

now if we want to prevent fires this coming year.

Additionally, again, I would like to note that the bill that we should pass today provides \$1.7 million more than the House Republicans passed last year for the Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management program and \$227 million more for the U.S. Forestry Service in wildland fire management.

Responsibly funding the Federal Government is one of the most important duties of Congress. This previous majority failed to do so with the most basic task of keeping the lights on.

Here we are, day 9 of the 116th Congress. We Democrats are ready to reopen the Federal agencies that have been shut down by President Trump.

This legislation has already garnered strong support—strong bipartisan support, I would add—in the Senate. We need to ensure that the Federal Government is open and that it is working for the American people and that our Federal employees get the paychecks they deserve.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### 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 a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE FAIR TREATMENT ACT OF 2019

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 24) to provide for the compensation of Federal and other government employees affected by lapses in appropriations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 24

*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 “Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL AND OTHER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY A LAPSE IN APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “An officer” and inserting “Except as specified in this subchapter or any other provision of law, an officer”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c)(1) In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘covered lapse in appropriations’ means any lapse in appropriations that begins on or after December 22, 2018;

“(B) the term ‘District of Columbia public employer’ means—

“(i) the District of Columbia Courts;

“(ii) the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia; or

“(iii) the District of Columbia government;

“(C) the term ‘employee’ includes an officer; and

“(D) the term ‘excepted employee’ means an excepted employee or an employee performing emergency work, as such terms are defined by the Office of Personnel Management or the appropriate District of Columbia public employer, as applicable.

“(2) Each employee of the United States Government or of a District of Columbia public employer furloughed as a result of a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for the period of the lapse in appropriations, and each excepted employee who is required to perform work during a covered lapse in appropriations shall be paid for such work, at the employee’s standard rate of pay, at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.

“(3) During a covered lapse in appropriations, each excepted employee who is required to perform work shall be entitled to use leave under chapter 63 of title 5, or any other applicable law governing the use of leave by the excepted employee, for which compensation shall be paid at the earliest date possible after the lapse in appropriations ends, regardless of scheduled pay dates.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from Montana (Mr. GIANFORTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CUMMINGS. 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 on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

As we, Mr. Speaker, enter day 21 of the Trump shutdown, it is incumbent upon the House to do everything we can to address the pain and suffering being felt by dedicated Federal workers who are missing their paychecks.

Most of them are living from paycheck to paycheck, and now they approach this day, on Friday, having moved from paycheck to no check.

Today, 800,000 Federal employees will not receive their first paycheck of this new year. Regardless of what Members

think about the causes of the shutdown, every single one of us should agree that hardworking Federal employees who give their blood, their sweat, and their tears to lifting us up as a Nation should not be held hostage to politics as a result.

Mr. Speaker, 380,000 Federal employees have been furloughed and locked out of their offices. Another 420,000 hardworking Federal employees are working without pay.

We will see them at our airports. We will see them working today and tomorrow, as they have been for the last many days, without pay. Some even had to cancel already scheduled vacation days or sick leave to report to work.

These 800,000 men and women include personnel at the Federal Aviation Administration; the Bureau of Prisons; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Department of Homeland Security; the Food and Drug Administration; and the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury, and Justice.

These are the men and women who keep our country safe, ensure the safety of our airports and food, protect our national parks, and, yes, keep our economy moving.

S. 24 would provide back pay to Federal employees furloughed during this shutdown and potential future shutdowns.

The measure also would allow essential employees to use their annual leave instead of having to cancel already scheduled and approved vacation plans.

Many Federal employees are suffering. But not only are they suffering, Mr. Speaker, their children are suffering. They are in pain; they are worried; and they are scared. You see, they have mortgages and car loans to pay, day care expenses to cover, and food to put on the table.

And even while they struggle to pay these bills, furloughed employees face the stress and anxiety of not knowing whether or not they will be paid when the shutdown ends. The least we can do is to relieve that uncertainty.

The President claims that Federal employees support this pointless shutdown. He also had the nerve to say: Why don’t they just adjust.

Adjust with what? And how?

I have not heard from a single Federal employee that they support this shutdown. What they want to do is to get back to work serving the American people, and what they are saying over and over again is: Government, do not hurt us; help us. Do not hurt us; help us.

