
Jayapal (Raskin)
Kildee (Butterfield)
Kim (Davids (KS))
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Gallego)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Raskin)
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
Lipinski (Cooper)
Lofgren (Jeffries)
Lowenthal (Beyer)

Lowey (Tonko)
Meng (Clark (MA))
Moore (Beyer)
Mucarsel-Powell (Wasserman Schultz)
Napolitano (Correa)
Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Pingree (Clark (MA))
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Wexton)
Richmond (Fudge)
Rooney (FL) (Beyer)
Roybal-Allard (Cárdenas)
Rush (Underwood)
Serrano (Jeffries)
Speier (Scanlon)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (McGovern)
Wilson (FL) (Adams)

AUTHORIZATION TO AWARD MEDAL OF HONOR TO SERGEANT FIRST CLASS ALWYN C. CASHE FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM
Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8276) to authorize the President to posthumously award the Medal of Honor to Alwyn C. Cashe for acts of valor during

Operation Iraqi Freedom, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. FLETCHER). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8276
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION TO AWARD MEDAL OF HONOR TO SERGEANT FIRST CLASS ALWYN C. CASHE FOR ACTS OF VALOR DURING OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM.

(a) WAIVER OF TIME LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding the time limitations specified in section 7274 of title 10, United States Code, or any other time limitation with respect to the awarding of certain medals to persons who served in the Armed Forces, the President may award the Medal of Honor under section 7271 of such title to Sergeant First Class Alwyn C. Cashe for the acts of valor described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTS OF VALOR DESCRIBED.—The acts of valor referred to in subsection (a) are the actions of Sergeant First Class Alwyn C. Cashe on October 17, 2005, as a member of the Army serving in Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, for which he was posthumously awarded the Silver Star.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WOMEN'S HISTORY AND NINETEENTH AMENDMENT CENTENNIAL QUARTER DOLLAR COIN PROGRAM ACT

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Financial Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1923) to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue quarter dollars in commemoration of the Nineteenth Amendment, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1923
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 "Women's History and Nineteenth Amendment Centennial Quarter Dollar Coin Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
Congress finds the following:

(1) The tireless and passionate efforts of the suffragists, their supporters, and other stakeholders contributed to the movement to grant and protect the right of all women to vote.
(2) On August 26, 1920, after a long campaign by suffragists across the country, the United States Constitution was amended

with the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote.

(3) On June 24, 1924, all Native Americans were granted citizenship, and by extension the right to vote.

(4) In 1948, the legal victories of Native American veterans granted protections for the right of all Native men and women to vote.

(5) On June 27, 1952, the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was enacted, granting citizenship to all individuals of Asian descent, and by extension, the right to vote.

(6) Enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 on August 6, 1965, granted Black women protections to overcome the legal barriers that prevented many from exercising their right to vote even though all Blacks had been granted citizenship in 1868 with ratification of the 14th Amendment.

(7) On August 6, 1975, the amendments to the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 removed language barriers to mitigate discrimination against Hispanic, Asian, and Native American voters.

(8) It was not until March 29, 1961, when the 23rd Amendment passed that women in Washington, DC, were allowed to vote in all elections.

(9) Women's history and the movement for women's rights that the suffragists began extends beyond ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment.

(10) August 26, 2020, marks the centennial of the day that women were granted the right to vote in America.

SEC. 3. ISSUANCE OF COINS COMMEMORATING THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT.

(a) AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL SITES QUARTER DOLLAR PROGRAM.—Subsection (t) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “Notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2)” and inserting “Subject to paragraph (8), and notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2)”;

(2) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

“(7) PERIOD OF ISSUANCE.—Subject to paragraph (2), the program established under this subsection shall continue in effect until a national site in each State has been honored and shall terminate not later than March 31, 2021.”; and

(3) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) DESIGNS STARTING ON JANUARY 1, 2021.—“(A) TRANSITION PERIOD.—The design of the quarter dollar from January 1, 2021, to March 31, 2021, shall be as follows:

“(i) On January 1, 2021, the design shall be the final design of the national sites program established by this subsection.

“(ii) On a date selected by the Secretary that is not earlier than January 15, 2021, and not later than March 31, 2021, the design shall be the first design selected pursuant to the program described in subsection (x).

“(B) DESIGN AFTER END OF PROGRAM.—As of April 1, 2021, the design of the quarter dollar shall be in accordance with subsection (x).”.

(b) ISSUANCE OF COINS COMMEMORATING THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT.—Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(x) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF QUARTER DOLLARS COMMEMORATING THE RATIFICATION OF THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT.—

“(1) REDESIGN BEGINNING IN 2021.—Notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2), quarter dollars issued during the period beginning on the date described in subsection (t)(8)(A)(ii) and ending on the date described in paragraph (8) shall have designs on the reverse selected in accordance with this subsection.

“(2) NINETEENTH AMENDMENT QUARTER DOLLAR DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) FLEXIBILITY WITH REGARD TO PLACEMENT OF INSCRIPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may select a design for quarter dollars described in paragraph (1) in which—

“(i) the inscription described in the second sentence of subsection (d)(1) appears on the reverse side of any such quarter dollars; and

“(ii) any inscription described in the third sentence of subsection (d)(1) or the designation of the value of the coin appears on the obverse side of any such quarter dollars.

“(B) SINGLE PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMAN.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), the design on the reverse of each coin issued under this subsection shall—

“(i) be emblematic of the accomplishments and contributions of a prominent woman who was a resident of a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory;

“(ii) bear the name of the prominent woman and the State, District of Columbia, or territory; and

“(iii) bear other appropriate inscriptions.

“(3) ISSUANCE OF COINS DURING EACH YEAR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The designs for the quarter dollar coins issued during each year of the period referred to in paragraph (1) shall be emblematic of the accomplishments and contributions of a prominent woman from a maximum of 5 States, the District of Columbia, or territories.

“(B) ORDER OF ISSUANCE.—The quarter dollar coins issued during each year of the period referred to in paragraph (1) shall be issued in alphabetical order of the area represented, starting with Alabama.

“(C) NUMBER OF EACH OF COIN DESIGNS IN EACH YEAR.—The Secretary shall prescribe the number of quarter dollars which shall be issued with each of the designs selected for each year.

“(4) SELECTION OF DESIGN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each of the designs required under this subsection for quarter dollar coins shall—

“(i) be determined by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts;

“(ii) be reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee; and

“(iii) honor or commemorate a woman who has made significant contributions to the lives of individuals of the applicable State, the District of Columbia, or territory.

“(B) SELECTION AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—Designs for quarter dollars may be submitted in accordance with the design selection and approval process developed by the Secretary.

