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No. 170

## 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 30, 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.

### MADE IN AMERICA

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, one of the biggest lessons that the COVID-19 pandemic has taught us is the importance of the phrase "Made in America."

In my home State of North Carolina, we are a national leader in textile manufacturing, and we have a rich history of producing high-quality products. That is why North Carolina has been at the forefront of helping our first re-

sponders and frontline medical personnel get the protective equipment that they need to effectively battle the virus.

For these reasons, I want to see our protective equipment made in the United States and not in a country controlled by the Chinese Communist Party.

For the last two decades, most observers have predicted that either the United States or China will lead the world in the 21st century. In the early 2000s, we saw China as a friendly competitor that we could work with economically. However, in recent years, the actions of the Chinese Communist Party have revealed the true colors of an authoritarian force. They are not our friends, and they are not a force for good in this world.

Given the fact that it was China that mishandled the virus, and China that allowed it to spread, and China that lied to the world about it, how acceptable is it that the American people should be reliant on China for the essential personal protective equipment that we need to fight the virus? That would be like having to beg the arsonist to help you put out the fire that they started.

That is why I introduced the Make PPP in America Act, along with Congresswoman Jan Schakowsky. This bipartisan legislation requires the Defense Logistics Agency to issue longer term contracts to make personal protective equipment in the United States.

We have to boost our domestic supply chains and make sure our most important products come from our shores and not from our adversaries like Communist China.

Bottom line, we need to ensure that Made in America is more than just a slogan. Made in America needs to be a guiding principle as we move into the 2020s and beyond.

### ESTABLISHING A DEPARTMENT OF RECONCILIATION

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Mr. Speaker, in the name of liberty and justice for all. I rise to call to our attention that we saw last night evidence of what happens when one party comes to debate and another party comes to disrupt.

We saw a President who did any and everything that he could to avoid debating. And we saw a Vice President who did any and everything that he could to debate.

But something more important happened than the disruption. We saw a President who refused to denounce white supremacy and the supremacists. This is not the first time this has happened. A President who refuses to denounce white supremacy and white supremacists should not hold office.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud of the Vice President. He indicated that the President of the United States is a racist. Some things bear repeating: The Vice President, former Vice President, indicated that the current President is a racist.

By the way, he is not the first person to say so. Many members of the leadership of the House have said so. Other prominent Americans have said so. So it should not surprise anyone that the RECORD should reflect what has been said.

The Vice President went on to say that he wants to do something about racism in this country. That, if elected, he will convene a meeting of persons, prominent persons, law enforcement, and others, to do something about racism, and I am going to add systemic racism.

I believe that the Vice President's heart is in the right place, but I also know that convening is not enough.

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

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



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Mr. Vice President, whom I happen to like very much, convening is not enough.

It is time for us to turn the talking points associated with racism into action items, and we have done much of that here on the Hill. But there is one thing that we need to do that we have not done in this country that goes back to 1619, and that is, we have not reconciled. We have not reconciled the differences that we have, the racial differences. It is time for reconciliation.

To turn this talking point into an action item, Mr. Vice President, I beg that you would establish a department of reconciliation with a secretary of reconciliation who wakes up every morning with the job of eliminating invidious discrimination in all of its forms in this country.

It is time for us to deal forthrightly, to deal in an open and notorious manner, with racism and invidious discrimination in this country in all of its various forms.

It is time, Mr. Vice President. You are the man. You are the man in the sense that you are the man running for President as the nominee of the Democratic Party. In that sense, you are the person to be more appropriate who can make this happen.

We saw a President declare a war on poverty, President Johnson. It is time to declare a war on racism. It is time to end what we are seeing occurring almost on a weekly basis in this country to African Americans, minorities, and women. It is time to have a department of reconciliation.

To this end, I will send the Vice President a letter asking him to consider a department of reconciliation. To talk about it is not enough. We have to have the action item.

There are many other things that can be done. I don't oppose a task force. I don't oppose opportunities to look at other forms of reconciliation. But a department of reconciliation is the means by which we can formalize and actualize reconciliation in this country.

It won't be easy, and it won't happen right away, which is why we need the department of reconciliation. Call it anything that you want, as long as it is about reconciliation.

I will contact you, Mr. President.

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

#### PUTTING AN END TO POLITICAL ROBOCALLS

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

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, we are in the height of robocall season, and the American people are beyond fed up.

The recent 6-3 ruling by the Supreme Court that upholds a Federal ban on

robocalls warrants a serious conversation that is long overdue.

Under the 1991 Telephone Consumer Protection Act, TCPA, prerecorded voice messages and the use of automatic dialing systems were effectively banned. The prevailing argument was that the American people would no longer face intrusive nuisances that we have now come to recognize as robocalls.

In retrospect, the TCPA was a novel endeavor, but the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 introduced setbacks that compromised the progress that had been achieved in the fight against robocalls. Debt collectors received a special carve-out that allowed them to place automatic calls to Americans who owed money to the Federal Government.

Though the Supreme Court eliminated this carve-out on the basis that it was a violation of the First Amendment, bountiful opportunities to enact meaningful reform remain on the horizon.

Unwanted robocalls have become the bane of many, and with phones ringing off the hook in households across the country, Americans are wondering when they will get a reprieve from these nuisances. Imagine you are sitting down for dinner with your family, and within seconds of the meal starting, your phone begins ringing. It is yet another robocall.

Now, magnify the scene to households across the country. It is an enraging scenario that all of us have been affected by, but I have a blueprint that can set things right.

Since 2005, I have introduced the Robo Calls Off Phones Act, legislation that directs the FTC to revise its regulation for the National Do Not Call Registry and allows politically oriented messages to be added to that list.

In fact, the genesis for this legislation came from my constituents. Many were livid that they had been bombarded with unwanted calls during the 2004 election year. They demanded that Congress act to end these nuisances, and I took it upon myself to carry the mantle.

Ever since I have reintroduced this legislation to address the cyclical issue, and I remain adamant that Congress must address this immediately. For years, politicians in Washington have told their constituents that they would fight against robocalls. Now it is time to hold ourselves to account and be part of the solution.

H.R. 805, the bipartisan Robo COP Act, is the vessel by which we can achieve meaningful reform.

The simple truth is that no American is immune to receiving robocalls. It is becoming a nagging problem that has evolved to the point where we now believe it is commonplace to receive them at any point during the day.

The answer to this problem is right before our very eyes, and Congress finds itself in an opportune moment to enact meaningful reforms that have been overlooked for far too long.

#### RECOGNIZING THE DIOL FAMILY

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

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, in the early morning hours of August 5, five Senegalese immigrants, including an infant and a toddler, died in an arson fire in their Denver home. The victims deserve to be recognized.

Djibril Diol, who was 30 years old, immigrated to the United States from Senegal 10 years ago to make a better life for himself and his family. He graduated from Colorado State University with a degree in civil engineering and was an outstanding student with a bright future ahead of him.

He was well loved by his family and friends. His brother described him as "a good person, a good worker, and a good Muslim." A coworker said that Djibril "was a way better man than I will ever be."

Djibril's wife, Adja, and 2-year-old daughter, Khadija, also died in the fire, as did Coumba Diol Hassan, Djibril's sister, and Hawa Beye, her 10-month-old son.

We don't know what motivated this attack, but it has deeply shaken our African immigrant community and left them feeling unsafe. While this was a tragic incident, and we mourn for the family, I want to emphasize the strength and resilience of our African immigrant community.

As a case in point, the African Leadership Group, ALG, a local nonprofit that provides a wide variety of vital services to our immigrant neighbors, has consoled and supported the Diol family and kept pressure on law enforcement to solve this horrific crime. Led by Papa Dia, who is a native of Senegal himself, I thank them for their service.

#### RECOGNIZING STANLEY MARKETPLACE

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the accomplishments of Stanley Marketplace, a community-focused urban market in Aurora, Colorado.

Located in northwest Aurora on the border of Denver's Central Park neighborhood, Stanley Marketplace is a community of businesses and people who believe in doing things differently—sustainably, creatively, and with more than the bottom line in mind.

The marketplace's 22-acre site was once the site of the Stanley Aviation factory. It is now a community gathering place, home to 50 independently owned Colorado businesses.

Today, the same innovative spirit that once filled Stanley's building has been harnessed to offer our community an urban marketplace featuring goods and services from local independent businesses.

The property includes a 30,000-square-foot sustainable greenhouse and an urban farm. Under construction is an inclusive playground where children of all abilities can play.

□ 0915

During the pandemic, the Stanley Marketplace team has gone above and beyond to support its community of small business owners, helping them weather the continued challenges of COVID-19.

Stanley Marketplace is guided by a document they call the Stanifesto, which includes these lines:

We believe the best rules are simple and clear: Love your neighbor. Leave each place better than you found it. Be good and do good.

I congratulate the Stanley team on their ongoing work to support our neighbors and locally owned small businesses.

HONORING THE TIRELESS WORKERS IN COLORADO DURING THE 2020 CENSUS

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the accomplishments of organizations in my district that have worked tirelessly to promote and ensure their communities are counted in the 2020 Census.

With over 800,000 citizens and 160 languages spoken in my district, making sure that every single resident is counted is difficult work. With the help of many hardworking organizations, Colorado's Sixth District has a self-response rate of 76.5 percent, surpassing its 2010 rate and surpassing the State average of 69.5 percent. In fact, it holds the highest response rate of any Colorado congressional district.

I would particularly like to acknowledge the following 11 organizations for their help in spreading awareness: Together We Count, the Asian Pacific Development Center, the Oromo Community of Colorado, The ARC of Aurora, the Aurora Economic Opportunity Coalition, the Mosaic Church of Aurora, the African Chamber of Commerce in Colorado, the Village Exchange Center, the City of Aurora, Arapahoe County, and Mi Pueblo Market.

These organizations truly make a difference in my district for their tireless work in the 2020 Census.

HONORING MARY HODGE ON HER RETIREMENT

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the accomplishments of Mrs. Mary Hodge, a former State legislator and current Adams County commissioner, and congratulate her on her upcoming retirement.

Commissioner Hodge is a Colorado native, who has dedicated her career to making an impact in her home State. Mary, among many things, is a former State representative in the Sixth District of Colorado and a county commissioner. Mary has also taught first grade in Greeley and preschool in Greenwood Springs.

Mary went on to own and operate a motel in Wyoming and worked for several businesses. Her public service began in 2000, when she was elected as a Colorado State representative.

As a servant leader, Commissioner Hodge is a tireless champion for education and small businesses. I com-

mend Mary for her support for the Colorado Air and Space Port. Her steadfast advocacy was integral in bringing that project to fruition.

Commissioner Hodge's diverse professional background and leadership experience has benefited our community for many years.

I congratulate Commissioner Mary Hodge on her retirement and thank her for her service to our community and to Adams County.

#### ESSENTIAL MEDICAL INNOVATION AND MANUFACTURING MUST COME HOME TO AMERICA

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in 2020, America is facing significant threats to our health, to our values, and to our national security. The Chinese Communist Party has attempted to exert control over every facet of America's economy and industry, and even our health and safety.

The coronavirus has exposed that much of America's medical supply chain, as it currently stands, runs directly through China. This should concern every American. Why would we trust a regime that lies about a pandemic to control our access to healthcare?

As a physician, I have long been concerned about the Chinese Communist Government's near monopoly on the manufacturing of generic medicines. And that threat doesn't stop there. We cannot allow the Chinese Communist Party to control our access to prescription drugs and the vital materials that are used in healthcare equipment, not to mention PPE.

For the sake of American patients and our national security, we must correct course and return the essential medical innovation and manufacturing home to America and away from this hostile regime.

For months, the China Task Force has been working to identify realistic and achievable solutions to secure our medical supply chain and ensure that Americans are never beholden to the Chinese Communist Party for our medicines and for our healthcare equipment. We are taking a comprehensive approach to end America's reliance on China and bring jobs home to America.

Our supply chain challenges extend beyond the healthcare regime. From technology to manufacturing, too many materials that we rely on every day are sourced from China.

Earlier this year, I introduced legislation that seeks to end America's dependence on China for rare earth elements and other critical minerals—these are essential, and they are used in the manufacturing of medical supplies, defense technology, and high-tech products—by establishing a supply chain for these materials here in the

United States. It is important for our survival into the upcoming technology advancements that our country is so dependent on. It also requires the Department of Defense to source these materials from America.

Pennsylvania, my home, is home to a dedicated and highly skilled workforce, and I am working on a plan to incentivize companies to bring their research, the development, and the production of materials back home.

As President Trump said earlier this month: "We want to build factories in Baltimore, not Beijing. We want to make our products in Chicago, not Shanghai." And, I might add, we want to make medicines in Chambersburg, not China.

Mr. Speaker, this is the fight of our lives, and we have a real opportunity to make a difference. There is nothing partisan about securing America's place as a leader in the 21st century. There is nothing partisan about bringing jobs home to America. There is nothing partisan about combating a hostile regime's overreach into American lives.

This is not about Republicans or Democrats; this is about Americans. I urge my colleagues from across the political spectrum to get behind our commonsense solutions to counter the Chinese Communist Party and protect our Nation.

It is simple. We must secure our supply chains. We must defeat China in the race to the next-generation technology. We must prepare Americans to succeed in the years to come.

From strengthening our supply chains and bringing jobs home to America and to our allies, countering Chinese interference in our educational institutions, we must take action. We must continue fighting to defend the American people and equip America to lead the way in the 21st century.

As I have said before on this floor, this is the fight of our lifetime, and it is one that we certainly can win.

#### HONORING HEALTHCARE HEROES

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

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand here today and recognize a handful of remarkable individuals from my congressional district for their exceptional contributions to the health and safety of communities across southeast Texas since the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus.

I have seen people come together like never before to help and support each other throughout this unprecedented time. People from all walks of life and from different backgrounds and ideologies have put their own needs aside to respond to the crisis at hand without hesitation.

Today I wish to personally honor and say thank you to our frontline healthcare workers. You have selflessly put yourselves in the path of the virus

in order to protect the rest of us, and you are true American heroes.

To the doctors, nurses, technicians, EMTs, pharmacists, home health aides, and everyone else who supports patient care, from the bottom of my heart, thank you. You have gone above and beyond. Your dedication, courage, and strength deserve our most profound admiration and gratitude. Your service to your community has impacted and saved countless lives.

It would take days for me to appropriately honor each and every person who deserves special recognition. Unfortunately, I have limited time today, so I want to highlight just a few of these heroes.

From my neck of the woods in Tyler County, Texas, I want to thank Carrie Holland Evans, a registered nurse who was infected with COVID-19 in the line of duty. Since her recovery, Carrie has participated in virology studies and has donated convalescent plasma to save lives.

I want to recognize Dr. Qamar Arfeen, who delivers home health and hospice care across southeast Texas and is the head of the COVID-19 unit at Baptist Hospital, for all of his work with convalescent plasma.

From Houston Methodist in Baytown, I want to mention four brave and resilient registered nurses: Jennifer Vera, LaDuska James, Dorothy Terry, and Jon Ann Watson. Your contributions to the hospital and dedication to patient care were simply awe inspiring.

Also, from Houston Methodist in Baytown, I want to thank Gina Cotter, who collaborated across disciplines to educate and upskill nurses to provide respiratory care, while also serving as a frontline respiratory therapist.

From Houston Methodist in Clear Lake, I want to thank Dr. Omar Acres, Dr. Nina Zatikyan, and Dr. Arthur Lim, who all cared for many infected patients. I also want to recognize three registered nurses—Stephanie Dockter, Diana Freyberger, and Nicole Herrick—who all volunteered to care exclusively for COVID-19 patients so their other staff members would not have to.

I want to acknowledge the largest hospital system in southeast Texas, Memorial Hermann Health System, which has been on the front lines of the region's response to the pandemic. Memorial Hermann's more than 6,000 physicians, 8,000 nurses, and hundreds of case managers and social workers have been caring for patients and their families in one of the country's most significant hot spots. They risk their lives every day to care for our community and have worked tirelessly to slow the spread of this disease.

And, finally, I want to mention a handful of heroes from CHI St. Luke's. Thank you to Dr. Lou Hamer, a pulmonologist who closed his outpatient practice and instead fully dedicated his services to supporting the needs of COVID patients.

Thank you Dr. Monte Orahood for working day and night since the pan-

demic started and for your clinical oversight, which has undoubtedly resulted in successful patient outcomes.

Dr. George Rodriguez, thank you for providing clinical guidance and leadership on patient care and protocol development.

And I thank Dr. Zaher Shebib, who has consulted on every single COVID-19 patient case for St. Luke's.

Also from St. Luke's, allow me to highlight lab director, Charlie Combs, who is described by his colleagues as an unsung hero, as well as Chelsea Pavlowich, Christina Andrews, Sarah Hill, Candace Fernandez, Jason Case, Nidia Johnson, Cole Morse, Cassie Fire, and Lisa Agler, who are all superhero nurses and whose commitment to patients supersedes any fear of this dangerous virus.

And to the thousands of healthcare workers who, due to time constraints were not mentioned today, please know this: You are the heroes of this unprecedented time.

This country and your Congressman will forever be grateful. May God bless each and every one of you, and may we see an end to this global pandemic very soon.

God bless you.

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#### DAIRY UPDATES

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday, September 27, was National Chocolate Milk Day.

Chocolate milk is adored by millions of Americans nationwide and is a favorite among children. Seventy percent of the milk children consume is flavored, with chocolate being the most popular flavor. Chocolate milk is low in fat, high in nutrients, and packed with flavor.

Milk consumption, Mr. Speaker, has been declining, however, and when the National School Lunch Program removed the most popular and nutritious option from schools to only serve fat-free milk, the numbers continued to drop. As a result of these detrimental policies, we have lost nearly a generation of milk drinkers, and those milk drinkers have lost access to the best nutrition.

This detrimental policy was partially reversed when the USDA made a decision to once again allow 1 percent flavored milk back into school lunches, and I am grateful to Secretary Sonny Perdue for his leadership on the issue.

To build on this momentum, I introduced the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act last year to once again allow whole milk, both flavored and unflavored, to be offered within the program because children can greatly benefit from the essential nutrients whole milk provides.

Taking that one step further, I joined my colleague FRED KELLER to intro-

duce the GIVE MILK Act last month. The GIVE MILK Act, Mr. Speaker, gives families who use the WIC program, or Women, Infants, and Children program, more control over the nutrition of their children by making 2 percent and whole milk available through the WIC program to any child over the age of 2.

□ 0930

Currently, WIC participants are limited to low-fat or nonfat milk, meaning they are missing all the nutrition that comes from that milk fat.

This legislation will give families who depend on WIC more options when considering nutritional options for their children. It will also help increase milk consumption, which is a win for our dairy farmers.

I talked about this legislation, among other things, when I had the pleasure of joining the folks at the National Milk Producers Federation last week on their new podcast, "Dairy Defined". We covered a lot of ground, including the importance that milk plays in our diets and how coronavirus has impacted the dairy industry.

Safety net programs like the Dairy Margin Coverage program, coupled with the coronavirus relief efforts, have helped ease the burden somewhat on our producers, but times remain tough. We must continue to spread the word about these critical safety net programs so our Nation's dairy producers, those farm families, can take full advantage of all the tools at their disposal.

If there has been one positive thing that has come out of this pandemic, it is that we have seen more families returning to the dining room table, Mr. Speaker. Milk consumption has seen an uptick in the past few months and more and more Americans are benefiting from the essential nutrients that whole milk provides.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by thanking the hardworking men and women who have the 24/7, 365-day-a-year job of running our dairy farms. Thank you for working tirelessly to ensure that we have access to delicious, nutritious, and top-quality milk.

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#### 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 9 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1100

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 11 a.m.

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#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

God of the universe, Father to us all, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

During these few days before the House breaks for the final weeks of the campaign, send us Your spirit of peace. Inspire the Members to complete their charge to promote the common good of our Nation. Comfort those who continue to suffer from the coronavirus, and protect those who labor still to treat the disease and bring an effective vaccine to the world.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.  
Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 4(a) of House Resolution 967, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. CLINE 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

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

#### U.S. POSTAL SERVICE MUST BE FIXED

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, in the era of COVID-19, people are reliant on the United States Postal Service more than ever, a beloved American institution built on trust, reliability, and durability.

During the Presidential elections of 1864, 156 years ago, during the end of the Civil War, soldiers were mailed ballots, and they voted and returned those ballots via the United States Postal Service. There was no fraud.

Sadly and unbelievably, the United States Postal Service is being sabotaged from within. The Trump Postmaster has removed and destroyed 671 sorting machines nationally, including 5 of 20 from Buffalo. I inspected the Buffalo facility on September 9 and found priority mail delayed for more than a month—or longer.

The dedicated postal workers at the Buffalo facility report that the situation has worsened in the past few days. Mail is sitting on the floor. Five of 20 mail sorters were removed or destroyed.

Today I am calling on the Nation's Postmaster to fix and to restore all mail sorters to the Buffalo facility.

Our postal workers and letter carriers do great work for the American people. This administration needs to get out of the way and allow them to do their job, their good and honest public service.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL SUICIDE AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark National Suicide Awareness Month.

Unfortunately, Montanans are all too familiar with the epidemic of suicide. As we have faced this ongoing public health and economic crisis, the demand for mental health services has grown.

In Gallatin County, my home, crisis response therapists have experienced a higher volume of calls. Each month they receive more calls than the last from people needing help. Centers throughout Montana are seeing similar increases.

To confront the greater demand for services and to help people in crisis, we must ensure access to necessary resources are available. One crucial resource is the national suicide hotline.

I am grateful to my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, for working with me to designate 988 as the hotline's number. I am proud of that bipartisan accomplishment.

Let's continue to provide these critical resources for those who need them the most and support them through their darkest hours.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND MEMORY OF MADELEINE BRENNAN

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

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and memory of Ms. Madeleine Brennan, a legend in Dyker Heights and a testament to the idea that great schools begin with great leaders.

For 50 years, Madeleine served as the principal of Dyker Heights Intermediate School, making her the longest serving principal in New York City history and perhaps the entire country.

She loved her job so much that even when her pension and 401(k) meant that she could make more money in retirement, she kept on working. That passion inspired many of her students to not only become teachers themselves, but to return to Dyker Heights Intermediate School to work on her staff.

Ms. Brennan passed away this past April, but her legacy lives on in the thousands of lives she influenced over the years. She will be dearly missed.

#### CONGRATULATING NICOLE BERG

(Mr. NEWHOUSE asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, some may say that I am biased, but I firmly believe that Washington State is home to the best farmers in the world. Today I rise to congratulate one of those incredible farmers, my fellow Washingtonian, Nicole Berg, for her appointment to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation board of directors.

Nicole's experience as a fourth-generation farmer in central Washington has provided her with a strong, yet personal, understanding of the needs of family-run farms in the United States.

For many years, I have seen Nicole's passion for putting food on America's table. Her work with the National Association of Wheat Growers has been of immense benefit to the region and to the world. And there is no doubt in my mind that she will be a great asset to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

I wish Nicole the very best as she enters this new chapter. Her appointment to the FCIC board of directors is well deserved, and I congratulate her on this fantastic achievement.

#### HONORING AMERICANS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES TO COVID-19

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the over 200,000 Americans who have lost their lives to COVID-19 and the over 7 million people who have been infected.

The pandemic has put great stress on our communities and wreaked havoc on our economy. Millions of Americans have lost their jobs and, with it, their health insurance.

During the pandemic, common sense would say we should strengthen our national healthcare system. President Trump and the congressional Republicans continue their assault on the Affordable Care Act, urging the courts to strike the law down.

The House has passed 340 bipartisan health bills. The Senate refuses to take them up.

The President signs executive orders that do nothing. They do not protect people with preexisting conditions or cover preventative medicine. The ACA does.

The President claims to have a healthcare plan to replace the ACA, but he only intends to release it after the election.

This is no way to govern. It is time to end the political stunts, to work across the aisle, and to get serious about the health of the American people.

#### SUPREME COURT FIGHT IS ABOUT LIFE AND DEATH

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the insightful columnist Star Parker provided an extraordinary analysis, "Supreme Court Fight is about Life and Death," in the Aiken Standard.

"CHUCK SCHUMER, Senate minority leader, says, 'Our number one goal must be to communicate the stakes of this Supreme Court fight to the American people' . . . 'nothing is off the table.'

"Nothing? Not even violence?"

" . . . Senator SCHUMER is right that the American people must know what's at stake.

"Will we have a culture of life and civility, or a culture of death, violence, and chaos. . . ."

"Fortunately, President Donald Trump understands what is at stake."

Because of "the diligence of this President and the Republican Senate, we will soon see an outstanding conservative woman—one who respects both the sanctity of life and the sanctity of our Nation's institutions—fill this Court vacancy."

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

Godspeed, Amy Barrett and Carol Davis.

#### HONORING TOM WICKHAM

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

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a faithful servant of the people's House, Parliamentarian Tom Wickham.

Tom is only the fifth Parliamentarian in this institution's history, and he is concluding his 25 years of service in the Parliamentarian's Office this week.

One of the distinguishing features of Tom's service has been his work with the House Democracy Partnership and his willingness to extend himself internationally, to share his experiences and insight with those organizing and administering parliaments in emerging, often struggling democracies.

Just last fall, Members would have been heartened to see the reception that Tom, along with Clerk Cheryl Johnson and Shuwanza Goff, received from their counterparts in Kenya, Liberia, Ethiopia, and The Gambia.

We have all benefited from Tom's dedicated service and the skill, integrity, and fairness he has brought to the Parliamentarian's role.

We wish him and his family Godspeed as they begin the next chapter of their lives.

#### RECOGNIZING NEW FREEDOM FARM

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize New Freedom Farm in Buchanan, Virginia.

Founded in 2016 by Lois Fritz, New Freedom Farm is a nonprofit community that aids veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, and traumatic brain injury.

Through animal therapy, farming, and peer-to-peer support, this tremendous organization strives to empower veterans and help them heal through the realization of their own efforts and contributions. The farm says its mission is to heal heroes through horses.

At the facility, veterans often develop deep friendships through equine activity and gentling, fostering, physical, emotional, and spiritual health, which helps with reintegration into civilian life.

They offer their services to veterans entirely free of charge and say they are able to operate through donations and faith.

I applaud the entire team at New Freedom Farm for their passion and commitment to serving those who serve our Nation. I wish them continued success moving forward and thank them for their incredible work.

#### CONGRATULATIONS, DALLASTOWN ELEMENTARY AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the faculty, staff, and students of Dallastown Elementary School in the Dallastown Area School District on being recognized as a 2020 National Blue Ribbon School.

The National Blue Ribbon Schools Program was founded nearly 40 years ago to recognize outstanding public and private schools that are making a difference and exemplify excellence. Dallastown Elementary was recognized as an Exemplary High Performing School.

I thank Dallastown Area Superintendent Dr. Joshua Doll, the school board, and the leadership and teachers at Dallastown Elementary for working so hard for this achievement. In their application, school principal Charles Patterson noted that one of the distinguishing characteristics he sees about Dallastown Elementary is that they have built a school family. The quality education these students receive prepares them for success throughout the rest of their lives.

Congratulations, again, to Dallastown Elementary School for being named a 2020 National Blue Ribbon School.

□ 1115

#### THE TAMPA BAY LIGHTNING ARE TWO-TIME STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring some thunder to the House Chamber and recognize the now two-time Stanley Cup Champion Tampa Bay Lightning.

Behind the leadership of Captain Steven Stamkos and Stanley Cup MVP Victor Hedman, the Bolts have enshrined themselves as one of the greatest teams of all time.

Although COVID prevented fans from attending the playoffs, the distant thunder of the greatest fans in hockey and the determination of the Lightning got them to the top of the mountain, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, as we say in Tampa Bay, Stanley Needs a Tan. And let me just say, it is sunny back in Tampa Bay.

While one Tampa Bay championship run comes to an end, another begins. Best of luck to the Tampa Bay Rays as they begin their quest to secure their first World Series title.

Let's make Tampa Bay Title Town USA.

#### THANK YOU TO OUR MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I remind Mr. BILIRAKIS, everyone knows that Detroit is actually hockey town.

Mr. Speaker, every day, members in law enforcement put on their uniform not knowing if they are going to come home, these mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, sons, and daughters.

In an era of heightened rhetoric, I stand here today to say thank you to our women and men in uniform.

Recently, we have seen a rise in attacks against police officers across the country and even in west Michigan.

This month, officers in Muskegon Heights responded to a domestic disturbance where two people were shot, one of them murdered.

A police chase ensued when a deputy encountered the suspect driving the wrong way. When the deputy tried to apprehend the suspect while driving, he was fired upon.

Multiple departments working together were able to use a police cruiser to disable the suspect's vehicle.

Unbeknownst to the officers, there was also a developmentally disabled woman in the backseat who was rescued and brought to safety.

This incredible story follows a weekend where 11 shootings took place in Grand Rapids.

Despite all this, some of my colleagues still think that defunding the police is a good idea. I am here to tell you it is not. This will only hurt community policing initiatives for the very communities that need it the most.

So, Mr. Speaker, I say thank you to the incredible men and women who

serve in west Michigan. We stand with you and appreciate your professionalism, your courage, and your dedication to our community.

#### HONORING ROYCE CARTER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor a great American.

Mr. Royce Everett Carter of Blackshear, Georgia, passed away on September 12 at the age of 85.

Royce was born and raised in Georgia, and he lived in Pierce County for the past 52 years.

Committed to improving transportation and infrastructure in the State of Georgia, he had worked for the Georgia Department of Transportation as a project engineer for the State Highway Department until his retirement.

Royce worked on several projects with T.R. Long Engineering over the years, including the Royce E. Carter roundabout on New School Road, which was dedicated to the work he did throughout his life to improve his community.

He was a steadfast public servant who was always looking for opportunities to improve the lives around him.

In his limited free time, he enjoyed golf, and took his appreciation for it to new heights when he served on the board of the Lakeview Golf Club and eventually became president.

Royce loved his friends, his family, his community, and his church dearly, and he used every opportunity to make the most of the time he spent on this Earth.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the life he lived, and I know his legacy will continue for years to come.

I know that every time I drive the Royce E. Carter roundabout, I will remember the impact he made on Georgia's First Congressional District.

#### UYGHUR FORCED LABOR DISCLOSURE ACT OF 2020

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1129, I call up the bill (H.R. 6270) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to make certain disclosures relating to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, 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 (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-64 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6270

*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 Disclosure Act of 2020".*

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

*Congress finds the following:*

(1) Since early 2017, the Government of the People's Republic of China has conducted a policy of disappearance, mass internment, and imprisonment of Turkic Muslims, particularly Uyghurs, in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

(2) Since 2014, Chinese authorities have detained between 800,000 and possibly up to three million Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other ethnic minorities in forced education, training, and labor camps.

(3) The bi-partisan, bi-cameral Congressional-Executive Commission on China's 2019 Annual Report found numerous reports of forced labor associated with government repression of ethnic minority groups in the XUAR. Detainees performed forced labor in factories both within and outside of internment camps in XUAR.

(4) Radio Free Asia reported in January 2019 that authorities had also sent Uyghurs and Kazakhs from the XUAR to other provinces in China for forced labor.

(5) Comments in March 2018 from the president of the China National Textile and Apparel Council suggested that textile manufacturers were working with XUAR authorities to exploit forced labor.

(6) Companies that work in the XUAR are at great risk of complicity in the human rights abuses being committed in the region.

(7) In a March 2020 report, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute identified 27 factories in nine Chinese provinces that are using Uyghur labor transferred from Xinjiang. These factories indirectly supply global brands, including many American multinational companies.

(8) Forced labor in XUAR is Chinese government policy and due diligence efforts to ensure clean supply chains is nearly impossible due to mass surveillance, pervasive police presence, and intimidation of workers.

#### SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

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

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

*"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall issue rules to require each issuer required to file an annual report under this section or section 15(d) or a proxy statement under section 14 to disclose in each such report or proxy statement whether, during the period covered by the report or proxy statement—*

*"(A) the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer, directly or indirectly, engaged with an entity or the affiliate of an entity to import—*

*"(i) manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles, shoes, and teas, that originated in the XUAR; or*

*"(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that originated or are sourced in the XUAR;*

*"(B) with respect to any goods or materials described under subparagraph (A), whether the goods or material originated in forced labor camps; and*

*"(C) with respect to each manufactured good or material described under subparagraph (A)—*

*"(i) the nature and extent of the commercial activity related to such good or material;*

*"(ii) the gross revenue and net profits, if any, attributable to the good or material; and*

*"(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer intends to continue with such importation.*

*"(2) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Commission shall make all information disclosed*

*pursuant to this subsection available to the public on the website of the Commission.*

*"(3) REPORTS.—*

*"(A) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall—*

*"(i) conduct an annual assessment of the compliance of issuers with the requirements of this subsection; and*

*"(ii) issue a report to Congress containing the results of the assessment required under clause (i).*

*"(B) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall periodically evaluate and report to Congress on the effectiveness of the oversight by the Commission of the disclosure requirements under this subsection.*

*"(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:*

*"(A) FORCED LABOR CAMP.—The term 'forced labor camp' means—*

*"(i) any entity engaged in the 'mutual pairing assistance' program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in XUAR;*

*"(ii) any entity using convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor described under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); and*

*"(iii) any other entity that the Commission determines is appropriate.*

*"(B) XUAR.—The term 'XUAR' means the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region."*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 6270 and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6270, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020, important legislation introduced by Representative WEXTON, a valued member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The Uyghurs are a Turkic-speaking Muslim group and are one of a number of Muslim groups in Xinjiang that are persecuted, arbitrarily arrested, detained in forced labor concentration camps, and even executed. It has been reported by human rights advocates that over 1 million people are being held by the Chinese Government in detention camps across the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China falsely refers to these concentration camps as vocational camps or reeducation camps.

Make no mistake: The truth is that today, in 2020, 1 million human beings are being held in concentration camps where they are beaten, starved, and forced to work long hours in conditions

that can only be described as inhumane. Their relatives often have no idea where they are or whether they are alive. They are dying each day due to the cruelty of their living conditions and the brutality of the Chinese Government, which executes them with impunity.

Within these concentration camps, the Uyghurs are used as slave labor to make goods and products for unsuspecting American consumers. Each day, millions of us unknowingly buy, use, and transport products made by the hands of people who are held in these government-run detention centers while their families wait for some proof of life that may never come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote for H.R. 6270.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today in opposition to H.R. 6270.

Republicans are unwavering in our support to hold China accountable for the human rights violations that are occurring in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, or the XUAR.

We agree with each other on the facts on the ground, from the oppression that the Uyghurs are feeling, to the forced labor camps.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I would remind my colleagues that we passed H.R. 6210 last week, literally last week, on a bipartisan basis to address these human rights violations.

Moreover, to date, the Trump administration has taken significant action to punish human rights violators in the region, including recent sanctions and additions to the Commerce Department's Entity List.

On the other hand, this window-dressing bill, put forth by the Democrats less than a month before the election and a week after we actually passed legislation, will not hold any bad actors accountable.

Adding additional mandatory disclosures for public companies is not the appropriate way to curtail human rights atrocities.

Sanctioning is the most effective way to hold these human rights abusers accountable.

The framework of this bill is deeply flawed. First, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the SEC, has no foreign policy expertise. The SEC's three-part mission is to: one, protect investors; two, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and third, facilitate capital formation here in the United States.

The Treasury and State Department handle the sanctions regime.

We should instead be working with both the State Department and Treasury to hold these bad actors accountable, not the Securities and Exchange Commission.

I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that we are working with the State Department and Treasury.

To be clear, this bill would require the SEC to issue rules regarding American companies, and only American companies, to disclose whether they or any of their affiliates directly or indirectly engaged with an entity or an affiliate of an entity to import not only goods from the XUAR, but also goods containing materials originating or sourced from the XUAR.

Now, we all have been talking about Disney a lot and a lot of other places that have had content from, seemingly, this area.

So now let's look at what this would mean for a manufacturer. Let's look at what this would mean in so many various areas of our economy.

This means that companies would be required to know if its affiliates, its suppliers, anyone they may have a relationship with, are "indirectly engaged with affiliates of certain companies."

So you may not be doing something directly, but an affiliate or a partner of yours may be doing something with an affiliate or a partner of somebody else that may be dealing and doing some business in that area.

This is a poorly constructed disclosure regime where a public company would be required to disclose impossible-to-discern information, and it would be liable for securities fraud, a very powerful word, if it is impossible to discern information that is not disclosed correctly.

So think about that. They may not know they are breaking the law, this law, but they would be held accountable for that.

Further, the bill does not contain a sunset clause, and the disclosure requirement would apply indefinitely even if behavior in the region has changed.

This bill's framework has proven disastrous.

Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act mandated disclosures relating to the use of conflict minerals that originated in the DRC, or the Democratic Republic of Congo, or an adjoining country. There is an entire Great Lakes region, they call it, in Africa.

The implementation of section 1502 cost billions of dollars—Democrat estimates put it at over \$7 billion—and the provisions led to devastating job losses, not here in America, but in Africa.

Mr. Speaker, this bill did not go through regular order either, I might add.

Committee Republicans have not had the opportunity to make substantive changes or suggestions, let alone examine the bill's likely harmful consequences.

So, again, just last week, the House passed H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, to hold China accountable. That is where the responsibility lies, with China, not U.S. companies or the Securities and Exchange Commission.

□ 1130

Today, we are only trying to give a vulnerable Member and other Demo-

crats who feel the need to "get tough on China all of a sudden" a win—sad, in my opinion.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 6270, as it will limit opportunities for everyday investors, reduce the number of public companies, increase compliance costs on businesses, and may harm, actually, the Uyghurs themselves who this bill is intending to protect.

Let's go after China. Let's not go after the Uyghurs.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON), a distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee and the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for working with me on this important legislation and for her unwavering commitment to defending human rights and demanding accountability, two things that H.R. 6270 would do.

I also wish to thank Representatives JIM MCGOVERN and CHRIS SMITH for their leadership and commend them on their hard work on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the House overwhelmingly last week. Both of them have worked tirelessly to shine a light on the atrocities taking place in Xinjiang.

Speaker PELOSI pointed out that it was Congressman SMITH and Congressman Frank Wolf who, years ago, visited a forced labor camp and reported back to the U.S. Congress and to the world about what was happening there.

Frank Wolf held my seat in Virginia's 10th Congressional District for 34 years, so I am proud to continue his important work defending religious freedom and human rights. For that reason, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6270, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act.

This legislation is a critical and long-overdue human rights disclosure bill that will inform investors and the markets of publicly traded companies' passive complicity or active exploitation of one of the most pressing and ongoing human rights violations of our lifetime.

For years, the Government of the People's Republic of China has been engaged in the mass internment of religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Because of the well-documented and massive scale of abuses committed in the region, Xinjiang has become globally notorious for human rights violations, including the extensive use of forced labor.

Chinese authorities have used the pretext of terrorism to suspend civil and political rights, including the internment of more than 1 million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in reeducation centers across Xinjiang, where they are subjected to harsh abuse and forbidden from practicing their religious or cultural beliefs.

These reeducation centers also function as forced labor camps where various goods, especially those made from cotton, the region's top export, are manufactured with forced Uyghur labor and sent to producers and consumers around the world.

Chinese manufacturers are provided development assistance to build factories in or near the camps to take advantage of detainee labor. Through government-sponsored endeavors like the mutual pairing assistance program, former detainees are transferred from Xinjiang to other parts of China for factory labor, where they are separated from their families, live in segregated dormitories, and are assigned minders who monitor their every move.

It is important to point out that a lot of these workers were accomplished people in Uyghur society. We are talking about professors, doctors, and journalists, educated, successful people who had their livelihoods taken from them. Their only crime was being Uyghur.

Shockingly, reports show that many of these factories supply manufactured materials for some of the largest companies in the world, and some of these products are finding their way to U.S. consumers.

The U.S. has banned imports made with forced labor since 1930, and U.S. companies are required to exercise due diligence in order to better understand their supply chains and potential links to forced labor. But traditional human rights due diligence efforts are falling short in Xinjiang, where forced labor is widespread and systemic in the regional economy.

Xinjiang is also tightly controlled. Travel to the region is restricted, making efforts to audit supply chains nearly impossible. Auditors have reportedly been detained, threatened, and stopped at airports. Workers are intimidated not to talk.

Just last week, five supply chain auditing organizations pulled out of Xinjiang, citing restricted access and increased difficulty in meeting auditing standards.

Despite all of this, international companies continue to source from Xinjiang or allow products from labor from the region to come into their supply chains.

My legislation, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, would require the SEC to issue rules requiring publicly traded companies to annually disclose imports of manufactured goods and materials that originate in or are sourced from Xinjiang.

Because of the strong likelihood that products from Xinjiang were created using forced labor from concentration camp prisoners, companies that import products and materials from the region face greater legal reputational and financial risks that may impact their short- and long-term value.

Just as important, shareholders and consumers have the right to know whether their hard-earned dollars are

being invested in companies whose supply chains benefit from forced labor. It is critical that publicly traded companies disclose this so that investors have the information that they need to make the best investment decisions possible and to ensure that no parts of our market or economy utilize forced labor or are complicit in further violations of human rights.

The gentleman from Michigan believes that sanctions would be a better option. Sanctions need to be part of the solution, and I, along with others, pushed the Trump administration to sanction the Chinese Government officials and entities. When they finally did, I finally supported that. I firmly agree with what they did.

But sanctions alone aren't effective. We need a multipronged approach that deals with the supply side and the demand side.

It was mentioned that it is not possible to exercise the kind of due diligence necessary. What price a human life? There are lots of opportunities for publicly traded companies to pressure their suppliers not to take advantage of this forced labor, and it could cause reputational and financial risks and burdens to the company if they are found out that they are profiting from this forced labor.

My bill, along with Chairman MCGOVERN's, H.R. 6270, which passed overwhelmingly last week, sends a strong message that the United States economy and the financial system will not tolerate human rights abuse. I urge my colleagues to support the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 6270 before us here today.

China is the greatest existential threat that our country has faced in my lifetime. From their efforts to displace the U.S. as an international leader, to hurting our job creators and workers, to China's human rights abuses, the U.S. needs to work in a bipartisan and strategic way with our allies to fight back against the CCP.

That is why I was honored to serve on the House China Task Force that just today released our comprehensive report. From this report, we have recommended hundreds of policy proposals and ideas, over 60 percent of which are bipartisan, on the most effective ways to counter the Chinese Communist Party.

Unfortunately, this piece of legislation before us today misses the mark, though I do appreciate my colleagues' intent.

Once again, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are attempting to use the SEC, which has no foreign policy expertise and whose mission is to, one, protect investors; two, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and, three, facilitate capital formation. This bill seeks to make that

group, the SEC, an enforcer to accomplish a policy objective completely unrelated to their mission and expertise.

This responsibility is better housed in the Treasury Department, where we do have the expertise and the tools to effectively punish those who support the grotesque human rights violations that the CCP inflicts on the Uyghurs.

One final point. I would like to remind everyone that this bill never went through a markup and received zero hearings on the Financial Services Committee, primarily because, as we all know, these virtual hearings are awful, to put it kindly. The virtual hearings do not work, and they serve as a tremendous disservice to our constituents.

Since the pandemic struck, we have not held a single markup as a committee. What is the purpose of our committee if we can't even figure out how to mark up a bill?

There is so much work to be done here, and we aren't seriously taking up any of it. We can and must find a way to safely and effectively hold real hearings and real markups in a socially distanced way so that we can do the job that the American people sent us here to do.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman, Ms. WEXTON, for bringing this legislation before the House.

To be very candid with you, upon reviewing the materials that have been submitted to me, I was absolutely amazed that this kind of activity is taking place.

Forced labor. Is that what they are calling it now when you force people to work, when you separate families, when you have persons denounce their religion, when you put them in reeducation centers? Is that what this is all about, forced labor?

I have a history that requires me to speak up and speak out on these issues. Forced labor is how I got to this country. If you understand my history, you have to understand why I am absolutely, totally, and completely opposed to what is happening to the Uyghurs. This is unconscionable, and it is unacceptable.

I am proud to be a person who will strongly recommend to my colleagues that we not allow this to continue. It is one thing to have the forced labor, and then to compound it by having American companies benefit from the forced labor, that is sinful. It is criminal in international courts, but it is also just sinful that American companies would participate in this kind of activity.

I think this notion that they should be audited, their supply chains should be audited, is more than reasonable. Why would we not want to know whether American companies are participating in this kind of behavior? We need to know.

How do we find out? Audit the supply chain. It just makes sense that we would do this.

I don't understand how we can oppose trying to find out if this kind of activity is being engaged in by American companies.

Finally, this: I don't understand how we consistently find people opposed to making inquiries about the suffering of other people. At some point, the people who are suffering have to be given some opportunity to have their suffering addressed. And it doesn't matter where they are in the world. Suffering has to be addressed. We cannot allow it to happen there because, if we do, it can happen here.

I am absolutely supportive of H.R. 6270, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to help us end the suffering of the Uyghur people.

I just spoke to a constituent who is of Chinese ancestry who said to me that she believes all of this to be true.

I just don't understand how we can oppose this piece of legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 23 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 18 minutes remaining.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

□ 1145

Mr. HUIZENGA. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

Is it appropriate—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend. The gentlewoman from Virginia may yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

The gentlewoman is recognized.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Will the gentlewoman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Ms. WEXTON. The gentlewoman will not yield, no.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan raises a couple of points in his argument saying that H.R. 6270 is redundant because of the McGovern bill. None of the disclosures that are required by this bill are required under H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. There is no overlap. In fact, we worked very hard to make sure that the two bills were complementary.

H.R. 6210 imposes a disclosure obligation for certain activities the issuer is knowingly engaged in, which is appropriate in certain circumstances. Import-related activities are covered under H.R. 6270. The issuer would have an affirmative obligation to know their suppliers, so they would have to engage in due diligence to determine whether they were engaging in supporting these forced labor practices.

Companies that continue to import from the region despite the overwhelming evidence of forced labor practices should, at the very least, be required to actively audit their supply

chains, and that is what this legislation would require.

Another issue that was brought up by the gentleman from Michigan is that this is like a supply chain disclosure requirement under Dodd-Frank. Rule 1502 had required publicly traded companies to disclose whether their products contained certain minerals that have been known to finance violent conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa, but that comparison misses the point. The implication is that businesses will find these disclosure requirements so burdensome that they will have to divest from the region and local jobs will be lost.

The business environment is not the same in the DRC as it is in Xinjiang, where free enterprise does not exist and people are being put into concentration camps and work camps against their will. We should be pushing companies to reassess their supply chains in Xinjiang and find alternatives, preferably here in America, where they are not exploiting forced labor. Unlike legitimate mining jobs in the DRC, we want these forced labor jobs to go away.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, a report published earlier this year by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute noted that Nike, Adidas, and Apple all had supply chains that included Uyghur workers laboring under forced conditions. It is critical that investors in these companies be given the information they need to consider the legal, reputational, and financial risks associated with investing in these and other publicly traded U.S. companies with forced labor in their supply chain. And it is equally critical that, when required to disclose this information, these companies confront the reality of their choices and make decisions that don't contribute to suffering, racism, and death.

Representative WEXTON's bill, H.R. 6270, is a necessary step in ending this injustice. Her bill would require the SEC to issue rules requiring publicly traded companies to annually disclose imports of manufactured goods and materials that originate or are sourced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. It would also require the SEC and the GAO to provide information to Congress regarding these disclosures, as well as oversight.

So I would like to just speak briefly to the misleading letter from the Chamber of Commerce opposing H.R. 6270 on the grounds that a similar supply chain due diligence effort—that is, section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Congo conflict mineral law—failed and caused the situation to worsen. I am encouraged by their letter because, when your opponents have to use dishonest arguments to their make their case, Mr. Speaker, it means they have no legitimate ones to make.

So, despite every effort on the other side of the aisle to take down the con-

flict mineral law and to weaken and eliminate the conflict mineral rule, I am proud to say that support for section 1502 has been sustained by a sense of moral responsibility and by the fact that evidence is showing that the rule is having positive effects. Indeed, the conflict mineral rule continues to spur these intense efforts to operationalize and expand regional, national, and industry due diligence systems.

The U.N. Group of Experts on the DRC has reported that section 1502 “has had a massive and welcome impact so far, requiring chain participants all over the world to take due diligence and conflict financing seriously. This should not and must not be thrown away or weakened.”

Likewise, H.R. 6270 is a critical component of the effort by the House to marshal the might of the United States economy and American conscience to make clear the reprehensible nature of China's actions on a minority in its country.

This bill complements another bill that passed the House last week, H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. That bill provides mechanisms that will require the United States to establish a diplomatic strategy and issue reports that will assist all interested parties in implementing H.R. 6270 and provides complementary disclosures for public companies. So, if you supported H.R. 6210, Mr. Speaker, then you should also vote for H.R. 6270.

The bill before us also enjoys the support of a wide array of civic-minded organizations, including the AFL-CIO, Public Citizen, the Uyghur American Association, Human Rights First, and the Uyghur Human Rights Association.

We must all stand up against the unjust and inhumane treatment of the Uyghurs and push China to end this brutality once and for all. I believe that resolve will not weaken just because China happens to be the second largest economy in the world. Just as each Member of this Chamber knows that this is wrong, so do our U.S. companies, investors, and the American public.

So I would like to just relate to some of what Mr. GREEN has said as he tried to make our friends on the opposite side of the aisle understand why we are so invested in this legislation.

We are descendants of slaves—let me say that one more time; we are descendants of slaves—and when we learn about slavery anywhere in the world, we are opposed to it. There is no justification for it. It does not matter whether it is the principals or their associates who are involved with products and services, et cetera, as a result of slave labor. We are opposed to it, and we would ask our Members on the opposite side of the aisle to have a sensitivity to that when they oppose slavery no matter where it is and who is causing it.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I consume.

Let me just address the point that was just brought up, Mr. Speaker.

There is a sensitivity to that. There has been an injustice in our history, there is no doubt, and we need to address that now. Obviously, it was addressed at the time, but it has been ongoing.

But whether it was the slave trafficking that the chairlady was talking about or whether it was family members of my wife who were enslaved by Nazis in work camps or whether they are modern-day slave labor camps like this with the Uyghurs, this must be stamped out. This must be stamped out. We are in robust agreement about the problem and about the issue.

The question here is enforcement and responsibility. So, Mr. Speaker, I am going to read a quote from the head of the Securities and Exchange Commission. We heard about moral obligation and those kinds of things. This is what the head of the Securities and Exchange Commission said: "As we all know, the SEC has little or no experience in crafting trade sanctions or articulating and enforcing human rights policy, two areas which have not traditionally been within the purview of securities regulation."

This is from Mary Jo White, Barack Obama's head of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

So this is not a partisan issue. This is not a question of whether you support Uyghur slavery or not. I am offended if our colleagues are trying to portray it as that. I don't think they are, but that may be kind of how they are tinting it. And I might refer everybody to the fact that, last week, we passed a bipartisan bill addressing this very issue.

But this is about enforcement. This is about the State Department doing its job. This is about the Treasury Department doing its job, and, yes, our Financial Services Committee, which has done its job with sanctions. We are very much a part of that sanction regime with the Department of the Treasury.

So, please, Mr. Speaker, do not misunderstand, and please don't misconstrue opposition to this particular bill. Again, we have no disagreement about the atrocities. We have no disagreement about what is happening on the ground to the Uyghurs and, frankly, to others.

By the way, if this was about others, we would include others, but it is narrowed down to the Uyghurs.

So I am hoping and I am praying that this isn't just a political ploy to look tough on China, finally, but I hope this is really about helping people, because I know that is why I am here.

So I want to make sure, whether it is a young lady in the Philippines who is in sex slavery or whether it is a Uyghur in a labor camp or whether it was my wife's family that was imprisoned by

the Japanese in internment camps in Indonesia or in the Netherlands under the Nazis or whether it was our brothers and sisters who came here involuntarily as slaves, we have to recognize the evil and the sinfulness behind this, as my friend and colleague from Texas had talked about its being sinful. I wholeheartedly agree.

The question is: How are we going to remediate that and address it? Unfortunately, the Securities and Exchange Commission is not the right vehicle for that.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire through the Chair if my colleague has any remaining speakers on his side. I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

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

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, we are hoping to get one more person here who is on their way, so I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to help buy some time until the opposite side gets its speaker.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we have had a good, robust conversation, and we have agreed violently here on the problem and on the issue that we need to address. Again, we have no disagreement about the atrocities against the Uyghurs. We have no disagreement about what is happening on the ground and the despicableness of the CCP, the Chinese Government.

Mr. Speaker, I really hope that it is not simply that the Democrats are wanting to appear "tough on China" by pushing through an empty window dressing bill that hurts U.S. investors and companies but, unfortunately, simply pays lip service to the Uyghurs with a framework that has already been proven disastrous.

And I just read a short while ago the quote from Barack Obama's head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mary Jo White, who said that the Securities and Exchange Commission is not equipped for this. Using the SEC as social police didn't work with conflict minerals, and it won't work as we all attempt to protect the Uyghurs.

□ 1200

I would remind my Democrat colleagues, again, that a year ago, Republicans put forth strong proposals to prohibit taxpayer-backed financing through the Export-Import Bank from going to the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government. Our proposals had real teeth in them.

Sadly, the Democrats on our committee rejected this proposal with no real explanation. So instead, Democrats want to target our securities laws

and make the SEC responsible for foreign policy. In fact, targeting our securities law is the Democrats' solution for virtually everything—climate change, outsourcing, conflict minerals, not enough mustard at the ballpark. It is not the job of the SEC to make sure that these things are happening. It is our job and Treasury's job and the State Department's job to make sure that those sanctions are in place.

This bill does not target the problem. Instead, it simply puts, not just inconvenient duties on the plates of these publicly traded companies, no, it accuses them of fraud—fraud—over something that is impossible for them to determine. On top of it, it requires enforcement from an agency that simply cannot do it.

Sanctioning bad actors is the appropriate and most effective way to punish human rights abusers, as sanctions hurt the Chinese Communist Party without hurting the Uyghurs or the American capital markets or other investors and employees around the world. And ironically, sanctions cover everyone. If you are a privately held company that is using materials from a source that is under sanctions, guess what? You just broke the law. You can't do that.

Now under this, if we are only using the SEC, guess who the SEC applies to? Publicly traded companies only. So those private companies could still go along their merry way doing business with those folks. Yet, these publicly traded companies have this massive burden put on them, enforced by an agency that says it cannot enforce them. I would like to see everyone covered, not just these publicly traded companies.

Mr. Speaker, both the House and the administration have taken meaningful action to combat human rights violators in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. This includes recent sanctions imposed by the administration on a number of China's 25-member ruling Politburo and party secretary of the region, as well as additions to the Commerce Department's Entity List.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I request my colleagues oppose H.R. 6270, not because we don't agree on the goal, not that we don't want to make sure that the Uyghurs are protected, but because using an agency to enforce the law is the wrong direction to go. We are literally asking the street department to go be the police department. And whether you are doing the fire department or the street maintenance, or something else in the city government, you may be good at that but that doesn't mean you are a good police department or a good fire department. So let's not ask the SEC to do that job, the job of the State Department.

Mr. Speaker, this is only going to be hurting those American investors, those American companies, everyday investors, who are trying to make sure that they get a reasonable return, yet, have a concern to protect the Uyghurs

that, unfortunately, this bill fails to do.

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

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 10 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, disclosure may seem to be a small thing. It is a powerful thing. It will force publicly traded companies to audit their supply chains and ensure investors are better informed regarding their investments. Moreover, the reports Congress will receive under this legislation will help us shape our future legislative efforts.

In its letter, supporting H.R. 6270, the Uyghur American Association stated:

Passing the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020, H.R. 6270, is one necessary step in leveraging our collective power to put a stop to this genocide.

Mr. Speaker, let me just take a moment to talk about slavery. And as I mentioned earlier, those of us who are descendants of slaves are very much always interested in what we can do to stop slavery wherever it is or to stop it before it starts.

Mr. Speaker and Members, let me just say, while my friend on the opposite side of the aisle makes an argument about the inconvenience and the loss of money to American firms, slavery is always about money. Slavery in this country was about labor. It was about using those who they brought over on slave ships from Africa to pick cotton, and to enrich those owners on the plantations that were involved with cotton as its major trade, as its major source of income and profit.

So we cannot be sympathetic to any argument that talks about it is going to inconvenience investors or American companies. Slavery is about exploitation and the use of other human beings in order, basically, to derive a profit from their work and from the fact that they are slaves. So when my friend on the opposite side of the aisle talks about, he, too, is sympathetic to the arguments that are made against slavery—and he points out that his own wife was a victim of slavery, as he talks about what happened to her and her family, as we all know, and we certainly are opposed to the Holocaust and what happened—let us focus on the fact that whether you are talking about the Holocaust or whether you are talking about slavery with the Uyghurs, whether you are talking about slavery that we experienced as African Americans brought over on slave ships, slavery is slavery no matter where it takes place.

So, no, we are not sympathetic to the fact that investors may lose money if, in fact, we stop slavery. We are not sympathetic to the fact that it is an inconvenience and that somehow the SEC should not be burdened with the responsibility to deal with this, they don't know how to deal with this.

Well, I will tell you something: History has taught us that for all of those who turned their backs and said, they didn't understand, they didn't see, but they didn't agree, but they didn't know what was going on, that is how these injustices continue, when people turn a blind eye.

I don't care whether it is the SEC or any other agency of government who can make the argument that they are not equipped to do what we are asking them to do. Then go and get your act together and get equipped because the Congress of the United States is charging you with this responsibility. And when you tell me that we should respect the SEC, saying that it has not had the kind of experience that is needed in order to deal with this issue, let me just share with you that I don't care whether it is an appointee by Obama or anybody else. One of the reasons I have created a subcommittee on diversity and inclusion is because most of the agencies of government, particularly in financial services, you don't have people who look like me who are going to stand up and take on these issues.

Unfortunately, a lack of caring, a lack of understanding, a lack of experience—or whatever you want to call it—we are about opening up these agencies so that we have people who will stand up, just like I am standing up here today, and teach you about that which you don't know, or you don't understand.

So when I take a look at the SEC or the OCC or the Treasury or the Federal Reserve, none of them, none of them have people in management positions who will talk about the experiences of those in this country—African Americans and our ancestors—in a way that will create the sensitivity for change. So we are always focused and centered on justice, and we understand injustice when we see it—we feel it very deeply—and we are opening up these agencies and we are providing the leadership on diversity and inclusion so that we can get people in these agencies who are willing to do the job and to help share the information that is needed to create change.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which is a most important step towards protecting our investors and doing our part as global citizens. It is our moral imperative to do everything we can to stand up against injustice.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. McHENRY. In its current form, yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McHenry moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6270 to the Committee on Financial Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 3, after line 2, insert the following:

(9) The bi-partisan, bi-cameral Congressional Executive Commission on China's 2019 Annual Report made recommendations to address the human rights atrocities occurring in the XUAR, including recommending the Administration "aggregate policy responses within the U.S. Government to address gross human rights violations in the XUAR, including by Using Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Public Law No. 114-328) sanctions to hold accountable Chinese business entities and officials complicit in the mass internment and surveillance of Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslim minorities and to encourage like-minded allies to issue their own sanctions".

(10) In the same report, the Commission recommended Holding Chinese Government Officials Accountable for Abuses by levying financial sanctions against Chinese officials complicit in human rights violations against the Uyghur people in XUAR.

(11) The Trump Administration has taken meaningful action to combat human rights violators in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), including recent sanctions and additions to the Commerce Department's Entity List.

(12) Targeted sanctions, such as financial sanctions led by the Department of Treasury, are the more effective method for addressing the issue of human rights violations against the Uyghurs by authorities of the People's Republic of China and for punishing those bad actors.

Add at the end the following:

#### SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

The sense of the Congress is the following:

(1) Using securities law is misguided and will not protect the vulnerable in the XUAR nor does it appropriately target or punish those that continue to oppress them.

(2) Attempts to address human rights violations of the type being committed against the Uyghur people in XUAR using the securities laws will not improve the quality of life for the Uyghur people. Freedom for the Uyghur people will only come by holding the Chinese Communist Party accountable.

#### SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 3 shall take effect on the date that the commissioners of the Securities and Exchange Commission unanimously report to Congress that the amendment required by section 3 will improve the lives of the oppressed in the XUAR and ultimately lead to their freedom, target bad actors in the Chinese Communist Party in a more effective manner than sanctions would, and will cause no negative impact on the population similar to the unintended negative effects caused by the conflict minerals provisions under section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Mr. McHENRY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, this amendment will not kill the bill. It will make this a serious piece of legislation rather than just a political talking point, which is what it currently is. The legislation will then target real human rights abuses.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans in this House have been standing against the Chinese Communist Party and the rising threat it presents, not only to the American businesses in our community, in our economy, but also to national security. And Republicans have also worked to address the atrocities committed against the Uyghur people, including in the House Committee on Financial Services. Republicans stand with the Trump administration against communism and the global threat the Chinese Government poses, while Democrats have excused the Chinese Communist Party's actions for years.

Just last year, we offered House Democrats an opportunity in the Committee on Financial Services, to stand up against the Chinese Communist Party, and they didn't. And we offered them the opportunity to stand against human rights abuses against religious minorities in China, and they didn't work with us.

We had those votes when we considered the reauthorization of U.S. Export-Import Bank. Instead of joining us, Democrats voted to allow companies owned by the Chinese Communist Party to receive U.S.-taxpayer subsidies, subsidies that support the very people committing these human rights atrocities in which they are now, all of a sudden, a few days before the election, against.

Mr. Speaker, if you look at that vote tally, you will see today's bill's sponsor's name. She voted against these Republican measures to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable, including holding them accountable for abuses against the Uyghur people. So what has changed?

Mr. Speaker, I would submit that it is an election that has made these things more of a reality for these Democrats that were very weak on communist China. Democrats in the House failed to stand up for the American people and stand against the human rights abuses of the Uyghur people. And now 33 days before the election, they are scrambling to look tough on China.

□ 1215

Let me be clear: This bill is not tough on China. It actually won't do the things that the bill's sponsor is saying and committee Democrats are saying.

If we really want to be tough on China, we would target and sanction those responsible to the greatest extent possible. That is what we did in a bipartisan way last week with a good

bill that is very workable. We would support a whole-of-government approach to combat the rising threat and ensure the freedom of the Uyghur people.

This bill doesn't do that. This bill uses the same mechanisms that have previously failed in their intended purpose. In fact, the last time the Democrats paid lip service to similar human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo, they failed to support the Congolese miners, while at the same time costing American companies an estimated \$7 billion. That is just one example.

If you need more evidence that the Democrats are not serious about combating the Chinese Communist Party, just look at their new COVID relief bill, which would send more than \$170 billion to the Chinese Government. What does that do for small businesses and their employees who are still hurting and need our support because of COVID?

Now, there are many good news items here. Because Democrats are feeling vulnerable on China leading up to this election, we were able to get together on some pieces of legislation that would do some positive things in terms of our relationship with China and holding them accountable. The bill last week is a good example of that.

The bill before us today is nothing more than a press release for an election. I think we will see that. I think we will probably see Democrats using this in campaign ads, maybe.

My amendment recognizes that sanctioning is the most effective way to punish bad actors and to address the human rights violations in Xinjiang, in the Uyghur Autonomous Region, as recommended by the bipartisan, bicameral Congressional-Executive Committee on China in their 2019 report, the very same report, I might add, that the author of this bill cites in her bill to describe the atrocities against the Uyghur people.