So, promising they will receive back pay once the shutdown ends is the least that we can do.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the Senate with every single Senator’s consent, and President Trump has indicated that he will sign it. I urge every Member of the House to do the same and support this bill, and let’s end this shutdown and get the government open and working again.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 24, the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019.

This bill is a promise to our dedicated civil servants, both those forced to the sidelines and those still hard at work without pay.

When the House Democrats stop using Federal employees' livelihoods as a political football to fund the government, including border security, paychecks will be issued.

Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: We get it. You don't like the President. You made your point. It is now time to stop messing around.

We need to fund the government so we can make good on the promise in this bill. And let's be clear: This bill does not stop the immediate pain of missed paychecks. Under S. 24, Federal employees still do not get paid until the funding bills are passed and the government is reopened.

Federal employees will still struggle to find ways to put food on the table and make ends meet until the House Democrats agree to negotiate in good faith.

This bill also does not reimburse taxpayers for all the missed government services like our national parks and the Indian Health Service.

Every day this shutdown continues, taxpayers are on the hook for paying Federal employees for jobs they are legally barred from doing. Every day this shutdown continues, Border Patrol agents and other Federal employees are forced to work without pay.

And every day this shutdown continues, many Members of Congress are still getting paid. I have instructed the administrative officials with the House to withhold my pay until the partial shutdown ends and until Border Patrol agents and other Federal employees are paid.

Members of Congress should not get paid when portions of the Federal Government are shut down.

There are other pieces of legislation that would pay Federal employees who are working during this partial shutdown, and there are others that would hold Congress accountable for not doing its job.

I will support the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act, but I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: End the games. Get back to work. Let's get the job done.

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), distinguished Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. CUMMINGS for bringing this important legislation to the floor in very expeditious time. The Senate passed it by

unanimous consent yesterday, and here we are today, on the first day that some of our Federal employees will miss their paycheck, and Congress is saying and guaranteeing that workers will be paid, not only for this shutdown but, God forbid, if we have any future ones, that their pay will be guaranteed.

□ 1100

I support the bill. I am glad that it has strong bipartisan support as it did in the Senate and that the President has given the impression that he will sign the bill.

It ensures that 800,000 Federal employees who are going without pay because of the senseless shutdown will ultimately get the backpay they deserve. But it is scarce consolation for these workers who are desperate to make ends meet right now. Their paychecks are going to be late, but they must pay their bills on time and in full.

The impact of a missed paycheck is catastrophic in the lives of these Americans when they can't pay their mortgage, their rent, their utilities, bills, their car payments, children's tuition on time, and the list goes on. It affects their credit rating, and it affects the credit rating of the United States of America.

I am particularly concerned about the impact that it has on our veterans. A large percentage of the Federal workforce are veterans. They have taken their commitment to public service in the military to public service on the civilian side. We don't do any favors for our friends, our veterans and military families, if we affect their credit rating.

So, today, the press reported that workers are desperately taking to the internet to sell some of their household items and other things, sometimes at a very reduced price, for just a couple of dollars just to pay their bills. This is just not right. It is just not right that we would subject people who work, and we say two things to them: come to work and don't get paid, or shut them out so they can't come to work. And while they are not getting paid, again, thousands of these men and women are expected to show up for work.

Sending these workers their paycheck late is wrong. We keep saying that. It is wrong. But since there is a guarantee that they will be getting paid, I would hope that the commercial banks, the banks in our country, would follow the lead of some of the credit unions by giving interest-free loans right now to these families so that they can pay their bills on time and they can be respected for the work they do or are anticipated to do.

This shutdown, by the way, is soon to become the longest in history, and it is creating chaos in our communities. It fails to have us, the government, meet the needs of the American people. We are endangering the safety of our food supply and the security of our airlines. The eviction of vulnerable families is affected, as is the support of our farm-

ers, and for their support systems, as well as food stamps for the hungry and tax refunds to the American people, and the ability of the IRS to supply information to taxpayers who want to pay their taxes but need guidance. It is a needless crisis that is inflicting pain on the American people.

Democrats support effective border security. We honor our oath of office to protect and defend, to protect and defend our borders, our country, our people, and our Constitution.

We need to look at the facts.

