

views of stakeholders may very well not align with the bill's requirements.

Adopting H.R. 1309 discounts the complexity of the underlying issue and the importance of the knowledge and experience stakeholders can offer.

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Chair, I am sure we can all agree that retribution for people reporting violence in the workplace is something that is important, that people should not face retribution, that they should not fear reporting when they personally or their coworkers face violence on the job. So I hope that we will have broad support for this amendment.

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

□ 1045

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of Maryland) having assumed the chair, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1309) to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1838.—An act to amend The Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

S. 2710.—An act to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

#### WORKPLACE VIOLENCE PREVENTION FOR HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BROWN of Maryland). Pursuant to House Resolution 713 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 1309.

Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1047

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R.

1309) to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes, with Ms. JACKSON LEE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 116-302 offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TEXAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 116-302.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 22, line 5, after "(4)(C)." insert the following: "Not later than May 15 of each year, the Secretary shall provide to Congress a report containing statistical data with respect to, and a summary of, reports submitted to the Secretary under this paragraph. The contents of the report of the Secretary shall not disclose any confidential information."

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 713, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, I am proud to be a sponsor of H.R. 1309 for a multiplicity of reasons, and I thank Mr. COURTNEY for introducing this legislation.

Madam Chair, I am proud to tell you also that within my congressional district in Houston, Texas, we have the largest medical center in the world.

Madam Chair, annually, the Houston Medical Center encounters 10 million patients. The Houston Medical Center also, Madam Chair, has 106,000 employees. The Houston Medical Center is 17 times larger than the average city in the United States of America.

We understand the scope of this problem, and there is a problem. But, sometimes, problems are not best explained with statistical information. Sometimes, the words of people can make the difference in understanding a problem.

I have within my hand a letter from the National Nurses United organization. Hear now their words:

Violence on the job has become endemic for RNs and other workers in healthcare and social assistance settings. Nurses report being punched, kicked, bitten, beaten, and threatened with violence as they provide care to others. Far too many have experienced stabbing and shootings.

Madam Chair, the evidence is overwhelming. We do have a problem. To understand the scope of the problem, you have to have some intelligence ac-

cording some repository so that it can be properly assessed. The Secretary of Labor will be the repository. We will get the information to the Secretary.

But this is not enough, to merely have the Secretary of Labor have the sense of what the scope is. The buck stops with Congress. Congress needs to know the scope of the problem. If changes are necessary and not being made, the buck stops with us. We will have to encounter this, and we will have to take up our duty, responsibility, and obligation to provide the proper legislation.

With this understanding, we have filed amendment No. 6. This amendment understands that the Secretary will receive the information, and then this amendment would require the Secretary to annually report to Congress so that Congress will have the transparency that the Secretary has so that Congress may take appropriate action when necessary. Understanding the scope of the problem helps you understand the scope of a necessary solution, if there is one.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. I claim the time in opposition, Madam Chair.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, it is very disturbing to me as a citizen of this country, to hear the talk about increasing incidents of violence. We know that is occurring all over our country, everywhere. However, this bill is not going to respond to the underlying causes of that increased violence, and neither will this amendment.

This amendment ignores the fundamental reason that employers maintain good recordkeeping. It allows employers to review their internal procedures and determine how to improve their safety culture. While it is very important for facilities to keep accurate records of incidents, responses to incidents, and annual data, providing this information annually to OSHA will not result in greater safety benefits.

Requiring the Secretary of Labor to provide this data to Congress goes yet another ill-advised step further. Employers utilize these records to improve internal management processes in order to protect their workplace. However, if they must submit these reports to OSHA, which will, in turn, provide them to Congress, this will discourage the use of these records to make improvements, as the employer has no guarantee the records will not be released by OSHA either intentionally or unintentionally.

Workplace violence records must be maintained and protected onsite as they contain personal employee information as well as patient-client information. An OSHA inspector would still have the right to review the records upon inspection of the facility.

Again, this amendment's provisions and the underlying recordkeeping and

reporting provisions in H.R. 1309 should be thoroughly vetted and discussed during a true rulemaking process and should not be mandated by Congress. We definitely should be looking at the underlying reasons that workplace violence is increasing, and neither this bill nor this amendment will have any impact on that.

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, may I inquire what time is remaining.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Chair, the gentlewoman from North Carolina and I are very dear friends, and I have great respect for her. In fact, I have a deep, abiding affinity for her humanity.

But, today, I am reminded of the words of Ruth Smeltzer. Ruth Smeltzer reminds us that:

Some measure their lives by days and years, Others by heartthrobs, passions, and tears; But the surest measure under the Sun, Is what in your lifetime for others you have done.

Madam Chair, this day provides us an opportunity to do something for others who are in harm's way, who are caregivers, and who are doing what they can to provide the kind of healthcare services that we need. They do it at great risk. We are the people who can minimize that risk. It is our responsibility to do for others what we would have others do for us. If I were a healthcare worker, I would want Congress to take this kind of appropriate action to protect me.

I also would remind my colleagues that if we do nothing, at some point, we will find people reluctant to go into this area of endeavor. Who wants to go to work with the fear of being harmed?

I love my dear lady from North Carolina, but we respectfully disagree. The buck stops here.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 116-302.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 15, after line 7, insert the following:

(D) Additional training shall be provided for each such covered employee whose job circumstances require working with victims of torture, trafficking, or domestic violence.

Page 15, line 8, redesignate subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E).

Page 15, line 11, redesignate subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (F).

Page 15, line 15, redesignate subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G).

Page 15, line 23, redesignate subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (H).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 713, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, I want first to recognize the hard work of my colleague from Connecticut, Congressman JOE COURTNEY, on the underlying bill and for making workplace safety a priority.

Workplace violence is a serious problem and occurs more often than we may realize. According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, incidents of serious workplace violence were 12 times higher among healthcare and social service workers, and 70 percent of nonfatal workplace assaults occurred in the healthcare and social assistance sectors.

Nurses, physicians, emergency responders, medical assistance, and social workers care for our families in our times of need, and violence against them has reached epidemic proportions.

The range of patients, clients, and demands these workers encounter on any given day can expose them to occupational risks with little training on what they should do if those interactions turn violent.

With uneven Federal enforcement, States are leading the way to address this issue, establishing a process for recording, responding to, and tracking incidents of workplace violence and requiring regular workplace violence prevention training.

Similarly, the underlying bill addresses training needs for employees who may be exposed to workplace violence, hazards, and risks. However, each situation is not always the same. Not all circumstances and patients are the same. We must adjust our training to reflect all communities and situations that professionals may face on the job.