It also ensures the bill accomplishes its intended purpose: cracking down on the Chinese Communist Party and ending the human rights atrocities in the ongoing struggle that the Uyghur people are facing.

A vote for this amendment says that you are serious about addressing the threats of China and what it poses to our national security. A vote for this amendment says that we are serious about ending the human rights atrocities and serious as legislators.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this motion to recommit, urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition to this motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is trying to make this about me, and nothing could be further from

the truth. This is about the Uyghur people. This is not about me. This is not about an election.

Before I was even elected to Congress, I met with Uyghur Muslims in my district. I have one of the largest populations of Uyghur diaspora in my district, and they told me their horrible stories about relatives who disappeared into the camps, who perished in those camps. So don't try to make this about me.

Before I came to Congress, I served in the Virginia State Senate, and there we had an expression for when people tried to change our bills on the floor or on the fly, and that was, "Get your own bill."

It is disappointing that my Republican colleagues are politicizing this issue and opposing this bill, especially when we have been hearing for so long how Democrats are weak on China. But, when given the chance to hold the Chinese Government responsible for gross human rights abuses and reveal the extent of the system of forced labor, it turns out Republicans aren't all that interested.

Crimes against humanity, and perhaps even genocide, are being committed by the Chinese Government. Republicans talk a good game, but only if it doesn't create any kind of burden on U.S. corporations or their profit margins, profit that may be earned off of the backs of slave labor.

During debate on this bill, the other side made it clear that they don't believe that corporations, publicly traded companies, should be held responsible for knowing the origins of their products. The other side is saying that companies can turn a blind eye to genocide and not have to disclose to their shareholders about the use of slave labor in their supply chains.

This MTR is more of the same. It neuters the bill and adds a sense of Congress. Well, Congress has a sense already: The exploitation and enslavement of the Uyghurs must stop. Americans don't want to purchase goods made with slave labor.

So maybe my colleagues are following the lead of the President, who seems to be okay with what is happening in Xinjiang. When given the opportunity to confront Xi over the mass internment of Uyghurs, Trump actually encouraged them to carry on building the camps. He said it was "the right thing to do." That is according to his former National Security Advisor, John Bolton.

With only the interpreters present, Xi had explained to Trump why he was basically building concentration camps in Xinjiang. According to our interpreter, Trump said that Xi should go ahead and build the camps, which Trump thought was exactly the right thing to do.

Maybe you don't believe John Bolton—I certainly question his integrity—but Donald Trump admitted it. When he was asked, he said: "Well, we were in the middle of a major trade deal."

Mr. Speaker, we are better than this. With this bill, we can stand up against forced labor; we can stand up against genocide; we can stand up for religious freedom and the Uyghur people by defeating this motion to recommit and passing the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

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

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

#### HOLLY VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5954) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Maple Street in Holly, Michigan, as the "Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5954

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. HOLLY VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Maple Street in Holly, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office".

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.

#### NORMAN DUNCAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4971) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service

located at 15 East Market Street in Leesburg, Virginia, as the "Norman Duncan Post Office Building", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4971

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. NORMAN DUNCAN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 East Market Street in Leesburg, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Norman Duncan Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Norman Duncan Post Office Building".

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.

#### POSTMASTER ROBERT INGRAM SR. POST OFFICE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5307) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, as the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Sr. Post Office", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5307

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. POSTMASTER ROBERT INGRAM SR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, shall be known and designated as the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Sr. Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Sr. Post Office".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. 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. POSTMASTER ROBERT INGRAM POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115

Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, shall be known and designated as the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Post Office".

Mr. CONNOLLY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading be dispensed with.

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

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 designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, as the 'Postmaster Robert Ingram Post Office'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RAY CHAVEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3005) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13308 Midland Road in Poway, California, as the "Ray Chavez Post Office Building", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3005

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. RAY CHAVEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13308 Midland Road in Poway, California, shall be known and designated as the "Ray Chavez Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ray Chavez Post Office Building".

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.

#### CHAPLAIN (CAPT.) DALE GOETZ MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4725) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8585 Criterion Drive in

Colorado Springs, Colorado, as the "Chaplain (Capt.) Dale Goetz Memorial Post Office Building", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4725

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. CHAPLAIN (CAPT.) DALE GOETZ MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8585 Criterion Drive in Colorado Springs, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Chaplain (Capt.) Dale Goetz Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Chaplain (Capt.) Dale Goetz Memorial Post Office Building".

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.

**RALPH HALL POST OFFICE**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5987) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 909 West Holiday Drive in Fate, Texas, as the "Ralph Hall Post Office", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5987

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. RALPH HALL POST OFFICE.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 909 West Holiday Drive in Fate, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Ralph Hall Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ralph Hall Post Office".

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.

**PAULA ROBINSON AND JUDY SPRAY MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of

the bill (H.R. 3680) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 415 North Main Street in Henning, Tennessee as the "Paula Robinson and Judy Spray Memorial Post Office Building", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3680

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. PAULA ROBINSON AND JUDY SPRAY MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located 415 North Main Street in Henning, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "Paula Robinson and Judy Spray Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Paula Robinson and Judy Spray Memorial Post Office".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to 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. PAULA CROOM ROBINSON AND JUDY SPRAY MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located 415 North Main Street in Henning, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "Paula Croom Robinson and Judy Spray Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Paula Croom Robinson and Judy Spray Memorial Post Office".

Mr. CONNOLLY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the amendment.

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

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 designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 415 North Main Street in Henning, Tennessee, as the 'Paula Croom Robinson and Judy Spray Memorial Post Office Building'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**BEN REIFEL POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2454) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 East Sharpfish Street in Rosebud, South Dakota, as the "Ben Reifel Post Office Building", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2454

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. BEN REIFEL POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 East Sharpfish Street in Rosebud, South Dakota, shall be known and designated as the "Ben Reifel Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ben Reifel Post Office Building".

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.

□ 1230

**AUDIE MURPHY POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5988) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Wesley Street in Greenville, Texas, as the "Audie Murphy Post Office Building", 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5988

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. AUDIE MURPHY POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2600 Wesley Street in Greenville, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Audie Murphy Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Audie Murphy Post Office Building".

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.

LANCE CPL. STACY “ANNIE”  
DRYDEN POST OFFICE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4875) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2201 E. Maple Street in North Canton, Ohio, as the “Lance Cpl. Stacy ‘Annie’ Dryden Post Office”, 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 Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4875

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. LANCE CPL. STACY “ANNIE” DRYDEN POST OFFICE.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2201 E. Maple Street in North Canton, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the “Lance Cpl. Stacy ‘Annie’ Dryden Post Office”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Lance Cpl. Stacy ‘Annie’ Dryden Post Office”.

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.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER  
PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE PROGRAM ACT**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5901) to establish a program to facilitate the adoption of modern technology by executive agencies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5901

*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 “Information Technology Modernization Centers of Excellence Program Act”.

**SEC. 2. GSA MODERNIZATION CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE PROGRAM.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLOUD COMPUTING.—The term “cloud computing” has the meaning given the term in section 1076 of the National Defense Au-

thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (40 U.S.C. 11301 note).

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “executive agency” has the meaning given the term “Executive agency” in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the Information Technology Modernization Centers of Excellence Program established under subsection (b).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of General Services shall establish a program to be known as the Information Technology Modernization Centers of Excellence Program to facilitate the adoption of modern technology by executive agencies on a reimbursable basis.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Program shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) To encourage the modernization of information technology used by an executive agency and how a customer interacts with an executive agency.

(2) To improve cooperation between commercial and executive agency information technology sectors.

(3) To the extent practicable, encourage the adoption of commercial items in accordance with section 3307 of title 41, United States Code.

(4) Upon request by the executive agency, to assist executive agencies with planning and adoption of technology in focus areas designated by the Administrator, which may include the following:

(A) A commercial cloud computing system that includes—

(i) end-to-end migration planning and an assessment of progress towards modernization; and

(ii) a cybersecurity and governance framework that promotes industry and government risk management best practice approaches, prioritizing efforts based on risk, impact, and consequences.

(B) Tools to help an individual receive support from and communicate with an executive agency.

(C) Contact centers and other related customer supports.

(D) Efficient use of data management, analysis, and reporting.

(E) The optimization of infrastructure, including for data centers, and the reduction of operating costs.

(F) Artificial intelligence.

(5) To share best practices and expertise with executive agencies.

(6) Other responsibilities the Administrator may identify.

(d) COORDINATION.—The Administrator shall coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security in establishing the Program to ensure that the technology, tools, and frameworks facilitated for executive agencies by the Program provide sufficient cybersecurity and maintain the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of Federal information.

(e) PROGRAM REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the Program, which shall include the following:

(1) A description of the reimbursable agreements, statements of work, and associated project schedules and deliverables for the Program.

(2) Details on the total amount of the reimbursable agreements.

(3) Any additional information the Administrator determines necessary.

(f) SUNSET.—This Act shall cease to have effect on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the authority delegated by law to an executive agency or the head of an executive agency.

**SEC. 3. 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 Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material about the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Information Technology Modernization Centers of Excellence Program Act is the product of great bipartisan work between Representative RO KHANNA and the ranking member of our committee, Mr. COMER.

Since 2017, the Centers of Excellence have provided state-of-the-art technical expertise to assist Federal agencies with their IT modernization so that they can serve the American people more effectively.

The program aims to leverage private-sector innovation and centralized expertise to help the Federal Government improve its services to the public, deploy cutting-edge technology, attract top talent to its workforce, enhance its cybersecurity, and optimize the data resources available to it.

Today, six Centers of Excellence support agencies in the strategic competency areas of artificial intelligence, cloud adoption, contact centers, customer experience, data and analytics, and infrastructure optimization.

This bill would codify that program and to support agencies in efficiently improving customer service, implementing cloud computing systems and data management, optimizing IT infrastructure, and sharing best practices and expertise.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Operations with responsibility for Federal IT modernization, I have kept a close eye on this program since its inception, and I intend to keep a close eye as it continues to put its mission and goals into practice.

I applaud the improvements made to the bill to ensure that assistance is

provided to agencies by request on a reimbursable and transparent basis.

I support the commonsense bill before us to modernize and improve the functioning of the Federal Government.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5901, the Information Technology Modernization Centers of Excellence Program Act. This bill will help our government catch up with private-sector innovations by equipping agencies to take advantage of modern information technology solutions.

Federal agencies remain challenged by inefficient, costly, and unwieldy legacy technology systems that do not adequately deliver citizen services and allow agencies to achieve their legally mandated missions.

For example, the Government Accountability Office has reported that, between 2010 and 2017, the Federal Government spent over \$450 billion just maintaining outdated legacy IT systems. That is over 70 percent of the government's entire IT budget.

There is increasingly less and less Federal IT funding available for new agency modernization projects. The government needs to take advantage of the cutting-edge technology solutions already being used by the private sector.

Recognizing the need for a different approach to transition large Federal agency technology projects, the Centers of Excellence were established by the Trump administration at the General Services Administration to help agencies overcome persistent modernization challenges.

These challenges include identifying the best new technology solutions, purchasing that technology, and then integrating that technology into an agency's unique operations and workflows. The GSA Centers of Excellence teams serve as change management consultants that bring private-sector best practices to Federal agency technology challenges.

By adopting commercially available solutions, in conjunction with deliberate enterprise-wide transformation planning, agencies can effectively transition into modern operating environments. By improving the operational efficiency of our Federal agency programs and mission, we can save taxpayer dollars.

While modernizing government is good for the taxpayer, the Centers of Excellence also deliver an additional benefit to Americans by bringing a central focus to improving agency delivery on constituent services.

H.R. 5901 promises to make the citizens' engagement with our government programs more intuitive and straightforward, like an engagement with a modern business.

I am well aware of the challenges faced by veterans, senior citizens, and

businesses when interacting with the Federal Government. I am sure that my colleagues are as well.

The current pandemic has shown how critical it is for all Americans to be able to effectively and reliably interact with government agencies. It is time the Federal Government leveraged modern cloud computing systems, data-driven analytic capabilities, artificial intelligence, and modern customer experience tools to offer the highest level of service possible.

H.R. 5901 will give congressional backing and ensure regular oversight of the existing GSA program in order to accomplish these goals.

By giving legal authority to the program, we are also ensuring the program's stability through the next two Presidential administrations, which is critical to gaining agency buy-in and having the time to realize the benefits of this new modernization approach.

The Congressional Budget Office's review of this bill found that it will have no budgetary impact, which shows that there are still legislative opportunities to modernize the government without spending additional taxpayer funds.

I hope the House Oversight and Reform Committee and this Congress can continue to work together on similar legislative reforms to bring our government into the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for their bipartisan work on this bill. I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 5901, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA), the author of this bill.

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman CONNOLLY for his leadership on this, on FITARA, and on so many efforts to bring technology to our government. I thank the gentlewoman from West Virginia and the bipartisan committee that has helped bring this legislation to the floor, including the majority and minority staffs.

Mr. Speaker, we worked with the White House Office of Innovation and Matt Lira on this. The idea was very simple. We in the Federal Government should have cutting-edge technology in our Federal agencies. As a representative of Silicon Valley, it has always perplexed me why the world's greatest institution, the strongest institution, the United States Government, can't adopt the latest technology.

What this bill does is says that we need to have digital expertise in the General Service Administration, about 50 to 150 individuals who will help all of our Federal agencies adopt cloud computing, adopt artificial intelligence, adopt the latest technology modernization and infrastructure, adopt the best digital practices for customer service.

We want our Federal Government to be user friendly. We want our Federal Government to use all the tools of technology to be competitive, to be the leader in the world. That is what this bill does.

I want to applaud the bipartisan spirit in which this bill came to the floor. It was originally the White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows who was the cosponsor of the legislation. I thank him, as well as the cosponsor, now the ranking member, Representative RICE. On the Senate side, we have bipartisan commitment from the leadership of Senator PORTMAN and Senator MAGGIE HASSAN. So I am hopeful that this will actually become law and allow us to continue to compete.

I just want to end by thanking Geo Saba, a staff member who was extraordinarily helpful on this; as well as, again, the committee staff that has been excellent to work with; and, of course, Chairwoman CAROLYN MALONEY, who helped bring this to the floor.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan government reform bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a good bill. I think as Mr. KHANNA indicated, it adds to the corpus of information technology legislation where we are trying to modernize the Federal Government; we are trying to retire legacy systems; we are trying to move to the cloud for cyber reasons, for efficiency reasons, and to be of better service to the American people.

I think this is another piece in that mosaic, and I urge its passage by our colleagues here in the House.

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 Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5901, 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.

#### CHAI SUTHAMMANONT REMEMBRANCE ACT OF 2020

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7340) to ensure that personal protective equipment and other equipment and supplies needed to fight coronavirus are provided to employees required to return to Federal offices, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7340

*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 "Chai Suthammanont Remembrance Act of 2020".

#### SEC. 2. TELEWORK, LEAVE, AND RETURNING TO WORK FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

(a) ISSUANCE OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES BY AGENCIES.—Not later than 30 days before

the date on which an agency plans to reopen a facility and after consultation with the Chief Human Capital Officer and director of administration or the equivalent, the head of an agency shall publish on the website of that agency a reopening plan that details the procedures and policies related to sending employees back to workstations during the covered period that includes the following:

(1) The personal protective equipment that will be provided by the agency, the additional cleaning protocols to be implemented, and efforts to ensure social distancing at worksites.

(2) The actions the agency will take to protect employees who are required to work in locations outside of Federal office buildings for activities such as audits and inspections.

(3) The requirements that members of the public must meet in order to enter Federal office spaces.

(4) A description of the proper contingencies for employees who have a high risk of contracting coronavirus.

(5) Ensures the continuity of operations, including plans to reverse reopening measures if there is a resurgence in coronavirus cases in certain geographic areas.

(b) **INSPECTORS GENERAL REVIEW.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the inspector general for each agency shall submit to the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a review on whether that agency has provided adequate personal protective equipment for the employees who are returning to a Federal office location for the agency and published the policies and procedures required pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AGENCY.**—The term “agency” has the meaning given that term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) **COVERED PERIOD.**—The term “covered period” means a period during which a nationwide declaration of a public health emergency by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) is in effect.

### SEC. 3. 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 Virginia (Mr. **CONNOLLY**) and the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. **MILLER**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **CONNOLLY**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material about the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1245

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

Mr. Speaker, the Chai Suthammanont Remembrance Act would require each Federal agency to publish online a plan to reopen the Federal office building at least 30 days prior to the return of their workforce. The legislation also requires agency inspectors general to report on whether their agencies have, in fact, complied with the provisions in this bill and provided adequate personal protective equipment for their employees returning to office spaces.

This bill is named after my constituent who tragically lost his life to coronavirus on May 26, 2020. Chai's picture is behind me. Chai was a real human being. He wasn't a statistic. He left behind a family. He is survived by four sons, his wife, and four grandchildren. He succumbed on May 26, 2020.

Chai immigrated to the United States from Thailand when he was 17. Throughout his life he was known for helping others.

When he first came to our country, he landed in the restaurant industry at a famous jazz club in Greenwich Village in New York City, where he made it among the first restaurants to offer health insurance to its employees.

After retiring from that industry, Chai moved to the National Capitol Region and returned to work as a Federal employee in the Marine Corps Community Services Child Development Center in Quantico, Virginia. Chai wanted to continue giving back to his adopted country. He was a proud American citizen.

Chai was also a beloved employee working in the development center's kitchen, preparing meals for the children of our Marine families. He developed a unique handshake for each kid in the daycare, making each child feel special and included.

At the beginning of this terrible pandemic, Chai's workplace was not enforcing or taking proper precautions to protect its workers. On April 27, Chai worked his last full shift at the daycare kitchen as one of his coworkers coughed repeatedly and looked very ill. There was no protective equipment for the other employees, including Chai.

Sadly, soon after that, Chai was informed that the coworker had, indeed, tested positive for coronavirus. Almost exactly 1 month later, after 13 days on a ventilator, Chai died on May 26.

Let me be clear: This was an avoidable death. Had there been protocols in place, had there been PPE in place and available to employees like Chai, Chai would still be alive today, in my view.

Chai's widow, Christina, has worked with my office to make sure this never happens to anybody else again.

I named the bill after Chai because, although the provisions in this bill can no longer help him, they can help the millions of Federal and contract workers who will reenter the Federal work spaces across the United States.

This legislation is designed to save lives and protect those who serve the American people.

We, as Members of Congress, have an absolute obligation to protect the Federal workforce that keeps our country running, keeps our country safe. We must ensure that Federal employees have the most accurate and up-to-date information regarding agencies' reopening plans.

Currently, Federal agencies are failing to communicate with employees across the board and other stakeholders about their coronavirus practices and policies. As some agencies begin calling employees back to Federal office buildings, many civil servants are receiving incomplete or unclear instructions, leading to fear and uncertainty about health.

I represent the third largest number of Federal employees of any congressional district in America, but there are Federal employees in every Federal congressional district. This bill matters and ought to matter to every one of us and our constituents.

I refuse to sit idly by and risk more and more of our Federal workforce being forced back to office buildings under superficial plans with zero accountability. This bill simply includes the commonsense provisions taken directly from the best practices recommendations of the Government Accountability Office to communicate effectively with the workforce and to ensure they have adequate PPE. The Trump Office of Management and Budget had no concerns with this bill.

The least we can do for our Federal employees is to ensure the Federal agencies they work for are being transparent with their plans so that there is a level of reassurance and security before they are called back physically to the workplace.

I wholeheartedly support this bill dedicated to my constituent Chai, and I encourage every one of my colleagues to join me in doing the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the Chai Suthammanont Remembrance Act is well-intentioned legislation.

First, let me send my deepest condolences to Chai's family. He sounds like such a beloved person. I am sure Chai is greatly missed.

Each and every COVID-19-related tragedy is a stark reminder of the preciousness of life. America has faced astonishing challenges over the last 6 months with this global struggle.

As the Nation's largest employer, the Federal Government has offices and employees across the Nation in every State and territory. There are unprecedented challenges facing our Federal workforce and the management of our government's many facilities. Every single State and territory is working overtime to operate under a disruptive emergency declaration.

The work of our Federal agencies' diverse workforce is more critical than ever, and they are working around the

clock. It is critical that the Federal agencies have stepped up to the plate to answer the calls for help.

President Trump and his team at the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Personnel Management should be commended for issuing timely directives that gave agencies the necessary guidance and flexibility to accomplish their missions.

The requirements of this bill may duplicate planned administration and agency actions. Therefore, the bill could have benefited from further committee work to avoid potential duplication. However, H.R. 7340 is well intentioned, and I support governmentwide transparency.

I have heard my colleague, Mr. CONNOLLY, speak passionately about Mr. Chai, about his character and his passion for working with children, and my thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and colleagues that knew him so well.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Mrs. MILLER, for her kind remarks, and I certainly know they will be appreciated by his widow, Christina.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers on this side, and I am prepared to close.

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

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further comments on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I urge my friends in the House, on a bipartisan basis, to join with me in honoring Chai and preventing further deaths and further infections from COVID-19 within the Federal workforce and the Federal contract workforce. This is a prudent measure, and, as I said, President Trump's OMB does not oppose this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage 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 Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7340, 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.

**COVID PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND EFFECTIVE PLANNING FOR ADVANCED REQUIREMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH ACT OF 2020**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7496) to require Federal agencies to submit plans for responding to any resurgence of COVID-19, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7496

*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 "COVID Preparedness, Response, and Effective Planning for Advanced Requirements by the Executive Branch Act of 2020" or the "COVID PREPARE Act of 2020".

**SEC. 2. COVID-19 RESURGENCE PLAN.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of each agency shall submit to Congress an initial report detailing an action plan, informed by research and best practices learned from the onset of COVID-19 and previous presidentially declared emergencies, for addressing the needs and mitigating and eliminating the risks and challenges associated with any resurgence in COVID-19 cases, that includes—

(1) agency priorities for preparing for and responding to any resurgence of COVID-19, including continuity of operations and fulfilling the mission of the agency;

(2) measurable goals specific to priorities and a time line for addressing each priority;

(3) anticipated challenges to addressing priorities and how the agency will address such challenges;

(4) how the agency will consult with Congress, the public, State and municipal governments, and relevant stakeholders while working remotely; and

(5) how the agency plans to issue relevant guidance to entities under the jurisdiction of the agency.

(b) SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter until the President ends the declared emergency, the head of each agency shall submit to Congress a report that provides an update of the details submitted in the plan under subsection (a), including—

(1) the status of each priority;

(2) an explanation for any goal that has not been met within the specified time frame; and

(3) any changes or updates to the plan.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term "agency" has the meaning given that term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) STATE.—The term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, each commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

**SEC. 3. 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 Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and in-

clude extraneous material on the measure before us.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives BRAD SCHNEIDER and JOHN KATKO for their strong bipartisan work on this good-government bill.

Reflecting back on the outbreak of the pandemic, I think we can all agree that our Nation and the Federal Government were not prepared for what lay ahead. Conflicting safety and work-from-home guidelines caused confusion across the Federal workforce. We didn't have a clear understanding of how the virus spread or how best to respond to it, so agencies managing offices and priorities across the country were left to make their own best decisions as they saw it. Many agencies were not telework-ready, and we did not grasp the sheer length of time that this pandemic would last, let alone plan for it.

Now with the winter months approaching, the projections are grim. In June, the University of Washington School of Medicine predicted 200,000 U.S. deaths by October, a number we had already passed by September 22. Their model now predicts, sadly, the death rate will more than double by the end of this year. In all likelihood, the worst is still to come. But this time we can and must be prepared.

To make sure the Federal Government is ready for the challenges ahead, the COVID PREPARE Act would require each Federal agency submit to Congress an initial action plan for addressing and managing any resurgence of coronavirus cases. The plans would use the important lessons learned since the onset of the coronavirus crisis to develop data-driven blueprints for anticipating and addressing any resurgence. The bill also would require agencies to provide quarterly progress reports to Congress.

Agencies should already be engaging in the strategic evidence-based planning required by this bill, so compliance ought not to be difficult. Adding this important step would maximize the impact of these plans by ensuring transparency and accountability through oversight.

It is more urgent than ever that Federal agencies ensure the responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars while protecting their workforces and the most effective pandemic response possible by committing to a sound and transparent planning and preparedness process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this thoughtful bill as a complement to the bill we just passed, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on H.R. 7496, the COVID PREPARE Act of 2020.

The bill requires every Federal agency to report COVID-19 resurgent action plans to Congress. These plans will cover agency pandemic resurgence preparations to assure agency mission continuity.

The bill also requires agencies to outline their communication plans to necessary stakeholders, including Congress, States, and localities, and entities in the agency's jurisdiction. Finally, the bill requires quarterly updates on these plans through the end of the pandemic. This, of course, presumes a resurgence of the pandemic, which we hope will not happen.

In discussing this bill, we would be remiss if we did not commend the work the Federal agencies and their workforce have already done and continue to do combating COVID-19 across our Nation.

We should recognize the progress we have made as a nation in fighting this global pandemic. Thanks to this administration's leadership, we are seeing continual progress in the coronavirus fight.

The President's Cabinet and agency leaders have been constantly evaluating the pandemic and making decisions in real time, with the safety of the Federal workforce and the American public as their primary goal.

As our collective knowledge of COVID-19 evolves, Congress needs to ensure that the legislation we advance empowers Federal agencies to make these critical real-time decisions. Congress needs to be careful about continually laying on new reporting requirements to already-strained Federal agencies.

□ 1300

These agencies are currently responsible to congressional oversight, and new, broadly defined reporting requirements can have the unintended consequences of redirecting scarce agency resources during a national emergency.

H.R. 7496 requires, within 30 days of the legislation's enactment, that every Federal agency communicates plans to Congress for how they will handle the unthinkable; this pandemic worsening.

The bill's language is broad, and we didn't have the opportunity to fully engage in debate on what it means and what metrics we are using.

Legislation like this could have benefited from additional work in our committee to clarify its intentions.

Fortunately, the agencies already have plans in place, and we hope the resurgence action plans envisioned by this bill won't be needed.

Thanks to the administration's Operation Warp Speed, the American people are optimistic that the Food and Drug Administration will shortly announce a safe and effective vaccine.

In the meantime, we need to work in Congress to assure that Federal agencies are able to remain fully focused on handling their present work and challenges so that we can stop this virus.

Our constituents sent us here to work together, put partisanship aside,

and ensure our Nation's government has the resources that it needs.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on legislation that helps our government remain effective at fighting this pandemic.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I do think it is important when we talk about Operation Warp Speed and we talk about the promise of vaccines, that we remind ourselves that not all vaccines are curative. In fact, many vaccines exist to lessen the severity of the illness that could follow.

We are 100 years after the Spanish flu, and we still don't have a cure for the flu. We have an annual vaccine to lessen the severity of the illness should you get it and to prevent it in some cases, but not a cure.

We have been grappling with AIDS for over 40 years. We don't have a drug or a vaccine that completely cures AIDS.

So when we talk to the American public, we have to be careful about the implied promise or explicit promise those of us in public life make.

That is why I think Mr. SCHNEIDER's bill and Mr. KATKO's bill is so important. In the event we don't have a vaccine that is efficacious, we need to have contingency planning.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), the author of this bill and my friend.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), my friend, for yielding me the time.

I rise today in support of the COVID PREPARE Act, H.R. 7496.

As I stand here, our Nation stands at more than 7 million Americans confirmed infected with the SARS-Cov-2 virus and more than 206,000 American lives lost to COVID-19.

The scale and scope of this pandemic is unprecedented in American history, causing dual national crises: one of public health, the other of economic calamity.

Over the past 6 months, the pandemic has affected all of us, putting our loved ones at risk, overwhelming our healthcare systems, keeping our kids out of school, devastating our businesses, and pushing State and local governments to the brink.

Most experts agree that things are likely to get worse before they get better. According to Reuters, for the week ending September 27, total new cases are up 10 percent from the prior week. Daily new cases are again rising, with The New York Times reporting a 23 percent increase in average daily cases over 2 weeks ago. And The Times shows that more than half of U.S. States already have high rates of infection—at least 15 cases per 100,000 population—or are concerningly facing rising rates of infection.

So many people are suffering and looking to their government for relief. They needed help as they navigated the daunting challenges of spring and summer, and they want confidence that the Federal Government, our entire government, has a plan as we head into the fall and winter.

Every day I hear from constituents in my community, Illinois' 10th Congressional District, about how they are struggling to cope. I hear from parents juggling full-time jobs while schooling their children; from small business owners scraping to pay their bills and worried they may have to shut their doors forever; from healthcare workers forced to use and reuse their PPE, the personal protective equipment that keeps them safe—for up to an entire week because of ongoing shortages of supplies; from city mayors and village presidents forced into cutting essential services and laying off critical workers; from individuals of all ages and in all stages of life concerned about their future and the future of our country.

With the timeline for rolling out a safe and effective vaccine still unknown, it is imperative that the government develop and implement comprehensive strategies for beating back this virus and mitigating its effect on our healthcare system, on our economy, and our lives and our livelihoods.

This is not about politics. Congress and the administration must work together to provide immediate relief to those suffering now and get us on a path to full recovery as soon as possible.

We can't get there by ignoring our challenges or by wishing them away. We can only get to the other side of these crises with clear-eyed assessment and realistic, fact-based, science-driven solutions.

These are the ideas that lie behind the COVID PREPARE Act. This is bipartisan, commonsense legislation, crafted with my friend JOHN KATKO, to assure the American people that their Federal Government is fully prepared to address this ever-changing public health crisis and economic crisis.

This legislation would require Federal agencies to submit to Congress their plans for addressing surges of COVID-19, anticipating a potential increase in infections and even greater demands on our healthcare system and pressure on our economy.

Trying to anticipate the unforeseen is always a difficult task, but any number of our ills—from shortages of PPE, to nationwide testing strategies, to school reopening protocols—could be at least partially cured by thoughtful planning and careful preparation.

The COVID PREPARE Act will provide bipartisan oversight and full transparency in both the planning and execution of our national response.

The goal of this legislation is not to tell our Federal agencies what to do. Rather, this bill provides the American people transparency and confidence that their government is putting their

needs and the needs of our Nation front and center; that the government is anticipating what resources and responses will be required in the immediate, middle, and long-term battle against COVID; and that we are taking the necessary steps at the Federal level to maximize our likelihood of national success.

In a time of such great uncertainty, any reassurances we can provide our country should and will be a welcome salve.

I will say it again: ending the pandemic should not, should not be a partisan issue. We need to move forward together, Democrats and Republicans. My bill seeks to do just that, and to take an aggressive approach to tackling this urgent public health crisis.

We can certainly hope for the best, but we must responsibly prepare for the worst.

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further comments on this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I would just simply close by reminding everybody that bad planning exacerbated greatly the severity and duration of this pandemic. And if we have learned anything, we have learned that we need to plan, we need to have a plan, and that is certainly true with our Federal agencies.

I believe this bill is a commonsense bill that will add to our capability to respond quickly in the event of a resurgence of the coronavirus, and I urge its passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HECK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7496, 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.

#### TRANSNATIONAL WHITE SUPREMACIST EXTREMISM REVIEW ACT

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5736) to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding threats to the United States associated with foreign violent white supremacist extremist organizations, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5736

*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 “Transnational White Supremacist Extremism Review Act”.

#### SEC. 2. THREAT ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security shall, in coordination with appropriate Federal partners, develop a terrorism threat assessment and reference aid regarding threats to the United States associated with foreign violent white supremacist extremist organizations. Consistent with the protection of classified and confidential unclassified information, the Under Secretary shall share the threat assessment developed under this section with State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officials, including officials who operate within State, local, and regional fusion centers through the Department of Homeland Security State, Local, and Regional Fusion Center Initiative established in accordance with section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h).