According to the DEA—when the President says, “Oh, we have got to stop the drugs coming into the country,” well, let's look at the facts. The DEA says that almost all—90 percent—of illicit drugs coming into the country come in through legal ports of entry. If that is the President's concern, and it is a legitimate concern that we all share, we need to build the infrastructure, increase the size of infrastructure of the legitimate ports of entry—those are ports of entry for immigration, for trade—and to stop the unwelcome in terms of drugs, contraband, and weapons coming into our country. So more infrastructure, improve the roads there to facilitate.

We also need—the technology exists—and we have all committed that we would pay whatever it is, \$400 million or more, for the technology to scan the cars, scan the cars for the drugs and the other contraband. So, again, technology is our friend in this, and it is a very effective, proven way to protect us from those intrusions.

We can hire more personnel, which we must do. There are thousands of unfilled positions with the Border Patrol. We must have more people to do the job there.

Much of what I am saying here is what the administration—well, the Department of Homeland Security—asked for; and we said yes in the appropriations bills, and here we are having that fight later.

We can have more investment in innovation to detect unauthorized crossings. We don't need, like the President first described, a concrete wall, 30 feet high, paid for by Mexico. Cross out all of the above. It is not that.

But the fact is, spending money on whatever that is that the President is describing it now as is an opportunity cost for doing what we know will work to secure our border—all of our borders—all of our borders.

There is a humanitarian challenge for us at the border that we have to deal with in a way that is consistent with our values but also protects our border. What the President is proposing—in fact, he has exacerbated the problem with his cruel policies of taking children out of the arms of their parents, separating families. The list goes on.

But to the point of securing the border in a strong, cost-effective, values-based way, Democrats have made their proposal. The proposals have bipartisan support.

And let me just say, just before this bill came up on the floor, we had the legislation to pass a bill—passed by the Senate—to open up the Department of the Interior and related agencies there. We have said to the Republicans and to the President that we will accept ideas, good ideas, wherever they come from, and these ideas came from the United States Senate, controlled by the Republicans up until this new Congress. Just within the last month, they controlled that—well, they still do control the Senate.

They put forth legislation on the floor of the Senate in a minibus that passed, 92-6. We said: Let's take your language; let's embrace your language; let's pass it on the House. And you, once again, pass your own language. They won't take yes for an answer.

That might be part of a legitimate debate, but why do you have to shut down government?

I say to the President: "Don't you have confidence in your own ideas that you have to shut down government to increase your leverage and then threaten to take extraordinary measures when the answer is very simple?"

Let's open up government. Let's have a civilized debate, and let's do so in a way that honors our values as we protect our borders and meet the needs of the American people.

I urge a "yes," and I am glad that we are going to come out with a bipartisan vote.

And, again, I thank Mr. CUMMINGS for his extraordinary leadership in so many ways, most recently, on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Without objection, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HURD) will control the time for the minority.

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the distinguished gentleman from the great State of Maryland, for expeditiously bringing this piece of legislation to the floor, because this is an important piece of legislation that ensures all Federal employees receive backpay once this government shutdown is over.

Last week, while flying back to Washington, I spoke with TSA agents who were concerned about their paychecks and the uncertainty created by this shutdown. Guaranteeing backpay is the least we can do to give more certainty to almost a million Federal employees, including many in my district, who are missing their first paycheck today. I understand their concerns, because my pay is being withheld during the shutdown in solidarity with Federal workers.

We all need to come together and find a bipartisan and realistic solution to reopen the government. If we are

going to talk about border security, then the brave men and women who are on the ground every day securing our border should get paid.

Border security and immigration have been a contentious issue for a long time, but the only way we solve big problems here in Washington is by working together. We need to push "Pause" on requesting specific conditions before talks resume. We need to lay down our swords and be willing to find not a Democratic solution nor a Republican solution, but a solution for all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to stand with Federal workers and join me in supporting this commonsense piece of legislation, which was passed unanimously by the Senate last night.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY).

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I thank my dear friend from Maryland for his leadership. I certainly support this bill to keep our employees whole.

But I must say, when I hear the discussion and when I heard the words of our friend and colleague from Montana, I thought: "Are we rewriting history?"

This isn't about who likes President Trump or who does not. Where is the outrage in this body? When do we finally say, "Enough"?