My amendment ensures additional training for employees who work with victims of torture, human trafficking, and domestic violence. As a result of trauma, many survivors develop emotional and mental health problems that require timely, comprehensive, and compassionate treatment, even if the situation involved physical or psychological assaults.

□ 1100

These factors necessitate a different approach from our medical professionals and must be a part of workplace violence trainings, particularly in healthcare settings.

Proper training on best practices like de-escalation can help ensure the safety of both the patient and the healthcare worker. In doing so, we can prevent further trauma that could be detrimental to the survivors' recovery.

I have long been a champion for survivors of abuse and will continue to do so. Safe work environments and quality care are mutually reinforcing; both must be considered in order to promote positive outcomes for patients in our communities.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I seek time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, while the amendment is well-intentioned, there are Federal agencies other than OSHA that would be better equipped to handle this type of regulatory requirement for the education of healthcare workers who work with the individuals identified in the amendment.

The question of whether employer education programs governed by OSHA are appropriate to address the objectives of the amendment should be thoroughly vetted and discussed during the rulemaking process before decisions impacting employers are made.

Unfortunately, H.R. 1309 bypasses the opportunities for that conversation to take place, such as a small business panel and public hearings, and this amendment does nothing to change that.

A question of additional education for specific employees is exactly the kind of issue that should be addressed by receiving feedback from affected stakeholders in the rulemaking process, but this opportunity is foreclosed by H.R. 1309.

Amendments like the one we are debating don't change the fact that H.R. 1309 fails to allow for the development of a feasible and effective workplace violence prevention standard.

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

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Chair, again I rise in strong support of Mr. BROWN's amendment, which I think makes a good bill even better and does focus on one of the causes, which, again, it is no big secret in terms of what is driving this upward trajectory.

Domestic violence, in particular, is one of those types of cases that are coming through the emergency room doors—agitated patients, sometimes family members there—and that is where, again, we know nurses, nursing assistants, and docs are being subjected to unprecedented levels of assault.

That is why the Emergency Room Nurses Association just issued an endorsement of H.R. 1309. Again, this is a trade association. This is a union-affiliated organization. They represent emergency room nurses all across

America in union and nonunion settings.

We have already heard earlier today that the emergency room docs have come out for this.

Again, what Mr. BROWN's measure does is focus on one of the causes that is causing the unprecedented and unacceptable levels of assault that are taking place in healthcare settings.

I just want to close by saying my wife, Audrey, whom I have been married to for 30 years, is a pediatric nurse practitioner who works in a specialty clinic at Connecticut Children's Hospital that deals with victims of child sexual abuse and physical abuse, and that is precisely the type of patient that Mr. BROWN's amendment is focused on.

Again, if you want to talk about high tension, high-risk environment in terms of those types of cases that come through, which, again, is causing unprecedented incidents out there, this amendment helps those employees to make sure that they are going to be able to deal with these cases and continue to go on and be productive in the healthcare system.

So, again, I want to thank Mr. BROWN for offering this amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED MS. GARCIA OF TEXAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 116-302.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 22, line 16, redesignate paragraph (7) as paragraph (8).

Page 22, after line 15, insert the following:

(7) PLAN UPDATES.—Each covered employer shall incorporate changes to the Plan, in a manner consistent with paragraph (1)(A)(i) and based on findings from the most recent annual evaluation conducted under paragraph (6), as appropriate.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 713, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chair, I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 1309, introduced by my colleague, Congressman JOE COURTNEY.

This bill requires the Secretary of Labor to develop a comprehensive workplace safety and health standard. Ultimately, this legislation will protect the millions of workers in the healthcare and social service industries by implementing a violence prevention plan.

Prevention plans and training are critical tools to mitigate dangerous

situations if and when violent emergencies occur in the workplace. Clear and effective plans that address violence prevention benefit both the workers and their patients or clients; and violence prevention plans catered to the respective industries, using evidence-based practices, are even more effective.

In the healthcare and social service industries especially, workplace safety reforms are much-needed.

Social workers, like healthcare workers, are particularly vulnerable and susceptible to instances of workplace violence. Workers in both of these professions interact daily with people struggling with mental health, addiction, and/or recovering from trauma.

Madam Chair, let me just tell you, personally, that I have been impacted by this. I am a former social worker. I will tell this quick story.

I went to make a home visit. I was a geriatric social worker at the time. It was in a house, a shutdown house right down Lyons and Jensen.

I believe, Madam Chair, that is in your district now.

I knocked on the door, and to my surprise and shock and fear, a little old lady—she was probably about 85 or 90—comes out with a gun pointing right at my face, pointing right at my face.

That is not what a social worker experts when they are coming to visit a home to make plans for a home healthcare aide, which is what I was doing.

But she thought that I was there to take a child away from her that she had in her home and that I was a child welfare worker, so she was defending her son. Actually, it was a street child.

I had to convince her with every persuasive part of my body that I was not there to take her child, that I was actually there to help her and give her a home health aide to help her in her home. And quite miraculously, I talked her out of it, and I actually got her to put the gun away.

Now, I was lucky, but, regrettably, those things may still be happening out there in America: a social worker facing a gun, a social worker facing violence, a social worker facing harm or injury to herself or others.

So that is what this bill is about. It is not about what the employers will or will not do; it is about the protection of the workers and making sure that the employers do have plans, much like they do for hurricanes, that they have plans for violence.

So all employees, regardless of the line of work, deserve to feel safe and not feel the fear that I did that day and to be protected from violence in their workplaces.

They also deserve to have peace of mind that an informed violence prevention plan is in place. With that in mind, I am proud to offer an amendment to an already excellent bill.

My amendment would ensure that annual evaluations of violence preven-

tion plans include changes based on informed findings by employers. Employers can use their personal experiences or lessons learned to effectively update the violence prevention plan in their mandatory annual plan reviews.

Simply put, the goal of this amendment is to enhance the participation and protection of covered employers and employees in the creation of updating their annual plans. This is a commonsense amendment intended to implement best practices.

Employer input, along with employee input, will create the best violence prevention plans possible. It will also help industries update their prevention plans, as needed, to cater to that specific industry's needs.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. First, Madam Chair, I would like to express my condolences to our colleague for the situation that she found herself in with the person she was trying to help. No one wants to be in that kind of situation, and I am very sorry that it has happened.

But this amendment is just another example that H.R. 1309 was poorly drafted, rushed, and not well thought out. The provisions and requirements relating to the details of maintaining a workplace violence prevention plan should be thoroughly vetted during the rulemaking process.