(b) COORDINATION.—The threat assessment and reference aid developed pursuant to subsection (a)—

(1) shall be developed in coordination with the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security and other appropriate Federal agencies; and

(2) may be informed by existing products developed by such Office and agencies, as appropriate.

(c) OVERVIEW.—The threat assessment and reference aid shall include an overview of symbols, flags, or other references utilized by adherents of foreign violent white supremacist extremist organizations.

(d) DISTRIBUTION.—Consistent with the protection of classified and confidential unclassified information, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security shall share the threat assessment and reference aid with the following:

(1) State, local, and Tribal law enforcement officials, including officials who operate within State, local, and regional fusion centers through the Department of Homeland Security State, Local, and Regional Fusion Center Initiative established in accordance with section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h).

(2) Appropriate owners and operators of online platforms to assist in identifying content that may be associated with a foreign violent white supremacist extremist organization that may violate the terms of service of such online platforms, upon request from such online platforms and in consultation with the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FOREIGN VIOLENT WHITE SUPREMACIST EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION.—The term “foreign violent white supremacist extremist organization” means an organization based outside the United States that seeks, wholly or in part, through unlawful acts of force or violence, to support a belief in the intellectual and moral superiority of the white race over other races.

(2) ONLINE PLATFORM.—The term “online platform” means internet-based information services consisting of the storage and processing of information by and at the request of a content provider and the dissemination of such content to third parties.

(f) LIMITATION.—The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security shall ensure that the threat assessment and reference aid does not contain the name or other identifiable information of any individual or organization engaged in lawful political or public discourse

in the United States protected under the United States Constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the government’s latest reports describe violence by white supremacists as a significant terrorist threat to the homeland.

In fact, it was recently reported that DHS analysts assessed “the threat from white supremacists as the deadliest domestic terror threat facing the U.S.”

Further, this past week, a DHS official testified before a Senate committee that attacks by white supremacists are on average the most lethal of domestic terrorist actors.

This statement came on the heels of testimony before the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee by FBI Director Christopher Wray, who stated that racially-motivated violent extremists are “the most lethal of all domestic extremists,” and that white supremacists are the number one threat within that group.

We have also seen evidence that this threat is increasingly linked to individuals and groups abroad.

Last year, the perpetrators of terror attacks in El Paso, Texas, and Poway, California, drew inspiration from the deadly white supremacist attack in Christchurch, New Zealand.

There are indications that the links go beyond mere inspiration.

Reports have documented that white supremacists have traveled internationally to train with neo-Nazi militant groups in war zone environments.

By some accounts, white supremacist groups are drawing on jihadist tactics to organize, and the threat they pose is no less deadly.

The Transnational White Supremacist Extremism Review Act would require the Department of Homeland Security to disseminate a terrorist threat assessment regarding foreign, violent white supremacist extremist groups to State and local law enforcement partners.

The bill also authorizes DHS to share information regarding symbols used by such groups with social media companies to assist in efforts to identify content that may violate their terms of service.

The bill includes vital civil rights and civil liberties safeguards to protect First Amendment rights.

The first step in confronting a threat is making sure that the people on the front lines have the information they need to understand it.

When it comes to the white supremacist threat, that is exactly what this bill would do.

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

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Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5736, the Transnational White Supremacist Extremism Review Act.

H.R. 5736 requires the Department of Homeland Security Undersecretary for Intelligence and Analysis, I&A, to coordinate with Federal partners and develop a terrorism threat assessment concerning homeland threats related to “foreign violent white supremacist extremist organizations.”

This bill further requires I&A to share the information with State and local law enforcement partners, as well as fusion centers. Ensuring that State and local law enforcement and fusion centers have access to information on current and emerging threats is a fundamental responsibility of the Department of Homeland Security, particularly the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

The Trump administration has taken significant action to address domestic extremism, including white supremacy. The creation of the Office of Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention in April 2019 and the release of the DHS Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Targeted Violence in September 2019 demonstrate a coordinated and comprehensive commitment to addressing emerging threats in both international and domestic terrorism.

Subcommittee Ranking Member WALKER led our efforts to negotiate changes to the base bill during the committee markup. I want to thank Subcommittee Chairman ROSE for accepting our changes to the bill. I urge its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois for yielding her time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 5736, the Transnational White Supremacist Review Act.

Today, our country faces a wide range of complex threats to our safety, our security, and our way of life. Not only are American families having to keep their communities safe and their economy together in the face of COVID, but in large swaths of the country, they are doing so while deal-

ing with more frequent and catastrophic natural disasters.

Sadly, though, amidst all of this, terrorism does not stop. The homeland security threat posed by white supremacist extremists is pervasive and persistent. Extremists exploit such crises as we are in right now. Often, this involves the targeting of the most vulnerable in society.

Earlier this year, the Directors of the FBI and the National Counterterrorism Center testified before our committee regarding the unrelenting nature of bad actors during times like these. Both testified to the significant homeland security threat posed by racially motivated domestic actors, primarily white supremacist extremists.

In my capacity as chair of the Intelligence and Counterterrorism Subcommittee, I have joined with my colleagues to raise the alarm about this threat. In carrying out my work on the committee, I have identified a common theme. And that is, plain and simple, that this white supremacist domestic terrorist problem is, in fact, not domestic at all. It is global in nature.

Look no further than the deadly attacks in El Paso, Texas, and Poway, California, last year. The U.S. experienced firsthand the ramifications of an international white supremacist movement when two domestic actors independently drew inspiration from the foreign terrorists who committed the Christchurch, New Zealand, attack.

Troublingly, there are reports that white supremacist groups have adapted recruitment tactics and begun using training camps modeled after jihadist groups like al-Qaida and ISIS.

Just last week, a former Trump administration counterterrorism official confirmed that training by foreign groups is happening when she acknowledged that there have been instances when our foreign counterterrorism partners have alerted us to the fact that U.S. citizens were in their countries to conduct trainings or participate in trainings with white supremacist movements.

These foreign partners told this former official that the U.S. is an exporter of this ideology and must address this problem.

This is exactly what this bill today seeks to address, a bill designed to send a message to our foreign partners that Congress hears them and is taking action.

This bill would require DHS to produce and circulate a threat assessment on foreign violent white supremacist extremist groups to local law enforcement. It would also push social media companies to do so much more in addressing this threat. Crucially, this bill includes civil rights and civil liberty safeguards as well.

Countering white supremacy will require a whole-of-society approach, education, awareness, and so on.

Through our work on this committee, we found that Americans stay safest when law enforcement at all lev-

els is equipped with the best available information. This bill makes sure that our frontline responders in the law enforcement community have just that.

It is endorsed by the ADL, an expert advocacy group that has tracked the white supremacist threat for decades. It is also endorsed by the Blue Dog Coalition, a group that looks past partisanship and advocates for commonsense national security solutions.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on its passage.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As the surge in white supremacist extremist attacks in the United States and around world puts all of us at risk, I commend my committee colleague Mr. ROSE for introducing this legislation, and I urge passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5736, 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.

#### SAFE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 2020

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5780) to enhance stakeholder outreach to and operational engagement with owners and operators of critical infrastructure and other relevant stakeholders by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to bolster security against acts of terrorism and other homeland security threats, including by maintaining a clearinghouse of security guidance, best practices, and other voluntary content developed by the Agency or aggregated from trusted sources, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5780

*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 “Safe Communities Act of 2020”.

#### SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF CISA DIRECTOR RELATING TO SECURITY RESOURCES CLEARINGHOUSE.

Subsection (c) of section 2202 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (11) as paragraphs (7) through (12), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

“(6) maintain a clearinghouse for owners and operators of critical infrastructure and other relevant stakeholders to access security guidance, best practices, and other voluntary content developed by the Agency in a manner consistent with the requirements of section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d) and the Plain Writing Act of 2010 (5 U.S.C. note) or aggregated from trusted sources.”.

**SEC. 3. STAKEHOLDER OUTREACH AND OPERATIONAL ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY.**

(a) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall issue a strategy to improve stakeholder outreach and operational engagement that includes the Agency’s strategic and operational goals and priorities for carrying out stakeholder engagement activities.

(b) CONTENTS.—The stakeholder outreach and operational engagement strategy issued under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A catalogue of the stakeholder engagement activities and services delivered by protective security advisors and cybersecurity advisors of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, including the locations of the stakeholder engagement and services delivered and the critical infrastructure sectors (as such term is defined in section 2001(3) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601(3)) involved.

(2) An assessment of the capacity of programs of the Agency to deploy protective security advisors and cybersecurity advisors, including the adequacy of such advisors to meet service requests and the ability of such advisors to engage with and deliver services to stakeholders in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

(3) Long-term objectives of the protective security advisor and cybersecurity advisor programs, including cross-training of the protective security advisor and cybersecurity advisor workforce to optimize the capabilities of such programs and capacity goals.

(4) A description of programs, policies, and activities used to carry out such stakeholder engagement activities and services under paragraph (1).

(5) Resources and personnel necessary to effectively support critical infrastructure owners and operators and, as appropriate, other entities, including non-profit organizations, based on current and projected demand for Agency services.

(6) Guidance on how outreach to critical infrastructure owners and operators in a region should be prioritized.

(7) Plans to ensure that stakeholder engagement field personnel of the Agency have a clear understanding of expectations for engagement within each critical infrastructure sector and subsector, whether during steady state or surge capacity.

(8) Metrics for measuring the effectiveness of stakeholder engagement activities and services under paragraph (1), including mechanisms to track regional engagement of field personnel of the Agency with critical infrastructure owners and operators, and how frequently such engagement takes place.

(9) Plans for awareness campaigns to familiarize owners and operators of critical infrastructure with security resources and support offered by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, including the clearinghouse maintained pursuant to paragraph (6) of section 2202(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652(c)), as added by section 2.

(10) A description of how to prioritize engagement with critical infrastructure sectors based on threat information and the capacity of such sectors to mitigate such threats

(c) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—In issuing the stakeholder outreach and operational engagement strategy required under subsection (a), the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall, to the extent practicable, solicit input from stakeholders representing the following:

(1) Each of the critical infrastructure sectors.

(2) Critical infrastructure owners and operators located in each region in which the Agency maintains a field office.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after issuing the stakeholder outreach and operational engagement strategy required under subsection (a), the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall issue an implementation plan for the strategy that includes the following:

(1) Strategic objectives and corresponding tasks for protective security advisor and cybersecurity advisor workforce development, training, and retention plans.

(2) Projected timelines, benchmarks, and resource requirements for such tasks.

(3) Metrics to evaluate the performance of such tasks.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—Upon issuance of the implementation plan required under subsection (d), the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate the stakeholder outreach and operational engagement strategy required under subsection (a) and the implementation plan required under subsection (b), together with any other associated legislative or budgetary proposals relating thereto.

**SEC. 4. INFORMATION PROVIDED BY PROTECTIVE SECURITY ADVISORS.**

The Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, protective security advisors of the Agency are disseminating homeland security information on voluntary programs and services of the Department of Homeland Security, including regarding the Nonprofit Security Grant Program, to bolster security and terrorism resilience.

**SEC. 5. PROTECTIVE SECURITY ADVISOR FORCE MULTIPLIER PILOT PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall establish a one-year pilot program for State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies and appropriate government officials to be trained by protective security advisors of the Agency regarding carrying out security vulnerability or terrorism risk assessments of facilities.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the pilot program under subsection (a), the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall report on such pilot program to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5780, the Safe Communities Act.

Last month, a teenager from my district in Antioch, Illinois, went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he allegedly killed two people with an AR-15-style rifle.

The next day, I heard from another constituent, a mother who lives in the alleged shooter’s hometown. She wrote: “There is a militia cell in Antioch that is becoming more and more emboldened to take the law into their own hands. I am becoming fearful to send my children to the same schools at white supremacist militia members.”

I share my constituents’ concerns with the rise of domestic violent extremism in this country. FBI Director Wray recently testified before the House Homeland Security Committee that white supremacist extremists are a leading threat to our Nation.

I believe we must do more to address the root causes of violent behavior, and I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues in Congress to make America a place where racism, misogyny, and other forms of hate can no longer flourish.

Meanwhile, in the face of extremist threats like these, we must take immediate action to secure our critical infrastructure and make soft targets less vulnerable to attack.

In addition to domestic extremists, our suburban and rural communities face too many other threats of mass violence. Just last year, five of our neighbors, four of whom were my constituents, were killed by an act of gun violence at the Henry Pratt Company in Aurora, Illinois. Our workplaces, schools, and places of worship are far too vulnerable to mass shootings and other forms of targeted violence. This bill seeks to fix that.

Rural and suburban communities like mine in northern Illinois are increasingly targets of violence but often don’t have access to the Federal resources they need to protect themselves. That is why I introduced H.R. 5780, the Safe Communities Act of 2020, bipartisan legislation to help better protect soft targets in communities like mine.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's protective security advisers help improve security at schools, places of worship, and other soft targets, but there are too few of them to meet the demand of their services.

H.R. 5780 would require CISA to maintain an online security resources clearinghouse to provide security guidance and best practices, serving as a one-stop shop for school districts, religious organizations, and local officials to find the information they need to keep their communities safe.

The bill would also require CISA to develop a stakeholder outreach and operational engagement strategy and implementation plan to ensure that the Agency is delivering infrastructure security services across sectors and throughout regions.

Finally, H.R. 5780 would authorize a PSA force multiplier pilot program, which would require CISA PSAs to train State, local, Tribal, and territorial officials to perform security vulnerability and terrorism risk assessments. These risk assessments are an important part of qualifying for FEMA's security grants; the force multiplier program will help expand access to them.

I am proud that the Safe Communities Act of 2020 has been endorsed by the Jewish Federations of North America and the Anti-Defamation League.

I would like to thank my colleague, Mr. KATKO, for joining me in introducing this measure. I am grateful for his collaboration and leadership as ranking member of the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation.

I want to extend my sincere appreciation to the Homeland Security Committee staff for their work on this legislation.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation today to make sure every community in America has the resources it needs to keep people safe.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5780, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5780. This bill makes the great work done by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency more accessible to stakeholders.

CISA provides advice and recommendations upon the request of critical infrastructure owners and operators on how to secure and protect their facilities in cyberspace and physically.

This bill will help stakeholders clearly know what CISA can do. Continuing to develop the relationship between CISA and our private stakeholders remains an integral piece of our critical infrastructure security.

I thank Representatives UNDERWOOD and KATKO for their bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Last week, I was appointed as the new chair of the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation of the Homeland Security Committee. It is a great honor and opportunity for me to amplify the homeland security concerns of the people of Illinois' 14th Congressional District here in Washington.

□ 1330

My constituents are concerned about the vulnerability of so-called soft targets to violence. CISA, which is overseen by my subcommittee, has a critical role to play to empower communities to be more secure and resilient against ever-increasing lists of homeland security threats.

I am committed to ensuring the success of the PSA program, and I look forward to working with CISA to make sure that every community can benefit from it. Enactment of the Safe Communities Act of 2020 will help CISA think more strategically about how it deploys PSAs and other services and do so in a way that will scale.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5780, 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.

#### STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5823) to establish a program to make grants to States to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5823

*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 "State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act".

#### SEC. 2. STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new sections:

#### "SEC. 2215. STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall establish a program to make grants to States to address

cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments (referred to as the "State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program" in this section).

"(b) BASELINE REQUIREMENTS.—A grant awarded under this section shall be used in compliance with the following:

"(1) The Cybersecurity Plan required under subsection (d) and approved pursuant to subsection (g).

"(2) The Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments required in accordance with section 2210, when issued.

"(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program shall be administered in the same program office that administers grants made under sections 2003 and 2004.

"(d) ELIGIBILITY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—A State applying for a grant under the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program shall submit to the Secretary a Cybersecurity Plan for approval. Such plan shall—

"(A) incorporate, to the extent practicable, any existing plans of such State to protect against cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments;

"(B) describe, to the extent practicable, how such State shall—

"(i) enhance the preparation, response, and resiliency of information systems owned or operated by such State or, if appropriate, by local, Tribal, or territorial governments, against cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats;

"(ii) implement a process of continuous cybersecurity vulnerability assessments and threat mitigation practices prioritized by degree of risk to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats in information systems of such State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments;

"(iii) ensure that State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments that own or operate information systems within the State adopt best practices and methodologies to enhance cybersecurity, such as the practices set forth in the cybersecurity framework developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology;

"(iv) promote the delivery of safe, recognizable, and trustworthy online services by State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, including through the use of the .gov internet domain;

"(v) mitigate any identified gaps in the State, local, Tribal, or territorial government cybersecurity workforces, enhance recruitment and retention efforts for such workforces, and bolster the knowledge, skills, and abilities of State, local, Tribal, and territorial government personnel to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats;

"(vi) ensure continuity of communications and data networks within such State between such State and local, Tribal, and territorial governments that own or operate information systems within such State in the event of an incident involving such communications or data networks within such State;

"(vii) assess and mitigate, to the greatest degree possible, cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats related to critical infrastructure and key resources, the degradation of which may impact the performance of information systems within such State;

"(viii) enhance capability to share cyber threat indicators and related information between such State and local, Tribal, and territorial governments that own or operate information systems within such State; and

“(ix) develop and coordinate strategies to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats in consultation with—

“(I) local, Tribal, and territorial governments within the State; and

“(II) as applicable—

“(aa) neighboring States or, as appropriate, members of an information sharing and analysis organization; and

“(bb) neighboring countries; and

“(C) include, to the extent practicable, an inventory of the information technology deployed on the information systems owned or operated by such State or by local, Tribal, or territorial governments within such State, including legacy information technology that is no longer supported by the manufacturer.

“(e) PLANNING COMMITTEES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State applying for a grant under this section shall establish a cybersecurity planning committee to assist in the following:

“(A) The development, implementation, and revision of such State’s Cybersecurity Plan required under subsection (d).

“(B) The determination of effective funding priorities for such grant in accordance with subsection (f).

“(2) COMPOSITION.—Cybersecurity planning committees described in paragraph (1) shall be comprised of representatives from counties, cities, towns, and Tribes within the State receiving a grant under this section, including, as appropriate, representatives of rural, suburban, and high-population jurisdictions.

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION REGARDING EXISTING PLANNING COMMITTEES.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require that any State establish a cybersecurity planning committee if such State has established and uses a multijurisdictional planning committee or commission that meets the requirements of this paragraph.

“(f) USE OF FUNDS.—A State that receives a grant under this section shall use the grant to implement such State’s Cybersecurity Plan, or to assist with activities determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the Director, to be integral to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments, as the case may be.

“(g) APPROVAL OF PLANS.—

“(1) APPROVAL AS CONDITION OF GRANT.—Before a State may receive a grant under this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall review and approve such State’s Cybersecurity Plan required under subsection (d).

“(2) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—In approving a Cybersecurity Plan under this subsection, the Director shall ensure such Plan—

“(A) meets the requirements specified in subsection (d); and

“(B) upon issuance of the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments authorized pursuant to section 2210, complies, as appropriate, with the goals and objectives of such Strategy.

“(3) APPROVAL OF REVISIONS.—The Secretary, acting through the Director, may approve revisions to a Cybersecurity Plan as the Director determines appropriate.

“(4) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the requirement under subsection (d) to submit a Cybersecurity Plan as a condition of apply for a grant under this section, such a grant may be awarded to a State that has not so submitted a Cybersecurity Plan to the Secretary if—

“(A) such State certifies to the Secretary that it will submit to the Secretary a Cybersecurity Plan for approval by September 30, 2022;

“(B) such State certifies to the Secretary that the activities that will be supported by such grant are integral to the development of such Cybersecurity Plan; or

“(C) such State certifies to the Secretary, and the Director confirms, that the activities that will be supported by the grant will address imminent cybersecurity risks or cybersecurity threats to the information systems of such State or of a local, Tribal, or territorial government in such State.

“(h) LIMITATIONS ON USES OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A State that receives a grant under this section may not use such grant—

“(A) to supplant State, local, Tribal, or territorial funds;

“(B) for any recipient cost-sharing contribution;

“(C) to pay a demand for ransom in an attempt to regain access to information or an information system of such State or of a local, Tribal, or territorial government in such State;

“(D) for recreational or social purposes; or

“(E) for any purpose that does not directly address cybersecurity risks or cybersecurity threats on an information systems of such State or of a local, Tribal, or territorial government in such State.

“(2) PENALTIES.—In addition to other remedies available, the Secretary may take such actions as are necessary to ensure that a recipient of a grant under this section is using such grant for the purposes for which such grant was awarded.

“(i) OPPORTUNITY TO AMEND APPLICATIONS.—In considering applications for grants under this section, the Secretary shall provide applicants with a reasonable opportunity to correct defects, if any, in such applications before making final awards.

“(j) APPORTIONMENT.—For fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall apportion amounts appropriated to carry out this section among States as follows:

“(1) BASELINE AMOUNT.—The Secretary shall first apportion 0.25 percent of such amounts to each of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, and 0.75 percent of such amounts to each of the remaining States.

“(2) REMAINDER.—The Secretary shall apportion the remainder of such amounts in the ratio that—

“(A) the population of each State; bears to

“(B) the population of all States.

“(k) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of an activity carried out using funds made available under the program may not exceed the following percentages:

“(1) For fiscal year 2021, 90 percent.

“(2) For fiscal year 2022, 80 percent.

“(3) For fiscal year 2023, 70 percent.

“(4) For fiscal year 2024, 60 percent.

“(5) For fiscal year 2025 and each subsequent fiscal year, 50 percent.

“(1) STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) CERTIFICATION.—Each State that receives a grant under this section shall certify to the Secretary that the grant will be used for the purpose for which the grant is awarded and in compliance with the Cybersecurity Plan or other purpose approved by the Secretary under subsection (g).

“(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS TO LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.—Not later than 45 days after a State receives a grant under this section, such State shall, without imposing unreasonable or unduly burdensome requirements as a condition of receipt, obligate or otherwise make available to local, Tribal, and territorial governments in such State, consistent with the applicable Cybersecurity Plan—

“(A) not less than 80 percent of funds available under such grant;

“(B) with the consent of such local, Tribal, and territorial governments, items, services, capabilities, or activities having a value of not less than 80 percent of the amount of the grant; or

“(C) with the consent of the local, Tribal, and territorial governments, grant funds combined with other items, services, capabilities, or activities having the total value of not less than 80 percent of the amount of the grant.

“(3) CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT FUNDS TO LOCAL, TRIBAL, TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.—A State shall certify to the Secretary that the State has made the distribution to local, Tribal, and territorial governments required under paragraph (2).

“(4) EXTENSION OF PERIOD.—A State may request in writing that the Secretary extend the period of time specified in paragraph (2) for an additional period of time. The Secretary may approve such a request if the Secretary determines such extension is necessary to ensure the obligation and expenditure of grant funds align with the purpose of the grant program.

“(5) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, or the Virgin Islands.

“(6) DIRECT FUNDING.—If a State does not make the distribution to local, Tribal, or territorial governments in such State required under paragraph (2), such a local, Tribal, or territorial government may petition the Secretary.

“(7) PENALTIES.—In addition to other remedies available to the Secretary, the Secretary may terminate or reduce the amount of a grant awarded under this section to a State or transfer grant funds previously awarded to such State directly to the appropriate local, Tribal, or territorial government if such State violates a requirement of this subsection.

“(m) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director shall establish a State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee to provide State, local, Tribal, and territorial stakeholder expertise, situational awareness, and recommendations to the Director, as appropriate, regarding how to—

“(A) address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments; and

“(B) improve the ability of such governments to prevent, protect against, respond, mitigate, and recover from cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats.

“(2) DUTIES.—The State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee shall—

“(A) submit to the Director recommendations that may inform guidance for applicants for grants under this section;

“(B) upon the request of the Director, provide to the Director technical assistance to inform the review of Cybersecurity Plans submitted by applicants for grants under this section, and, as appropriate, submit to the Director recommendations to improve such Plans prior to the Director’s determination regarding whether to approve such Plans;

“(C) advise and provide to the Director input regarding the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve Cybersecurity for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments required under section 2210; and

“(D) upon the request of the Director, provide to the Director recommendations, as appropriate, regarding how to—

“(i) address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats on information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments;

“(ii) and improve the cybersecurity resiliency of such governments.

“(3) MEMBERSHIP.—

“(A) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Director, as follows:

“(i) Two individuals recommended to the Director by the National Governors Association.

“(ii) Two individuals recommended to the Director by the National Association of State Chief Information Officers.

“(iii) One individual recommended to the Director by the National Guard Bureau.

“(iv) Two individuals recommended to the Director by the National Association of Counties.

“(v) Two individuals recommended to the Director by the National League of Cities.

“(vi) One individual recommended to the Director by the United States Conference of Mayors.

“(vii) One individual recommended to the Director by the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center.

“(viii) Four individuals who have educational and professional experience related to cybersecurity analysis or policy.

“(B) TERMS.—Each member of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee shall be appointed for a term of two years, except that such term shall be three years only in the case of members who are appointed initially to the Committee upon the establishment of the Committee. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member may serve after the expiration of such member's term until a successor has taken office. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

“(C) PAY.—Members of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee shall serve without pay.

“(4) CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee shall select a chairperson and vice chairperson from among Committee members.

“(5) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee.

“(n) REPORTS.—

“(1) ANNUAL REPORTS BY STATE GRANT RECIPIENTS.—A State that receives a grant under this section shall annually submit to the Secretary a report on the progress of the State in implementing the Cybersecurity Plan approved pursuant to subsection (g). If the State does not have a Cybersecurity Plan approved pursuant to subsection (g), the State shall submit to the Secretary a report describing how grant funds were obligated and expended to develop a Cybersecurity Plan or improve the cybersecurity of information systems owned or operated by State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments in such State. The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall make each such report publicly available, including by making each such report available on the internet website of the Agency, subject to any redactions the Director determines necessary to protect classified or other sensitive information.

“(2) ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—At least once each year, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall submit to Congress a report on the use of grants awarded

under this section and any progress made toward the following:

“(A) Achieving the objectives set forth in the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments, upon the strategy's issuance under section 2210.

“(B) Developing, implementing, or revising Cybersecurity Plans.

“(C) Reducing cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems owned or operated by State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments as a result of the award of such grants.

“(o) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under this section—

“(1) for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, \$400,000,000; and

“(2) for each subsequent fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

“(p) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.—The term ‘critical infrastructure’ has the meaning given that term in section 2.

“(2) CYBER THREAT INDICATOR.—The term ‘cyber threat indicator’ has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015.

“(3) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

“(4) INCIDENT.—The term ‘incident’ has the meaning given such term in section 2209.

“(5) INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘information sharing and analysis organization’ has the meaning given such term in section 2222.

“(6) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term ‘information system’ has the meaning given such term in section 102(9) of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501(9)).

“(7) KEY RESOURCES.—The term ‘key resources’ has the meaning given that term in section 2.

“(8) ONLINE SERVICE.—The term ‘online service’ means any internet-facing service, including a website, email, virtual private network, or custom application.

“(9) STATE.—The term ‘State’—

“(A) means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and the territories and possessions of the United States; and

“(B) includes any federally recognized Indian tribe that notifies the Secretary, not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section or not later than 120 days before the start of any fiscal year in which a grant under this section is awarded, that the tribe intends to develop a Cybersecurity Plan and agrees to forfeit any distribution under subsection (1)(2).

**“SEC. 2216. CYBERSECURITY RESOURCE GUIDE DEVELOPMENT FOR STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.**

“The Secretary, acting through the Director, shall develop a resource guide for use by State, local, Tribal, and territorial government officials, including law enforcement officers, to help such officials identify, prepare for, detect, protect against, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents (as such term is defined in section 2209).”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2214 the following new items:

“Sec. 2215. State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program.

“Sec. 2216. Cybersecurity resource guide development for State, local, Tribal, and territorial government officials.”

**SEC. 3. STRATEGY.**

(a) HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE CYBERSECURITY OF STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 2210 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY TO IMPROVE THE CYBERSECURITY OF STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall, in coordination with appropriate Federal departments and agencies, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, the State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee (established under section 2215), and other stakeholders, as appropriate, develop and make publicly available a Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments that provides recommendations regarding how the Federal Government should support and promote the ability State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to identify, protect against, detect respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents (as such term is defined in section 2209) and establishes baseline requirements and principles to which Cybersecurity Plans under such section shall be aligned.

“(2) CONTENTS.—The Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments required under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) identify capability gaps in the ability of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents;

“(B) identify Federal resources and capabilities that are available or could be made available to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to help such governments identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents;

“(C) identify and assess the limitations of Federal resources and capabilities available to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to help such governments identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents; and

“(D) identify opportunities to improve the Agency's coordination with Federal and non-Federal entities, such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, to improve incident exercises, information sharing and incident notification procedures, the ability for State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to voluntarily adapt and implement guidance in Federal binding operational directives, and opportunities to leverage Federal schedules for cybersecurity investments under section 502 of title 40, United States Code;

“(E) recommend new initiatives the Federal Government should undertake to improve the ability of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to help such governments identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents;

“(F) set short-term and long-term goals that will improve the ability of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to help such governments identify, protect against, detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents; and

“(G) set dates, including interim benchmarks, as appropriate for State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to establish baseline capabilities to identify, protect against,

detect, respond to, and recover from cybersecurity risks, cybersecurity threats, and incidents.

“(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the Homeland Security Strategy to Improve the Cybersecurity of State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments required under paragraph (1), the Director, in coordination with appropriate Federal departments and agencies, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee, and other stakeholders, as appropriate, shall consider—

“(A) lessons learned from incidents that have affected State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and exercises with Federal and non-Federal entities;

“(B) the impact of incidents that have affected State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, including the resulting costs to such governments;

“(C) the information related to the interest and ability of state and non-state threat actors to compromise information systems owned or operated by State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments;

“(D) emerging cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments resulting from the deployment of new technologies; and

“(E) recommendations made by the State and Local Cybersecurity Resilience Committee.”.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY.—Subsection (c) of section 2202 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 652) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (11) as paragraphs (11) through (16), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

“(6) develop program guidance, in consultation with the State and Local Government Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee established under section 2215, for the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program under such section or any other homeland security assistance administered by the Department to improve cybersecurity;

“(7) review, in consultation with the State and Local Cybersecurity Resiliency Committee, all cybersecurity plans of State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments developed pursuant to any homeland security assistance administered by the Department to improve cybersecurity;

“(8) provide expertise and technical assistance to State, local, Tribal, and territorial government officials with respect to cybersecurity;

“(9) provide education, training, and capacity development to enhance the security and resilience of cybersecurity and infrastructure security;

“(10) provide information to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments on the security benefits of .gov domain name registration services.”.

(c) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security shall conduct a study to assess the feasibility of implementing a short-term rotational program for the detail of approved State, local, Tribal, and territorial government employees in cyber workforce positions to the Agency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

## GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I don't need to tell anyone here that cyberattacks against State and local governments are growing more frequent and more sophisticated. In 2019, there were over 100 ransomware attacks on State and local governments.

From major cities like New Orleans and Baltimore to small towns across Texas, cyberattacks sought to cripple the ability of governments across the country to carry out basic functions, from processing real estate transactions to collecting payments for services.

The cost is more than just a mere inconvenience. A ransomware attack against a State and local government can disrupt lifeline services, like 911 call centers and public hospitals, and extort money those governments do not have.

Last summer, the mayor of Atlanta, Keisha Lance Bottoms, testified before my subcommittee that the ransomware attack that hit her city in 2018 cost city taxpayers \$7.2 million to recover from, but experts expect that cost to grow to as much as \$17 million.