We had a bill, a bipartisan bill that passed the Senate. It was ready to pass here. The White House had said they would sign it. And because four or five rightwing talking heads scared the President of the United States, he pulled the plug. Democrats didn't do that. Republicans didn't do it. He did it.

Now you are defending him, enabling him, even when he says, "I never said Mexico would pay for the wall," even though we have 212 explicit references in the last 3 years in which he said precisely that. And meanwhile, because of that focus, which came out of right field, 800,000 Federal employees and all American citizens are held hostage.

When do we come together and say, "Enough"? When do we stand up for those Federal employees who are civil servants who serve our constituents? And when do we say this shutdown threatens the security of the United States?

It is wrong, and we have had enough. So it is good that we are going to keep our Federal employees whole when the shutdown ends, but let's come together and make sure this shutdown ends, even at the risk of taking on the President of the United States politically. In the last analysis, can we not come together and do the right thing for the American people.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am going to continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished

gentleman from the State of Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman very much.

Madam Speaker, 800,000 American workers, 800,000 workers in our Federal workforce, have either been sent home and furloughed with no check or told to report to work with no check, with no payment.

I have got air traffic controllers living in my district, Madam Speaker, who have had to take money out of their kids' 529 college funds. They have had to take money out of their own retirement funds in order to pay their family bills, and there is a 10 percent penalty for doing that. Who is going to pay them back the 10 percent? Is the President of the United States going to do that?

What about my constituents? I have tens of thousands of Federal workers. What about my constituents who are being forced to put their mortgage on a credit card this month? Who is going to pay them back?

And what about the dishonor and the humiliation brought on our government by this?

The President of the United States didn't do this to hundreds of thousands of workers in Putin's Russia or in Orban's Hungary or in Duterte's Philippines. This is our people that he did this to.

□ 1115

These are our workers, who he sent home with no paycheck. People are texting me. They are emailing me their paystubs today, which say zero dollars gross, zero dollars net, after having worked 40 or 50 hours this week.

I have scientists in my district who are working on preventing outbreaks of E. coli contamination, salmonella, insect infestation of our food supply, and they have been told not to go to work.

Madam Speaker, this is an outright outrage and a scandal. At the very least, we can pass, on a unanimous, bipartisan basis, this legislation to try to repair the damage by saying that every Federal worker will get back every penny that he or she is owed by the United States Government.

We need to make sure that, if this ever happens again, if the President ever holds the Federal workforce, the government, and the people hostage again, that the Federal workforce will not be the ones who have to pay for it. We should pass this immediately, and we should reopen the government immediately.

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished majority leader of this great House.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Oversight and Reform Committee, Mr. CUMMINGS, and I also thank Mr. HURD, who, if he

was in the leadership, this shutdown would not be happening, and if he were in the leadership, this bill would not be required. I thank him for bringing it to the floor with Mr. CUMMINGS. I also thank him for his leadership in trying to get this government open.

Madam Speaker, the 800,000 Federal employees affected by this shutdown deserve to know that they will be paid once it ends.

I was with a veteran at a veterans organization last night who told me the highest incident of veteran suicide is brought about by financial instability, fear of being unable to pay their bills, fear of being unable to support their families, fear of being unable to pay their mortgage. That is what this bill is about, to give confidence and stability to those who work for us, who work for the American people. That is why this bill is coming to the floor.

I congratulate Senators WARNER and KAINE from Virginia, and Senators CARDIN and VAN HOLLEN from Maryland, for shepherding this legislation through the United States Senate.

Normally, I would be proud to bring this bill to the floor, but none of us should be proud that this bill is necessary. No one should have to go without a paycheck just because the President thinks he can bully Congress into giving him what he wants, taking them hostage in return for a ransom of agreeing with him.

The American people and the hardworking Federal employees who serve them should not be held hostage until they give their hard-earned tax dollars to pay for an expensive and ineffective border wall for which the President promised Mexico would pay.

So here we are, Madam Speaker, 21 days into what is now the longest shutdown in our history, with 800,000 Americans missing their paychecks today because of Donald Trump. How shameful, how sad.

I hope all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in supporting this bill, and I thank both parties for bringing this bill forward. It was a bipartisan bill in the Senate, and I am sure it will be a bipartisan bill here, because it is not whether you agree with the shutdown, it is whether you agree to being fair to our Federal employees. It is about whether you recognize and value the service and contribution of our Federal workers.

I am proud, Madam Speaker, to represent 62,000 Federal employees. I am proud to represent them, and I am proud of the work they do. They deserve better, frankly, than what they have gotten from the Congress over the last 8 years of the Republican majority.

I made the point a little earlier today that this is a strategy, shutting down government. The government was shut down 10 times between 1981, when I came here, and 1995, an average shutdown of 1.9 days because you couldn't reach agreement—it was going back and forth, but the government was

open—but not a strategy to hold hostage for many, many days and weeks our Federal employees until the other side did what you told them was absolutely essential for them to do or you were going to hold hostages.

They deserve better than this shutdown, as do the millions of Americans impacted by the lack of services provided by these Federal employees.

This bill would provide a permanent solution to this problem, not only providing for backpay during this shutdown, but guaranteeing that Federal employees will get paid if any future shutdowns occur.

I might also observe, although it is not in this bill, it will be our intention, and I look forward to working with Mr. HURD on this, that there are State, county, and municipal employees also impacted who rely on the flow of Federal funds to pay their salaries that we will address, hopefully, in the future. I look forward to working with Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. HURD toward that end.

Meanwhile, Democrats will keep working. We will keep working to end the current shutdown. And I call once more on Leader MCCONNELL and President Trump to do their part and reopen the people's government.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am looking forward to working with the distinguished gentleman from Maryland on making sure all employees are whole.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is a pleasure to be able to speak on the floor, and I thank you for your leadership.

I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), chair of the Oversight and Reform Committee, for his leadership. I thank my colleague from Texas as well.

I would say only that we can't say it enough. Thank you, Chairman CUMMINGS, for saying that they are payless today; they are no check today; they are no money today; they are no more money today; they are broke today. 800,000 hardworking Federal employees, but they are families, small businesses, all of those who work every day to contribute.

As I go home today, I will be meeting with, today and tomorrow, Federal employees. I want them to know that my office is open to be able to help them, 35,000-plus employees in Texas, Federal employees—9,000 in the Treasury, 5,700 in Homeland Security, now some 51,000 screeners—who are not getting their dollars.

I have to pause for this one. The Coast Guard is not being paid. The very people that the President went to the border to celebrate that they are trying to stop the multitudes of criminals, most of them under 10 years old, the Coast Guard on the waters of this Na-

tion, the Coast Guard that rescued 1,000-plus in Katrina and that rescued desperate Houstonians in Harvey, are not being paid. They are military that is not being paid because they are under Homeland Security.

This bill is crucial to ensure that those hardworking Americans get paid; that they can use their personal leave; that no matter what happens, they will get reimbursed; and that we will make sure that we will not wait on their pay period, but they will get it immediately.

Right now, it is crucial for us to pass this bill to ensure the integrity of all of us.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

As the distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Virginia said, we should make sure these Federal employees are made whole. These are men and women who are making their own sacrifices to ensure that our country continues to operate, and I would recognize and suggest to all my colleagues to support this piece of legislation that passed unanimously last night from the Senate.

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

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

Madam Speaker, first of all, I thank the distinguished gentleman, Mr. HURD, for his cooperation in working with us, always approaching these issues with a commonsense attitude and always striving for bipartisanship. We look forward to working with him and others to continue to support our Federal employees.

As this shutdown drags on, it is wreaking havoc, Madam Speaker, with the lives of patriotic Federal workers who just want to get back to work, and they need their paycheck.

Hundreds of dedicated public servants have called my office as this shutdown goes on record as one of the longest in history. They are worried and anxious about how they will pay their bills.

For example, the shutdown is having a dire effect on a 30-year employee at the IRS whose finances and health are being imperiled. She has multiple sclerosis and needs a monthly injection that has a \$50 copay, which she simply cannot afford. She hasn't paid her mortgage, and her lender won't give her a break.

This is not an isolated example. Thousands of Federal employees face similar circumstances.

Madam Speaker, we must end this shutdown and send our Federal employees back to work as soon as possible. I urge all Members of the House to vote in favor of this legislation.

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

Mr. WOMACK. Madam Speaker, federal employees should not be harmed by Congress's inability to do its work and fund

the government. And while I supported S. 24 for this reason, I have serious concerns about the legislation's funding structure.

Though federal employees are generally paid through discretionary accounts, as written and passed, the Government Employee Fair Treatment Act of 2019 does not require salaries for furloughed and excepted staff to be funded with annual appropriations during a shutdown. This opens the door for the creation of new entitlement spending. I do not believe this was the legislation's intent, and in the future, I will work with my colleagues to provide for these salaries through their appropriate discretionary accounts.

I have consistently expressed concerns about the growth of autopilot mandatory spending and its impact on our nation's debts and deficits. Rather than perpetuating this problem, we should resolve ourselves to fixing the budget and appropriations process to ensure that Congress fulfills its duty and government shutdowns and pay for federal employees are taken off the table.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 24, the "Government Employees Fair Treatment Act," which provides for retroactive pay for nearly 800,000 federal workers who have been furloughed as a result of the government shutdown proudly caused by the President of the United States.

I support this bill because it is the right thing to do.

The men and women who have been furloughed because of this manufactured crisis are not responsible for the 'Trump Shutdown'.

They did not vote to reject the clean continuing resolution passed by the Republican Senate but rejected by the President that would have resolved the crisis and made this legislation unnecessary.

The dedicated men and women of the federal civilian workforce, like those who serve in the Armed Forces, have not spent their professional lives trying to sabotage the Affordable Care Act or conjuring an imaginary crisis on the southern border or pursuing policy initiatives that harm America's allies and benefit its adversaries, especially Russia.

Instead, these loyal and committed public servants are motivated by their paramount interest in serving the American public without fear or favor and, for the last 20 days, without any guarantee that they would be compensated for their labor.

And yet, they gladly and willingly serve, some risking their lives to keep us safe.

Others stand watch monitoring weather systems and providing information necessary to protect the public from hurricanes and tornadoes and wildfires or conducting research to find cures for disease or that will yield technological innovations or help us mark and measure the far reaches of space.

Others work to secure the borders and homeland, ensure the safety of our food and water, serve our seniors and children, provide training and support for those looking for work, and protecting our environment and keeping watch over our treasures—our national parks and monuments, including this magnificent Capitol where the people have sent us to their business.

Madam Speaker, the men and women of the federal workforce do the people's business.

They serve everyone equally.

They do not single out some persons to serve and ignore others.

We should follow their example and the best way to do that is for the Senate to pass and the President sign into law the clean continuing resolution passed by the House on January 3, 2019; legislation that is identical to bill the Senate passed 98–0 in the last Congress.

That is the best way to keep faith with all persons who serve the American people as employees of the federal government, and those who depend upon the services they provide.

Madam Speaker, holding harmless the federal employees who have been furloughed by this unnecessary government shutdown is a matter of simple justice.

I urge all Members to join me in voting for S. 24.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 24.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will now resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to recommit on H.R. 266; Passage of H.R. 266;

The motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 24; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 221.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

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. 266) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), 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 190, nays 229, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—190

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

NAYS—229

Adams	Cicilline	Deutch
Aguilar	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Allred	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Amash	Clay	Doyle, Michael
Axne	Cleaver	F.
Barragán	Clyburn	Engel
Bass	Cohen	Escobar
Beatty	Connolly	Eshoo
Bera	Cooper	Español
Beyer	Correa	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Finkenauer
Blumenauer	Courtney	Fletcher
Blunt Rochester	Cox (CA)	Foster
Bonamici	Craig	Fudge
Boyle, Brendan	Crist	Galleo
F.	Crow	Garamendi
Brindisi	Cuellar	Garcia (IL)
Brown (MD)	Cummings	Garcia (TX)
Brownley (CA)	Cunningham	Golden
Bustos	Davids (KS)	Gomez
Butterfield	Davis (CA)	Gonzalez (TX)
Carbajal	Davis, Danny K.	Gottheimer
Cárdenas	Dean	Green (TX)
Carson (IN)	DeFazio	Grijalva
Cartwright	DeGette	Haaland
Case	DeLauro	Harder (CA)
Casten (IL)	DelBene	Hastings
Castor (FL)	Delgado	Hayes
Castro (TX)	Demings	Heck
Chu, Judy	DeSaulnier	Higgins (NY)