“(C) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall include in design development, to the greatest extent practicable, input by—

“(i) the chief executive of the applicable State, District of Columbia, or territory;

“(ii) engravers of the United States Mint;

“(iii) members of the general public from groups or organizations that are pursuing a mission focused on increasing the inclusion of women or improving the quality of life for women; and

“(iv) women's groups and organizations within the applicable State, the District of Columbia, or territory being commemorated that are pursuing a mission focused on increasing the inclusion of women, or improving the quality of life for women.

“(D) STANDARDS.—Because it is important that the Nation's coinage and currency bear dignified designs of which the citizens of the United States can be proud, the Secretary shall not select any frivolous or inappropriate design for any coin minted under this subsection.

“(E) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS.—The design of any quarter dollar under this subsection may not include—

“(i) a head and shoulders portrait or bust of any person, living or dead;

“(ii) a portrait of a living person; or

“(iii) a depiction of an individual in a size such that the coin could be considered to be a ‘2-headed’ coin.

“(F) RELEASE OF DESIGNS.—Not later than December 31, 2020, the Secretary shall identify the first 5 women to be honored.

“(5) TREATMENT AS NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136, all coins described under this subsection shall be considered to be numismatic items.

“(6) ISSUANCE.—

“(A) QUALITY OF COINS.—The Secretary may mint and issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) in uncirculated and proof qualities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(B) SILVER COINS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary may mint and issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, with a content of not less than 90 percent silver.

“(7) APPLICATION IN EVENT OF THE ADMISSION OF ADDITIONAL STATE.—If any additional State is admitted into the Union before the termination date described in paragraph (8), the Secretary may issue quarter dollar coins, in accordance with this subsection, with a design which is emblematic of such State during any 1 year of the period described in paragraph (1), in addition to the quarter dollar coins issued during such year in accordance with paragraph (3)(A).

“(8) TERMINATION DATE.—The authority to mint quarter dollar coins pursuant to this subsection shall terminate on December 31 of the year in which the final State or territory has been commemorated with a design pursuant to paragraph (3).

“(9) DESIGNS AFTER END OF PROGRAM.—On the first day of the year following the year of the date described in paragraph (8)—

“(A) the design on the obverse of the quarter dollar shall revert to the same design containing an image of President Washington in effect for the quarter dollar before the institution of the 50-State quarter dollar program; and

“(B) notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1), the design on the reverse of the quarter dollar shall contain an image of General Washington crossing the Delaware River prior to the Battle of Trenton.

“(10) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘territory’ means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

“(B) The term ‘resident’, with respect to a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory, means that a woman resided in such State, the District of Columbia, or such territory for a period of at least 1 consecutive year.

“(y) SILVER BULLION INVESTMENT PRODUCT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall strike and make available for sale such number of bullion coins as the Secretary determines to be appropriate that are exact duplicates of the quarter dollars issued under subsection (x), each of which shall—

“(A) have a diameter of 3.0 inches and weigh 5.0 ounces;

“(B) contain .999 fine silver;

“(C) have incused into the edge the fineness and weight of the bullion coin;

“(D) bear an inscription of the denomination of such coin, which shall be ‘quarter dollar’; and

“(E) not be minted or issued by the United States Mint as so-called ‘fractional’ bullion

coins or in any size other than the size described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) AVAILABILITY FOR SALE.—Bullion coins minted under paragraph (1) shall become available for sale no sooner than the first day of the calendar year in which the circulating quarter dollar coins of which such bullion coins are a duplicate are issued.”

SEC. 4. COLLECTION AND RECOGNITION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1, 2020, the Secretary of the Treasury shall initiate a program to promote the collection of, and recognition of, the subjects of, the coins authorized under the amendments made by this Act.

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall conduct a study on the progress of the program described in subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress on the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (b).

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Circulating Collectible Coin Redesign Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. REDESIGNED CIRCULATING COLLECTIBLE COINS.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(x) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF QUARTER DOLLARS EMBLEMATIC OF PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMEN AND COMMEMORATING THE 19TH AMENDMENT.—

“(1) REDESIGN OF QUARTER DOLLARS BEGINNING IN 2022.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning January 1, 2022, notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2), the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue quarter dollars that have designs on the reverse selected in accordance with this subsection which are emblematic of the accomplishment of a prominent American woman.

“(B) FLEXIBILITY WITH REGARD TO PLACEMENT OF INSCRIPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may select a design for quarter dollars referred to in subparagraph (A) in which—

“(i) the inscription described in the second sentence of subsection (d)(1) appears on the reverse side of any such quarter dollar; and

“(ii) any of the inscriptions described in the third sentence of subsection (d)(1) or the designation of the value of the coin appear on the obverse side of any such quarter dollar.

“(C) SINGLE PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMAN ON EACH QUARTER DOLLAR.—The design on the reverse side of each quarter dollar issued under this subsection shall be emblematic of the accomplishments and contributions of one prominent woman of the United States, and may include contributions to the United States in a wide spectrum of accomplishments and fields, including but not limited to suffrage, civil rights, abolition, government, humanities, science, space, and arts, and should honor women from ethnically, racially, and geographically diverse backgrounds.

“(D) ISSUANCE OF QUARTER DOLLARS EMBLEMATIC OF UP TO FIVE PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMEN EACH YEAR.—The designs for the quarter dollars issued during each year of the period of issuance described under paragraph (4) shall be emblematic of up to five prominent American women.

“(E) SELECTION OF PROMINENT AMERICAN WOMEN GENERALLY.—The selection of a prominent American woman to be featured under this subsection shall be made by the Secretary—

“(i) in accordance with a selection process developed by the Secretary;

“(ii) after soliciting recommendations from the general public for prominent women designs for quarter dollars; and

“(iii) in consultation with the Smithsonian Institution American Women’s History Initiative, National Women’s History Museum, and the Bipartisan Women’s Caucus.

“(2) DESIGN GENERALLY.—The coins issued in accordance with this subsection shall meet the following design requirements—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—All designs under this subsection shall be selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and review by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

“(B) OVERSE.—The design on the obverse of the quarter dollars shall maintain a likeness of George Washington, and be designed in a manner, such as with incused inscriptions, so as to distinguish it from the obverse design used during the previous quarters program.

“(3) ISSUANCE OF COINS.—The Secretary shall prescribe, on the basis of such factors as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the number of new designs during each year of the period of issuance, and the number of coins which shall be issued with each of the designs selected for such year.

“(4) PERIOD OF ISSUANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The program established under this subsection shall continue in effect until the end of 2025.

“(B) CONTINUITY.—After 2025, the Secretary may continue to issue coins minted during the program but not yet issued.”