The COVID-19 pandemic, by dramatically expanding the threat landscape and making government networks more attractive targets for hackers, has made the situation more dire. More Americans than ever before are working from home. That includes State and local government workers who may be less accustomed to teleworking and less prepared to do it securely.

At the same time, the cyber risk to State and local networks has increased dramatically due to unprecedented demand for online services, including unemployment compensation and human services applications.

The transition to online learning that COVID-19 has forced many schools to undertake has also not been without incident. According to Education Week, there have been 220 cyberattacks against schools so far this year. And while the pandemic is bringing the vulnerability of our school districts' networks into focus, it is worth noting that there have been over 1,000 cyberattacks against school districts since 2016, according to the K-12 Research Center.

Despite the urgent need to address their cyber vulnerabilities, many State and local governments are not in a position to do so without outside assistance, as they are overwhelmed by the challenges of maintaining basic serv-

ices in the face of steep COVID-19-related revenue losses.

It is time for the Federal Government to step up and help. Passing H.R. 5823, the State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act, which I am proud to cosponsor, is an important first step.

The bill would establish a \$400 million targeted grant program to help States and local governments develop robust cybersecurity capabilities. Importantly, it requires States to pay a graduated match to incentivize them to budget better for cybersecurity.

And it requires the Department of Homeland Security to create a plan to improve the cybersecurity posture of State and local governments to ensure that Federal resources align with State goals and objectives. The smart investments we make in the cybersecurity of our State and local governments now will pay for themselves in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5823, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5823.

Preparing our State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments for the increasing number of cyber threats they face is a necessary priority.

Cybersecurity preparedness is ineffective if our only focus is on Federal preparedness. It is incumbent on us to ensure that our State and local partners are taking advantage of the resources that we can offer so they, too, can prepare for the threats that they might face. H.R. 5823 will do just that. It establishes a matching grant program for State and local governments to access and close vulnerabilities in their IT systems.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representatives Richmond and Katko for their bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RUPPERSBERGER).

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Before I start, I want to acknowledge the gentlewoman's leadership position. I was sitting in my chair—I have been dealing with cyber issues for a long time—and when I heard Mr. JOYCE agree with the gentlewoman, I almost fell out of my chair, but I didn't. I really applaud both Members for working together.

Cyber issues are some of the most important national security issues that our country faces, internationally and also within our country, and coming together like this is how we get things done for our constituents. I hope people on both sides of the aisle observe what these Representatives are doing. That is the way we need to go.

First, as a former Baltimore County executive, I am well aware of the problems that State and local governments face on a daily basis. They are where

the rubber meets the road and the source of many of the critical services our constituents rely on, which includes schools, law enforcement, parks, fire, and libraries.

Yet, according to the National Association of State Chief Information Officers, nearly half of all States do not have a dedicated cybersecurity line item in their budget. In fact, most State cybersecurity budgets are between 0 and 3 percent of their overall information technology budget.

While some support from the Federal Government does exist already, less than 4 percent of current Homeland Security Grant Program funding has been allocated to cybersecurity needs at the State and local level. As we have seen from recent cyberattacks on many American cities and States, this is simply not enough.

Last year, there were at least 24 public-sector ransomware attacks, including a ransomware attack in Baltimore, my hometown, that is expected to cost more than \$18 million in remediation. A separate attack in 2018 temporarily disabled Baltimore's 911 dispatch system.

This is part of a growing nationwide trend. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated the threat to local governments as hackers exploit overwhelmed organizations that are increasingly dependent on digital tools. We cannot simply stand by and watch this happen. We can and must do more.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Maryland an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today establishes a program making grants available to State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to address cybersecurity risks and threats to their information systems.

This is not a silver bullet, but it allows us to leverage Federal expertise in cyber, like that of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, to help State and local governments get their information security programs off the ground.

This bill will further empower State and local governments around the country to begin assuming the funding burden in their normal budget cycles in the future by reducing the Federal share over time.

I thank Chairman THOMPSON, Chairman RICHMOND, and all those involved for this bipartisan coalition.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding and echo the gratitude for her leadership and the bipartisan leadership of the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act, a bipartisan bill that I was proud to help introduce, to

deliver urgently needed investments to address the vulnerabilities that persist in State, local, Tribal, and territorial cyber infrastructures.

These cyber threats are real, and our communities need help.

I have spoken with a county auditor just recently who said she is conscious that her systems are constantly targeted.

I have spoken with public power providers who understand that, in the absence of sufficient cybersecurity, we could see an attack that would wipe out our critical utilities for citizens and could undermine our economy.

I have recently spoken with a Tribal leader who said that they have enough technology challenges without seeing the threat of cyberattack compound things.

I have spoken with a county hospital in my district that was hit by a ransomware attack.

This bill is about letting those folks know and the people whom they serve know that they are not on their own, that the Federal Government understands that cybersecurity vulnerabilities don't only exist in marble buildings in Washington, D.C., but that they exist in communities in every State in our Nation, and with this bill the Federal Government says: We are going to have your back. That is why I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bipartisan plan. There is no time to waste.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Pennsylvania closes. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, over the past decade and a half, Congress has redoubled efforts to secure Federal networks. This legislation will continue that work by supporting State and local cybersecurity improvements. It was approved on a bipartisan basis in committee and has broad and deep support within stakeholder communities.

I would like to congratulate Congressman CEDRIC RICHMOND, the former chairman of the Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation Subcommittee, on this important legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5823, 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.

□ 1345

## HOMELAND SECURITY ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM ACT

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5822) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an acquisition professional career program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5822

*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 "Homeland Security Acquisition Professional Career Program Act".

### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF THE ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### "SEC. 711. ACQUISITION PROFESSIONAL CAREER PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department an acquisition professional career program to develop a cadre of acquisition professionals within the Department.

"(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Under Secretary for Management shall administer the acquisition professional career program established pursuant to subsection (a).

"(c) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Under Secretary for Management shall carry out the following with respect to the acquisition professional career program.

"(1) Designate the occupational series, grades, and number of acquisition positions throughout the Department to be included in the program and manage centrally such positions.

"(2) Establish and publish on the Department's website eligibility criteria for candidates to participate in the program.

"(3) Carry out recruitment efforts to attract candidates—

"(A) from institutions of higher education, including such institutions with established acquisition specialties and courses of study, historically Black colleges and universities, and Hispanic-serving institutions;

"(B) with diverse work experience outside of the Federal Government; or

"(C) with military service.

"(4) Hire eligible candidates for designated positions under the program.

"(5) Develop a structured program comprised of acquisition training, on-the-job experience, Department-wide rotations, mentorship, shadowing, and other career development opportunities for program participants.

"(6) Provide, beyond required training established for program participants, additional specialized acquisition training, including small business contracting and innovative acquisition techniques training.

"(d) REPORTS.—Not later than December 31, 2020, and annually thereafter through 2026, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the acquisition professional career program. Each such report shall include the following information:

"(1) The number of candidates approved for the program.

“(2) The number of candidates who commenced participation in the program, including generalized information on such candidates’ backgrounds with respect to education and prior work experience, but not including personally identifiable information.

“(3) A breakdown of the number of participants hired under the program by type of acquisition position.

“(4) A list of Department components and offices that participated in the program and information regarding length of time of each program participant in each rotation at such components or offices.

“(5) Program attrition rates and post-program graduation retention data, including information on how such data compare to the prior year’s data, as available.

“(6) The Department’s recruiting efforts for the program.

“(7) The Department’s efforts to promote retention of program participants.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ‘Hispanic-serving institution’ has the meaning given such term in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

“(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—The term ‘historically Black colleges and universities’ has the meaning given the term ‘part B institution’ in section 322(2) of Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)).

“(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 710 the following new item:

“Sec. 711. Acquisition professional career program.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5822, the Homeland Security Acquisition Professional Career Program Act.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5822 authorizes an existing program within the Department of Homeland Security focused on strengthening its acquisition workforce. DHS established the Acquisition Professional Career Program in 2008 to create a pipeline for hard-to-fill acquisition workforce positions, such as contract specialists.

Since its inception, the program has had over 300 program graduates join the ranks of DHS’ acquisition work-

force, which oversees billions of dollars of transactions to procure what DHS needs to carry out its diverse missions.

They are charged with purchasing everything from cybersecurity software for protecting Federal networks, to disaster response supplies, to sophisticated security screening equipment. And when it comes to COVID-19, they have been responsible for spending over \$1.7 billion on a wide range of response activities.

Unfortunately, the Government Accountability Office has highlighted workforce shortages as a persistent challenge for DHS acquisition programs—one that can negatively affect their ability to deliver vital capabilities on time and on budget.

H.R. 5822 will help address this challenge by authorizing DHS’ rigorous development program, which provides participants with acquisition training, mentorship, department-wide rotations, and other career development opportunities.

H.R. 5822, if enacted, will help DHS maintain a pipeline for its acquisition workforce that directly supports the Department’s frontline officers with the tools that they need to perform their jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from Nevada, Representative TITUS, for introducing this measure, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5822. The Department of Homeland Security has an important mission to protect the homeland and secure our borders. To accomplish this mission, DHS must enter into contracts for equipment and services. To protect taxpayer dollars and ensure that DHS is getting the most bang for its buck, the Department must utilize experienced acquisition professionals.

In the past decade, GAO has consistently identified issues that must be addressed to improve acquisition operations at DHS, including shortages in the number of trained acquisition professionals. This bill addresses this specific issue by developing trained acquisition professionals within DHS.

H.R. 5822 provides the on-the-job acquisition training, rotations throughout the Department, mentoring, and other opportunities to enhance acquisition knowledge, and experience for the participants. I applaud my colleague, Representative TITUS, for her efforts to bring this bill forward.

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

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, enactment of H.R. 5822 would help ensure that DHS maintains a pipeline for hard-to-fill acquisition positions throughout the Department. Given the critical nature of DHS’ mission, it is essential that it have a robust acquisition workforce in place.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5822, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5822, 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.

#### TSA PERSONNEL WORKPLACE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5811) to require the Transportation Security Administration to provide nursing facilities and paid parental leave for Administration personnel, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5811

*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 “TSA Personnel Workplace Improvement Act of 2020”.

#### SEC. 2. NURSING FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall ensure that all Administration personnel have adequate access to facilities designated for use by nursing mothers in the workplace. Such facilities shall be—

(1) assessed for cleanliness, safety, and accessibility to personnel duty stations;

(2) free of charge;

(3) located in a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public; and

(4) available for personnel to use with a reasonable break time to express breast milk for a child of such personnel each time such personnel has a need to express milk.

(b) DURATION.—The Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall ensure that the availability to Administration personnel described in subsection (a)(4) is for a period of time equal to at least one year from the birth of a child of an Administration employee.

(c) COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS.—In carrying out the requirements in subsection (a), the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall coordinate with the National Institutes for Health and the labor organization representing Administration screening personnel.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—The Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration

shall inform Administration personnel about the availability under subsection (a) of facilities designed for use by nursing mothers in the workplace.

### SEC. 3. PAID PARENTAL LEAVE.

Section 114(n)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “The personnel management” and inserting “(A) Consistent with subparagraph (B), the personnel management”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) The Administrator shall ensure that all Administration personnel not provided paid parental leave under subparagraph (B) of section 111(d)(2) (as added by section 7606 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92)) are provided at least 12 weeks of such leave, consistent with the requirements of such subparagraph.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 5811, the TSA Personnel Workplace Improvement Act of 2020. The country recently observed the 19th anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks, a day that shook the Nation to its core and changed it forever. The federalization of the aviation screening workforce was one of the most important steps taken as a Nation to restore America’s confidence in flying again.

Today, with the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, we find ourselves at another moment when many Americans are not comfortable flying. Still, we have a dedicated workforce in our Nation’s airports that stand ready to protect America’s flying public. Yet, this cadre of frontline workers, transportation security officers—also known as TSOs—continues to be among the lowest paid Federal employees.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5811, the TSA Personnel Workplace Improvement Act of 2020, seeks to ease some of the burden on TSOs who are also juggling the care of small children. The legislation directs TSA to provide lactation facilities for nursing mothers and 12 weeks of paid parental leave for all TSA personnel.

Under H.R. 5811, these lactation facilities must be assessed for cleanliness, safety, and accessibility to personnel duty stations, and TSA must coordinate implementation of the bill with relevant stakeholders, including the union representing frontline TSA

officers. Given TSA’s complex and challenging mission, the agency must explore all options to retain talent, which includes parents and nursing mothers.

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 5811, the TSA Personnel Workplace Improvement Act of 2020. This bipartisan legislation, championed by Representative JOHN KATKO, will make important enhancements to the workplace rights of TSA employees, in particular, women and nursing mothers.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, frontline personnel of the Transportation Security Administration have continued to serve the traveling public to keep our Nation’s transportation system secure. At a time when the criticality of the TSA personnel is so clearly demonstrated, we, in Congress, have an opportunity with this bill to express appreciation for their services.

H.R. 5811 requires the administrator to ensure that employees have access to safe, clean, and free lactation facilities for an appropriate amount of time. It requires TSA to coordinate with National Institutes for Health to ensure that lactation facilities meet necessary standards. Finally, this legislation will ensure paid family leave for the entire TSA workforce.

Mr. Speaker, this corrects an oversight in last year’s NDAA that provided paid family leave to the rest of the Federal workforce. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) for his leadership on this important legislation. I also thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) for his support of this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 5811, a bill that seeks to improve conditions for working parents in TSA’s frontline workforce. These improvements may increase morale and retention, which is critical to ensure the effectiveness of aviation security in the face of evolving threats.

I thank the gentleman from New York for introducing this bill, and I urge its passage.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms.

UNDERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5811, 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.

### DHS BLUE CAMPAIGN ENHANCEMENT ACT

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5804) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the Blue Campaign of the Department of Homeland 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. 5804

*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 “DHS Blue Campaign Enhancement Act”.

#### SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY BLUE CAMPAIGN ENHANCEMENT.

Section 434 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 242) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(6), by striking “utilizing resources,” and inserting “developing and utilizing, in consultation with the Advisory Board established pursuant to subsection (g), resources”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(f) WEB-BASED TRAINING PROGRAMS.—To enhance training opportunities, the Director of the Blue Campaign shall develop web-based interactive training videos that utilize a learning management system to provide online training opportunities that shall be made available to the following individuals: “(1) Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement officers.

“(2) Non-Federal correction system personnel.

“(3) Such other individuals as the Director determines appropriate.

“(g) BLUE CAMPAIGN ADVISORY BOARD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish within the Department a Blue Campaign Advisory Board and shall assign to such Board a representative from each of the following components:

“(A) The Transportation Security Administration.

“(B) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

“(C) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

“(D) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

“(E) The United States Secret Service.

“(F) Any other components or offices the Secretary determines appropriate.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—The Director shall consult the Board established pursuant to paragraph (1) regarding the following:

“(A) Recruitment tactics used by human traffickers to inform the development of training and materials by the Blue Campaign.

“(B) The development of effective awareness tools for distribution to Federal and non-Federal officials to identify and prevent instances of human trafficking.

“(C) Identification of additional persons or entities that may be uniquely positioned to recognize signs of human trafficking and the development of materials for such persons.

“(3) APPLICABILITY.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) does not apply to—

“(A) the Board; or

“(B) consultations under paragraph (2).

“(h) CONSULTATION.—With regard to the development of programs under the Blue Campaign and the implementation of such programs, the Director is authorized to consult with State, local, Tribal, and territorial agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector organizations, and experts. Such consultation shall be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security’s Blue Campaign is dedicated to raising awareness about how to identify and prevent human trafficking.

Last year, over 4,000 self-reported victims and survivors from all over the country contacted the U.S. national hotline for help with a human trafficking situation, an increase of almost 20 percent over the previous year.

Traffickers subject their victims to forced labor, debt bondage, or sexual exploitation using violence, manipulation, and false promises.

This DHS campaign works to combat trafficking by educating law enforcement and the public on how to recognize the signs of human trafficking. To effectively identify trafficking victims and keep their community safe, local and State law enforcement need to have timely information about the tactics and techniques these criminals use.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5804, the Blue Campaign Enhancement Act, seeks to do just that by, among other things, expanding human trafficking prevention training opportunities. Importantly, it would also create new, web-based training programs for State and local partners to ensure these education tools can reach the widest possible audience. H.R. 5804 has bipartisan support and was reported out of committee by unanimous consent.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
Washington, DC, September 4, 2020.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 5804, the “DHS Blue Campaign Enhancement 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. 5804, 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 HOMELAND SECURITY,  
Washington, DC, September 16, 2020.

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

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5804, the “DHS Blue Campaign Act.” The Committee on Homeland Security recognizes that the Committee on the Judiciary has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 5804, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House—Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 5804 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,  
Chairman.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5804.

According to DHS, there are millions of victims of trafficking worldwide each year. Men, women, and children are trafficked throughout the world—many of the victims right here in the United States.

The Blue Campaign is a national campaign designed to promote awareness of trafficking and help identify the signs of trafficking. The Blue Campaign conducts outreach to law enforcement, the public, and certain in-

dustry professionals. The ability to recognize the signs of trafficking can lead to rescuing individuals from trafficking and bringing the criminals who seek to exploit them to justice.

This bill would build on the excellent work of the DHS Blue Campaign and expand its awareness to include even more individuals that are likely to encounter victims of human trafficking.

I applaud the efforts of my colleague from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) and urge other Members to support the bill.

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

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 5804.

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It is one of the most heinous crimes imaginable. It deprives its victims of their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

While DHS and the Department of Justice are the lead Federal agencies in the fight against trafficking, State and local law enforcement frequently encounter victims and their traffickers. Individuals and employees of certain industries, such as medical professionals, educators, and airline employees, among others, are also more likely to encounter victims and need to know how to identify and respond to them. This is where the Blue Campaign has come in to fill an important gap.

“Blue Campaign is a national public awareness campaign, designed to educate the public, law enforcement, and other industry partners to recognize the indicators of human trafficking, and how to appropriately respond to possible cases.”

In the 10 years since it began, the Blue Campaign has helped raise awareness of trafficking. Materials developed by the Blue Campaign have helped individuals outside law enforcement recognize the signs of trafficking and helped those at risk of being trafficked. It has fostered communication and partnerships between industry, law enforcement, and nongovernmental organizations.

My bill, H.R. 5804, the DHS Blue Campaign Enhancement Act, amends the Homeland Security Act to expand the reach of the Blue Campaign through the use of online educational videos and the creation of a Blue Campaign Advisory Committee within DHS to provide support and guidance for future development, training, and outreach.

It expands on the great work of the Blue Campaign and the fight against human trafficking. It is another step toward ending the cruel and inhumane exploitation by traffickers and rescuing those caught in its grasp.

I appreciate my colleagues’ support of this bill.

□ 1400

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I have no speakers, I am prepared to

close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5804, which seeks to build upon the success of the DHS Blue Campaign’s human trafficking awareness campaign to make it more accessible and effective.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5804, 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.

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR DISCLOSURE ACT OF 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 6270) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to make certain disclosures relating to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 184, nays 229, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 209]

YEAS—184

Aderholt	Cheney	Gonzalez (OH)
Allen	Cline	Gooden
Amodei	Cloud	Gosar
Armstrong	Cole	Granger
Arrington	Collins (GA)	Graves (LA)
Babin	Comer	Graves (MO)
Bacon	Conaway	Green (TN)
Baird	Cook	Griffith
Balderson	Crawford	Grothman
Banks	Crenshaw	Guest
Barr	Curtis	Guthrie
Bergman	Davidson (OH)	Hartzler
Biggs	Davis, Rodney	Hern, Kevin
Bilirakis	DesJarlais	Herrera Beutler
Bishop (NC)	Duncan	Hice (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Dunn	Higgins (LA)
Bost	Estes	Hill (AR)
Brady	Ferguson	Holding
Brooks (AL)	Fitzpatrick	Hollingsworth
Brooks (IN)	Fleischmann	Hudson
Buchanan	Flores	Huizenga
Buck	Fortenberry	Hurd (TX)
Bucshon	Fox (NC)	Jacobs
Budd	Fulcher	Johnson (LA)
Burchett	Gaetz	Johnson (OH)
Burgess	Gallagher	Johnson (SD)
Byrne	Garcia (CA)	Jordan
Calvert	Gianforte	Joyce (OH)
Carter (TX)	Gibbs	Joyce (PA)
Chabot	Gohmert	Katko

Keller	Olson
Kelly (MS)	Palazzo
Kelly (PA)	Palmer
King (IA)	Pence
King (NY)	Perry
Kinzinger	Posey
Kustoff (TN)	Reed
LaHood	Reschenthaler
LaMalfa	Rice (SC)
Lamborn	Riggleman
Latta	Roby
Lesko	Rodgers (WA)
Long	Roe, David P.
Loudermilk	Rogers (AL)
Lucas	Rogers (KY)
Luetkemeyer	Rose, John W.
Marchant	Rouzer
Marshall	Roy
Mast	Rutherford
McCarthy	Scalise
McCaul	Schweikert
McClintock	Scott, Austin
McHenry	Sensenbrenner
McKinley	Shimkus
Meuser	Smith (MO)
Miller	Smith (NE)
Moolenaar	Smith (NJ)
Mooney (WV)	Smucker
Murphy (NC)	Spano
Newhouse	Stefanik
Norman	Steal
Nunes	Steupe

Stewart	Shalala
Stivers	Sherman
Taylor	Sherrill
Thompson (PA)	Sires
Thornberry	Slotkin
Tiffany	Smith (WA)
Timmons	Soto
Tipton	Spanberger
Turner	Speier
Upton	Stanton
Van Drew	Stevens
Wagner	Suoizzi
Walberg	Swalwell (CA)
Walden	
Walker	
Walorski	
Waltz	
Watkins	
Weber (TX)	
Webster (FL)	
Wenstrup	
Westerman	
Williams	
Wilson (SC)	
Wittman	
Womack	
Woodall	
Yoho	
Young	
Zeldin	

Takano	Veasey
Thompson (CA)	Vela
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez
Titus	Visclosky
Tlaib	Wasserman
Tonko	Schultz
Torres (CA)	Waters
Torres Small	Watson Coleman
(NM)	Welch
Trahan	Wexton
Trone	Wild
Underwood	Wilson (FL)
Vargas	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—17

Abraham	Hagedorn	Richmond
Carter (GA)	Harris	Rooney (FL)
DeGette	Lamb	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Mitchell	Stauber
Emmer	Mullin	Wright
Graves (GA)	Nadler	

□ 1456

Messrs. GARCÍA of Illinois, SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, ALLRED, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Messrs. PERLMUTTER, TAKANO, and MFUME changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CLOUD and TIPTON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 209.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Beatty	Kaptur (Dingell)	Napolitano
(Lawrence)	Kennedy (Kuster	(Correa)
Butterfield	(NH)	Payne
(Kildee)	Kirkpatrick	(Wasserman
Chu, Judy	(Stanton)	Schultz)
(Takano)	Langevin	Pingree (Clark
Mucarsel-Powell	(Lynch)	(MA))
Murphy (FL)	Lawson (FL)	Pocan (Raskin)
Napolitano	(Evans)	Pressley (Garcia
Neal	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	(IL))
Neguse	(MA))	Lipinski (Cooper)
Norcross	Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Aguilar)
O'Halleran	Lowenthal	Rush
Ocasio-Cortez	(Beyer)	(Underwood)
Omar	Lowey (Tonko)	Serrano
Pallone	McEachin	(Jeffries)
Panetta	(Wexton)	Thompson (CA)
Pappas	Meng (Clark	(Kildee)
Pascrell	(MA))	Titus (Connolly)
Payne	Moore (Beyer)	Watson Coleman
Perlmutter	Huffman (Kildee)	Mucarsel-Powell
Peters	Johnson (TX)	(Wasserman
Peterson	(Jeffries)	Schultz)
Phillips		(Adams)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER). The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

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

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 253, nays 163, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 210]

YEAS—253

Adams	Bass	Blunt Rochester
Aguilar	Beatty	Bonamici
Allred	Bera	Boyle, Brendan
Axne	Beyer	F.
Banks	Bishop (GA)	Brindisi
Barragán	Blumenauer	Brooks (IN)

NAYS—229

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

Brown (MD) Himes Peterson  
 Brownley (CA) Horn, Kendra S. Phillips  
 Bustos Horsford Pingree  
 Butterfield Houlihan Pocan  
 Carbajal Hoyer Porter  
 Cárdenas Huffman Pressley  
 Carson (IN) Hurd (TX) Price (NC)  
 Cartwright Jackson Lee  
 Case Jayapal Raskin  
 Casten (IL) Jeffries Reed  
 Castor (FL) Johnson (GA) Rice (NY)  
 Castro (TX) Johnson (TX) Richmond  
 Chu, Judy Kaptur Rose (NY)  
 Cicilline Katko Rouda  
 Cisneros Keating Roybal-Allard  
 Clark (MA) Kelly (IL) Ruiz  
 Clarke (NY) Kennedy Ruppertsberger  
 Clay Khanna Rush  
 Cleaver Kildee Ryan  
 Clyburn Kilmer Sánchez  
 Cohen Kim Sarbanes  
 Connolly Kind Scanlon  
 Cooper King (IA) Schakowsky  
 Correa King (NY) Schiff  
 Costa Kinzinger Schneider  
 Courtney Kirkpatrick Schrader  
 Cox (CA) Krishnamoorthi Schrier  
 Craig Kuster (NH) Schweikert  
 Crist LaHood Scott (VA)  
 Crow Langevin Scott, David  
 Cuellar Larsen (WA) Serrano  
 Cunningham Larson (CT) Sewell (AL)  
 Davids (KS) Lawrence Shalala  
 Davis (CA) Lawson (FL) Sherman  
 Davis, Danny K. Lee (CA) Sherrill  
 Dean Lee (NV) Shimkus  
 DeFazio Levin (CA) Sires  
 DeLauro Levin (MI) Slotkin  
 DelBene Lieu, Ted Smith (NJ)  
 Delgado Lipinski Smith (WA)  
 Demings Loeb sack Soto  
 DeSaulnier Lofgren Spanberger  
 Deutch Lowenthal Speier  
 Dingell Lowey Stanton  
 Doggett Luján Stefanik  
 Doyle, Michael F. Lynch Stevens  
 Engel Malinowski Suozzi  
 Escobar Maloney, Carolyn B. Swalwell (CA)  
 Eshoo Maloney, Sean Takano  
 Espallat Matsui Thompson (CA)  
 Evans McAdams Thompson (MS)  
 Finkenauer Mc Bath Tiffany  
 Fitzpatrick McCallum Titus  
 Fletcher McCollum Tlaib  
 Fortenberry McEachin Tonko  
 Foster McGovern Torres (CA)  
 Frankel McNerney Torres Small  
 Fudge Meekes (NM)  
 Gaetz Meng Trahan  
 Gallagher Mfume Underwood  
 Gallego Moore Upton  
 Garamendi Morelle Van Drew  
 Garcia (IL) Moulton Vargas  
 Garcia (TX) Mucarsel-Powell Veasey  
 Golden Murphy (FL) Vela  
 Gomez Napolitano Velázquez  
 Gonzalez (TX) Neal Visclosky  
 Gottheimer Neguse Wagner  
 Green, Al (TX) Norcross Walorski  
 Grijalva O'Halleran Waltz  
 Grothman Ocasio-Cortez Wasserman  
 Haaland Omar Schultz  
 Harder (CA) Pallone Waters  
 Hartzler Panetta Watson Coleman  
 Hastings Pappas Welch  
 Hayes Pascrell Wexton  
 Heck Payne Wild  
 Herrera Beutler Perlmutter Wilson (FL)  
 Higgins (NY) Peters Yarmuth

NAYS—163

Aderholt Brady Collins (GA)  
 Allen Brooks (AL) Comer  
 Amash Buchanan Conaway  
 Amodei Buck Cook  
 Armstrong Bucshon Crawford  
 Arrington Budd Crenshaw  
 Babin Burchett Curtis  
 Bacon Burgess Davidson (OH)  
 Baird Byrne Davis, Rodney  
 Balderson Calvert DesJarlais  
 Barr Carter (GA) Duncan  
 Bergman Carter (TX) Dunn  
 Biggs Chabot Estes  
 Bilirakis Cheney Ferguson  
 Bishop (NC) Cline Fleischmann  
 Bishop (UT) Cloud Flores  
 Bost Best Foxx (NC)

Fulcher Garcia (CA) Lesko  
 Gianforte Long  
 Gibbs Loudermilk  
 Gohmert Lucas  
 Gonzalez (OH) Luetkemeyer  
 Gooden Marchant  
 Gosar Marshall  
 Granger Massie  
 Reed Mast  
 Rice (LA) McCarthy  
 Green (MO) McCaul  
 Green (TN) McClintock  
 Griffith McHenry  
 Guest McKinley  
 Guthrie Meuser  
 Harris Miller  
 Hern, Kevin Moolenaar  
 Hice (GA) Mooney (WV)  
 Higgins (LA) Murphy (NC)  
 Hill (AR) Newhouse  
 Holding Norman  
 Hollingsworth Nunes  
 Hudson Olson  
 Huizenga Palazzo  
 Jacobs Palmer  
 Johnson (LA) Pence  
 Johnson (OH) Perry  
 Johnson (SD) Posey  
 Jordan Reschenthaler  
 Joyce (OH) Rice (SC)  
 Joyce (PA) Riggelman  
 Keller Roby  
 Kelly (MS) Rodgers (WA)  
 Kelly (PA) Roe, David P.  
 Kustoff (TN) Rogers (AL)  
 LaMalfa Rogers (KY)  
 Lamborn Rooney (FL)  
 Latta Rose, John W.