In the established rulemaking process, stakeholders can comment on what provisions should be included in the final standard. This allows for robust evaluation of what provisions ultimately help create the most feasible and protective safety and health standard possible.

We all share in the common goal of preventing workplace violence in healthcare and social service settings. We need to trust that the rulemaking process will result in the most protective standard possible.

Healthcare professionals deserve the right to comment on a highly complex and new standard. This amendment does not address the underlying concerns with the bill.

Democrat amendments to the bill, such as the one we are debating, do not change these basic facts. This bill is unworkable in its current form, and this amendment doesn't change the fact that H.R. 1309 fails to allow for the development of a workable, effective, and feasible workplace violence prevention standard.

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chair, I accept the condolences, but, fortunately for me, I was under threat but did not die. Regrettably, that situation

may happen again and someone may die, and that is what I just want to underscore is that social workers, healthcare workers, all social service workers are put in danger many times.

This bill and this amendment would simply make sure that we got participation and input from the employers, the employees, and everyone concerned to make sure that we have a good plan and that we use best practices, because, regrettably, not much seems to have changed since the days when I was a social worker.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. WEXTON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 116-302.

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 23, line 23, strike “and”.

Page 24, line 2, strike the period and insert a semicolon.

Page 24, after line 2, insert the following:

(3) nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or diminish any protections in relevant Federal, State, or local law related to—

(A) domestic violence;

(B) stalking;

(C) dating violence; and

(D) sexual assault.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 713, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) for introducing this important bipartisan legislation.

My amendment to H.R. 1309 is a clarifying amendment to ensure that nothing in this act shall be construed to limit or diminish any existing protections in relevant Federal, State, or local law related to domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, or sexual assault.

According to a 2016 OSHA report, approximately 75 percent of the nearly 25,000 workplace assaults reported each year occur in healthcare and social service settings, and workers in healthcare settings are four times more likely to be assaulted at work than workers in other sectors.

These cases have led to psychological trauma, not only for the victim, but also for those who have witnessed these attacks, as well as serious injury and even death.

□ 1115

With workplace violence on the rise, it is vital that Congress address this issue to ensure the safety of workers, and that is why this bill is so important.

While most incidents of workplace violence fit the definition of simple assault, a study by the Joint Commission showed that sexual assault, rape, and stalking are not uncommon. Approximately 38 States include rape, sexual assault, and stalking in their definition of domestic violence.

My amendment makes it clear that nothing in the underlying legislation preempts or diminishes these protections in any way.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, less than 30 percent of U.S. workplaces have a formal program or policy that addresses workplace violence, and 7 out of 10 workplaces do not have formal domestic violence programs or policy. That means that more than 70 percent of U.S. workplaces have inadequate protections against workplace violence.

Innova Health Systems, one of the major healthcare providers in Northern Virginia, recently conducted a survey at their hospital in my district on the incidence and cost of nurse workplace violence perpetrated by hospital patients or patient visitors. The results showed that 75 percent of nurses experienced violence within the past year, with emergency nurses experiencing significantly greater number of incidents. Nurses reported many barriers to reporting these incidents, including unclear reporting policies, fear of retaliation, and the disheartening perception that violence just comes with the job.

These statistics show that the current voluntary efforts to prevent workplace violence are not working. The results of the Innova survey highlight a real need for effective training and clear, convenient reporting programs and environments that support workers who are experiencing violence. This bill seeks to address this need.

As a former domestic violence prosecutor, I have seen firsthand how laws protect and provide valuable resources to the more than 12 million individuals who are survivors of violent crime. I offer this amendment to ensure that it is abundantly clear that workplace violence prevention plans developed under this bill complement existing legal protections against domestic violence and sexual assault and in no way diminishes or limit those protections.

It is crucial that our laws at the State, Federal, and local levels continue to help and support victims of domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and sexual assault, which is precisely what my amendment does.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment, although I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, this amendment is yet another

well-intentioned addition to a flawed bill. A provision this obvious should have been included in the underlying text, but Democrats are unnecessarily rushing through this legislation even though OSHA is working on a rulemaking.

What other seemingly obvious provisions or considerations are left out of the bill that are not being offered as amendments today? And which mandates included in the bill are unworkable, costly and ill-advised? These questions are exactly why the established regulatory process solicits necessary feedback from stakeholders and the public.

H.R. 1309 circumvents a longstanding established OSHA rulemaking process, which is intended to research thoroughly the underlying circumstances and gather meaningful stakeholder input in order to create the most feasible and protective safety and health standards possible.

By dodging the established regulatory process, H.R. 1309 will miss key issues like the ones addressed in this amendment. This bill is unworkable in its current form, and Democrat amendments don't change the fact that H.R. 1309 fails to allow for the development of a workable, effective, and feasible workplace violence prevention standard.

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

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Chair, I simply request that my colleagues support this underlying amendment and the underlying bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. DELGADO

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 116-302.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 13, strike “and”.

Page 2, line 20, strike the period and insert “; and”.

Page 2, after line 20, insert the following:

(C) that provides for a period determined appropriate by the Secretary, not to exceed 1 year, during which the Secretary shall prioritize technical assistance and advice consistent with section 21(d) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 670(d)) to employers subject to the standard with respect to compliance with the standard.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 713, the gentleman from New

York (Mr. DELGADO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to first thank my colleague, Congressman COURTNEY, for his leadership on this bill, the Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act. This is long overdue legislation to protect our Nation's caregivers, including nurses and physicians and many others who dedicate their lives to healing.

Workplace violence is far too common in facilities that are supposed to be places of rehabilitation, treatment, and therapy. Last year the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that healthcare and social service workers were over four times as likely to suffer a serious injury from workplace violence than workers in other sectors.

The legislation we are considering today would make an important improvement in workplace safety by defining workplace violence as any act or threat of force against an employee that could result in physical injury, psychological trauma, or stress and ensure that OSHA and employers develop and implement comprehensive and workplace-specific plans to prevent such violence.

These plans will not only protect employees but also keep patients, visitors, and those in medical facilities out of harm's way. We all deserve to feel protected in hospitals and social service settings, and this bill would accomplish that.

However, to facilitate these plans, we need to work in partnership with employers and businesses to ensure that they have the proper resources and information to comply with these protection plans.

My amendment seeks to strengthen this legislation by prioritizing technical assistance for employers during the first year of the bill's implementation being enacted. This business-friendly amendment will work to ensure our employers are equipped with the tools to better protect their employees and prevent workplace violence.

I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support our healthcare and social service facilities across the country and include my amendment to strengthen the underlying bill.

Let's stand with our Nation's employees and employers to make our workplaces safer for everyone.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Chair, this amendment is simply more window dressing on a flawed bill.