SEC. 3. ISSUANCE OF REDESIGNED CIRCULATING COINS EMBLEMATIC OF THE UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(y) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF COINS EMBLEMATIC OF THE UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL.—

“(1) REDESIGN BEGINNING IN 2026.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) Notwithstanding the 4th, 5th, and 6th sentences of subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may change the design on any of the coins authorized under this section and minted for issuance during the one-year period beginning January 1, 2026, in celebration of the United States semiquincentennial.

“(ii) Notwithstanding the 2nd and 3rd sentences of subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may place the required inscriptions on either the obverse or reverse sides of the coins authorized for redesign under this subsection.

“(B) QUARTER DOLLARS.—The Secretary may issue quarter dollars in 2026 with up to five different designs emblematic of the United States semiquincentennial. One of the quarter dollar designs must be emblematic of a woman’s or women’s contribution to the birth of the Nation or the Declaration of Independence or any other monumental moments in American History.

“(C) DOLLARS.—The Secretary may, in addition to the coins produced under subsections (r) and (w), mint for issuance during the one-year period beginning January 1, 2026, \$1 dollar coins with designs emblematic of the United States semiquincentennial.

“(D) DESIGNS AFTER END OF THE PROGRAM.—Beginning in 2027, any coin redesigned under this subsection shall revert to the immediately previous designs, with the exception of the quarter dollar and the half dollar, which shall bear designs in accordance with subsection (z).

“(E) REDESIGN DEFINITION.—A redesign authorized under this subsection shall not constitute a ‘change’ for purposes of subsection (d)(2).

“(2) SELECTION OF DESIGNS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each of the designs authorized under this subsection shall be selected by the Secretary after consultation with Commission of Fine Arts and review by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

“(B) DESIGN SELECTION PROCESS.—Designs shall be developed and selected in accordance with the design selection process developed by the Secretary in consultation with the United States Semiquincentennial Commission and with recommendations from the general public.”

SEC. 4. ISSUANCE OF REDESIGNED QUARTER DOLLARS AND HALF DOLLARS EMBLEMATIC OF SPORTS PLAYED BY AMERICAN YOUTH.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(z) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF QUARTER DOLLARS AND HALF DOLLARS EMBLEMATIC OF SPORTS PLAYED BY AMERICAN YOUTH.—

“(1) REDESIGN OF QUARTER DOLLARS BEGINNING IN 2027.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning January 1, 2027, notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2), the Secretary shall issue quarter dollars that have designs on the reverse selected in accordance with this subsection which are emblematic of sports played by American youth.

“(B) FLEXIBILITY WITH REGARD TO PLACEMENT OF INSCRIPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may select a design for quarter dollars referred to in subparagraph (A) in which—

“(i) the inscription described in the second sentence of subsection (d)(1) appears on the reverse side of any such quarter dollar; and

“(ii) any of the inscriptions described in the third sentence of subsection (d)(1) or the designation of the value of the coin appear on the obverse side of any such quarter dollars.

“(C) SINGLE SPORT ON EACH QUARTER DOLLAR.—The design on the reverse side of each quarter dollar issued under this subsection shall be emblematic of one sport played by American youth.

“(D) ISSUANCE OF QUARTER DOLLARS EMBLEMATIC OF UP TO FIVE SPORTS EACH YEAR.—The designs for the quarter dollars issued during each year of the period referred to in paragraph (5) shall be emblematic of up to five sports.

“(E) SELECTION OF SPORTS GENERALLY.—The Secretary shall select the sports to be honored during each year of the period referred to in paragraph (5) after appropriate outreach and consultation with the public.

“(2) REDESIGN OF HALF DOLLARS BEGINNING IN 2027.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective January 1, 2027, notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2), the Secretary shall issue half dollars that have designs on the reverse selected in accordance with this subsection which are emblematic of a sport tailored to athletes with a range of disabilities, including physical impairment, vision impairment and intellectual impairment (referred to in this Act as a ‘Paralympic’ sport).

“(B) FLEXIBILITY WITH REGARD TO PLACEMENT OF INSCRIPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), the Secretary may select a design for half dollars referred to in subparagraph (A) in which—

“(i) the inscription described in the second sentence of subsection (d)(1) appears on the reverse side of any such half dollars; and

“(ii) any of the inscriptions described in the third sentence of subsection (d)(1) or the designation of the value of the coin appear on the obverse side of any such half dollars.

“(C) SINGLE PARALYMPIC SPORT ON EACH HALF DOLLAR.—The design on the reverse side of each half dollar issued under this subsection shall be emblematic of one Paralympic sport.

“(D) SELECTION OF SPORTS.—The selection of a Paralympic sport to be honored with a half dollar under this subsection shall be made by the Secretary after consultation with U.S. Paralympics.

“(3) DESIGN GENERALLY.—The coins issued in accordance with this subsection shall meet the following design requirements:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—All designs under this subsection shall be selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and review by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

“(B) QUARTER DOLLAR OBTVERSE.—The design on the obverse of the quarter dollars shall maintain a likeness of George Washington, and be designed in a manner so as to distinguish it from the obverse design used during the previous quarter dollars program.

“(C) HALF DOLLAR OBTVERSE.—The design on the obverse of the half dollar shall maintain a likeness of John Kennedy, and be designed in a manner so as to distinguish it from the obverse design used on the current half dollar.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF COINS.—

“(A) QUARTER DOLLAR.—The quarter dollar coins bearing designs under this subsection shall be issued at the rate of up to 5 new designs during each year of the period of issuance described under paragraph (5).

“(B) HALF DOLLAR.—The half dollar coins bearing designs under this subsection shall be issued at the rate of 1 new design during each year of the period of issuance described under paragraph (5).

“(5) PERIOD OF ISSUANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The program established under this subsection shall continue in effect until the end of 2030.

“(B) CONTINUITY.—After the date specified in subparagraph (A), the Secretary may continue to issue coins minted during the program but not yet issued.

“(6) ACCOMPANYING SPORTS MEDALS.—For every design of a coin honoring a sport issued under this subsection, the Secretary is authorized to design and issue one or more accompanying medals with designs emblematic of the sport honored with the issuance of the coin, and include a surcharge on the sale the medals sold in accordance with this paragraph, in an amount determined by the Secretary, in the Secretary's sole discretion, that may be used for the design and manufacture of the medals described in paragraph (7).

“(7) OLYMPIC MEDALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to design and manufacture medals for award at the 2028 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, California.

“(B) WORKING STOCK.—The Secretary may use Treasury working gold and silver stock in the manufacture of the award medals produced under this subsection.

“(C) OLYMPIC & PARALYMPIC COMMITTEES.—The Secretary may provide the medals described in this paragraph to the United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee under terms and conditions established by the Secretary.