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham Graves (GA) Nadler  
 DeGette Hagedorn Simpson  
 Diaz-Balart Lamb Stauber  
 Emmer Mitchell Wright  
 Gabbard Mullin

□ 1542

So the bill 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

Beatty	Kennedy (Kuster)	Payne
(Lawrence)	(NH)	(Wasserman)
Butterfield	Kirkpatrick	Schultz)
(Kildee)	(Stanton)	Pingree (Clark
Chu, Judy	Langevin	(MA))
(Takano)	(Lynch)	Pocan (Raskin)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	Pressley (Garcia
DeSaulnier	(Evans)	(IL))
(Matsui)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Richmond
Frankel (Clark	Lipinski (Cooper)	(Davids (KS))
(MA))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	(Beyer)
Fudge (Bass)	Lowenthal	Roybal-Allard
Garamendi	(Beyer)	(Aguilar)
(Sherman)	Lowey (Tonko)	Rush
Grijalva (García	McEachin	(Underwood)
(IL))	(Wexton)	Serrano
Hastings	Meng (Clark	(Jeffries)
(Wasserman	(MA))	Thompson (CA)
Schultz)	Moore (Beyer)	(Kildee)
Hayes (Courtney)	Mucarsel-Powell	Titus (Connolly)
Huffman (Kildee)	(Wasserman	Watson Coleman
Johnson (TX)	Schultz)	(Pallone)
(Jeffries)	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Kaptur (Dingell)	(Correa)	(Adams)

TIMELY REAUTHORIZATION OF NECESSARY STEM-CELL PROGRAMS LENDS ACCESS TO NEEDED THERAPIES ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4764) to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes, as amend-

ed, 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) 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:

[Roll No. 211]

YEAS—414

Adams	Craig	Hice (GA)
Aderholt	Crawford	Higgins (LA)
Aguilar	Crenshaw	Higgins (NY)
Allen	Crist	Hill (AR)
Allred	Crow	Himes
Amash	Cuellar	Holding
Amodei	Cunningham	Hollingsworth
Armstrong	Curtis	Horn, Kendra S.
Arrington	Davids (KS)	Horsford
Axne	Davidson (OH)	Houlihan
Babin	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Bacon	Davis, Danny K.	Hudson
Baird	Davis, Rodney	Huffman
Balderson	Dean	Huizenga
Banks	DeFazio	Hurd (TX)
Barr	DeLauro	Jackson Lee
Barragán	DelBene	Jacobs
Bass	Delgado	Jayapal
Beatty	Demings	Jeffries
Bera	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Bergman	DesJarlais	Johnson (LA)
Beyer	Deutsch	Johnson (OH)
Biggs	Dingell	Johnson (SD)
Bilirakis	Doggett	Johnson (TX)
Bishop (GA)	Doyle, Michael	Jordan
Bishop (NC)	F.	Joyce (OH)
Bishop (UT)	Duncan	Joyce (PA)
Blumenauer	Dunn	Kaptur
Blunt Rochester	Engel	Katko
Bonamici	Escobar	Keating
Bost	Eshoo	Keller
Boyle, Brendan	Espallat	Kelly (IL)
F.	Estes	Kelly (MS)
Brindisi	Evans	Kelly (PA)
Brooks (AL)	Ferguson	Kennedy
Brooks (IN)	Finkenauer	Khanna
Brown (MD)	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Brownley (CA)	Fleischmann	Kilmer
Buchanan	Fletcher	Kim
Buck	Flores	Kind
Bucshon	Fortenberry	King (IA)
Budd	Foster	King (NY)
Burchett	Foxx (NC)	Kinzinger
Burgess	Frankel	Kirkpatrick
Bustos	Fudge	Krishnamoorthi
Butterfield	Fulcher	Kuster (NH)
Byrne	Gaetz	Kustoff (TN)
Calvert	Gallagher	LaHood
Carbajal	Gallego	LaMalfa
Cárdenas	Garamendi	Lamborn
Carson (IN)	Garcia (CA)	Langevin
Carter (GA)	Garcia (IL)	Larsen (WA)
Carter (TX)	Garcia (TX)	Larson (CT)
Cartwright	Gianforte	Latta
Case	Gibbs	Lawrence
Casten (IL)	Gohmert	Lawson (FL)
Castor (FL)	Golden	Lee (CA)
Castro (TX)	Gomez	Lee (NV)
Chabot	Gonzalez (OH)	Lesko
Cheney	Gonzalez (TX)	Levin (CA)
Chu, Judy	Gooden	Levin (MI)
Cicilline	Gosar	Lieu, Ted
Cisneros	Gottheimer	Lipinski
Clark (MA)	Granger	Loeb sack
Clarke (NY)	Graves (LA)	Lofgren
Clay	Graves (MO)	Long
Cleaver	Green (TN)	Loudermilk
Cline	Green, Al (TX)	Lowenthal
Cloud	Griffith	Lowey
Clyburn	Grijalva	Lucas
Cohen	Grothman	Luetkemeyer
Cole	Guest	Luján
Collins (GA)	Guthrie	Luria
Comer	Haaland	Lynch
Conaway	Harder (CA)	Malinowski
Connolly	Harris	Maloney,
Cook	Hartzler	Carolyn B.
Cooper	Hastings	Maloney, Sean
Correa	Hayes	Marchant
Costa	Heck	Marshall
Courtney	Hern, Kevin	Massie
Cox (CA)	Herrera Beutler	Mast

Matsui	Resenthaler	Stivers
McAdams	Rice (NY)	Suozzi
McBath	Rice (SC)	Swailwell (CA)
McCarthy	Richmond	Takano
McCaul	Riggleman	Taylor
McClintock	Roby	Thompson (CA)
McCollum	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (MS)
McEachin	Roe, David P.	Thompson (PA)
McGovern	Rogers (AL)	Thornberry
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Tiffany
McKinley	Rose (NY)	Timmons
McNerney	Rose, John W.	Tipton
Meeks	Rouda	Titus
Meng	Rouzer	Tlaib
Meuser	Roy	Tonko
Mfume	Roybal-Allard	Torres (CA)
Miller	Ruiz	Torres Small
Moolenaar	Ruppersberger	(NM)
Mooney (WV)	Rush	Trahan
Moore	Rutherford	Trone
Morelle	Ryan	Turner
Moulton	Sánchez	Underwood
Mucarsel-Powell	Sarbanes	Upton
Murphy (FL)	Scalise	Van Drew
Murphy (NC)	Scanlon	Vargas
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Veasey
Neal	Schiff	Vela
Neguse	Schneider	Velázquez
Newhouse	Schrader	Visclosky
Norcross	Schrier	Wagner
Norman	Schweikert	Walberg
Nunes	Scott (VA)	Walden
O'Halleran	Scott, Austin	Walker
Ocasio-Cortez	Scott, David	Walorski
Olson	Sensenbrenner	Waltz
Omar	Serrano	Wasserman
Palazzo	Sewell (AL)	Schultz
Pallone	Shalala	Waters
Palmer	Sherman	Watkins
Panetta	Sherrill	Watson Coleman
Pappas	Shimkus	Weber (TX)
Pascrell	Sires	Webster (FL)
Payne	Slotkin	Welch
Pence	Smith (MO)	Wenstrup
Perlmutter	Smith (NE)	Westerman
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Wexton
Peters	Smith (WA)	Wild
Peterson	Smucker	Williams
Phillips	Soto	Wilson (FL)
Pingree	Spanberger	Wilson (SC)
Pocan	Spano	Wittman
Porter	Speier	Womack
Posey	Stanton	Woodall
Pressley	Stefanik	Yarmuth
Price (NC)	Steil	Yoho
Quigley	Steube	Young
Raskin	Stevens	Zeldin
Reed	Stewart	

NOT VOTING—16

Abraham	Graves (GA)	Rooney (FL)
Brady	Hagedorn	Simpson
DeGette	Lamb	Stauber
Diaz-Balart	Mitchell	Wright
Emmer	Mullin	
Gabbard	Nadler	

□ 1625

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.

Stated for:

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on H.R. 4764.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Beatty	Grijalva (García)	Langevin
(Lawrence)	(IL)	(Lynch)
Butterfield	Hastings	Lawson (FL)
(Kildee)	(Wasserman)	(Evans)
Chu, Judy	Schultz)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)
(Takano)	Hayes (Courtney)	Lipinski (Cooper)
Cohen (Beyer)	Huffman (Kildee)	Lofgren (Jeffries)
DeSaulnier	Johnson (TX)	Lowenthal
(Matsui)	(Jeffries)	(Beyer)
Frankel (Clark)	Kaptur (Dingell)	Lowe (Tonko)
(MA)	Kennedy (Kuster)	McEachin
Fudge (Bass)	(NH)	(Wexton)
Garamendi	Kirkpatrick	Meng (Clark)
(Sherman)	(Stanton)	(MA))

Moore (Beyer)	Pocan (Raskin)	Thompson (CA)
Mucarsel-Powell	Pressley (García)	(Kildee)
(Wasserman)	(IL))	Titus (Connolly)
Schultz)	Richmond	Watson Coleman
Napolitano	(Davids (KS))	(Pallone)
(Correa)	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (FL)
Payne	(Aguilar)	(Adams)
(Wasserman)	Rush	
Schultz)	(Underwood)	
Pingree (Clark)	Serrano	
(MA))	(Jeffries)	

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 925, NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION EXTENSION ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-556) on the resolution (H. Res. 1161) providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 925) to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 925, NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION EXTENSION ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1161 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1161

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 925) to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024, with the Senate amendments thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order or question of consideration, a single motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House: (1) concur in the Senate amendment to the title; and (2) concur in the Senate amendment to the text with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-66. The Senate amendments and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for two hours equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON of Indiana). The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the ranking member of the Rules Committee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During

consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

□ 1630

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1161, providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to H.R. 925, America's Conservation Enhancement Act.

The rule makes in order a single motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House: One, concur in the Senate amendment to the title; and, two, concur in the Senate amendment to the text with an amendment consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-66, which is identical to H.R. 8406, the Heroes Act.

Finally, the rule provides for 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today because the American people are tired of waiting.

It has been more than 4 months since this House passed the Heroes Act in response to the coronavirus pandemic to help our first responders, healthcare workers, struggling businesses, and local governments.

This bill passed this House on May 15, Mr. Speaker. But what did the Senate do, Mr. Speaker? Nothing.

They apparently couldn't be bothered to bring this bill up for a vote in over 4 months, but it took MITCH MCCONNELL roughly 80 minutes after Justice Ginsburg passed away to announce a vote on a Supreme Court nominee.

Now, you can't make this stuff up. Something is terribly, terribly wrong here.

More than 205,000 Americans have lost their lives due to coronavirus and more than 7 million more have been affected.

Millions of people are out of work, small businesses are struggling, and some have had to shut their doors forever. Our economy hasn't taken a hit like this since the Great Depression. Many families are struggling every day to make ends meet. Kids are going hungry.

This pandemic isn't going to just disappear overnight, as the President has suggested. It is going to take a whole-of-government response for quite some time, and that requires Congress to act.

The Republicans in the Senate may be able to sleep at night telling the American people to wait and then wait some more and then wait some more

while they rubber stamp another judge, but I cannot ask our people, our communities, our small businesses, our workers and their families to wait any longer. No one in this majority can.

Our country is suffering, and our people are in pain. That is why we have tried over these past 4 months to strike a fair and commonsense deal with Senate Republicans, but they couldn't even come to an agreement on a package among themselves. Republicans are fighting with Republicans over there, so they just abandoned doing anything at all.

Doing nothing is unconscionable.

I am proud that our Speaker, NANCY PELOSI, has never given up. She has spoken with Treasury Secretary Mnuchin again and again and again and again trying to come up with an agreement.

Her offer to this administration was simple: let's meet halfway. Let's take the \$3.4 trillion in relief contained in the initial Heroes Act and reduce it by \$1.2 trillion. We would still fund our first responders, our small businesses, and our State and local governments, but we would meet Republicans in the middle. We would come down \$1 trillion and they would come up \$1 trillion.

That is called compromise. That is what you do, and it is what you have to do from time to time in divided government. The bill included in this rule, H.R. 8406, reflects that give-and-take.

There is funding here for State and local governments to avert layoffs and continue critical services; for coronavirus testing, tracing, and treatment; for our hospitals and for our healthcare providers; for continuing unemployment insurance; and for families to pay for necessities like food, utilities, and rent during this pandemic.

This revamped Heroes Act totals \$2.2 trillion. Many Democrats, including myself, favored the original larger bill. My friends on the other side wanted something much smaller. But disagreement should never result in inaction.

One in four children in this country are at risk of going hungry this year because of this pandemic, Mr. Speaker. The lines for food banks in some communities already go for miles.

People are hurting today, right now. We all know that. And if you don't know that, you don't go back to your district.

We all know what it takes to truly do something about it.

We have pleaded with the Senate to take this bill up for months, we have negotiated over and over again, and today we are back with a compromise proposal.

The only question, Mr. Speaker, is whether my Republican colleagues are finally ready to take "yes" for an answer.

On behalf of the most vulnerable among us, those who are out of work, going hungry, and struggling to get by, I pray the answer is finally "yes."

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, all my colleagues, to sup-

port this rule and the underlying Heroes Act so we can finally, finally get relief to where it is so badly needed.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to consider a rule that provides for consideration of a single item, the Senate amendment to H.R. 925, the majority's second attempt to pass a partisan wish list under the guise of a coronavirus relief bill.

There are two quotes that sum up how I feel about today's rule, Mr. Speaker. The first, widely misattributed to Albert Einstein, is that: "The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results"; the second, accurately attributed to Yogi Berra, is that today's action feels like: "It's *deja vu* all over again."

Today, the House majority is bringing up again a partisan coronavirus relief package, just as they did in May.

As in May, today's bill was written with only Democratic input.

Like in May, today's bill has a massive price tag. This sits at \$2.4 trillion.

As in May, today's bill contains a plethora of provisions that are completely unrelated to coronavirus relief.

Indeed, just like in May, today's bill is more akin to a Democratic policy wish list than to an actual relief bill.

And just as in May, we all know what the end result will be: the Senate will not pass this bill and the President will not sign it into law.

But it doesn't have to be this way, Mr. Speaker.

For whatever reason, the majority is refusing to truly negotiate on a bipartisan coronavirus relief bill that would provide real relief for millions of Americans.

I grant them, discussions have taken place. But when the majority continues to insist that it is their way or no way and refuses to meet Republicans halfway, one begins to understand how we got to this point.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind both this Chamber and the American people that it has been the Democrats who have blocked a second coronavirus relief bill. Just last week, House Democrats blocked Republicans from bringing up a simple bill to extend the Paycheck Protection Program. In the Senate, Democrats blocked the majority from bringing up a clean extension of PPP, and later, Democrats blocked a Republican-led coronavirus relief bill from being considered, not because they disagreed with anything in the bill, but because they just thought other things should be in the bill.

All of these bills are bills that the President would have signed into law.

At a time when so many Americans are truly suffering, why the House ma-

majority insists on blocking these measures and bringing up their own partisan wish list instead does not make sense to me.

But what makes even less sense is the egregious process they followed in considering this bill. The process, if you can even call it that, violated House rules and any notion of fairness.

The bill was introduced on Monday night after being drafted in secret in Speaker PELOSI's office without any Republican input whatsoever. No committee held a hearing on it and no committee marked it up. That is violating the McGovern rule, which requires any bill coming before the Rules Committee to have a hearing and a markup in the committee of jurisdiction.

The bill is 2,152 pages long, and I highly doubt that most Members have had time to read, review, and digest it in that short amount of time.

I will say this, though: it does set a record. It spends \$1 billion a page. That is pretty remarkable spending.

When your process is that bad, no wonder the output is as bad as the bill we are considering today.

The majority claims that today's bill is a scaled-down version of the Heroes Act, a bill we considered back in May. If the majority's funding calculations on the amount of money we are spending in this bill are accurate, that may be technically correct, but it still has the exact same policies and problems as the Heroes Act.

This bill includes massive spending even in areas where we appropriated funds as part of the CARES Act in March and haven't fully spent them yet: funding for Democratic policy priorities at the expense of bipartisan ones; inclusion of provisions that are completely unrelated to coronavirus relief, like a complicated and controversial multiemployer pension bill, a provision revealing an existing provision of law requiring the auction of T-Band spectrum, massive student loan forgiveness, and the mandating of a national vote by mail.

Some of these may deserve consideration, but what they are doing in a bill that is supposed to be about providing relief to Americans affected by the coronavirus pandemic is beyond me.

Mr. Speaker, in any bill this size, it is inevitable that all Members will find at least one provision that they like, but it is the package as a whole that is offensive and objectionable.

Drafted without Republican input and with nothing but Democratic ideas and extraneous policy priorities, it is doomed to the same result as happened the last time the majority tried this approach.

With their actions today, we will not move the ball forward, we will not draw closer to a final deal that actually helps Americans. And what they will do is to continue to pass on the chance to actually work together as a bipartisan institution and to provide real help to the American people.

Just as in May, the majority is putting up a partisan bill, when what we

need is a bipartisan deal. We did that four times before, Mr. Speaker. If we chose to, we could do so again.

They are doing the same thing again and expecting a different result.

Mr. Speaker, it didn't have to be this way. There are many areas where we agree: Paycheck Protection Program; additional money for schools to reopen; a one-time payment of \$1,200 per individual, \$500 per child in households making less than \$75,000 a year; additional money to speed the distribution of vaccines.

Those are areas we could bring out one at a time or bundled together and pass. Instead, my friends have chosen to use a formula they know is doomed to failure.

As to the amount, the President has actually been flexible. The original Senate proposal was \$1 trillion, no inconsiderable sum of money, I might add. The President moved that up to \$1.5 trillion. That wasn't good enough, even though many members of my friend's party actually supported that, the so-called Problem Solvers Caucus.

So I don't want to belabor the point, but I know the difference between a serious effort to pass legislation that has a chance of passing in the Senate and being signed by the President and a messaging exercise, and that is all we are engaged in today. So it is indeed, Mr. Speaker, *deja vu* all over again.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that when my friend says this is a Democratic wish list of things, I mean, the fact of the matter is, we are trying to respond to a pandemic. We haven't had to deal with something like this since 1918.

□ 1645

It has basically impacted our economy in ways that have resulted in millions of people losing their jobs. We have schools that have not fully reopened because it is not safe. We have had shortages of PPE. We don't have adequate testing. I can go on and on and on.

But the wish list that this bill addresses has things like we support small businesses. We improve the Paycheck Protection Program. That is hardly—I would like to think Republicans share that, too.

Additional assistance for the airline industry workers: Is that so controversial?

More funds to bolster education and childcare: Given what we are going through, is that controversial?

We honor our heroes. We provide assistance to State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that desperately need funds to pay first responders. Is that a point of contention?

It supports testing, tracing, and treatment; provides additional direct payments for those who are unem-

ployed; protects payrolls; ensures worker safety; preserves health coverage; restores unemployment benefits; bolsters housing assistance; strengthens food security at a time when a record number of Americans are going hungry.

Again, just to put this in context, we passed something 4 months ago. Four months ago, we sent it over to the Senate. Now, they should have passed something, and then we could have negotiated the differences. That is the way it usually works.

The Republicans are fighting with Republicans over in the Senate. There is a big chunk of Republicans who don't want to appropriate one more penny for the American people. No, they don't have the time. But they have the time to rush through another Supreme Court Justice, in record time.

I guess what is so frustrating is that some of my friends act like this is not an emergency, like, you know, we can just kind of go along and everything will be fine. This is an emergency.

We haven't faced a crisis like this in our lifetime, and if we don't have an all-out comprehensive approach, not a scalpel approach—it is not just about PPP. It is also about our schools, our healthcare workers, our first responders. It is about a whole bunch of stuff. But if we don't have an all-comprehensive approach, then this economy is going to have a very difficult time recovering.

It is just frustrating to me. I was home in Massachusetts. I did tours of restaurants in my district, and people have been visiting some of our restaurants, eating outside. But in Massachusetts, we get winters. It is going to get cold soon, and pretty soon, people are not going to want to eat outside. They won't be able to.

If people don't feel safe going inside because, as we are seeing now in a number of States that aren't following some of the recommendations of the CDC, we see case numbers going up. So if we had another surge, how are these restaurants going to survive? They are going to shut their doors forever.

We have an opportunity to provide a lifeline until we get through all of this. I mean, there are so many aspects of our economy that have been impacted by this, so many people who are just struggling to get by.

It is unconscionable to me that this hasn't occupied a greater sense of urgency in the Republican leader's mind over in the Senate. I just don't get it. It really is so disappointing to me.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, let me yield myself such time as I may consume just to quickly make a couple of points and then move to my friend from Arizona.

Far be it for me, Mr. Speaker, to defend the upper body. I am a very proud Member of this House, as I know all of us here are.

But it is worth noting for the RECORD the Senate actually had 52 votes to

pass a bill. It was my friend's party that kept them from considering it.

As to the Supreme Court, thank goodness they don't have to deal with the House of Representatives. That is why they are able to move quickly. They could move pretty quickly if they had somebody they could deal with here as well.

It is my friends who have chosen to craft legislation that they know will be unacceptable, that they know the President will not sign, and then rail at them for not passing it and the President for not signing it. That is the height of chutzpah, if you will.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), my distinguished friend and fellow member of the Rules Committee.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. COLE for yielding me the time.

I agree with Chairman MCGOVERN that we need to help the American people. There are still people hurting out there, and they need help from us.

That is why it is so frustrating to me that we have this bill in front of us because it is just a very similar version to the partisan bill that the Democrats pushed out of here just a few months ago that they know is not going to get anywhere.

I remember seeing in the media how Democrats in the House in swing districts were asking, pleading with Speaker PELOSI, to please negotiate with the Republicans and the President to actually get a bill that will be passed and signed into law because, after all, you all know that if you really want to help the American people, you have to have a bill that is actually able to get signed into law, and this bill is not it.

Unfortunately, this bill, once again, highlights a lot of the priorities that my Democratic colleagues have that have nothing to do with coronavirus, quite frankly.

One of the things that I found very interesting in this bill is that, in the original Heroes Act that was passed a few months ago, they had \$600 million in there for the COPS hiring program. That is to help State and local law enforcement. Curiously enough, it is not in this version of the bill.

So I was wondering, is this how they are planning to save some money on the bill, to take away funding for police and law enforcement?

Also in this bill, once again, is extending the extra \$600 a week in unemployment assistance into the beginning and through spring of next year. Well, many businesses, multiple businesses, have told us that they are having trouble hiring workers back because workers are getting paid more to stay at home and not work. This is right here in that bill, in this bill, right now.

We cannot pay people more to stay home and not work. We need to incentivize them to come back to work.

This bill also allows illegal immigrants to get \$1,200 stimulus checks

and their children \$500 stimulus checks. That is right here in this language, right here in this bill. American citizens, my taxpayers in Arizona, do not want to subsidize illegal immigrants.

This bill also removes safeguards in the Paycheck Protection Program.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Arizona an additional 1 minute.

Mrs. LESKO. This bill also removes any protections from using taxpayer dollars to fund abortions. That is right here in this bill.

This bill, as Representative COLE also said, federalizes elections. In fact, it prohibits States from requiring voter ID. Arizona requires voter ID. This bill would take that away.

It also legalizes ballot harvesting. Arizona opposed—the legislature said no ballot harvesting. This would bring it right back, right here in this bill.

Again, it would also provide tax breaks to millionaires and billionaires in blue States that require taxpayers in low-tax States, like Arizona, to subsidize them.

That is why we can't support this bill. There are too many poison pills. Please come up with something that we can agree on to help the American people.

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

Before I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas, I just want to say a couple of things for the RECORD.

I guess the new Republican tactic—if anybody watched the debate yesterday—is to try to twist and turn and confuse people.

The gentlewoman implied that this somehow defunds police. I mean, there is \$436 billion in here to provide assistance directly to State and local governments to support the police.

If my friend was so interested in supporting the police, she should know that the bill that Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL brought up provided no money for State and local governments. I mean nothing.

In fact, that bill didn't provide money for a lot of the most needy people in this country who are suffering as a result of this virus: no money for nutrition to help our families who are going hungry, no money for a lot of the priorities that I know are priorities not only in my district but all over the country.

The bottom line is, my friends can come up with excuse after excuse after excuse to not support this. But by not supporting it, we are not supporting the American people at a time of desperate need.

Again, we have come down \$1.3 trillion from what we originally put forward, not because we think it is necessarily the right thing to do, because the need is so great. We are doing it to try to find ways to accommodate, to move this process forward. And obviously,

my friends make up ways to justify their voting "no" on this.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the American people cannot take this anymore.

And my good friend from Oklahoma, I know the compassion that he has. We have worked together, as well as my friends from Ohio and Arizona.

But yesterday, I stood with the mayor of the city of Houston, and we announced a mental health hotline for people being impacted by COVID-19. Yes, the stress of COVID-19 is taking a toll on the American people. They need relief.

A very proud, brave parent got up to talk about how difficult it is to virtually teach her children while she works and how concerned she was. Why? Because the mandate comes from on high—the White House—that if you are not having your children in school in some form, meaning in the buildings, because that is the decision she was grappling with, then you don't get money.

They have no money. They have no money to have expanded buildings or temporary buildings so that they can help parents who work have children safely in school. They have no money for testing. They have no money to be able to provide for sick employees from COVID-19.

So I rise today to say: The American people cannot take it anymore. The stress is enormous. What we have done here is a very merciful response to the bill we already passed, that our friends, conflicted with each other and the White House, cannot seem to get a grip on.

I support \$225 billion for education and childcare, \$436 billion in assistance to our State and local governments.

I thank Mr. MCGOVERN for making it clear. Those are our municipal workers. Those are police and fire, and we need it because who has gotten sick? Police officers, firefighters. And we need this money.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 1 minute.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, we need the testing. We are doing testing on the last pennies of the money that we were granted through the leadership, our Speaker and others.

They need testing. I will be in a stadium this coming week, trying to get people tested. That is how much we need it.

Then, of course, \$28 billion in procurement, distribution, education, materials for the vaccine.

But I want to focus on the \$600 for unemployment, the money for the \$1,200, as well as the money for rental and mortgage to prevent mortgage

foreclosure. The restaurant money, I want it for the independent pizza shops who hire people, for the workers who are going to be out of work, like airport workers or airline workers. The food insecurity, people are standing on line to get food.

What don't my good friends understand? That people are desperate, and they are in need?

I wish we were not discussing questions about white supremacy and whether or not someone believed it or not. I wish we would stay focused on getting this bill passed for the desperate people, no matter what backgrounds they are.

I want to rise in enthusiastic support for this Heroes bill, H.R. 8406. Let's pass it now.

□ 1700

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

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 8265, a bill to extend the Paycheck Protection Program through the end of the year and release \$137 billion in unspent funds for that program.

Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress can agree we need to enact relief for the millions suffering from the pandemic, but we should only move forward on legislation that can actually be signed into law. The measure the majority is attempting to pass today simply doesn't fit that bill. Absent a comprehensive bipartisan package, we should pass smaller pieces where there is broad consensus, such as the Paycheck Protection Program.

PPP is of great importance to our constituents. It is helping keep millions of Americans employed and receiving a paycheck. Members on both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers agree that this crucial program needs to be extended, and it could be extended today if the majority were to bring a bipartisan bill extending PPP to the floor.

But you don't have to take my word for it, Mr. Speaker. Many House Democrats agree we need to pass a true relief bill now rather than just another political messaging bill.

A bipartisan letter recently sent to the Speaker stressed that "failing to reach a deal is unacceptable and is a failure of duty to the American people."

A separate letter sent to the Speaker by eight Democrats last week demanded "a vote on a clean relief package that has direct assistance for those in need."

Perhaps the most telling is a third letter sent just a few days ago and signed by 23 Democrats. These Members correctly point out to their leaders that, absent a bipartisan deal, a "discharge petition is the only potential option for COVID-19-related action on the House floor."

As my colleagues know, House Republicans have such a discharge petition ready to be signed, and we look forward to these Members joining us.

However, I would point out, Madam Speaker, to my colleagues that we don't have to wait for a discharge petition to succeed. We can take a clear step right now by defeating the previous question and bringing H.R. 8265 up for an immediate vote.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), who is my good friend and the ranking member of the Small Business Committee, to explain more about this critical bill.

Mr. CHABOT. I thank the gentleman for yielding, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, the Paycheck Protection Program, or PPP as many of us refer to it, has been shut down now for over 50 days. That is nearly 2 months that small businesses have been unable to access approximately \$137 billion that still remains in the program that was supposed to go for their relief.

Small businesses and their workers need our help. Small businesses employ nearly half of the workers in this Nation, one out of two. Think of that. One out of every two people employed in this Nation works for one of America's small businesses. Not only do they represent millions of workers, but they also are the Nation's job creators. They create approximately two out of every three new jobs in America.

Of course, these aren't just statistics. One example of an outstanding small business owner is Lacie Sims. Recently, I had the opportunity to visit Lacie's business, the Village Family Restaurant, in Waynesville, Ohio, back in my district.

Lacie spoke with me about how she used the Paycheck Protection Program to keep her 25 workers employed so that they could continue to serve the community and, most importantly, continue to support their families. Lacie went on to tell me about how she quickly adapted her business to accommodate pickup, delivery, and safe indoor dining.

Like Lacie, many small business owners have adapted and persevered through the pandemic. Unfortunately, COVID-19 continues to challenge their very existence.

Now is the time for us to act, and we have an option before us here today. If we defeat today's previous question, we can move directly to my legislation to reopen the Paycheck Protection Program, the PPP program. H.R. 8265 would provide targeted assistance to small businesses that truly need the Federal Government's help.

This legislation gives small businesses the opportunity to receive a sec-

ond PPP if they can demonstrate a significant revenue reduction or a first-round loan if they didn't get one the first time. Additionally, it adds more flexibility in how the PPP dollars can be spent and still be eligible for loan forgiveness.

Many small businesses are still struggling across this country. We need to act now to help these small businesses, the people that they employ, and the families that they, in turn, support.

Let's defeat the previous question and restart the Paycheck Protection Program. The Nation's economy is at stake. We still have \$137 billion sitting there that was intended to go to these small businesses. We don't have to allocate any more funding. The funding is there.

Now, my Democratic colleagues have said that they are for small business. This is the time not just to talk the talk but to walk the walk. You get two opportunities, Madam Speaker, you can vote against this previous question or you can sign the discharge petition. Either one of them gives us another vote.

Let's save these small businesses.

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

The gentleman would be happy to know that, in this bill that we are bringing before here, we have most of what he requested but more. Our PPP language is more expansive, because a lot of businesses didn't qualify under the old formula.

But I do have to say that it really pains me that my friends don't understand that it is not just about small businesses. It is about our cities and towns and our first responders.

We have communities that are about to fire firefighters and police officers. Isn't that important to my friends?

Or helping to pay for schools to reopen safely or to be able to help kids get an education remotely or in a hybrid way, doesn't that fall on the top list of my Republican friends?

Healthcare coverage, the airline industry, which is about to lay off thousands of workers, we provide some help for them, but yet that doesn't make the cut.

So, yes, we can have a scalpel approach to this. We will do a little bit here and maybe we will do a little bit there, but that fails to recognize the severity of the crisis that we are now in.

Open your eyes and look at what is happening in this country, in large part, due to the mismanagement of this President, which is unconscionable.

But here in Congress, we can't deal with him. We can't fix the way he approaches his job. But we can provide direct resources to businesses and to local governments that can help keep our economy afloat until we can get by this.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this.

I commend our leadership, the Speaker, for again putting forward legislation to support working families, local government, and healthcare as we deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.

This updated Heroes Act provides for another round of cash payments, housing and food assistance, help for unemployed workers, and targeted relief for small businesses who need it most, like independent restaurants.

I would like to speak on that for a moment because I am very proud that this legislation includes \$120 billion from our RESTAURANTS Act for saving 500,000 independent restaurants and their 11 million employees. This sector of the economy totals \$1 trillion when you deal with all those organizations, all their supply chains, and ancillary effects.

Local, independent restaurants are the cornerstone of communities large and small, your community and mine. I think it is hard to imagine what life would be like in Oklahoma City or Cincinnati or Portland, Oregon, without those vital institutions. That is where communities come together. They provide a disproportionate avenue for economic success for minorities, immigrants, and women-owned enterprises. A restaurant for many of us was the first job, and it is an avenue for moving forward.

They are, unfortunately, hurting more than any other industry. They are the largest contributor to unemployment. One in four job losses is in this industry. We have a chance to do something about it. They are the largest contributor of unemployment of any sector—one in four job losses. In fact, they were half the unemployed in April. Already one in six restaurants have closed their doors permanently, but this legislation provides relief for those who are hanging on by a thread.

The evidence is that if we don't take action like this that is targeted for independent restaurants, we are going to have 85 percent of them close by the end of the year permanently.

The Heroes Act targets \$120 billion of our RESTAURANTS Act that would generate \$250 billion in economic impact. It would support millions of restaurant workers, truck drivers, farmers, and fishermen—people who support this critical industry. It is not just the fruits and vegetables and the linens. Think about it for a moment, Madam Speaker. All of those are involved.

This legislation would, by giving \$120 billion of direct relief, provide \$250 billion in economic savings by having people not filing bankruptcy and not adding to the unemployed ranks, but keeping them in business paying taxes, paying employees, and keeping those essential food supply chains going.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Oregon an additional 1 minute.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, independent restaurants are the true and quintessential embodiment of small businesses. What this legislation is geared for is the small, independent restaurants. That assistance is more important now than ever.

It is sad that we have not had much bipartisan support in the House for this, although in the Senate there are 40 cosponsors including a number of Republicans led by Senator WICKER from Mississippi. I would hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would see fit to vote for this legislation, vote to save independent restaurants, and be able to move forward in a way that will benefit every community across America.

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

Madam Speaker, I just want to respond quickly to my friends and point out something that is striking to me in listening to the debate. There is almost nothing that any of my friends have mentioned that we don't support—almost nothing. All these worthy programs for restaurants, all this relief for individuals, and all this help, we all agree with that. It is the things my friends don't mention that they have in their bill that we don't agree with.