While technical assistance is welcome and appropriate, this amendment places an arbitrary time limit that is woefully insufficient to cope with the flawed rule, and there is no telling how short an unfriendly administration might allow this needed advice period to last.

Moreover, technical assistance after employers are subject to a rule in which they had no input is too little too late. Rather than amend a flawed bill by allowing the Department of Labor to help businesses after they are subject to a flawed rule, we should reject this bill and instead allow OSHA to pursue its established rulemaking process that provides ample opportunity for feedback from stakeholders and the public before they are subject to another Washington regulation.

Democrat amendments to the bill, such as the one we are debating, do not change the basic fact that H.R. 1309 is overly prescriptive and circumvents the established rulemaking process, failing to allow for the development of a workable, effective, and feasible workplace violence prevention standard.

This amendment should be defeated. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Chair, again, I want to congratulate Mr. DELGADO for his amendment.

And I want to point out the fact that when we voted on the rule yesterday, there was a self-effectuating provision that eliminated 500,000 healthcare workplaces from the scope of this bill. Again, it was at the suggestion of CBO because, frankly, it was never our intention to include doctors' offices, podiatrists' offices, dentists' offices. That is not what this bill is about. It is about larger healthcare facilities, which we know are the hotspots where this type of unfortunate activity goes on.

OSHA, just so you know, has a free consultation program for employers, 90 percent funded by OSHA in all 50 states, that will provide free assistance as new rules and regulations are rolled out.

And I want to again say, Mr. DELGADO's amendment, which just foot stomps the fact that we want to prioritize the flow of information is, in my opinion, a very benign request and very much sensitive to employers in facilities all across the country.

Again, we took care of the small guys in the rule yesterday, and this amendment, again, just makes sure that anyone else will have all the help that they need to understand the new rules.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I just want to piggyback on that, if I may, and say, with over 27,000 small businesses in my district, it is a priority of mine. As somebody who is a part of the Small Business Committee, I take very seriously the ways in which our gov-

ernment is able to aid and not frustrate the workings of our local economy.

I would like to, once again, thank Congressman COURTNEY for introducing this critical legislation, and I urge Members on both sides of the aisle to support my amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DELGADO).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DELGADO. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-302 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. BYRNE of Alabama.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. HARDER of California.

Amendment No. 9 by Ms. WEXTON of Virginia.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. DELGADO of New York.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. BYRNE

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

#### RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 238, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 637]

#### AYES—177

Abraham	Brooks (AL)	Crawford
Aderholt	Brooks (IN)	Crenshaw
Allen	Buchanan	Curtis
Amash	Buck	Davidson (OH)
Amodei	Bucshon	Davis, Rodney
Armstrong	Budd	DesJarlais
Arrington	Burchett	Diaz-Balart
Babin	Burgess	Duncan
Bacon	Byrne	Dunn
Baird	Calvert	Emmer
Balderson	Carter (GA)	Estes
Banks	Chabot	Ferguson
Barr	Cheney	Fleischmann
Bergman	Cline	Foxx (NC)
Bilirakis	Cole	Fulcher
Bishop (NC)	Collins (GA)	Gaetz
Bishop (UT)	Comer	Gallagher
Bost	Conaway	Gianforte
Brady	Cook	Gibbs

Gohmert	Lesko	Rouzer	Pingree	Schneider	Titus	Burgess	Gosar	Maloney,
Gonzalez (OH)	Long	Rutherford	Plaskett	Schrader	Tonko	Bustos	Gottheimer	Carolyn B.
González-Colon	Loudermilk	Scalise	Pocan	Schrader	Torres (CA)	Butterfield	Granger	Maloney, Sean
(PR)	Lucas	Schweikert	Porter	Scott (VA)	Torres Small (NM)	Byrne	Graves (GA)	Marchant
Gooden	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin	Pressley	Scott, David	Trahan	Calvert	Graves (LA)	Marshall
Granger	Marchant	Sensenbrenner	Price (NC)	Sewell (AL)	Shalala	Carbajal	Graves (MO)	Mast
Graves (GA)	Marshall	Shimkus	Quigley	Smith (NJ)	Trone	Cárdenas	Green (TN)	Matsui
Graves (LA)	Mast	Simpson	Raskin	Sherman	Underwood	Carson (IN)	Green, Al (TX)	McAdams
Graves (MO)	McAdams	Smith (MO)	Reed	Sherill	Upton	Carter (GA)	Griffith	McBath
Grothman	McCarthy	Smith (NE)	Rice (NY)	Sires	Van Drew	Carter (TX)	Grijalva	McCarthy
Guest	McCaul	Smucker	Rose (NY)	Slotkin	Vargas	Cartwright	Grothman	McCaul
Guthrie	McClintock	Spano	Rouda	Smith (NJ)	Veasey	Case	Guest	McClintock
Hagedorn	McHenry	Roy	Smith (WA)	Smith (WA)	Vela	Casten (IL)	Guthrie	McCullum
Harris	McKinley	Steil	Royal-Allard	Soto	Velázquez	Castor (FL)	Haaland	McGovern
Hern, Kevin	Meadows	Steube	Ruiz	Spanberger	Visclosky	Castro (TX)	Hagedorn	McHenry
Herrera Beutler	Meuser	Stewart	Ruppersberger	Speier	Wasserman	Chabot	Harder (CA)	McKinley
Hice (GA)	Miller	Taylor	Rush	Stanton	Schultz	Cheney	Harris	McNerney
Higgins (LA)	Mitchell	Thompson (PA)	Ryan	Stauber	Waters	Chu, Judy	Hartzler	Meadows
Hill (AR)	Moolenaar	Thornberry	Sablan	Watson Coleman	Watson	Cicilline	Cline	Meeks
Holding	Mooney (WV)	Tipton	San Nicolas	Stevens	Welch	Hastings	Higgins (LA)	Meng
Hollingsworth	Mullin	Turner	Sánchez	Suzozi	Cisneros	Hayes	Higgins (NY)	Meuser
Hudson	Murphy (NC)	Wagner	Barbanes	Swalwell (CA)	Wexton	Heck	Hill (AR)	Miller
Huizinga	Newhouse	Walberg	Scanlon	Takano	Wild	Hern, Kevin	Mitchell	Moolenaar
Hunter	Norman	Walden	Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (FL)	Clay	Herrera Beutler	Mooney (WV)
Hurd (TX)	Nunes	Walker	Schiff	Thompson (MS)	Yarmuth	Cleaver	Hice (GA)	Morelle
Johnson (LA)	Olson	Walorski			Young	Cline	Higgins (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell
Johnson (OH)	Palazzo	Waltz				Cloud	Higgins (NY)	
Johnson (SD)	Palmer	Watkins	Aguilar	Fudge	Radewagen	Clyburn	Hill (AR)	
Jordan	Pence	Weber (TX)	Bishop (GA)	Gabbard	Reschenthaler	Cohen	Himes	
Joyce (OH)	Perry	Webster (FL)	Cárdenas	Griffith	Richmond	Cole	Holding	
Joyce (PA)	Posey		Carter (TX)	Huffman	Serrano	Collins (GA)	Hollingsworth	
Keller	Ratcliffe	Wenstrup	Cooper	Lewis	Stivers	Comer	Horn, Kendra S.	
Kelly (MS)	Rice (SC)	Westerman	Evans	McEachin	Timmons	Conaway	Horsford	
Kelly (PA)	Riggleman	Williams	Flores	Moulton	Tlaib	Connolly	Houlahan	
King (NY)	Roby	Wilson (SC)				Cook	Hoyer	
Kinzinger	Rodgers (WA)	Wittman				Correa	Hudson	
Kustoff (TN)	Roe, David P.	Womack				Costa	Huizinga	
LaHood	Rogers (AL)	Woodall				Courtney	Hunter	
LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)	Wright				Cox (CA)	Hurd (TX)	
Lamborn	Rooney (FL)	Yoho				Craig	Jackson Lee	
Latta	Rose, John W.	Zeldin				Crawford	Jayapal	