“(D) COOPERATIVE MARKETING AND PROMOTION OPPORTUNITIES.—The Secretary is encouraged to seek out cooperative marketing and promotion opportunities, including with the United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee, LA28, and United States Olympic and Paralympic Properties to promote

the coins and medals produced under this section.

“(8) DESIGNS AFTER END OF PROGRAM.—Upon the completion or termination of the coin program under this subsection, the designs on the quarter dollar and half dollar shall be as follows:

“(A) QUARTER DOLLAR.—

“(i) OBTVERSE.—The obverse of the quarter dollar shall bear a design containing a likeness of George Washington.

“(ii) REVERSE.—The reverse of the quarter dollar shall be of a design selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and review by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

“(B) HALF DOLLAR.—

“(i) OBTVERSE.—The obverse of the half dollar shall bear a design containing a likeness of John Kennedy.

“(ii) REVERSE.—The reverse of the half dollar shall be of a design selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and review by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.”

SEC. 5. SILVER BULLION COINS.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by replacing subsection (u) with the following revised subsection:

“(u) SILVER BULLION INVESTMENT PRODUCT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to strike and make available for sale such number of bullion coins as the Secretary determines to be appropriate that feature the designs of the quarter dollars and half dollars issued under subsections (x), (y), and (z), that—

“(A) have a diameter of 3.0 inches and weigh 5.0 ounces;

“(B) contain .999 fine silver;

“(C) have incused into the edge the fineness and weight of the bullion coin; and

“(D) bear an inscription of the denomination of such coins, such denominations to be determined by the Secretary as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(2) FRACTIONALS.—The Secretary is authorized to mint and issue so-called ‘fractional’ silver bullion coins bearing the designs of the quarter dollars and half dollars issued under subsections (x), (y), and (z) in sizes, weights, fineness, and denominations, and with inscriptions, that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(3) AVAILABILITY FOR SALE.—Should the Secretary exercise the Secretary's discretion to strike bullion coins under this subsection, the bullion coins minted under paragraph (1) shall become available for sale no sooner than the first day of the calendar year in which the corresponding circulating quarter dollar or half dollar is issued.

“(4) CONTINUITY.—Until the conclusion of the quarter dollar program authorized under subsection (t), the Secretary shall strike and make available for sale such number of bullion coins as the Secretary determines to be appropriate that are likenesses of the quarter dollars issued under subsection (t).”

SEC. 6. CIRCULATING COLLECTIBLE STANDARDS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(aa) STANDARDS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR CIRCULATING COLLECTIBLE COINS UNDER SUBSECTIONS (X), (Y), AND (Z).—

“(1) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS.—No head and shoulders portrait or bust of any person, living or dead, and no portrait of a living person may be included in the design on the reverse of any coin under subsections (x), (y), and (z).

“(2) TREATMENT AS NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136, all coins and medals minted under subsections (x), (y),

and (z) shall be considered to be numismatic items.

“(3) ISSUANCE.—

“(A) QUALITY OF COINS.—The Secretary may mint and issue such number of coins of each design selected under subsections (x), (y), and (z) in uncirculated and proof qualities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(B) COORDINATION.—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Secretary shall take steps to ensure that an adequate supply of coins produced under subsections (x), (y), and (z) are available for commerce and collectors at such places and in such quantities as are appropriate.

“(C) NUMBER OF EACH COIN DESIGNS IN EACH YEAR.—Of the coins issued during each year of the period of issuance under subsections (x), (y), and (z), the Secretary shall prescribe, on the basis of such factors as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the number of coins which shall be issued with each of the designs selected for such year.

“(D) SPECIAL INSCRIPTIONS OR SYMBOL ACROSS THE COINS.—The Secretary is encouraged to develop and include on any coin issued in accordance with subsections (x), (y), or (z), a unifying inscription, privy mark, or other symbol for that particular coin program.

“(4) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under subsections (x), (y), and (z) shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103.

“(5) MARKETING AND EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.—In an effort to advance the collecting of the coins and medals authorized under subsections (x), (y), and (z), and numismatics in general, the Secretary may develop and execute a marketing, advertising, promotional, and educational program to promote the collecting of the coins and medals authorized under subsections (x), (y), and (z). As part of this program, the Secretary is encouraged to seek out appropriate cooperative marketing opportunities, and to develop ancillary derivative products beyond traditional numismatic products such as sports, women, and youth oriented products appropriate to the particular coin and medal program.

“(6) QUALITY OF MEDALS.—It is the sense of Congress that the medals authorized under subsection (z) be produced in high relief and, if feasible and cost effective, with surface treatments such as frosting and colorization.”

SEC. 7. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Mr. CLEAVER (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue certain circulating collectible coins, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Financial Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4104) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Negro Leagues baseball, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4104

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 “Negro Leagues Baseball Centennial Commemorative Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The year 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Negro National League, a professional baseball league formed in response to African-American players being banned from the major leagues.

(2) On February 13, 1920, Andrew “Rube” Foster convened a meeting of 8 independent African-American baseball team owners at the Paseo YMCA in Kansas City, Missouri, to form a “league of their own,” establishing the Negro National League, the first successful, organized professional African-American baseball league in the United States.

(3) Soon, additional leagues formed in eastern and southern States.

(4) The Negro Leagues would operate for 40 years until 1960.

(5) The story of the Negro Leagues is a story of strong-willed athletes who forged a glorious history in the midst of an inglorious era of segregation in the United States.

(6) The passion of the Negro Leagues players for the National Pastime would not only change the game, but also the United States.

(7) The creation of the Negro Leagues provided a playing field for more than 2,600 African-American and Hispanic baseball players to showcase their world-class baseball abilities.

(8) The Negro Leagues introduced an exciting brand of baseball that was in stark contrast to Major League Baseball.

(9) A fast, aggressive style of play attracted black and white fans who sat together to watch those games at a time when it was virtually unheard of to interact socially in such a way.

(10) Negro Leagues baseball would become a catalyst for economic development across the United States in major urban centers such as Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Memphis, Baltimore, Washington, DC, Chicago, and Atlanta.

(11) The Negro Leagues pioneered “Night Baseball” in 1930, 5 years before Major League Baseball, and would introduce game changing innovations such as shin guards and the batting helmet.

(12) The Negro Leagues helped make the National Pastime a global game as players from the Negro Leagues—

(A) were the first people from the United States to play in many Spanish-speaking countries; and

(B) introduced professional baseball to the Japanese in 1927.

(13) Jackie Robinson, a military veteran and former member of the Negro league’s Kansas City Monarchs, would break Major League Baseball’s color barrier on April 15, 1947, with the Brooklyn Dodgers, paving the way for other African-American and Hispanic baseball players.

(14) The Negro Leagues were born out of segregation yet would become a driving force for social change in the United States.