We don't agree with more money for Planned Parenthood. That has no place in this bill.

We obviously have very serious objections to federalizing the election system of this country, which is State based. That has no place in this bill.

We obviously don't want to give a tax break to millionaires and billionaires in blue States by getting rid of the State and local tax limitations that were placed in.

Those are the things, none of which have anything to do with coronavirus, that we object to. Those are the things that my friends are insisting on that they cannot pass in the United States Senate and that the President will not sign.

If they want to actually pass all these other wonderful things, we agree with them, and we have been very generous in terms of the amount of money. The President has moved up on that.

Money is a negotiable item here. Policy positions—poison pills, as my good friend from Arizona said—are not, and that is what is keeping us from acting.

Frankly, that is a tragedy and a travesty, in my view, Madam Speaker.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1715

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I urge opposition to the rule. Today's bill is nothing more than a Democratic wish list masquerading as a coronavirus relief bill, roughly the same as the partisan bill the majority passed back in May and it was never taken up by the Senate, would never be signed by the President.

As in May, today's bill is ultimately doomed. It will not pass the Senate. The President has made it clear he will not sign it.

Madam Speaker, the majority is missing a real chance here. The American people are suffering as a result of the coronavirus. It is past time for the two parties to do what we did very successfully four times in a row in a 10-week period and work together and actually provide a package that provides real relief for the American people.

There are plenty of things we agree on, such as the extension of the Paycheck Protection Program, such as ensuring that more funds are provided for testing and tracing, such as one-time payments of \$1,200 per individual and \$500 per child to every household making less than \$75,000 a year. We disagree about the exact amount, but we agree every American who is unemployed, through no fault of their own, should get at least \$400 more a week.

Frankly, because the Democrats did not take up that offer, those people have gotten zero since the end of July. We absolutely agree that we need additional money for the opening of schools.

Madam Speaker, so why don't we put on the floor—it is a novel suggestion—the things we agree on, the things we know the Senate will pass and we know the President would sign. The only reason we have failed to do that is because the Democratic leadership has made the decision that we have to agree on everything before we do anything. That is no way to legislate in a body that has a Democratic majority in the House, a Republican majority in the Senate, and a Republican President.

The majority is not in the position to dictate to either the Senate or the President what is going to happen, but they are in a powerful position to negotiate, and negotiate in good faith, and focus on the areas where we agree.

Madam Speaker, I think that would move us forward productively. I think that would be in the best interests of the American people. So I call on the majority to end this charade and engage with Republicans in the House, the Senate, and the administration and come to an agreement on a real bipartisan relief package. I know my friends can do it because we did it together four times in a row.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question, "no" on the rule, and "no" on the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I have served in this House for many years. I have been here through unimaginable tragedies, like September 11. Every time this Nation has been challenged, we came together—not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans. Never could I have imagined that after a shock like the coronavirus, that has taken more than 205,000 lives, that we would struggle to reach a compromise.

The House did its job more than 4 months ago when we passed the original Heroes Act; the Senate abdicated its responsibility. But we have not walked away. We have not stopped trying to help protect the lives and livelihood of people that we represent. We are back today with a bill that puts on paper the compromises that we are willing to make, not to get a win for one side or the other, but to help the American people in the middle of a pandemic. That is what this is all about.

Madam Speaker, to my friends on the other side of the aisle, I beg, please don't abandon the American people. Don't throw up your hands and walk away because you don't like every line of this bill. Take "yes" for an answer.

Madam Speaker, this bill doesn't Federalize elections. It provides safeguards for elections and provides funding to States to be able to carry out elections safely in the middle of a pandemic. To object over the fact that this bill protects Americans from losing their health coverage is startling to me, although it shouldn't be, because the President, as we speak, is in court trying to get the Affordable Care Act repealed outright, where millions of people would lose their healthcare, people with preexisting conditions would lose that protection, and you wouldn't be able to keep your kids on your insurance until they are 26.

Think about it: In the middle of a pandemic, that is the priority of this White House—to rip healthcare away from people. It takes my breath away what a disconnect there is about what the American people need and what some of my friends' priorities are.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join us in compromising to get something done. I get it. This is an election year and people are used to running to their political corners, but this crisis demands more than just business as usual. It demands action. And it demands more than a scalpel approach: "Well, let me do a little bit here," or "let me do a little bit there."

I am told that the White House doesn't want to fund nutrition programs to help make sure that no one in this country goes hungry. I can't believe anybody would take that position, but we are told that is one of the hot button items that people don't want to fund, that it is one of the Democratic priorities that is so controversial.

Really? Even before this pandemic, we had 40 million people in this country who didn't know where their next meal was going to come from; and every year it is a battle to make sure they don't cut nutrition programs. But now we are in a pandemic and hunger has increased dramatically in this country. Every one of us should not only be concerned about that, but we should be ashamed that that is a reality in the richest country in the history of the world.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to come together. This is an

opportunity to meet this moment. Vote “yes” on this rule and on the underlying bill.

The material previously referred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1161

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 8265) to amend the Small Business Act and the CARES Act to establish a program for second draw loans and make other modifications to the paycheck protection program, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Small Business; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 8265.

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

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

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

Mr. COLE. 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 229, nays 185, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 212]

YEAS—229

Adams	Cooper	Garcia (TX)
Aguilar	Correa	Golden
Allred	Costa	Gomez
Axne	Courtney	Gonzalez (TX)
Barragán	Cox (CA)	Gottheimer
Bass	Craig	Green, Al (TX)
Beatty	Crist	Grijalva
Bera	Crow	Haaland
Beyer	Cuellar	Harder (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Cunningham	Hastings
Blumenauer	Davis (KS)	Hayes
Blunt Rochester	Davis, Danny K.	Heck
Bonamici	Dean	Higgins (NY)
Boyle, Brendan	DeFazio	Himes
F.	DeLauro	Horn, Kendra S.
Brindisi	DelBene	Horsford
Brown (MD)	Delgado	Houlahan
Brownley (CA)	Demings	Hoyer
Bustos	DeSaulnier	Huffman
Butterfield	Deutch	Jackson Lee
Carbajal	Dingell	Jayapal
Cárdenas	Doggett	Jeffries
Carson (IN)	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (GA)
Cartwright	F.	Johnson (TX)
Case	Engel	Kaptur
Casten (IL)	Escobar	Keating
Castor (FL)	Eshoo	Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX)	Españillat	Kennedy
Chu, Judy	Evans	Khanna
Cicilline	Finkenauer	Kildee
Cisneros	Fletcher	Kilmer
Clark (MA)	Foster	Kim
Clarke (NY)	Frankel	Kind
Clay	Fudge	Kirkpatrick
Cleaver	Gabbard	Krishnamoorthi
Clyburn	Gallego	Kuster (NH)
Cohen	Garamendi	Lamb
Connolly	Garcia (IL)	Langevin

Larsen (WA)	Norcross	Sewell (AL)
Larson (CT)	O'Halleran	Shalala
Lawrence	Ocasio-Cortez	Sherman
Lawson (FL)	Omar	Sherrill
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Sires
Lee (NV)	Panetta	Slotkin
Levin (CA)	Pappas	Smith (WA)
Levin (MD)	Pascarell	Soto
Lieu, Ted	Payne	Spanberger
Lipinski	Perlmutter	Speier
Loeb sack	Peters	Stanton
Lofgren	Peterson	Stevens
Lowenthal	Phillips	Suozzi
Lowe y	Pingree	Swalwell (CA)
Lujan	Pocan	Takano
Luria	Porter	Thompson (CA)
Lynch	Pressley	Thompson (MS)
Malinowski	Price (NC)	Titus
Maloney,	Quigley	Tlaib
Carolyn B.	Raskin	Tonko
Maloney, Sean	Rice (NY)	Torres (CA)
Matsui	Richmond	Torres Small
McAdams	Rose (NY)	(NM)
McBath	Rouda	Trahan
McColum	Roybal-Allard	Trone
McEachin	Ruiz	Underwood
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Vargas
McNerney	Rush	Veasey
Meeks	Ryan	Vela
Meng	Sánchez	Velázquez
Mfume	Sarbanes	Visclosky
Moore	Scanlon	Wasserman
Morelle	Schakowsky	Schultz
Moulton	Schiff	Waters
Mucarsel-Powell	Schneider	Watson Coleman
Murphy (FL)	Schrader	Welch
Nadler	Schrier	Wexton
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Wild
Neal	Scott, David	Wilson (FL)
Neguse	Serrano	Yarmuth

NAYS—185

Aderholt	Gianforte	McHenry
Allen	Gibbs	McKinley
Amash	Gohmert	Meuser
Amodei	Gonzalez (OH)	Miller
Armstrong	Gooden	Moolenaar
Arrington	Gosar	Mooney (WV)
Bacon	Granger	Murphy (NC)
Baird	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Balderson	Graves (MO)	Norman
Banks	Green (TN)	Nunes
Barr	Griffith	Olson
Bergman	Grothman	Palazzo
Biggs	Guest	Palmer
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Perry
Bishop (UT)	Hartzler	Posey
Bost	Hern, Kevin	Reed
Brady	Herrera Beutler	Reschenthaler
Brooks (AL)	Hice (GA)	Rice (SC)
Brooks (IN)	Higgins (LA)	Riggleman
Buchanan	Hill (AR)	Roby
Bucshon	Holding	Rodgers (WA)
Budd	Hollingsworth	Roe, David P.
Burchett	Hudson	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Huizenga	Rogers (KY)
Byrne	Hurd (TX)	Rose, John W.
Calvert	Jacobs	Rouzer
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Roy
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Rutherford
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Scalise
Cheney	Jordan	Schweikert
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Sensenbrenner
Cole	Katko	Shimkus
Collins (GA)	Keller	Smith (MO)
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Kelly (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Cook	King (IA)	Smucker
Crawford	King (NY)	Spano
Crenshaw	Kinzinger	Stefanik
Curtis	Kustoff (TN)	Stel
Davidson (OH)	LaHood	Steube
Davis, Rodney	LaMalfa	Stewart
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Stivers
Duncan	Latta	Taylor
Dunn	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Estes	Long	Thornberry
Ferguson	Loudermilk	Tiffany
Fitzpatrick	Lucas	Timmons
Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Tipton
Flores	Marchant	Turner
Fortenberry	Marshall	Upton
Fox (NC)	Cassie	Van Drew
Fulcher	Mast	Wagner
Gaetz	Kuster (NH)	Walberg
Gallagher	Lamb	Walden
Garcia (CA)	Langevin	Walker

Walorski	Westerman	Woodall
Waltz	Williams	Yoho
Watkins	Wilson (SC)	Young
Webster (FL)	Witman	Zeldin
Wenstrup	Womack	

NOT VOTING—16

Abraham	Emmer	Simpson
Babin	Graves (GA)	Stauber
Buck	Hagedorn	Weber (TX)
Davis (CA)	Mitchell	Wright
DeGette	Mullin	
Diaz-Balart	Rooney (FL)	

□ 1821

Ms. GRANGER, Messrs. COLLINS of Georgia and CARTER of Texas changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 965, 116TH CONGRESS

Beatty	Kennedy (Kuster)	Payne
(Lawrence)	(NH)	(Wasserman)
Butterfield	Kirkpatrick	Schultz
(Kildee)	(Stanton)	Pingree (Clark)
Chu, Judy	Langevin	(MA))
(Takano)	(Lynch)	Pocan (Raskin)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL)	Pressley (Garcia)
DeSaulnier	(Evans)	(IL))
(Matsui)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Richmond
Frankel (Clark)	Lipinski (Cooper)	(Davids (KS))
(MA))	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Roybal-Allard
Fudge (Bass)	Lowenthal	(Aguilar)
Garamendi	(Beyer)	Rush
(Sherman)	Lowey (Tonko)	(Underwood)
Grijalva (Garcia	McEachin	Serrano
(IL))	(Wexton)	(Jeffries)
Hastings	Meng (Clark	Thompson (CA)
(Wasserman	(MA))	(Kildee)
Schultz)	Moore (Beyer)	Titus (Connolly)
Hayes (Courtney)	Mucarsel-Powell	Watson Coleman
Huffman (Kildee)	(Wasserman	(Pallone)
Johnson (TX)	Schultz)	Wilson (FL)
(Jeffries)	Napolitano	(Adams)
Kaptur (Dingell)	(Correa)	

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

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

Mr. WOODALL. 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 225, nays 188, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 213]

YEAS—225

Adams	Cisneros	Doggett
Allred	Clark (MA)	Doyle, Michael
Axne	Clarke (NY)	F.
Barragán	Clay	Engel
Bass	Cleaver	Escobar
Beatty	Clyburn	Eshoo
Bera	Cohen	Españillat
Beyer	Connolly	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Finkenauer
Blumenauer	Correa	Fletcher
Blunt Rochester	Costa	Foster
Bonamici	Courtney	Frankel
Boyle, Brendan	Cox (CA)	Fudge
F.	Craig	Gabbard
Brindisi	Crist	Gallego
Brown (MD)	Crow	Garamendi
Brownley (CA)	Cuellar	García (IL)
Bustos	Cunningham	García (TX)
Butterfield	Davids (KS)	Golden
Carbajal	Davis (CA)	Gomez
Cárdenas	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzalez (TX)
Carson (IN)	Dean	Gottheimer
Cartwright	DeFazio	Green, Al (TX)
Case	DeLauro	Grijalva
Casten (IL)	DelBene	Haaland
Castor (FL)	Delgado	Harder (CA)
Castro (TX)	DeSaulnier	Hastings
Chu, Judy	Deutch	Hayes
Cicilline	Dingell	Heck

Higgins (NY)      McEachin  
Himes              McCollum  
Horn, Kendra S.    McEachin  
Horsford          McGovern  
Houlahan          McNerney  
Hoyer              Meeks  
Huffman           Meng  
Jackson Lee        Mfume  
Jayapal            Moore  
Jeffries            Morelle  
Johnson (GA)     Mucarsel-Powell  
Johnson (TX)     Murphy (FL)  
Kaptur             Nadler  
Keating            Napolitano  
Kelly (IL)          Neal  
Kennedy            Neguse  
Khanna             Norcross  
Kildee             O'Halleran  
Kilmer             Ocasio-Cortez  
Kim                 Omar  
Kind                Pallone  
Kirkpatrick        Panetta  
Krishnamoorthi   Pappas  
Kuster (NH)        Pascrell  
Lamb                Payne  
Langevin           Perlmutter  
Larsen (WA)        Peters  
Larson (CT)        Peterson  
Lawrence          Phillips  
Lawson (FL)        Pingree  
Lee (CA)            Pocan  
Lee (NV)            Porter  
Levin (CA)         Pressley  
Levin (MI)         Price (NC)  
Lieu, Ted          Quigley  
Lipinski            Raskin  
Loebbeck          Rice (NY)  
Lofgren            Richmond  
Lowenthal         Rose (NY)  
Lowe                Rouda  
Lujan               Roybal-Allard  
Luria               Ruiz  
Lynch               Ruppberger  
Malinowski        Rush  
Maloney,            Ryan  
    Carolyn B.      Sanchez  
Maloney, Sean     Sarbanes  
Matsui              Scanlon

**NAYS—188**

Aderholt          Fitzpatrick  
Allen               Fleischmann  
Amash              Flores  
Amodei             Fortenberry  
Armstrong         Foxx (NC)  
Arrington         Fulcher  
Bacon               Gaetz  
Baird                Gallagher  
Balderson         Garcia (CA)  
Banks               Gianforte  
Barr                 Gibbs  
Bergman            Gohmert  
Biggs                Gooden  
Billirakis         Gosar  
Bishop (NC)        Granger  
Bishop (UT)        Graves (LA)  
Bost                 Graves (MO)  
Brady                Green (TN)  
Brooks (AL)        Griffith  
Brooks (IN)        Grothman  
Buchanan          Guest  
Buck                Guthrie  
Bucshon            Harris  
Budd                Hartzler  
Burchett            Hern, Kevin  
Burgess            Herrera Beutler  
Byrne                Hice (GA)  
Calvert             Higgins (LA)  
Carter (GA)        Hill (AR)  
Carter (TX)        Holding  
Chabot             Hollingsworth  
Cheney             Hudson  
Cline                Huizenga  
Cloud               Hurd (TX)  
Cole                 Jacobs  
Collins (GA)        Johnson (LA)  
Comer               Johnson (OH)  
Conaway            Johnson (SD)  
Cook                Jordan  
Crawford           Joyce (OH)  
Crenshaw          Joyce (PA)  
Curtis               Katko  
Davidson (OH)     Keller  
Davis, Rodney     Kelly (MS)  
DesJarlais         Kelly (PA)  
Duncan             King (IA)  
Dunn                King (NY)  
Estes                Kinzinger  
Ferguson           Kustoff (TN)

Schakowsky        Sensenbrenner  
Schiff              Shimkus  
Schneider          Smith (MO)  
Schradler          Smith (NE)  
Schrier             Smith (NJ)  
Scott (VA)          Smucker  
Scott, David        Spanberger  
Serrano             Spano  
Sewell (AL)        Stefanik  
Shalala             Steil  
Sherman            Steube  
Sherrill            Stewart  
Sires                Stivers  
Slotkin             Taylor

Abraham           Emmer  
Aguilar            Gonzalez (OH)  
Babin               Graves (GA)  
DeGette            Hagedorn  
Demings            Mitchell  
Diaz-Balart        Moulton

**NOT VOTING—17**

□ 1859  
So the resolution was agreed to.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Beatty (Lawrence)	Kennedy (Kuster (NH))	Payne (Wasserman Schultz)
Butterfield (Kildee)	Kirkpatrick (Stanton)	Pingree (Clark (MA))
Chu, Judy (Takano)	Langevin (Lynch)	Pocan (Raskin)
Cohen (Beyer)	Lawson (FL) (Evans)	Pressley (Garcia (IL))
DeSaulnier (Matsui)	Lieu, Ted (Beyer)	Richmond (Davids (KS))
Frankel (Clark (MA))	Lipinski (Cooper)	Roybal-Allard (Aguilar)
Fudge (Bass)	Lofgren (Jeffries)	Rush (Underwood)
Garamendi (Sherman)	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Serrano (Jeffries)
Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	Lowe (Tonko)	Thompson (CA) (Kildee)
Hastings (Wasserman Schultz)	McEachin (Wexton)	Titus (Connolly)
Hayes (Courtney)	Meng (Clark (MA))	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Huffman (Kildee)	Moore (Beyer)	Wilson (FL) (Adams)
Johnson (TX)	Mucarsel-Powell (Wasserman Schultz)	
(Jeffries)	Napolitano (Correa)	
Kaptur (Dingell)		

**MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1952. An act to amend the Inter-country Adoption Act of 2000 to require the Secretary of State to report on intercountry adoptions from countries which have significantly reduced adoption rates involving immigration to the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8337. An act making continuing appropriation for fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 4762. An act to designate the airport traffic control tower located at Piedmont Triad International Airport in Greensboro, North Carolina, as the "Senator Kay Hagan Airport Traffic Control Tower".

**MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**

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

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE) laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 29, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 1(b)(2) of House Resolution 965, following consultation with the Office of Attending Physician, I write to provide you further notification that the public health emergency due to the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 remains in effect.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. IRVING,  
Sergeant at Arms.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's further extension, pursuant to section 1(b)(2) of House Resolution 965, effective October 3, 2020, of the "covered period" designated on May 20, 2020.

**APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY AND INTEGRITY**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment pursuant to U.S.C. 1011c, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following individuals on the part of the House to the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity for a term of 6 years:

Upon the recommendation of the minority leader:

Dr. Arthur E. Keiser, Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Ms. Jennifer Blum, Washington, D.C.  
Mr. Robert G. Mayes, Jr., Elberta, Alabama

Upon the recommendation of the majority leader:

Ms. Kathleen Sullivan Alioto, New York, New York

Mr. Robert Shireman, Berkeley, California

Dr. Roslyn Clark Artis, Columbia, South Carolina

**RECOGNIZING BARB IVES**

(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 thank and celebrate someone who has been a dedicated member of my team for many years now. Barb Ives, a field representative and office manager, recently surpassed a 20-year milestone representing our district.

Barb has selflessly served the district since September of 2000, initially with

my predecessor Congressman John Peterson. We were truly blessed to welcome her to the Thompson Team.

Barb is an active member in her community and never stops working hard for our constituents, helping individuals get much-needed assistance on issues related to the VA, Social Security, Medicare, and so much more. She is the kind of person who is willing to step up, take charge, and get the job done.

In the little spare time she has when she is not helping others, Barb is an avid golfer and a wonderful singer. I can't thank Barb enough for her hard work and dedication and sense of humor over the years.

#### RECOGNIZING THE BOTTO FAMILY

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize a well-known and beloved family in south Jersey, the Bottos.

The Botto family embodies the American Dream. Under the vision of Robert Sr.—the Sausage King, or Big Bob—the Bottos followed their meat market with the Botto's Italian Line restaurant, a supermarket, catering and banquet hall.

I can attest, the Bottos' family sausage, meatballs, and meats are absolutely delicious. I had the pleasure of touring some of the facilities last month with Dominic and Enrico Botto.

Your family is a testament to the fact that hard work and passion will get you far in life. And in the minds of everyone who has ever had the pleasure of enjoying a meal or spending time with you, this is the true American Dream, a family who worked hard, who reached for the brass ring, who did more, and never gave up.

God bless you and your family for your commitment to the community, and I look forward to plenty of full stomachs in the future.

#### THE GROWING THREAT IN CHINA

(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, the China Task Force uncovered reprehensible behavior from the Chinese Communist Party, and it is time that we hold them accountable.

This body has taken action to condemn the gross state-sponsored oppression of the Uyghurs and stood strongly in support of freedom and democracy in Hong Kong.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic spotlighted for the American people the growing threat the Chinese Communist Party poses.

From the beginning, the CCP has covered up vital medical information, allowing what could have been a local

outbreak in Wuhan to turn into the global pandemic that decimated our economy, killed almost a million people worldwide, and weakened the American resolve.

Madam Speaker, I commend the China Task Force for their hard work making realistic policy recommendations to help the U.S. stand strong in the face of the growing threat in China.

#### HEALING THE NATION

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise because in the last day, I feel compelled to speak about healing the Nation.

Through my years of service, I have been able to serve on a number of committees and alliances in my Congressional district, in my city, in my State, that brought people together.

I was chairperson of the Interfaith Ministries.

I participated in a campaign of No More Hate.

I have interacted with Muslims and Jewish communities alike.

Where the Nation is now is not where her values are. The Nation is not taking the attention that is being given by the world because of the rise of white supremacy—Boogaloo Boys, Proud Boys.

The Nation needs a healer and a unifier. We, as the American people, are much better when we disagree and acknowledge our disagreement, but we are unified around the values of equality and justice in this Nation.

Those of us who want to improve police community relationships are not antipolice and should not be seen as that. Black Lives Matter is not a terrorist group. In fact, the terrorist groups have been designated as white supremacists.

Let us unify and come together around the truth. I am ready to do so to heal the Nation.

#### RECOGNIZING DARRELL WOOD

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Darrell Wood and his patriotic contributions to the city of Benton, Arkansas.

Earlier this summer, Benton's mayor, Tom Farmer, noticed a street adorned with American flags. Over the coming weeks, Mayor Farmer noticed that more and more flags were appearing around the city until nearly every street in Benton was decorated. After asking citizens, Mayor Farmer determined that Mr. Wood was responsible for this patriotic display.

To show their appreciation, Mayor Farmer and the City Council formally honored Mr. Wood for his contributions to the community with a commemorative plaque. The beautiful sight of these flags has inspired others in the community to add more of their own.

Mr. Woods' actions have served as a bright light in these trying times, and we thank him for his selfless service to his city.

#### RECOGNIZING JAMES "SKIP" RUTHERFORD

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize James "Skip" Rutherford, who announced plans to retire as dean of the University of Arkansas, Clinton School of Public Service in Little Rock.

Mr. Rutherford has served in this role since 2006 and planned to retire earlier this year but stayed longer than expected to help the school, students, faculty, and staff weather the storm of COVID-19, which shows his dedication to the lives of those with whom he works.

Skip had a passion for public service at a young age as he watched the election returns on the courthouse lawn in Batesville, Arkansas. He believed in order to make a real difference, you need to roll up your sleeves and get in the arena. He was instrumental in the building of the Clinton Presidential Library, the development of the River Market District, and coordinating the 40th anniversary commemoration of the 1957 integration of Little Rock Central High School, which in turn led to the school being named a national historic site.

Martha and I wish Skip a fulfilling and active retirement.

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#### RECOGNIZING GRADY SPANN

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Grady Spann, the director of Arkansas State Parks, who was recently named president of the National Association of State Park Directors.

Mr. Spann is a 27-year employee of Arkansas State Parks, having previously served as superintendent of the Ozark Folk Center, Historic Washington, and the Parkin Archaeological State Park. In 2012, he was named supervisor of Region 5, a newly created region of State parks.

Mr. Spann's passion and dedication earned him not only the position of director of Arkansas State Parks in 2016, but now as president of the National Association of State Park Directors. The association aims to promote and advance State park systems throughout the United States.

Grady's commitment to the preservation of the Natural State and beyond is evident in his leadership. I congratulate Grady Spann and wish him well in this new leadership assignment.

#### RECOGNIZING THE VFW DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS' POST 4453

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the VFW Department of Arkansas' Post 4453 in

Morrilton, Arkansas, on the occasion of their 75th year of service.

Post 4453, also known as the Martin-Bradley Post, has been given their Diamond Jubilee Award for their exceptionally long and dedicated service to veterans in the Morrilton area.

Our Veterans of Foreign Wars posts in Arkansas do so much to support our heroes, once they return home from service, by providing access to resources and a sense of community. The VFW posts also honor veterans once they pass, keeping their memories alive in the hearts of central Arkansans.

Every year for the Fourth of July, VFW Post 4453 lines up American flags for the Morrilton Walk of Flags. Each of these flags is a visual reminder of the brave men and women from Conway County who defended our freedom at home and abroad.

Thank you to our central Arkansas veterans who have laid their lives on the line for country, and congratulations to the Martin-Bradley Post of the American Veterans of Foreign Wars for their 75 years of service. May they serve many more in the years ahead.

#### HONORING DALE ENGLISH

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a great Arkansas public servant, Mr. Dale English. He was 80 years old.

Before passing, Dale served the city of Searcy for 33 years as city councilman, and he served the fire department for 20 years, retiring as captain.

Throughout his years of public service, Mr. English developed a reputation as a thoughtful, intelligent leader who earned the respect of his peers.

As a constant presence on the Searcy City Council for the past 33 years, Mr. English's knowledge and experience were only matched by his love and commitment to youth sports.

His memory will serve the community as a model of an effective, dedicated public servant for years to come.

I join the citizens of Searcy and all Arkansans in honoring the remarkable life of Dale English. He will be missed. May he rest in peace.

#### RECOGNIZING RYAN CHRISTIANSEN

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the accomplishments and service of Ryan Christiansen of Bald Knob, Arkansas.

Ryan is a member of Troop 157 of the Boy Scouts of America. His goal was always to become an Eagle Scout, which he accomplished on April 25, 2019, after earning 51 Scouting badges, 30 more than the number required.

For his Eagle Scout project, Ryan built a mobile drop box for the proper retirement of American flags. He is additionally working to place Purple Heart parking signs at businesses in his area.

The Arkansas Veterans of Foreign Wars named Ryan the 2020 Eagle Scout of the Year. He was additionally honored with a challenge coin from the White County Sheriff's Office, and County Judge Mike Lincoln named Au-

gust 7 Ryan Christiansen Appreciation Day coinciding with Purple Heart Day.

Now a freshman at Arkansas State University, Mr. Christiansen has worked tirelessly in the service of others, and I am proud to honor his hard work and perseverance today.

#### RECOGNIZING BARRY MCKUIN

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Barry McKuin. Barry is stepping down from his responsibilities after 15 years of service to the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute as an original board member and advocate for this important nonprofit organization.

Mr. McKuin first served as the CFO of Winrock Farms after Governor Winthrop Rockefeller passed away in 1973, and his involvement only grew from there. He was heavily involved in the Conway County Economic Development Corporation and served as its president.

Barry has always put his community, the town of Morrilton, on the map by involving the town in the Uncommon Communities Program, which promotes local community and economic development.

Lisenne Rockefeller, Institute board member, said, "Barry saw the big picture, focused on the future, and kept others on track."

Mr. McKuin's service to the nonprofit and community are greatly appreciated. Congratulations on his successful tenure at the Winthrop Rockefeller Institute, and we wish Barry McKuin success in years to come.

#### RECOGNIZING MARY NEWSOME

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, today, I recognize the career and contributions of Mary Newsome to the University of Arkansas Community College at Morrilton and to Conway County, Arkansas.

Mary is the longest-serving employee of the college, beginning in 1981 as extra help and, now, currently serving as the assistant to the chancellor. Yet after 39 years, her dedication to others goes far beyond the campus in Morrilton.

Her list of community involvement is long, including her service as a board member of the Morrilton Area Chamber of Commerce, CHI St. Vincent Morrilton, Conway County Senior Adult Center, and the Conway County School Counts. She additionally serves as secretary of the Conway County branch of the NAACP and as a Sunday school teacher at her church.

Mary always makes you feel so welcome. She is a neighbor that everybody wants and a citizen that every community needs. She has dedicated her life to the betterment of others, and I thank her for her years of service to UA Community College Morrilton and central Arkansas.

#### RECOGNIZING DIONNE JACKSON

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize Dionne Jackson, the executive director of AR Kids Read, for striving to im-

prove the literacy of Arkansas children.

Ms. Jackson recognized the importance of literacy very young, after realizing that a family member could not read or write when they signed a document with an X rather than sign their name. This experience inspires her work daily at AR Kids Read.

Dionne grew up in the Western Hills neighborhood of Little Rock and attended Hendrix College in Conway. After earning her degree, she became a science teacher at her alma mater, Horace Mann High School.

She earned her master's from the University of Central Arkansas and went on to earn a Doctorate in Education from Baylor University, then becoming a tenured professor at Hendrix.

As the executive director of AR Kids Read, she works every day to further their mission to advance the literacy education of Arkansas children and families with the aim of having students read proficiently by the third grade.

Our community is so grateful to her dedication for this essential need in our area.

#### RECOGNIZING DARELL WALKER

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, as we start a new school year, I rise today to recognize the University of Arkansas at Little Rock's men's basketball coach, my friend, Darrell Walker, who was named last year's Sun Belt Coach of the Year.

Coach Walker became the third UA Little Rock coach ever to win the award, leading the Trojans to one of the Nation's best turnarounds, going from a 10-21 record the previous year to 21-10 this past season.

That includes a 15-5 record in the Sun Belt Conference, on the way to UA Little Rock's first outright league title since 2015-2016.

The spring of pandemic cut short the passion of March Madness. The Trojans were one of just two teams in Division I that finished in 1st place in their conference after being picked 11th or lower in the conference preseason.

Coach Walker's passion for excellence in leadership and hard work are always evident, and he can now add Sun Belt Coach of the Year to his long list of accolades and career accomplishments.

Good luck to Coach Walker, and good luck to the 2020-2021 team. Go Trojans.

#### RECOGNIZING DERRICK CLARK

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Derrick Clark, who has made Arkansas proud with his resilience and his determination.

For years, Derrick wrestled with drug abuse and homelessness on the streets in Little Rock, looking somehow for a fresh start. He spent time at Jericho Way, our Little Rock shelter, where he was able to meet people who saw his potential.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Clark made that slow march to sobriety and self-

sufficiency by working minimum-wage jobs until he landed a position with a trucking company. Armed with a commercial driver's license and gainful employment under his belt, Derrick established the Paul Philia Scholarship to give others the opportunity to attend trucking school.