## NOES—238

Adams	DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick						
Allred	Deutch	Krishnamoorthi						
Axne	Dingell	Kuster (NH)						
Barragán	Doggett	Lamb						
Bass	Doyle, Michael	Langevin						
Beatty	F.	Larsen (WA)						
Bera	Engel	Larson (CT)						
Beyer	Escobar	Lawrence						
Biggs	Eshoo	Lawson (FL)						
Blumenauer	Espaillat	Lee (CA)						
Blunt Rochester	Finkenauer	Lee (NV)						
Bonamici	Fitzpatrick	Levin (CA)						
Boyle, Brendan F.	Fletcher	Levin (MI)						
Brindisi	Fortenberry	Lieu, Ted						
Brown (MD)	Foster	Lipinski						
Brownley (CA)	Frankel	Loebssack						
Bustos	Garamendi	Loewenthal						
Butterfield	García (IL)	Lowey						
Carbajal	García (TX)	Luján						
Carson (IN)	Golden	Luria						
Cartwright	Gomez	Lynch						
Case	Gonzalez (TX)	Malinowski						
Casten (IL)	Gosar	Maloney,						
Castor (FL)	Gottheimer	Carolyne B.						
Castro (TX)	Green (TN)	Maloney, Sean						
Chu, Judy	Green, Al (TX)	Massie						
Cicilline	Grijalva	Matsui						
Cisneros	Haaland	McBath						
Clark (MA)	Harder (CA)	McCullom						
Clarke (NY)	Hartzer	McGovern						
Clay	Hastings	McNerney						
Cleaver	Hayes	Meeeks						
Cloud	Heck	Meng						
Clyburn	Higgins (NY)	Moore						
Cohen	Himes	Morelle						
Connolly	Horn, Kendra S.	Mucarsel-Powell						
Correa	Horsford	Murphy (FL)						
Costa	Houlihan	Nadler						
Courtney	Hoyer	Napolitano						
Cox (CA)	Jackson Lee	Neal						
Craig	Jayapal	Neguse						
Crist	Jeffries	Norcross						
Crow	Johnson (GA)	Norton						
Cuellar	Johnson (TX)	O'Halleran						
Cunningham	Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez						
Davids (KS)	Katko	Omar						
Davis (CA)	Keating	Pallone						
Davis, Danny K.	Kelly (IL)	Panetta						
Dean	Kennedy	Pappas						
DeFazio	Khanna	Pascrill						
DeGette	Kildee	Payne						
DeLauro	Kilmer	Perlmutter						
DelBene	Kim	Peters						
Delgado	Kind	Peterson						
Demings	King (IA)	Phillips						

## NOT VOTING—21

## □ 1156

Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. PLASKETT, Messrs. GOSAR, O'HALLERAN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Messrs. VAN DREW, CARSON of Indiana, STANTON, SCHRAADER, LAWSON of Florida, and ROSE of New York changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. WALDEN and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. HARDER OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HARDER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 414, noes 1, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 638]

AYES—414

Burgess	Gosar	Maloney,
Bustos	Gottheimer	Carolyn B.
Butterfield	Granger	Maloney, Sean
Byrne	Graves (GA)	Marchant
Calvert	Graves (LA)	Marshall
Carbajal	Graves (MO)	Mast
Carson (IN)	Green (TN)	Matsui
Carson (IL)	Green, Al (TX)	McAdams
Carson (FL)	Green (SC)	McGovern
Carson (CA)	Haaland	McHenry
Carson (TX)	Houlihan	McKinley
Carson (UT)	Judy	McNerney
Carson (MS)	Kilmer	Meeks
Carson (PA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (OH)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (MD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (FL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (CA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (AK)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (DC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (HI)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (PR)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ME)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (SD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (WV)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (MS)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ND)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NE)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (FL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (CA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (AK)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (HI)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (PR)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ME)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (SD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NE)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (FL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (HI)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (PR)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ME)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (SD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NE)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (FL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (AK)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (HI)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (PR)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ME)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (SD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (NE)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (CA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (AK)	Kinzelman	Meeks
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Carson (PR)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ME)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (SD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NE)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (FL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (CA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (AK)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (HI)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (PR)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ME)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (SD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NE)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (FL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (CA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (AK)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (HI)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (PR)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (ME)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (SD)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NE)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (VA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (GA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (NC)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (IL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (FL)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (CA)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (AK)	Kinzelman	Meeks
Carson (HI)</td		



Gallego Loebssack San Nicolas Newhouse Roy Wagner  
 Garamendi Lofgren Sánchez Norman Rutherford Walberg  
 Garcia (IL) Lowenthal Sarbanes Nunes Scalise Walden  
 Garcia (TX) Lowey Scanlon Olson Schweikert Walker  
 Golden Luján Schakowsky Palazzo Scott, Austin Walorski  
 Gomez Luria Schiff Palmer Sensenbrenner Waltz  
 Gonzalez (TX) Lynch Schneider Pence Shimkus Watkins  
 Gottheimer Malinowski Schrader Perry Simpson Weber (TX)  
 Graves (LA) Maloney, Carolyn B. Scott (VA) Ratcliffe Smith (MO) Webster (FL)  
 Green, Al (TX) Maloney, Sean Scott, David Rice (SC) Smucker Wenstrup  
 Grijalva Matsui Sewell (AL) Riggielean Spano Williams  
 Grothman McAdams Shalala Roby Stiel Wilson (SC)  
 Haaland McBath Sherman Rodgers (WA) Steube Wittman  
 Harder (CA) McCollum Sherrill Roe, David P. Stewart Womack  
 Hartzler McGovern Sires Rogers (AL) Taylor Woodall  
 Hastings McNearney Slotkin Rooney (FL) Thompson (PA) Wright  
 Hayes Meeks Smith (NJ) Rose, John W. Tipton Yoho  
 Heck Meng Smith (WA) Rouzer Turner Young  
 Herrera Beutler Morelle Soto  
 Higgins (NY) Mucarsel-Powell Spanberger  
 Hollingsworth Murphy (FL) Nadler Speier  
 Horn, Kendra S. Napolitano Stanton  
 Horsford Neal Stauber  
 Houlahan Neguse Stefanik  
 Hoyer Hurd (TX) Norcross Stevens  
 Jackson Lee Norton Suozzi  
 Jayapal O'Halleran Swalwell (CA)  
 Jeffries Ocasio-Cortez Takano  
 Johnson (GA) Omar Thompson (CA)  
 Johnson (TX) Pallone Thompson (MS)  
 Joyce (OH) Panetta Titus  
 Kaptur Pappas Tlaib  
 Katko Pascrell Tonko  
 Keating Payne Torres (CA)  
 Kelly (IL) Perlmutter Torres Small (NM)  
 Kennedy Peters Trahan  
 Khanna Peterson Phillips  
 Kildee Kilmer Pingree Underwood  
 Kim Plaskett Upton  
 Kind Pocan Van Drew  
 Kirkpatrick Porter Vargas  
 Krishnamoorthi Pressley Veasey  
 Kuster (NH) Price (NC) Vela  
 Lamb Quigley Velázquez  
 Langevin Raskin Visclosky  
 Larsen (WA) Reed Wasserman  
 Larson (CT) Rice (NY) Schultz  
 Lawrence Rose (NY) Waters  
 Lawson (FL) Rouda Watson Coleman  
 Lee (CA) Roybal-Allard Welch  
 Lee (NV) Ruiz Wexton  
 Levin (CA) Ruppersberger Wild  
 Levin (MI) Rush Wilson (FL)  
 Lieu, Ted Ryan Yarmuth

## NOES—176

Abraham Crawford Hunter  
 Aderholt Crenshaw Johnson (LA)  
 Allen Curtis Johnson (OH)  
 Amash DesJarlais Johnson (SD)  
 Amodei Diaz-Balart Jordan  
 Armstrong Duncan Joyce (PA)  
 Arrington Dunn Keller  
 Babin Emmer Kelly (MS)  
 Baird Estes Kelly (PA)  
 Balderson Ferguson King (IA)  
 Banks Fleischmann King (NY)  
 Barr Foxx (NC) Kinzinger  
 Bergman Fulcher Kustoff (TN)  
 Biggs Gaetz LaHood  
 Bilirakis Gallagher LaMalfa  
 Bishop (NC) Gianforte Lamborn  
 Bishop (UT) Gibbs Latta  
 Brady Gohmert Lesko  
 Brooks (AL) Gonzalez (OH) Long  
 Brooks (IN) González-Colón Loudermilk  
 Buchanan (PR) Gooden Lucas  
 Buck Grapes Luetkemeyer  
 Bucshon Grapes (MO) Mast  
 Budd Granger Marchant  
 Burchett Graves (GA) Marshall  
 Burgess Graves (MO) Massie  
 Byrne Green (TN) McCarthy  
 Calvert Griffith McCaul  
 Carter (GA) Guest McClintock  
 Carter (TX) Guthrie McHenry  
 Chabot Hagedorn McKinley  
 Cheney Harris Meadows  
 Cline Hern, Kevin Meuser  
 Cloud Hice (GA) Miller  
 Cole Higgins (LA) Mitchell  
 Collins (GA) Hill (AR) Moolenaar  
 Comer Holding Mooney (WV)  
 Conaway Hudson Mullin  
 Cook Huizenga Murphy (NC)

Newhouse Roy Wagner  
 Norman Rutherford Walberg  
 Nunes Scalise Walden  
 Olson Schweikert Walker  
 Palazzo Scott, Austin Walorski  
 Palmer Sensenbrenner Waltz  
 Pence Shimkus Watkins  
 Perry Simpson Weber (TX)  
 Ratcliffe Smith (MO) Webster (FL)  
 Scott, David Rice (SC) Smucker Wenstrup  
 Slotkin Rooney (FL) Thompson (PA) Wright  
 Smith (NJ) Rose, John W. Tipton Yoho  
 Smith (WA) Rouzer Turner Young  
 Soto  
 Spanberger  
 Nadler Speier  
 Napolitano Stanton  
 Neal Stauber  
 Neguse Stefanik  
 Norcross Stevens  
 Norton Suozzi  
 O'Halleran Swalwell (CA)  
 Ocasio-Cortez Takano  
 Omar Thompson (CA)  
 Pallone Thompson (MS)  
 Panetta Titus  
 Pascrell Tlaib  
 Payne Tonko  
 Perlmutter Torres (CA)  
 Peters Trahan  
 Peterson Phillips  
 Phillips Pingree Underwood  
 Kilmer Plaskett Upton  
 Kim Pocan Van Drew  
 Kennedy Peters Vargas  
 Pressley Veasey  
 Kuster (NH) Price (NC) Vela  
 Lamb Quigley Velázquez  
 Langevin Raskin Visclosky  
 Larsen (WA) Reed Wasserman  
 Larson (CT) Rice (NY) Schultz  
 Lawrence Rose (NY) Waters  
 Lawson (FL) Rouda Watson Coleman  
 Lee (CA) Roybal-Allard Welch  
 Lee (NV) Ruiz Wexton  
 Levin (CA) Ruppersberger Wild  
 Levin (MI) Rush Wilson (FL)  
 Lieu, Ted Ryan Yarmuth

## NOT VOTING—18

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR  
 The CHAIR (during the vote). There  
 is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1214

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

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. PAYNE).  
 There being no further amendments  
 under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose;  
 and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms.  
 JACKSON LEE) having assumed the  
 chair, Mr. PAYNE, Acting Chair of the  
 Committee of the Whole House on the  
 state of the Union, reported that that  
 Committee, having had under considera-  
 tion the bill (H.R. 1309) to direct the  
 Secretary of Labor to issue an occupa-  
 tional safety and health standard that  
 requires covered employers within the  
 health care and social service indus-  
 tries to develop and implement a com-  
 prehensive workplace violence pre-  
 vention plan, and for other purposes, and,  
 pursuant to House Resolution 713, he  
 reported the bill, as amended by that  
 resolution, back to the House with sun-  
 dry further amendments adopted in the  
 Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under  
 the rule, the previous question is or-  
 dered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any  
 further amendment reported from the  
 Committee of the Whole? If not, the  
 Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

## MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam  
 Speaker, I have a motion to recommit  
 at the desk.

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

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I am in  
 its current form.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I  
 reserve a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point  
 of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the motion to  
 recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania moves to recom-  
 mit the bill H.R. 1309 to the Committee on  
 Education and Labor with instructions to re-  
 port the same back to the House forthwith,  
 with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

## TITLE III—SENSE OF CONGRESS

## SEC. 301. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the cur-  
 rent House majority has failed to deliver re-  
 sults for the American people on critical  
 issues facing our Nation by prioritizing im-  
 peachment of the President over working  
 with the administration and Republicans in  
 Congress to enact policies such as the fol-  
 lowing:

(1) An Act implementing the United  
 States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement.

(2) The National Defense Authorization  
 Act for fiscal year 2020.

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations  
 Act for fiscal year 2020.

(4) Legislation to secure operational control  
 of the southern border.

(5) Bipartisan legislation to lower prescrip-  
 tion drug prices.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursu-  
 ant to the rule, the gentleman from  
 Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 min-  
 utes in support of his motion.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam  
 Speaker, as we get ready to leave the  
 House today and go home for Thanks-  
 giving, I think it has been alarming  
 that, as we read the newspapers, as we  
 listen, we find that so many families  
 are not going to be celebrating Thanks-  
 giving together because of the political  
 divide that is taking place, not only  
 here on the floor of the people's House,  
 but in our homes.

It is incredible to me that we have al-  
 lowed our political rhetoric to divide  
 not only Republicans and Democrats  
 on the floor, but also our families back  
 home. This has never happened before  
 in the Speaker's House. We should  
 never have this happening on the floor.

Now, look, I know that we have dif-  
 ferences of opinions. The relentless  
 pursuit to delegitimize the election of  
 Donald Trump has taken over any ac-  
 tivity that should be taking place on  
 the floor of the people's House.

Madam Speaker, as we stand here in  
 the House, on the floor of the people's  
 House, and we get ready to depart for  
 Thanksgiving celebration, it is hard to  
 imagine what it is that this majority  
 has in mind when it comes to legisla-  
 tion because we are not doing legisla-  
 tion. We have concentrated on impe-  
 achment.

Now, I would ask all Members to re-  
 commit, and recommit for the purposes  
 that the American people elected us: to  
 do legislation that makes sense, to do  
 legislation that is long overdue, to do  
 legislation that is critical, to do legis-  
 lation that makes sense for every sin-  
 gle American.

I appeal to you, not as a Republican,  
 but as an American.

Have we left this floor and decided  
 that we can no longer work together?  
 Because the American people are draw-  
 ing that conclusion.

And when I go home, they say to me: Can't you all agree on anything?

And I say: Yes, we can.

Madam Speaker, we have wasted precious time and millions of hardworking American taxpayer dollars on a pursuit of an effort to impeach a President of the United States. We have done nothing to legislate and to act in the best interest of every American.

I would ask again that we look at what we are doing as Americans and not as Republicans or Democrats, because the people back home can't understand why it is that they sent us here to do what we are not doing today. Why? Why are we not doing it?

Madam Speaker, at some point, I would hope and pray that the greatest nation the world has ever known, the defenders of liberty and freedom all over the world, could take a look and see what we are doing right now and ask: What is the message we are sending to the rest of the world?

Really? America is caught up in an effort to impeach the duly elected President of the United States? And why? Because we have been so consumed with hate that we can no longer see straight.

Look, why are we not passing the United States-Mexico-Canada trade agreement, which is a jobs bill?

Why are we not passing the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020, which is critical to our safety?

Why are we not passing the Department of Defense Appropriations Act?

Madam Speaker, I appreciate you, but I am going to ask my colleagues to please extend to me the same respect that I extend to you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. I would, Madam Speaker, but I don't think the other side is interested in hearing what I have to say.

Madam Speaker, we also have not passed the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. Can you believe we are that irresponsible?

Legislation to secure operational control of our southern border, we are not doing that.

And we are not doing bipartisan legislation to lower prescription drug prices and handle surprise billings and preexisting conditions.

Why are we not doing those things that are the most important things to our citizens back home?

I would ask that we look into what we are doing and if we are doing it strictly for political purposes and in a power grab. That is not why the American people sent us here. That is not why the majority on the floor of the House changed during the last election.

But now people are seeing exactly what happens when the majority switches up, and when I go home, people ask me: Why aren't you doing something about what is happening in Congress today?

I say: You know what. That was America's choice, not ours. When we are in the majority, we are able to govern.

Madam Speaker, I would like to sincerely wish all of our colleagues a happy Thanksgiving. God bless America.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I insist on my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized on his point of order.

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, on behalf of America's nurses, doctors, and social workers who are begging for relief from unprecedented levels of workplace violence, I insist upon my point of order. The motion violates clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from Connecticut makes a point of order that the instructions proposed in the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania are not germane.

Clause 7 of rule XVI, the germaneness rule, provides that no proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

The bill addresses Department of Labor standards for workplace violence prevention and Medicare eligibility based on those standards. The instructions in the motion express the sense of Congress with respect to the prioritization of certain legislative items.

The amendment proposed in the motion to recommit addresses a different subject matter than the subject matter of workplace violence prevention as addressed by the underlying bill. Accordingly, the Chair finds that the instructions propose an amendment that is not confined to the subject matter of the underlying bill. The amendment is not germane and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOYER moves to lay the appeal on the table.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill, if arising without further proceedings in recommital.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 222, noes 188, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 641]

AYES—222

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

NOES—188

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

Bishop (NC)	Hagedorn	Pence	[Roll No. 642]	Carter (GA)	Hudson	Ratcliffe
Bishop (UT)	Harris	Perry	AYES—251	Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Bost	Hartzler	Posy		Chabot	Hunter	Riggleman
Brady	Hern, Kevin	Ratcliffe		Cheney	Johnson (LA)	Roby
Brooks (AL)	Herrera Beutler	Reed		Cline	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hice (GA)	Rice (SC)		Cloud	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Higgins (LA)	Roby		Collins (GA)	Jordan	Rooney (FL)
Buck	Hill (AR)	Rodgers (WA)		Comer	Joyce (PA)	Rose, John W.
Bucshon	Holding	Roe, David P.		Conaway	Keller	Rouzer
Budd	Hollingsworth	Rogers (AL)		Crawford	Kelly (MS)	Roy
Burchett	Hudson	Rogers (KY)		Phillips	Kelly (PA)	Rutherford
Burgess	Huizenga	Rooney (FL)		Hastings	Curtis	Scalise
Calvert	Hunter	Beyer		Hayes	Davidson (OH)	Kinzinger
Carter (GA)	Hurd (TX)	Rose, John W.		Pocan	King (IA)	Schweikert
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Rouzer		Porter	DesJarlais	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Rutherford		Blunt Rochester	Diaz-Balart	Sensenbrenner
Cheney	Johnson (SD)	Scalise		Herrera Beutler	Pressley	Shimkus
Cline	Jordan	Schweikert		Bonamici	Price (NC)	Simpson
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin		Himes	Dunn	Latta
Cole	Joyce (PA)	Sensenbrenner		Boyle, Brendan	Quigley	Smith (MO)
Collins (GA)	Keller	Brindisi		F.	Raskin	Smith (NE)
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Shimkus		Horn, Kendra S.	Reed	Smucker
Conaway	Kelly (PA)	Simpson		Houlihan	Rerguson	Spano
Cook	King (IA)	Brown (MD)		Heck	Long	Steube
Crawford	King (NY)	Brownley (CA)		Hoyer	Loudermilk	Stewart
Crenshaw	Kinzinger	Bustos		Brooks (IN)	Fleischmann	Taylor
Curtis	Kustoff (TN)	Smucker		Brown (MD)	Roxx (NC)	Thompson (PA)
Davidson (OH)	LaHood	Butterfield		Brownley (CA)	Rodgers (WA)	Thornberry
Davis, Rodney	LaMalfa	Stauber		Carbajal	Rush	Turner
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Cárdenas		Cárdenas	Ryan	Walberg
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Steil		Kaptur	Sánchez	Walorski
Duncan	Lesko	Steube		Castro (TX)	Gallagher	Waltz
Dunn	Long	Case		Katko	Gianforte	Wagner
Emmer	Loudermilk	Johnson (GA)		Kilmer	Royal-Allard	Wendt
Estes	Lucas	Bustos		Johnson (IL)	Ruiz	McCarthy
Ferguson	Luetkemeyer	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gibbs	McCaul
Fitzpatrick	Marchant	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gonzalez (OH)	McClintock
Fleischmann	Marshall	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gohmert	Thornberry
Fortenberry	Mast	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)
Fox (NC)	McCarthy	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (PA)
Fulcher	McCaull	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Rose, David P.	Thornberry
Gaetz	McClintock	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Rouda	Turner
Gallagher	McHenry	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gaetz	Marshall
Gianforte	McKinley	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gallagher	Massie
Gibbs	Meadows	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gianforte	Stewart
Gohmert	Meuser	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Mast	Taylor
Gonzalez (OH)	Miller	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gibbs	Walker
Gooden	Mitchell	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gonzalez (OH)	Walorski
Gosar	Moolenaar	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Gohmert	Waltz
Granger	Moohey (WV)	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Ruppersberger	Waltz
Graves (GA)	Mullin	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Rush	Waltz
Graves (LA)	Murphy (NC)	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Ryan	Waltz
Graves (MO)	Newhouse	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Sánchez	Waltz
Green (TN)	Norman	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Granger	Waltz
Griffith	Nunes	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Sarbanes	Waltz
Grothman	Olson	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Graves (GA)	Waltz
Guest	Palazzo	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Meuser	Womack
Guthrie	Palmer	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Miller	Wenstrup
	Zeldin	Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Harris	Westerman
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Nunes	Williams
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Hern, Kevin	Wilson (SC)
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Olson	Wittman
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Hice (GA)	Palazzo
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Palmer	Womack
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Hill (AR)	Woodall
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Pence	Woolard
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Holding	Wright
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Perry	Yoho
		Johnson (TX)		Johnson (TX)	Hollingsworth	

## NOT VOTING—20

Aguilar	Gabbard	Reschenthaler	DeFazio	Lawrence	Smith (NJ)	Aguilar	Fudge	Moulton
Bishop (GA)	Huffman	Richmond	DeGette	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)	Bishop (GA)	Gabbard	Reschenthaler
Byrne	Katko	Riggleman	DeLauro	Lee (CA)	Soto	Byrne	Gosar	Richmond
Cooper	Lewis	Serrano	DelBene	Lee (NV)	Spanberger	Cooper	Huffman	Serrano
Evans	McEachin	Stivers	Delgado	Cox (CA)	Speier	Crenshaw	Lewis	Stivers
Flores	Moore	Timmons	Demings	Costa	Stanton	Evans	McEachin	Timmons
Fudge	Moulton		DeSaulnier	Craig	Stauber	Flores	Moore	Watkins

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1235

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

## RECORDED VOTE

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 251, noes 158, not voting 21, as follows:

## NOES—158

Abraham	Baird	Bishop (UT)	Abrams	Balderson	Brady	Brooks (AL)	Buchanan	Bergman
Aderholt	Balderson	Brady	Allen	Banks	Cloud	Johnson (OH)	Buck	Budd
Allen	Banks	Cloud	Amash	Barr	Emmer	Johnson (SD)	Budd	Burchett
Amodei	Barr	Emmer	Armstrong	Biggs	Fox	Jordan	Burgess	Calvert
Armstrong	Biggs	Fox	Arrington	Bilirakis	Gilligan	Joyce (PA)	Burgess	
Babin	Bilirakis	Gilligan	Bishop (NC)	Bishop (TX)	Graves (LA)	Hern (LA)	Burgess	

## NOT VOTING—21

Aguilar	Fudge	Moulton	Bishop (GA)	Gabbard	Reschenthaler
Bishop (GA)	Gabbard	Reschenthaler	Byrne	Gosar	Richmond
Byrne	Gosar	Richmond	Crenshaw	Huffman	Serrano
Crenshaw	Huffman	Serrano	Evans	McEachin	Timmons
Evans	McEachin	Timmons	Flores	Moore	Watkins

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1242

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is in violation of the rules of the House.

□ 1245

## THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge the Senate majority leader, MITCH MCCONNELL, to bring our bills to the floor.