(15) The Negro Leagues produced future Major League Baseball stars, including Leroy “Satchel” Paige, Larry Doby, Willie Mays, Henry Aaron, Ernie Banks, and Roy Campanella.

(16) The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum was established in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1990—

(A) to save from extinction a precious piece of Americana and baseball history; and

(B) to use the many life lessons of the powerful story of triumph over adversity of Negro Leagues players to promote tolerance, diversity, and inclusion.

(17) In 2006, Congress granted National Designation to the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, recognizing it as “America’s Home” for Negro Leagues baseball history.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall mint and issue the following coins in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Negro Leagues baseball:

(1) \$5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 \$5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent gold.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 750,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and its mission to promote tolerance, diversity, and inclusion.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year “2021”; and

(C) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITIES.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the period beginning on January 1, 2021, and ending on December 31, 2021.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge as follows:

(1) A surcharge of \$35 per coin for the gold coins.

(2) A surcharge of \$10 per coin for the silver coins.

(3) A surcharge of \$5 per coin for the half-dollar coins.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid to the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum to fund educational and outreach programs and exhibits.

(c) AUDITS.—The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, shall be disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7(b) until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Negro Leagues Baseball Centennial Commemorative Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The year 2020 marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Negro National League, a professional baseball league formed in response to African-American players being banned from the major leagues.

(2) On February 13, 1920, Andrew “Rube” Foster convened a meeting of 8 independent African-American baseball team owners at the Paseo YMCA in Kansas City, Missouri, to form a “league of their own,” establishing the Negro National League, the first successful, organized professional African-American baseball league in the United States.

(3) Soon, additional leagues formed in eastern and southern States.

(4) The Negro Leagues would operate for 40 years until 1960.

(5) The story of the Negro Leagues is a story of strong-willed athletes who forged a glorious history in the midst of an inglorious era of segregation in the United States.

(6) The passion of the Negro Leagues players for the “National Pastime” would not only change the game, but also the United States.

(7) The creation of the Negro Leagues provided a playing field for more than 2,600 African-American and Hispanic baseball players to showcase their world-class baseball abilities.

(8) The Negro Leagues introduced an exciting brand of baseball that was in stark contrast to Major League Baseball.

(9) A fast, aggressive style of play attracted black and white fans who sat together to watch those games at a time when it was virtually unheard of to interact socially in such a way.

(10) Negro Leagues baseball would become a catalyst for economic development across the United States in major urban centers such as Kansas City, St. Louis, New York, Memphis, Baltimore, Washington, DC, Chicago, and Atlanta.

(11) The Negro Leagues pioneered “Night Baseball” in 1930, 5 years before Major League Baseball, and would introduce game-changing innovations such as shin guards and the batting helmet.

(12) The Negro Leagues helped make the National Pastime a global game as players from the Negro Leagues—

(A) were the first people from the United States to play in many Spanish-speaking countries; and

(B) introduced professional baseball to the Japanese in 1927.

(13) Jackie Robinson, a military veteran and former member of the Negro Leagues’ Kansas City Monarchs, would break Major League Baseball’s color barrier on April 15, 1947, with the Brooklyn Dodgers, paving the way for other African-American and Hispanic baseball players.

(14) The Negro Leagues were born out of segregation yet would become a driving force for social change in the United States.

(15) The Negro Leagues produced future Major League Baseball stars, including Leroy “Satchel” Paige, Larry Doby, Willie Mays, Henry Aaron, Ernie Banks, and Roy Campanella.

(16) The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum was established in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1990—

(A) to save from extinction a precious piece of Americana and baseball history; and

(B) to use the many life lessons of the powerful story of triumph over adversity of Negro Leagues players to promote tolerance, diversity, and inclusion.

(17) In 2006, Congress granted National Designation to the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, recognizing it as “America’s Home” for Negro Leagues baseball history.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) \$5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 50,000 \$5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent gold.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 400,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain not less than 90 percent silver.

(3) HALF-DOLLAR CLAD COINS.—Not more than 400,000 half-dollar coins which shall—

(A) weigh 11.34 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(C) be minted to the specifications for half-dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGNS OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and its mission to promote tolerance, diversity, and inclusion.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year “2022”; and

(C) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

(b) SELECTION.—The designs for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITIES.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the 1-year period beginning on January 1, 2022.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 7(a) with respect to such coins; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of—

(1) \$35 per coin for the \$5 coin;

(2) \$10 per coin for the \$1 coin; and

(3) \$5 per coin for the half-dollar coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f)(1) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum for educational and outreach programs and exhibits.

(c) AUDITS.—The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received under subsection (b).

(d) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

SEC. 8. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that—

(1) minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government; and

(2) no funds, including applicable surcharges, are disbursed to any recipient designated in section 7 until the total cost of designing and issuing all of the coins authorized by this Act (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping) is recovered by the United States Treasury, consistent with sections 5112(m) and 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 9. MARKETING AND EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The Secretary shall develop and execute a marketing, advertising, promotional, and educational program to promote the collecting of the coins authorized under this subsection.

SEC. 10. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Mr. CLEAVER (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

1921 SILVER DOLLAR COIN ANNIVERSARY ACT

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Financial Services be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6192) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to honor the 100th anniversary of completion of coinage of the "Morgan Dollar" and the 100th anniversary of commencement of coinage of the "Peace Dollar", and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6192

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 "1921 Silver Dollar Coin Anniversary Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that following:

(1) In December 1921, the Peace silver dollar was approved by Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, replacing the Morgan silver dollar and commemorating the declaration of peace between the United States and the Imperial German government.

(2) The Peace silver dollar was minted in Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco. The Morgan silver dollar was minted at Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, Carson City, and New Orleans.

(3) The Peace silver dollar was designed by Anthony de Francisci with the Goddess of Liberty on the obverse and a bald eagle clutching the olive branch (a symbol of peace) on the reverse. The Peace silver dollars were minted between 1921 to 1935.

(4) The Morgan silver dollar was designed by George T. Morgan and was minted from 1878 to 1904, and again in 1921. The obverse depicts a profile portrait of Lady Liberty and on the reverse, a heraldic eagle.

(5) The conversion from the Morgan silver dollar to the Peace silver dollar design in 1921 reflected a pivotal moment in American history. The Morgan silver dollar represents the country's westward expansion and industrial development in the late 19th century. The Peace silver dollar symbolizes the country's coming of age as an international power while recognizing the sacrifices made by her citizens in World War I and celebrating the victory and peace that ensued.

(6) These iconic silver dollars with vastly different representations of Lady Liberty and the American Eagle, reflect a changing of the guard in 1921 in the United States and therefore on the 100th anniversary must begin to be minted again to commemorate this significant evolution of American freedom.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) \$1 SILVER COINS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue \$1 coins in recognition of the 100th anniversary of completion of coinage of the Morgan dol-

lar and the 100th anniversary of commencement of coinage of the Peace dollar, each of which shall—

- (1) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches;
- (3) contain not less than 90 percent silver; and
- (4) have a reeded edge.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall honor either the Morgan dollar or the Peace dollar, as follows—

(A) MORGAN DOLLAR.—The coins honoring the 100th anniversary of completion of coinage of the Morgan dollar shall have an obverse design and a reverse design that are renditions of the designs historically used on the obverse and reverse of the Morgan dollar.

(B) PEACE DOLLAR.—The coins honoring the 100th anniversary of commencement of coinage of the Peace dollar shall have an obverse design and a reverse design that are renditions of the designs historically used on the obverse and reverse of the Peace dollar.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year of minting or issuance; and
- (C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning on January 1, 2021.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

- (1) the face value of the coins; and
- (2) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary may make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the minting and issuing of coins under the Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CLEAVER

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "1921 Silver Dollar Coin Anniversary Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that following:

(1) In December 1921, the Peace silver dollar was approved by Treasury Secretary An-

drew Mellon, replacing the Morgan silver dollar and commemorating the declaration of peace between the United States and the Imperial German government.

(2) The Peace silver dollar was minted in Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco. The Morgan silver dollar was minted at Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, Carson City, and New Orleans.

(3) The Peace silver dollar was designed by Anthony de Francisci with the Goddess of Liberty on the obverse and a bald eagle clutching the olive branch (a symbol of peace) on the reverse. The Peace silver dollars were minted between 1921 to 1935.

(4) The Morgan silver dollar was designed by George T. Morgan and was minted from 1878 to 1904, and again in 1921. The obverse depicts a profile portrait of Lady Liberty and on the reverse, a heraldic eagle.

(5) The conversion from the Morgan silver dollar to the Peace silver dollar design in 1921 reflected a pivotal moment in American history. The Morgan silver dollar represents the country's westward expansion and industrial development in the late 19th century. The Peace silver dollar symbolizes the country's coming of age as an international power while recognizing the sacrifices made by her citizens in World War I and celebrating the victory and peace that ensued.

(6) These iconic silver dollars with vastly different representations of Lady Liberty and the American Eagle, reflect a changing of the guard in 1921 in the United States and therefore on the 100th anniversary must begin to be minted again to commemorate this significant evolution of American freedom.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) \$1 SILVER COINS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue \$1 coins in recognition of the 100th anniversary of completion of coinage of the Morgan dollar and the 100th anniversary of commencement of coinage of the Peace dollar, each of which shall—

- (1) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches;
- (3) contain not less than 90 percent silver; and
- (4) have a reeded edge.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designs of the coins minted under this Act shall honor either the Morgan dollar or the Peace dollar, as follows—

(A) MORGAN DOLLAR.—The coins honoring the 100th anniversary of completion of coinage of the Morgan dollar shall have an obverse design and a reverse design that are renditions of the designs historically used on the obverse and reverse of the Morgan dollar.

(B) PEACE DOLLAR.—The coins honoring the 100th anniversary of commencement of coinage of the Peace dollar shall have an obverse design and a reverse design that are renditions of the designs historically used on the obverse and reverse of the Peace dollar.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year of minting or issuance; and
- (C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning on January 1, 2021.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coins; and

(2) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary may make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 7. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the minting and issuing of coins under the Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

Mr. CLEAVER (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MERRILL'S MARAUDERS CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 743) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the soldiers of the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional), commonly known as “Merrill’s Marauders”, in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service in the jungles of Burma during World War II, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 743

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 “Merrill’s Marauders Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) in August 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other Allied leaders proposed the creation of a ground unit of the Armed Forces that would engage in a “long-range penetration mission” in Japanese-occupied Burma to—

(A) cut off Japanese communications and supply lines; and

(B) capture the town of Myitkyina and the Myitkyina airstrip, both of which were held by the Japanese;

(2) President Roosevelt issued a call for volunteers for “a dangerous and hazardous mission” and the call was answered by approximately 3,000 soldiers from the United States;

(3) the Army unit composed of the soldiers described in paragraph (2)—

(A) was officially designated as the “5307th Composite Unit (Provisional)” with the code name “Galahad”; and

(B) later became known as “Merrill’s Marauders” (referred to in this section as the “Marauders”) in reference to its leader, Brigadier General Frank Merrill;

(4) in February 1944, the Marauders began their approximately 1,000-mile trek through the dense Burmese jungle with no artillery support, carrying their supplies on their backs or the pack saddles of mules;

(5) over the course of their 5-month trek to Myitkyina, the Marauders fought victoriously against larger Japanese forces through 5 major and 30 minor engagements;

(6) during their march to Myitkyina, the Marauders faced hunger and disease that were exacerbated by inadequate aerial resupply drops;

(7) malaria, typhus, and dysentery inflicted more casualties on the Marauders than the Japanese;

(8) by August 1944, the Marauders had accomplished their mission, successfully disrupting Japanese supply and communication lines and taking the town of Myitkyina and the Myitkyina airstrip, the only all-weather airstrip in Northern Burma;

(9) after taking Myitkyina, only 130 Marauders out of the original 2,750 were fit for duty and all remaining Marauders still in action were evacuated to hospitals due to tropical diseases, exhaustion, and malnutrition;

(10) for their bravery and accomplishments, the Marauders were awarded the “Distinguished Unit Citation”, later redesignated as the “Presidential Unit Citation”, and a Bronze Star; and

(11) though the Marauders were operational for only a few months, the legacy of their bravery is honored by the Army through the modern day 75th Ranger Regiment, which traces its lineage directly to the 5307th Composite Unit.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the soldiers of the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional) (referred to in this section as “Merrill’s Marauders”), in recognition of their bravery and outstanding service in the jungles of Burma during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal referred to in subsection (a)

in honor of Merrill’s Marauders, the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it shall be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other locations and events associated with Merrill’s Marauders.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING SUPREME COURT JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in reflection following the tragic loss of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Justice Ginsburg not only has woven her legacy into the fabric of American law, but blossomed into a progressive cultural icon as a result of her dogged defense of women’s rights and gender equality.

Her personality and words of deliberate intention seamlessly filled our courts with promise and purpose and our hearts with gratitude.

To say that her time as an attorney and Justice was revolutionary is an understatement. Her impact, her memory, her stature will never be forgotten and will be forever honored.

As early as the 1970s, Justice Ginsburg dedicated her career to the advancement of women’s equality. Acting as an unprecedented firebrand for accessible, lawful, and equitable government, she became not only a woman I admire so fervently, but a woman that has become an installation of American regality.

When asked how she might wish to be remembered, she answered: “Just as someone who did whatever she could, with whatever limited talent she had, to move society along in the direction I would like it to be for my children and grandchildren.”

I believe she rests knowing she accomplished just that.

Thank you, Justice Ginsburg. What shooting stars your precious life has yielded, giving guidance to human progress here at home and abroad.

A grateful nation says, thank you.

DEMOCRACY DEMANDS JOURNALISM

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Madam Speaker, it was Thomas Jefferson who said that, if he had to choose, he would prefer newspapers without government over government without newspapers.

Now, that is quite a dramatic statement, but I think it highlights how critical journalism is to holding government accountable. Indeed, as my lapel pin notes tonight, "Democracy demands journalism."

Now, journalism is not a comfortable duty. I suspect every good reporter has faced the wrath of a wronged politician and has had disgruntled viewers or readers or listeners cancel their patronage.

It is tempting for us to be among the disgruntled, but if we want a free society, we have to support a free press, one whose loyalty is not to partisan endeavors or to stoking division and conflict but, rather, is to the truth.

Yes, Madam Speaker, democracy does demand journalism.

SUPPORT THE CR TO KEEP THE GOVERNMENT ALIVE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise enthusiastically to support H.R. 8337, because we did our job to keep the government open, but it is important for my constituents to know that we have supported the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program because of food insecurity.

We are keeping the Census Bureau funding. I just got through working with my constituents: Do your census. Do your census.

In addition, we got flexibility for SBA loans for our small businesses, and, of course, the SBA disaster loans because of flooding in my district right now.

This is what we are supposed to do. The flood insurance, we finally saved that. We know we need it.

Aid to children, we need that as well. And, of course, housing for the elderly; and our community health centers are desperate in the midst of COVID-19. Just a few hours ago, I went to visit the 20,000 flags evidencing 200,000 dead. I stood there. It was overwhelming.

The power of our failures in this administration of not doing a job, not testing, not telling people to wear their masks, not socially distancing: 200,000 Americans are dead.

Pass the HEROES Act now. Pass it now. Wear your masks to make a difference in the lives of Americans.

We must do our job. I support the CR to keep the government alive.

HONORING CHATHAM COUNTY COMMISSIONER JAMES HOLMES

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the life of Chatham County Commissioner James Holmes from Georgia's First Congressional District, who passed away on August 17.

Commissioner Holmes was a devoted public servant who served as Chatham County Commissioner for 16 years, and he was well known for his work with the Frank Callen Boys & Girls Club.

Everyone who knew him remembered him as always smiling and living his life to serve others.

Commissioner Holmes was known as "Coach," since he was a basketball coach at Savannah State University.

He spent 35 years as a program director at the Frank Callen Boys & Girls Club, and he was extremely devoted to improving the lives of youth in his community.

Commissioner Holmes was one of the kindest, most devoted people who served his community selflessly. Everyone who knew him was touched by his compassion, generosity, and joy he always exuded.

Commissioner Holmes' impact on the Savannah community will remain for countless years to come. I am very grateful for the life that he lived.

My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all who knew him during the most difficult time.

LETTER SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 4(b) OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, September 22, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI, Speaker of the House, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 965, we are writing to inform you that the Committee on Education and Labor has met the requirements for conducting a business meeting outlined in regulation E.1 of the remote committee proceedings regulations, inserted into the Congressional Record on May 15, 2020, and that the Committee is prepared to conduct a remote meeting and permit remote participation.

In meeting these requirements, the Committee held a non-public business meeting rehearsal on September 22, 2020; a public full Committee hearing with remote participation on June 22, 2020; and a public full committee hearing with remote participation on June 15, 2020.

Sincerely, Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, Chairman; Raul M. Grijalva; Marcia L. Fudge; Frederica S. Wilson; Mark Takano; Mark DeSaulnier; Susan A. Davis; Joe Courtney; Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan; Suzanne Bonamici.

Alma S. Adams, Ph.D.; Donald Norcross; Pramila Jayapal; Susan Wild; Lucy McBath; Lauren Underwood; Donna E. Shalala; Ilhan Omar; Joseph D. Morelle; Josh Harder.

Kim Schrier, M.D.; Jahana Hayes; Andy Levin; David J. Trone; Haley M. Stevens; Lori Trahan; Susie Lee; Joaquin Castro.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4(b) of House Resolution 967, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and 11 a.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 23, 2020, at 9 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 991, the Extension of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 991

Table with columns for years 2020-2030 and 2020-2025/2020-2030, and a row for 'Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact'.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 1923, the Circulating Collectible Coin Redesign Act of 2020, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 1923

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2020–2025	2020–2030	
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 4104, the Negro Leagues Baseball Centennial Commemorative Coin Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

634

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4104

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2020–2025	2020–2030	
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	-5	-1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 6192, the 1921 Silver Dollar Coin Anniversaray Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 6192

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—													
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2020–2025	2020–2030	
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	-4	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5347. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Employment in the Excepted Service (RIN: 3206-AN30) received September 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

5348. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Program: Clarifying Annual Rates of Pay and Amending the Employment Status of Judges of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims (RIN: 3206-AN52) received September 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

5349. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's interim rule — Scheduling of Annual Leave by Employees Determined Necessary To Respond to Certain National Emergencies (RIN: 3206-AO04) received September 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

5350. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Specialty Education Loan Repayment Program (RIN: 2900-AQ63) received September 16, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

5351. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulations Policy and Management, Office of the Secretary (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Provider-Based Requirements (RIN: 2900-AQ68) received September 14, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

5352. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Update to Notice 2020-18, Additional Relief for Taxpayers Affected by Ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic [Notice 2020-23] received September 14, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5353. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Changes to User Fees for Certain Letter Ruling and Determination Letter Requests Submitted to Employee Plans Rulings and Agreements, Effective January 4, 2021 [Announcement 2020-14] received September 14, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5354. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Election of Alternative Minimum Funding Standards for Community Newspaper Plans [Notice 2020-60] received September 14, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5355. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule —

Guidance on Excess Deferred Taxes Under the TCJA (Rev. Proc. 2020-39) received September 14, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5356. A letter from the Director, Legal Processing Division, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Relief with Respect to Employment Tax Deadlines Applicable to Employers Affected by the Ongoing Coronavirus (COVID-19) Disease 2019 Pandemic [Notice 2020-65] received September 14, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 3798. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on copayments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-529). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2468. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the preference given, in awarding certain allergies and asthma-related grants, to States that require certain public schools to have allergies and asthma management programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment

(Rept. 116-530). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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. GRAVES of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. COLE, Mr. COMER, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Mr. COOK, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 8333. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to clarify ambiguous provisions, align the Act with relevant case law, reflect modern technologies, optimize interagency coordination, and facilitate a more efficient, effective, and timely environmental review process; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 8334. A bill to provide premium pay to educators at public schools for each hour of in-person work; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DEAN (for herself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 8335. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States and title 28, United States Code, to enhance compliance with requests for information pursuant to legislative power under Article I of the Constitution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. GABBARD (for herself and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 8336. A bill to repeal certain war powers of the President under the Communications Act of 1934; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 8337. A bill making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, 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 Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8338. A bill to change the date for regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office to the first Saturday and Sunday after the first Friday in November in every even-numbered year; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 8339. A bill to expand opportunities for pre-apprenticeships programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. WRIGHT, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. BRADY, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. FLORES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. CASTRO of

Texas, Mr. ROY, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. OLSON):

H.R. 8340. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Bluebonnet Drive in Stafford, Texas, as the "Leonard Scarcella Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 8341. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to clarify the definition of competitive integrated employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. MCADAMS, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. COX of California):

H.R. 8342. A bill to require the approval of Congress before explosive nuclear testing may be resumed; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 8343. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the Secretary to refer each application for review of certain tobacco products to the Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 8344. A bill to require the United States Postal Service to treat election mail as first-class mail and deliver such mail at no cost to the sender, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. PLASKETT (for herself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 8345. A bill to provide support for air carrier workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. RESCHENTHALER (for himself, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 8346. A bill to protect federally-funded academic research from undue foreign influences and threats by better informing the academic and research communities about such influences and threats, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Foreign Affairs, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROUDA (for himself, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan):

H.R. 8347. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of a corporation to conceal election contributions and donations by foreign nationals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. WATSON

COLEMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. MALINOWSKI):

H.R. 8348. A bill to direct restoration and protection of the New York-New Jersey watersheds and estuaries hydrologically connected to New York-New Jersey Harbor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 8349. A bill to provide hazard pay to frontline essential workers employed during the COVID-19 pandemic; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Veterans' Affairs, Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, 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. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 1135. A resolution electing certain Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Ms.

ADAMS, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CROW, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PAL-LONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABLON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SIREs, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. AGUILAR):

H. Res. 1136. A resolution recognizing Hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating the

heritage and culture of Latinos in the United States and the immense contributions of Latinos to the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 1137. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of September 21 through September 25, 2020, as "Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JORDAN (for himself, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GOMERT, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. TIFANY):

H. Res. 1138. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States should remain at nine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. HURD of Texas):

H. Res. 1139. A resolution honoring the 50th Anniversary of the National Park Service Volunteers-In-Parks program that was established on July 29, 1970; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself and Mr. LEVIN of California):

H. Res. 1140. A resolution recognizing and celebrating the 70th anniversary of Impact Aid on September 30, 2020; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SHALALA (for herself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. SOTO, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SIREN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. VELA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H. Res. 1141. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 22, 2020, as "National Hispanic Nurses Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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. GRAVES of Louisiana:
H.R. 8333.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

H.R. 8334.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 8335.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 8336.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 8337.

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 Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8338.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 1, Clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 8339.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 8340.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 8341.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 8342.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 8343.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 8344.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 8345.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RESCHENTHALER:

H.R. 8346.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. ROUDA:

H.R. 8347.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4, Clause 1

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 8348.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 8349.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 41: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 99: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 333: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 906: Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 913: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 921: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1224: Mr. COLE and Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 1241: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1325: Mr. SPANO and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 1556: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H.R. 1643: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1754: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 1777: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1783: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 1814: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 1873: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 2264: Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 2360: Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 2415: Mr. CRIST and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 2428: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 2435: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 2442: Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. NORCROSS, and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 2482: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2504: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 2610: Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 2653: Mr. COOPER and Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2731: Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 2772: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 2775: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 3062: Mr. BRADY.

H.R. 3104: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. COLE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3208: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 3215: Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LAMB, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 3316: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 3332: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 3499: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 3798: Ms. FRANKEL.

H.R. 3884: Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 3975: Mrs. MILLER and Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 4100: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 4211: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 4399: Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 4542: Ms. FRANKEL and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 4748: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 4864: Ms. DEAN and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 4932: Mr. BERA, Mr. TIFFANY, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 5141: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 5200: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 5325: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 5447: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 5605: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 5656: Mr. BUDD.

- H.R. 5845: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 6197: Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 6210: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 6422: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 6492: Mr. COOPER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 6507: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 6637: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 6666: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 6676: Mrs. HAYES and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 6718: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 6789: Ms. BASS and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 6794: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 7000: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 7008: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7071: Mr. COSTA, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KIM, Mr. FLORES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7096: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 7123: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 7168: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.
H.R. 7178: Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 7197: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 7312: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 7388: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 7414: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 7423: Mr. COOK.
H.R. 7478: Mr. COX of California and Mr. GALLEGRO.
H.R. 7499: Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 7515: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 7562: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 7640: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 7642: Mr. RUSH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BANKS, Mr. GOLDEN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BEYER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. WALKER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 7663: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Mr. ROSE of New York.
H.R. 7666: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7679: Mr. BACON, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 7682: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 7705: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 7795: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7806: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. CRIST, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. YOUNG.
H.R. 7809: Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. CURTIS, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 7843: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 7855: Mr. TIFFANY.
H.R. 7873: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 7883: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 7887: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 7927: Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 7947: Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 7965: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 8048: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 8077: Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 8079: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 8117: Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 8121: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 8125: Mr. COSTA and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 8141: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 8144: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 8160: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 8171: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 8178: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 8193: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 8200: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. RASKIN, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 8204: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 8230: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 8236: Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. SPANO, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. PALMER, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 8242: Ms. SHALALA and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 8249: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.
H.R. 8254: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. VELA.
H.R. 8270: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. MATSUI, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Ms. OMAR, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 8280: Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GARCIA of California, and Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 8282: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 8294: Mr. RYAN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. STEVENS, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 8301: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 8313: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
H.R. 8325: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COX of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 8332: Mr. KELLER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. MEUSER, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.J. Res. 4: Mr. BURCHETT.
H.J. Res. 52: Mr. YOHO.
H.J. Res. 94: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. BONAMICI.
H. Res. 17: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. TAYLOR.
H. Res. 277: Mr. KEATING.
H. Res. 697: Mr. SUOZZI.
H. Res. 1057: Ms. LEE of California.
H. Res. 1078: Mr. PANETTA and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 1099: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. MENG, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CRIST, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H. Res. 1106: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KIND, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 1110: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. HURD of Texas, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KIND, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H. Res. 1116: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. HILL of Arkansas.
H. Res. 1123: Ms. TLAB and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H. Res. 1130: Mr. KATKO.
H. Res. 1131: Mr. REED and Mr. ROSE of New York.
H. Res. 1134: Mr. DELGADO and Mr. COSTA.

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. 8337, making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2021, 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.