Mr. Clark put up the first \$1,000 of his own money to launch the scholarship, and the fund was quickly put with the Arkansas Community Foundation. The J.C. Thompson Trust has agreed to match every dollar donated up to \$10,000. Mr. Clark is now enrolled in college classes and dreams of writing a book.

Madam Speaker, I commend Mr. Clark and wish him the best of luck in his journey, that journey of the pursuit of happiness.

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

#### REMEMBERING CULLAN BROWN

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

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable life led by Mr. Cullan Brown from Eddyville, Kentucky.

Mr. Brown was a student athlete at the University of Kentucky where he excelled on the golf course. He passed away in August at the age of 20 after battling a rare form of bone cancer.

A young man with a love for golf, he racked up numerous accomplishments over his young career. He won the individual Kentucky High School Athletic Association State Championship, Lyon County's first State championship in any sport.

Mr. Brown was a highly ranked recruit nationwide in 2018 and could have played golf at many different schools, but he decided to commit to the University of Kentucky, saying: "I love the State of Kentucky and its people."

Cullan Brown would go on to have a successful freshman year at the University of Kentucky, including being named to the All-Southeastern Conference freshman team.

Even more impressive than his success on the golf course, friends, coaches, and others have widely noted that this young man had a love for the people around him and impacted many lives with his wonderful personality.

Cancer takes a harsh toll on individuals and families. One life lost to this disease is too many. It is critical for our Nation to double down on efforts to fight cancer, including expanding research efforts aimed at developing effective treatments and cures.

Cullan Brown was a force for good whose courageous battle inspired many. His family and friends continue to be in our thoughts and prayers.

#### HONORING JEREMY CREASON

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mayfield Fire Depart-

ment Chief Jeremy Creason for recently being named the Kentucky League of Cities 2020 City Employee of the Year.

Mr. Creason joined the Mayfield Fire Department in Graves County in 2008, serving as a firefighter and paramedic. He quickly rose through the ranks to become chief at the age of 34.

At a time when essential workers have made numerous adjustments to serve their communities, Mr. Creason's dedication to Mayfield has been on full display. When personal protective equipment was scarce, he found some for his fellow firefighters to ensure they remained safe. This, along with other precautions he took, have proven to be effective, with no positive cases within the Mayfield Fire Department personnel.

In addition to taking good care of his staff, Mr. Creason met with local businesses and churches to advise them on capacity seating in their buildings and regulations for reopening. His due diligence is a shining example of caring for others and taking proper precautions to safely reopen.

I am honored to recognize Jeremy Creason for this award and his excellent service and commitment to his community.

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#### HONORING NEIGHBORHOOD PET STORES

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the support neighborhood pet stores provide for our local communities.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, small businesses have been slammed economically, but these dire circumstances have provided us with an opportunity to raise awareness of the tremendous impact local pet stores have on our communities.

As we all know, our animals serve as an extension of our families and often provide a source of friendship and comfort for both adults and children. During the pandemic, that companionship has become even more paramount as pet owners are spending significantly more time with their pets.

Local pet stores establish personal relationships with the community, whether those relationships are formed through employees providing expert advice and helping customers buy the correct product for their animals or helping to raise money for the local humane society.

These small businesses make a huge impact on the lives of our animals, and they become part of our families' lives, watching the pets grow over the years and serving as a go-to resource time and time again.

I join with everyone in honoring the extraordinary work neighborhood pet stores do to make a difference in our pets' lives. I am honored to represent them as they continue to build relationships throughout the First Congressional District of Kentucky and across the United States.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO MARIE GATTON PHILLIPS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate Marie Gattton Phillips Elementary School in Sacramento, Kentucky, for receiving the distinction of a 2020 National Blue Ribbon School by the U.S. Department of Education. The award is based on a school's overall academic performance or progress in closing achievement gaps among student subgroups.

I am grateful to the hardworking faculty and staff at Marie Gattton Phillips Elementary School for their commitment to the betterment of their students and the local community. Their passion for creating a positive and supportive learning environment helps each student develop essential academic and social skills.

These skills help them succeed both inside and outside the classroom, placing them on a path to become leaders in their communities for years to come.

At a time when schools are working tirelessly to adjust to present challenges, I am proud to congratulate you all on this terrific achievement. Your faculty, staff, and students are very deserving of this honor.

I look forward to continued success from Marie Gattton Phillips Elementary School. All of McLean County, the First Congressional District, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky should be very proud of this recognition.

#### HONORING ROGER HOLLOWAY

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Roger Holloway of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, a veteran and one of the last Buffalo Soldiers alive, who is on a mission to keep their legacy front and center.

Mr. Holloway enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1950 at the age of 17, serving in the Vietnam and Korean wars where he rose in the ranks to be named a corporal and squad leader.

At that time, the all-Black regiment was segregated from the general Army that would soon be integrated in 1951. In 1953, Mr. Holloway took a break from service, but soon reenlisted in 1954 and served in the airborne division until his retirement in 1972.

Mr. Holloway is now on a mission, a new mission, spreading the word to keep the stories of the Buffalo Soldiers alive.

In 1866, Congress passed the Army Organization Act, creating the Buffalo Soldiers, a unit composed of all African-American troops. The Buffalo Soldiers mainly helped to protect the western frontier after the American Civil War and later fought in the Spanish-American War and the Korean war.

The Buffalo Soldiers were a pivotal part of our Armed Forces, including working to secure the first U.S. victory in Korea on July 20, 1950.

I am honored to share the exceptional history of the Buffalo Soldiers on the House floor today. Throughout decades of service, they provided much-needed support, not only for our military but for all Americans. I am proud of all of their accomplishments.

I am honored to recognize Mr. Holloway and the Buffalo Soldiers for their exceptional service to our Nation. I especially want to thank Mr. Holloway for being an exceptional leader in his community and the First Congressional District of Kentucky.

CONGRATULATIONS TO STARFISH ORPHAN MINISTRIES

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Starfish Orphan Ministries in Paducah, Kentucky, for being selected as an Angels in Adoption Honoree by the 2020 Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute.

The Angels in Adoption program honors individuals and organizations focusing on adoptions, permanency, and child welfare issues. I was proud to nominate this outstanding organization for this award, which they have gone above and beyond to achieve.

The Starfish Orphan Ministries supports children going through the foster care and adoption processes, both in my district and around the world.

One way they help children is through Kendra's Kloset. This program serves single-parent households, foster parents, and teens aging out of the system by providing them with clothing and furniture. These and other necessities allow children to become more settled in their new home environments.

In addition to serving Kentucky children, Starfish Ministries has expanded the footprint of their ministry through international mission trips. They regularly take high school students on mission trips to Central and South America, giving young people hands-on exposure to community outreach programs, which make an extraordinary difference in countless lives.

Thanks to their tireless efforts to promote the well-being of children, I can think of no organization more deserving of this recognition.

Congratulations, again, to Starfish Orphan Ministry of Paducah.

HONORING THE LATE TREVOR GOSSER

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, the late Trevor Gosser from Russell County, Kentucky, who tragically passed away last month.

I first met Trevor on Gosser Ridge in Russell County when I was out campaigning with farmers. I hired Trevor at the Kentucky Department of Agriculture when I served as Kentucky's Commissioner of Agriculture.

He quickly demonstrated a strong work ethic and high level of dedication to his work. He also became a good friend of mine, and I offer heartfelt condolences to his family.

Trevor was a devoted husband, father, and employee who was able to get along with everyone.

I join with everyone throughout Russell County and the First Congressional District of Kentucky in keeping his family in our thoughts and prayers.

HONORING THE LATE TED ROBERTS

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Mr. Ted Rob-

erts, a Paducah, Kentucky, whose life was dedicated to public service in his community.

Throughout his job at the United States Postal Service, Mr. Roberts rose through the ranks to become the first and only African American to hold the position of postmaster for the United States Postal Service in this tristate region.

In addition to serving as postmaster, he served as a member of the Postmaster General Speaker's Bureau in 1991 and a member of the National League of Postmasters of the United States.

Mr. Roberts' community service extends beyond the Postal Service. He was a part of the Paducah mayor's Task Force on Human Rights; commissioner of the Paducah Human Rights Commission; vice president of the Paducah, Kentucky, NAACP chapter; and an associate member of the Fraternal Order of Police. Throughout these roles, Mr. Roberts proved himself to be an integral part of his community.

In addition to serving his community, Mr. Roberts served his country in the Navy during the Vietnam war.

I am honored to recognize Mr. Roberts, whose distinguished record of public service is remarkable.

Thank you for being an exceptional leader with unparalleled contributions to the city of Paducah and all of west Kentucky.

HONORING RICHARD DICKEN

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Richard Dicken from my hometown of Tompkinsville, Kentucky. Richard retired from TVA, where he was a well-respected engineer.

To demonstrate both his work ethic and his entrepreneurial spirit, Richard began building houses while working full time at TVA.

Upon his retirement from public work, Richard returned home to Monroe County and started four credible businesses, which employed hundreds of people: Dicken Construction, Southern Kentucky Hardwood Flooring, Country Boy Pellets, and a lumber company.

Richard told people to "always keep busy and work hard for anything and everything you want in life."

Richard Dicken passed away unexpectedly last month. He is survived by his spouse, Stephanie Dicken, four stepchildren, one brother, and two sisters.

He was a true Monroe County success story who will be deeply missed.

SUPREME COURT NOMINEE AMY CONEY BARRETT

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on the importance of ensuring that the Supreme Court, the highest court in our land, is armed with Justices who will respect our government's guiding light, the Constitution.

There is a reason that my friends on the left are so heartbroken by the possibility of President Trump's outstanding nominee to the Supreme Court being confirmed. Unfortunately,

they see judges as lawmakers, not merely interpreters of the law, as outlined in the Constitution. Any judge who rightfully stands in the way of judicial activism is a barrier to their agenda.

They want policy to be made by unelected black robes, not through the leaders we elect at the ballot box. Democrats' only hope for forcing fringe policies on the American people is for judges to sign off on unconstitutional executive actions, which we saw President Obama repeatedly pursue as a substitute for congressional approval.

Judge Amy Coney Barrett is an exceptional nominee who brings a wealth of experience from her time in both the private sector and on the Federal bench. She was confirmed to her current position on the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals by a bipartisan vote, including with the support of Hillary Clinton's 2016 running mate. Everyone who has spent time around her has praised her qualifications and devotion to the law.

Additionally, she clerked for the late Justice Scalia and has pledged to follow his philosophy of following the words of the Constitution, not legislating from the bench.

Being extremely qualified and devoted to the Constitution is apparently a red flag for Washington Democrats. They are going to desperate lengths to stop her confirmation, including attacking her faith and threatening to impeach President Trump for following his constitutional duty to nominate a replacement for the late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

The American people put President Trump and the Republican Senate in charge to nominate and confirm judges to the Federal bench. President Trump was incredibly transparent about his plans, even putting out a list of candidates he would choose from. And the American people elected him to do just that.

I look forward to seeing the Senate fulfill their constitutional duty and confirm the President's very qualified and capable nominee.

Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 17 minutes.

EXPLAINING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ABSENTEE VOTING AND MAIL-IN VOTING

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I want to conclude by talking about the election process that we are about to face. Recent news stories from across America highlight the fundamental problem with blue States implementing universal mail-in voting.

Now, let me explain the difference between absentee voting and universal mail-in voting. Absentee voting is where a registered voter requests a ballot. Universal mail-in voting is where everyone on the voter rolls receives ballots unsolicited.

With respect to mail-in voting, we have uncertainty, delay, and inaccuracy. These are the consequences of the

universal mail-in scheme that threaten the integrity of American elections.

As ranking member of the Oversight and Reform Committee, I recently published a report, alongside Congressman JIM JORDAN, that laid out these threats to our elections. Simply put, Democrat States are changing the rules in the middle of the game.

There is nothing wrong with absentee voting. Absentee voting is a time-honored tradition where voters request a ballot if they are unable to vote in person. Expanded absentee voting is appropriate for those who don't feel safe because of the COVID-19 pandemic. I support absentee voting.

However, blue State Governors have taken mail-in voting to a whole new level. Their brilliant idea is to mail out ballots to everyone on the voter rolls, which are notoriously inaccurate.

□ 1945

They include people who have moved and even died, creating a situation ripe for fraud as millions of unrequested ballots go out to households. Who lives in those households? We don't know.

Look no further than my home State of Kentucky, where former Secretary of State Alison Lundergan Grimes was sued for the State's failure to maintain accurate voter registration lists.

And just yesterday, New York City announced that they would be re-sending nearly 100,000 absentee ballots out due to a printing error just a month before the election.

This raises numerous questions: How many of these ballots were already cast? Will votes in New York count twice? Do these ballots even have to be postmarked?

The fact that we are even asking these questions raises fundamental concerns with the integrity of the upcoming election.

Another concern is the flurry of late ballots we will see after election day. It is a disgrace to our electoral system that we are allowing ballots to be counted for days after the November 3 election. Shame on the States that are allowing this to happen, including Kentucky.

Ballots received after election day is a disaster waiting to happen. If you vote by mail, then do it now, or at least by October 15 or October 20 to ensure that it has time to arrive by election day.

We know what the consequences of ballots accumulating in the days and weeks after election day will be. Look no further than a recent New York primary, where Governor Cuomo's shift to mail-in voting led to absolute chaos. Election officials disqualified thousands of ballots for not having timely postmarks, and the election wasn't certified for 6 weeks.

The surest guarantee of election integrity is for Americans to vote in person where safe and possible. Even Dr. Fauci has declared in-person voting to be safe. This method comes with knowledgeable workers, identity verifi-

cation, and secure ballot submission practices. These safeguards will minimize any delay in election results and ensure the integrity of the outcome.

I wish Congress could come together to have universal voting standards for what will be a Presidential race that, by all accounts, will come down to the wire.

Ballots should be received by election day, and if we can't agree on that, then surely we can agree that ballots that are received after election day have to be postmarked.

There are States that are coming out with new guidance that say ballots received after election day don't even have to be postmarked. Are you kidding me?

We have to come together on this before we leave. We have to come together to ensure the integrity of our elections.

Madam Speaker, that concludes my remarks, and I yield back the balance of my time.

ADDRESSING THE THREAT TO THE DOMESTIC SUPPLY CHAIN FROM RELIANCE ON CRITICAL MINERALS FROM FOREIGN ADVERSARIES AND SUPPORTING THE DOMESTIC MINING AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-155)

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order declaring a national emergency to deal with the threat posed by our Nation's undue reliance on critical minerals, in processed or unprocessed form, from foreign adversaries.

A strong America cannot be dependent on imports from foreign adversaries for the critical minerals that are increasingly necessary to maintain our economic and military strength in the 21st century. Because of the national importance of reliable access to critical minerals, I signed Executive Order 13817 of December 20, 2017 (A Federal Strategy To Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals), which required the Secretary of the Interior to identify critical minerals and made it the policy of the Federal Government "to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to disruptions in the supply of critical minerals." The critical minerals identified by the Secretary of the Interior are necessary inputs for the

products our military, national infrastructure, and economy depend on the most. Our country needs critical minerals to make airplanes, computers, cell phones, electricity generation and transmission systems, and advanced electronics.

Though these minerals are indispensable to our country, we presently lack the capacity to produce them in processed form in the quantities we need. American producers depend on foreign countries to supply and process them. Whereas the United States recognizes the continued importance of cooperation on supply chain issues with international partners and allies, in many cases, the aggressive economic practices of certain non-market foreign producers of critical minerals have destroyed vital mining and manufacturing jobs in the United States. We must reduce our vulnerability to adverse foreign government action, natural disaster, or other supply disruptions. Our national security, foreign policy, and economy require a consistent supply of each of these minerals.

Using the authority vested in me by IEEPA, the Executive Order requires the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the heads of other executive departments and agencies, as appropriate, to investigate our Nation's undue reliance on critical minerals, in processed or unprocessed form, from foreign adversaries. Following this investigation, the Executive Order requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report to the President recommending additional executive action.

The Executive Order also declares that it is the policy of the United States to protect and expand the domestic supply chain for minerals. Specific executive department and agency heads, including the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Energy, are directed to take various actions to protect and expand the domestic supply chain for minerals, consistent with applicable law, such as the publication of guidance, the revision of regulations, and the acceleration of the issuance of permits.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive Order I have issued.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 30, 2020.

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

July 14, 2020:

H.R. 7440. An Act to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons involved in the erosion of certain obligations of China with respect to Hong Kong, and for other purposes.

August 4, 2020:

H.R. 1957. An Act to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide

for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

August 8, 2020:

H.R. 886. An Act to direct the Attorney General to establish and carry out a Veteran Treatment Court Program.

H.R. 3504. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improvements to the specially adapted housing program and educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4920. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for an exception to certain small business contracting requirements applicable to the Department of Veterans Affairs procurement of certain goods and services covered under the Ability One program, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

July 2, 2020:

S. 3084. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the limitation on pay for certain high-level employees and officers of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

July 4, 2020:

S. 4116. An Act to extend the authority for commitments for the paycheck protection

program and separate amounts authorized for other loans under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, and for other purposes.

July 13, 2020:

S. 4091. An Act to amend section 1113 of the Social Security Act to provide authority for fiscal year 2020 for increased payments for temporary assistance to United States citizens returned from foreign countries, and for other purposes.

July 22, 2020:

S. 4148. An Act to extend the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

August 3, 2020:

S. 4209. An Act to amend title IX of the Social Security Act to improve emergency unemployment relief for governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

August 14, 2020:

S. 2163. An Act to establish the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys, to study and make recommendations to address social problems affecting Black men and boys, and for other purposes.

S. 3607. An Act to extend public safety officer death benefits to public safety officers whose death is caused by COVID-19, and for other purposes.

S. 3637. An Act to amend the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to extend lease protections for servicemembers under stop movement orders in response to a local, national, or global emergency, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 227.—An act to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law en-

forcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 982.—An act to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on September 22, 2020, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following joint resolutions:

H.J. Res. 87. Providing for the reappointment of Michael M. Lynton as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 88. Providing for the appointment of Franklin D. Raines as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

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 7 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, October 1, 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, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 5068, the Women Who Worked on the Home Front World War II Memorial Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 5126, the DESCEND Act of 2020, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 5139, the Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 7340, the Chai Suthammanont Remembrance Act of 2020, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 7496, the COVID PREPARE Act of 2020, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

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. 7718, the Protecting the Health and Wellness of Babies and Pregnant Women in Custody Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Estimate of Pay-As-You-Go Effects for H.R. 7718

	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	1

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. 8225, the Fight Notario Fraud Act of 2020, 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:

5387. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Privacy Program [Docket ID: DoD-2019-OS-0082] (RIN: 0790-AK66) received September 17, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5388. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Security Agency/Central Security Services Privacy Act Program [Docket ID: DoD-2020-OS-0030] (RIN: 0790AK68) received September 17, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5389. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Security Service Privacy Program [Docket ID: DoD-2018-OS-0008] (RIN: 0790-AK67) received September 17, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5390. A letter from the OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Reconnaissance Office Privacy Act Program [Docket ID: DoD-2019-OS-0067] (RIN: 0790-AK71) September 17, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5391. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's statement — Joint Statement on Enforcement of Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering Requirements 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 Financial Services.

5392. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Incorporation of Existing Statement of Policy Regarding Requests for Participation in the Affairs of an Insured Depository Institution by Convicted Individuals (RIN: 3064-AF19) 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 Financial Services.

5393. A letter from the Program Specialist, Chief Counsel's Office, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standardized Approach for Calculating the Exposure Amount of Derivative Contracts; Correction [Docket ID: OCC-2018-0030] (RIN: 1557-AE93) received September 29, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

#### 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. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1161. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 925) to extend the authorization of appropriations for allocation to carry out approved wetlands conservation projects under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024 (Rept. 116-556). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### 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. DUNN (for himself and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 8443. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to provide for the placement of a foster child in a cottage home, and to make a child so placed eligible for foster care maintenance payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR (for himself and Ms. SHALALA):

H.R. 8444. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Medicine under which the National Academy agrees to conduct a one-year study assessing the effectiveness of current vital statistics reporting and data sharing between State, local, and Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. YOHO, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. WALKER, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BACON, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 8445. A bill to impose certain measures with respect to Hezbollah-dominated areas in Lebanon and Latin America and to impose sanctions with respect to senior foreign political figures in Lebanon, Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua supporting Hezbollah; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Financial Services, 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. STEWART:

H.R. 8446. A bill to provide greater conservation, recreation, economic development and local management of Federal lands in Garfield and Kane Counties, Utah; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 8447. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to provide loans for the acquisition of electric or fuel cell buses and related infrastructure; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 8448. A bill to prohibit certain signatures on checks and notices issued by the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 8449. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to collect and analyze data regarding suicides and attempted suicides by veterans on the property of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS (for himself, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BERA, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 8450. A bill to treat certain face coverings and disinfectants as medical expenses for purposes of certain Federal tax benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 8451. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to provide additional funding under the Community Development Block Grant program for units of general local government to digitize and make available online information regarding violations of housing construction, building, and safety codes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 8452. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify certain offenses related to espionage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. VELA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ROY, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 8453. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the "Vanessa Guillén Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas (for herself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 8454. A bill to establish a National Commission on Online Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HAALAND (for herself, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TLAI, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 8455. A bill to create a process by which the Board on Geographic Names shall review and revise offensive names of Federal land units, to create an advisory committee to recommend Federal land unit names to be reviewed by the Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8456. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to increase the criminal penalties under such Act; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CASE, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 8457. A bill to restore leave lost by Federal employees during certain public health emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, 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. TED LIEU of California:

H.R. 8458. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require public companies to provide sexual harassment claim disclosures in certain reports, to require public companies to implement mandatory sexual harassment training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 8459. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require organizations that spend more than \$50,000 on Federal judicial nomination communications to file statements disclosing donors and certain other information with the Federal Election Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 8460. A bill to prohibit the use of corporal punishment in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. PANETTA:

H.R. 8461. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act relating to export licenses for firearm silencers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. ZELDIN):

H.R. 8462. A bill to safeguard taxpayer resources and strengthen the Nation's resilience against severe storms and flooding; 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. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 8463. A bill to deter foreign interference in United States elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), the Judiciary, Financial Services, Ways and Means, and 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 Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Mr. KATKO):

H.R. 8464. A bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to clarify the application to informational materials posted on online platforms by agents of foreign principals of the disclaimer requirements applicable under such Act to informational materials transmitted by agents of foreign principals through the United States mails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. KIND, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. OMAR):

H.R. 8465. A bill to require the Secretary of State to develop policy and procedures on prevention and response to harassment, discrimination, sexual assault, and related retaliation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Oversight and Reform, House Administration, 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. SWALWELL of California (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 8466. A bill to provide for a system for reviewing the case files of cold case murders at the instance of certain persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 8467. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act and title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to provide for coverage of certain drugs used in the treatment or management of a rare disease or condition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. TRAHAN (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, and Mrs. BUSTOS):

H.R. 8468. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow certain students enrolled in an institution of higher education to apply for teaching residency programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 8469. A bill to amend the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children Act to extend the deadline for a report by the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. DEAN (for herself and Mrs. LAWRENCE):

H. Res. 1160. A resolution expressing support for the designation of September 2020 as "Pain Awareness Month" and recognizing the disproportionate impact of migraine disease and headache disorders on women; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. GABBARD (for herself and Mr. GAETZ):

H. Res. 1162. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Government should drop all charges against Edward Snowden; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. TURNER:

H. Res. 1163. A resolution recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Dayton Peace Accords; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## 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. DUNN:

H.R. 8443.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 states: "The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for . . . the general Welfare of the United States . . ." [Page H8458]

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 8444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 8445.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 8446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section III

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 8447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 8448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of Article I

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 8449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 8450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 8451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. GABBARD:

H.R. 8452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 8453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 to establish post offices and post Roads

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 8454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Amendments XIII and XIV of the U.S. Constitution; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. HAALAND:

H.R. 8455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 8

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 8456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 8457.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. TED LIEU of California:

H.R. 8458.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article 1, Section 8.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 8459.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Mr. McEACHIN:

H.R. 8460.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 8461.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina:

H.R. 8462.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1, also known as the general welfare clause, reads in part: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States . . ."

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 8463.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 8464.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 8465.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 8466.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 8467.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mrs. TRAHAN:

H.R. 8468.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 8469.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 597: Mr. DELGADO.  
 H.R. 692: Mr. JACOBS.  
 H.R. 913: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. KIND, and Mr. DESAULNIER.  
 H.R. 961: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. OMAR.  
 H.R. 1042: Mr. CLEAVER.  
 H.R. 1098: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 1325: Mr. GARCÍA of California.  
 H.R. 1367: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.  
 H.R. 1432: Ms. HOULAHAN.  
 H.R. 1711: Ms. SCANLON, Ms. PINGREE, and Ms. SHERRILL.  
 H.R. 2009: Mr. TONKO.  
 H.R. 2179: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 2245: Mrs. LURIA.  
 H.R. 2293: Mr. KATKO.  
 H.R. 2350: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
 H.R. 2415: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. LYNCH.  
 H.R. 2442: Ms. ADAMS.  
 H.R. 2471: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H.R. 2643: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
 H.R. 3316: Mrs. BEATTY.  
 H.R. 3548: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 3711: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 3874: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Ms. WILD.  
 H.R. 4002: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.  
 H.R. 4041: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 4100: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.  
 H.R. 4236: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 4283: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
 H.R. 4326: Mr. SIRES and Mr. SHERMAN.  
 H.R. 4379: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
 H.R. 4393: Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
 H.R. 4446: Mr. STEUBE.  
 H.R. 4507: Mr. SIRES, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. BASS, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. BERA.  
 H.R. 4542: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.  
 H.R. 4549: Ms. SHERRILL and Ms. BONAMICI.  
 H.R. 4575: Mr. AGUILAR.  
 H.R. 5002: Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. POSEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COX of California, and Mr. ADERHOLT.  
 H.R. 5046: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. WENSTRUP.  
 H.R. 5227: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. CICILLINE.  
 H.R. 5326: Mr. BEYER.  
 H.R. 5435: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 5589: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 5605: Mr. BUDD, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. FOSTER.  
 H.R. 5814: Mr. AGUILAR.  
 H.R. 5845: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 5917: Mr. AGUILAR.  
 H.R. 5952: Mr. MCKINLEY.  
 H.R. 5957: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 5986: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 6142: Mr. DEUTCH.  
 H.R. 6556: Ms. SCANLON and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
 H.R. 6644: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 6654: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. SHALALA.  
 H.R. 6794: Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 6802: Mr. LAMALFA.  
 H.R. 6908: Ms. GABBARD.  
 H.R. 6933: Ms. PINGREE.  
 H.R. 6958: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Mr. RASKIN.  
 H.R. 6986: Mr. SIRES and Mr. DEUTCH.  
 H.R. 6997: Mr. GOHMERT.  
 H.R. 7039: Mr. CRIST.  
 H.R. 7040: Mr. CRIST.  
 H.R. 7071: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. UPTON.  
 H.R. 7186: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.  
 H.R. 7197: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.  
 H.R. 7370: Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 7486: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.  
 H.R. 7525: Mrs. DEMINGS.  
 H.R. 7595: Mr. COX of California, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
 H.R. 7615: Mrs. MILLER.  
 H.R. 7640: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. JAYAPAL.  
 H.R. 7658: Mr. BARR.  
 H.R. 7758: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
 H.R. 7777: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, and Mr. MCADAMS.  
 H.R. 7783: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
 H.R. 7806: Ms. HAALAND and Ms. MATSUI.  
 H.R. 7809: Mr. LOUDERMILK and Mr. ROONEY of Florida.  
 H.R. 7838: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee and Mr. VISCSLOSKY.  
 H.R. 7839: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.  
 H.R. 7879: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. GALLEGU, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. AMODEI, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.  
 H.R. 7883: Mr. BYRNE and Mr. YOUNG.  
 H.R. 7886: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.  
 H.R. 7918: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.  
 H.R. 7926: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.  
 H.R. 7927: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.  
 H.R. 7933: Mr. KATKO.  
 H.R. 7950: Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 7954: Mr. SIRES and Mr. PHILLIPS.  
 H.R. 7985: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
 H.R. 7990: Mr. SIRES.  
 H.R. 8006: Mr. FLORES.  
 H.R. 8012: Mr. MARSHALL.  
 H.R. 8013: Mr. MARSHALL.  
 H.R. 8021: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 8058: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, and Mr. POSEY.  
 H.R. 8075: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. CASE.  
 H.R. 8077: Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 8079: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. EVANS.  
 H.R. 8101: Mr. HASTINGS.  
 H.R. 8112: Mr. RUIZ.  
 H.R. 8143: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
 H.R. 8171: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MORELLE, and Ms. PINGREE.  
 H.R. 8178: Mr. WELCH, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. JAYAPAL.  
 H.R. 8179: Mr. BARR, Mr. KIND, and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.  
 H.R. 8198: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.  
 H.R. 8236: Ms. SHALALA, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BACON, and Mr. POSEY.  
 H.R. 8254: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. PETERS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. NEGUSE.  
 H.R. 8260: Mr. CUELLAR.  
 H.R. 8265: Mr. EMMER.  
 H.R. 8266: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.  
 H.R. 8283: Mr. TRONE.  
 H.R. 8287: Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 8294: Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 8313: Mr. CARDENAS and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 8345: Mr. BRADY, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. KIND, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MAST, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 8353: Mr. KELLER and Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.

H.R. 8367: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 8368: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.

H.R. 8379: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 8405: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 8410: Mr. STELL.

H.R. 8417: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 8424: Mr. SOTO, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 8428: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SIRES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 8433: Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 8438: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. BUCK.

H.J. Res. 94: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GOLDEN, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.J. Res. 95: Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

H. Con. Res. 28: Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H. Con. Res. 100: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HECK, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. CORREA.

H. Con. Res. 115: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. COSTA.

H. Res. 17: Mr. SIRES and Mr. DEUTCH.

H. Res. 114: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H. Res. 452: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H. Res. 697: Mr. SIRES, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H. Res. 823: Mr. SIRES and Mr. SHERMAN.

H. Res. 825: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H. Res. 958: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. TRONE.

H. Res. 992: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H. Res. 996: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CHEENEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. TRONE.

H. Res. 1012: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. GALLAGHER.

H. Res. 1050: Mr. SHERMAN.

H. Res. 1077: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MAST, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BOST, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. SIRES, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H. Res. 1082: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H. Res. 1109: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H. Res. 1110: Mr. WOMACK, Mr. GOODEN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. BERA, Mr. TIF-FANY, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CASE, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. JACOBS, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Ms. MENG, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. GAETZ.

H. Res. 1115: Mr. SIRES and Mr. GUEST.

H. Res. 1121: Mr. SIRES, Ms. BONAMICI, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H. Res. 1125: Mrs. LURIA and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H. Res. 1138: Mr. YOHO, Mr. KELLER, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. BURGESS.

H. Res. 1144: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H. Res. 1145: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H. Res. 1150: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. BERA.

H. Res. 1156: Mr. YOHO, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H. Res. 1159: Mr. HASTINGS.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

137. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, relative to Resolution 20.072, urging the President of the United States and the Congress to investigate the excessive dumping of crude oil by Saudi Arabia and Russia and take appropriate action; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

138. Also, a petition of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, relative to Resolution 20.071, urging the United Congress to Adopt Legislation to Stimulate the National Economy and Promote Energy Independence by Plugging Orphan Wells; Transportation and Infrastructure, and Natural Resources; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Natural Resources.

139. Also, a petition of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, relative to Resolution 20.073, urging the United States Congress to Adopt Legislation To Stimulate the National Economy and Promote Energy Independence By Investing in Carbon Capture, Use, and Storage; Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure.