

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK), the sponsor of this important legislation.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I do, in fact, rise in support of H.R. 4351, the Yes In My Backyard, or YIMBY, Act. I thank the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) as well as the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) for bringing this to the floor.

Our Nation is, in fact, suffering from a severe national housing crisis, a word that is overused too much but, in fact, applies to the situation.

We are indeed missing millions of homes to meet qualified and eligible demand in this country. The reference earlier was to 7.3 million. Estimates range from 7 to 10 million homes.

In my home State alone, to put that in perspective, Washington State, we are underproduced by 200,000 homes.

The implications of not having enough homes, of a supply problem, are grave, because housing, it turns out, is an ecosystem. What we see now is this entire ecosystem is under stress, and as a consequence, the cost of shelter is going up for everyone.

From homeowners to renters, market-rate to affordable homes, and urban to suburban and rural areas, this housing crisis has hit everyone.

One place where it is particularly acute is the production of starter homes. Stop and think about what that does to the ecosystem. If we are not building starter homes because of some of the fees, as an example, or regulations that my friend from Arkansas alluded to, that means that people who are renting can't quite get that first rung on the ladder of homeownership. It also means that the boomers who are seeking to downsize can't find homes that they can purchase.

What is the implication of that? If there are no starter homes, more people stay renting. If more people stay renting, occupancies go up. If occupancies go up, rents go up.

It is pure supply and demand. More people become rent-burdened, and, yes, in fact, this is a contributory cause of increased homelessness even in America.

How severe is this? Little known fact, but a fact nonetheless: In the last 15 years, the single largest increase in household budgets, counterintuitively, is not healthcare, not postsecondary education, but it is housing.

I have been saying for years that we need to encourage the construction of more homes that Americans can afford. We need to build more homes of all types and sizes for all of our neighbors.

Now, affordable housing advocates, economists, builders, lenders, and countless others have come together to try to begin to solve this problem, now a crisis, and there are a few common themes beginning to emerge from their research.

One of these common themes is that certain zoning and land use policies are

negatively impacting construction and affordable housing supply. Local governments regulate zoning and land use policy, and we shouldn't be doing that here. That is not what this bill is about.

The fact of the matter is, communities experience different barriers to housing. One size doesn't fit all, so we shouldn't be getting into that business. But the impact of zoning and land use policies on housing are significant. As certain regulations have increased, they have resulted in fewer homes and unaffordable housing cost increases for everyone, the hardest hit being low-income people.

Here is another fact. There is not a single county in the United States of America where somebody working full time at a minimum wage job can afford, according to Federal standards, a two-bedroom unit—not a single county in all of America.

That is why I argue that we must have a better understanding of the impacts of these policies. Sunlight is, after all, the best disinfectant.

Under the YIMBY Act, local governments receiving Federal housing funds through the Community Development Block Grant program, or CDBG, would report on whether they have enacted policies to reduce regulations that affect affordable housing supply.

Let's be clear. There is nothing in this bill that will deny municipalities CDBG—nothing. Rather, the bill seeks simple transparency for these decisions. It encourages localities to eliminate housing barriers.

I introduced the YIMBY Act with my friend, Congressman HOLLINGSWORTH from Indiana, and it did, in fact, pass out of the committee unopposed. But it is not only bipartisan. It enjoys an incredible spectrum of support among external stakeholders.

I am not going to bore you with all 18 organizations, but everybody from the American Planning Association, to Habitat for Humanity, to the Mortgage Bankers Association all back this bill because it is time to take this step.

Solving the housing crisis is going to require the work and collaboration of all levels of government. Everybody has a hand on the oar here, local, State, and Federal governments. This is no longer something that elected officials at any level can ignore, and that includes us.

We have a national housing crisis, one that is brought on in part by zoning and land use policies. This YIMBY Act is a crucial first step to addressing these policies in order to bring down housing costs.

Mr. Speaker, I submit it to the body for its favorable consideration, and I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS), and the chair of the committee as well for their work bringing this to the floor today.

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to add my thanks to Congressman HECK and Con-

gressman HOLLINGSWORTH for their leadership on this. It really draws attention to this issue. It is an issue that comes up before our committee so frequently, how we lower that cost of housing.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend from Washington also emphasizing first-time home buyers and that starter home buyer. It is so important.

I am blessed in greater Little Rock to live in a place that is still pretty affordable, by national standards, to get that first home and get started in the right way.

But I think, to look at it on a national basis, I really thank my friend from Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I have to say, though, he is such a young and dynamic person, I have never thought of him as a boomer. This Congress will be a weaker place, a less happy place, because DENNY HECK has decided to step down and return to hearth and home and another way after this Congress. I want to say here before his friends and our colleagues what a privilege it has been to serve with him for the past 5 years.

I thank him for the leadership on this bill. I thank my friend from Guam for managing this effort.

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

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to thank Mr. HECK and Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH for their leadership on this important bipartisan bill, as well as Mr. HILL for managing this on the floor with me.

This bill is a constructive next step to help reduce the barriers to producing affordable housing, and that is something that every American can get behind.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLAY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4351, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

Ms. SCANLON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-411) on the resolution (H. Res. 877) providing for consideration of

the bill (H.R. 1140) to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who provide screening of all passengers and property, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules; and waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1831

### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEYER) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 5003, and  
H.R. 5932.

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.

### FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES FOR SERVICEMEMBERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5003) to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide enhanced protection against debt collector harassment of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 355, nays 0, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—355

Abraham	Escobar	Lipinski
Adams	Eshoo	Loeb
Aguilar	Espartero	Loeb
Allen	Estes	Long
Amodei	Evans	Lowenthal
Armstrong	Ferguson	Lowey
Arrington	Fitzpatrick	Lucas
Axne	Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer
Babin	Fortenberry	Lujan
Bacon	Foster	Lujan
Baird	Frankel	Luria
Balderson	Fudge	Lynch
Banks	Gaetz	Malinowski
Barr	Gallagher	Maloney
Beatty	Gallego	Maloney B.
Bera	Garamendi	Maloney, Sean
Bergman	Garcia (TX)	Massie
Beyer	Gianforte	Mast
Biggs	Gibbs	Matsui
Bilirakis	Gohmert	McAdams
Bishop (GA)	Golden	McBath
Blumenauer	Gonzalez (OH)	McCarthy
Blunt Rochester	Gonzalez (TX)	McCaul
Bonamici	Gooden	McClintock
Bost	Gotthardt	McCollum
Boyle, Brendan	Graves (GA)	McEachin
F.	Graves (LA)	McGovern
Brindisi	Graves (MO)	McKinley
Brooks (IN)	Green (TN)	McNerney
Brown (MD)	Green, Al (TX)	Meeks
Brownley (CA)	Griffith	Meng
Buck	Grothman	Meuser
Bucshon	Guest	Miller
Burchett	Guthrie	Mitchell
Burgess	Hagedorn	Moolenaar
Bustos	Harris	Mooney (WV)
Calvert	Hartzer	Moore
Cárdenas	Hastings	Morelle
Carson (IN)	Hayes	Moulton
Carter (GA)	Heck	Mucarsel-Powell
Carter (TX)	Hern, Kevin	Mullin
Cartwright	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (FL)
Case	Hice (GA)	Nadler
Casten (IL)	Higgins (LA)	Napolitano
Castor (FL)	Higgins (NY)	Neal
Chabot	Hill (AR)	Neguse
Cheney	Himes	Newhouse
Chu, Judy	Hollingsworth	Norcross
Cicilline	Horn, Kendra S.	Nunes
Cisneros	Houlahan	Ocasio-Cortez
Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Olson
Clarke (NY)	Huffman	Palazzo
Clay	Huizenga	Pallone
Cleaver	Jayapal	Palmer
Cline	Jeffries	Panetta
Cloud	Johnson (GA)	Pappas
Clyburn	Johnson (LA)	Pascarella
Cohen	Johnson (OH)	Pence
Cole	Jordan	Perlmutter
Collins (GA)	Joyce (OH)	Perry
Comer	Joyce (PA)	Peters
Conaway	Kaptur	Peterson
Connolly	Katko	Phillips
Cook	Keating	Pingree
Cooper	Keller	Pocan
Correa	Kelly (IL)	Posey
Courtney	Kelly (MS)	Pressley
Craig	Kelly (PA)	Price (NC)
Crawford	Kennedy	Quigley
Crenshaw	Khanna	Raskin
Crist	Kildee	Ratcliffe
Crow	Kilmer	Reed
Cunningham	Kim	Reschenthaler
Curtis	Kind	Rice (NY)
Davids (KS)	King (IA)	Rice (SC)
Davidson (OH)	King (NY)	Roby
Davis (CA)	Kinzie	Rodgers (WA)
Davis, Danny K.	Krishnamoorthi	Roe, David P.
Davis, Rodney	Kuster (NH)	Rogers (AL)
Dean	Kustoff (TN)	Rogers (KY)
DeFazio	LaHood	Rose (NY)
DeGette	LaMalfa	Rose, John W.
DeLauro	Lamb	Rouda
DelBene	Lamborn	Roy
Delgado	Langevin	Ruiz
Demings	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
Deutch	Larsen (CT)	Rutherford
Diaz-Balart	Latta	Sánchez
Dingell	Lawrence	Sarbanes
Doyle, Michael	Lawson (FL)	Scalise
F.	Lee (CA)	Scanlon
Duncan	Lee (NV)	Schakowsky
Dunn	Levin (CA)	Schiff
Emmer	Levin (MI)	Schneider
Engel	Lewis	Schrader
	Lieu, Ted	Schrier

Scott, Austin	Swalwell (CA)	Walden
Scott, David	Takano	Walker
Sensenbrenner	Taylor	Walorski
Serrano	Thompson (CA)	Waltz
Shalala	Thompson (MS)	Wasserman
Sherman	Thompson (PA)	Schultz
Sherrill	Timmons	Watkins
Shimkus	Tipton	Watson Coleman
Simpson	Titus	Weber (TX)
Smith (MO)	Tlaib	Webster (FL)
Smith (NE)	Tonko	Welch
Smith (NJ)	Torres Small	Wenstrup
Smith (WA)	(NM)	Westerman
Smucker	Trahan	Wexton
Soto	Trone	Wild
Spanberger	Turner	Williams
Speier	Underwood	Wilson (SC)
Staubert	Upton	Wittman
Stefanik	Van Drew	Womack
Steil	Vargas	Woodall
Steube	Velázquez	Wright
Stevens	Visclosky	Yoho
Stewart	Wagner	Young
Stivers	Walberg	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—74

Aderholt	Gabbard	Payne
Allred	Garcia (IL)	Porter
Barragán	Gomez	Richmond
Bass	Gosar	Riggleman
Bishop (NC)	Granger	Rooney (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Grijalva	Rouzer
Brady	Haaland	Roybal-Allard
Brooks (AL)	Harder (CA)	Rush
Buchanan	Holding	Ryan
Budd	Horsford	Schweikert
Butterfield	Hudson	Scott (VA)
Byrne	Hurd (TX)	Sewell (AL)
Carbajal	Jackson Lee	Sires
Castro (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Slotkin
Costa	Johnson (TX)	Spano
Cox (CA)	Kirkpatrick	Stanton
Cuellar	Lesko	Suozi
DeSaulnier	Marchant	Thornberry
DesJarlais	Marshall	Torres (CA)
Doggett	McHenry	Veasey
Finkenauer	Meadows	Vela
Fletcher	Murphy (NC)	Waters
Flores	Norman	Wilson (FL)
Foxx (NC)	O'Halleran	Yarmuth
Fulcher	Omar	

□ 1858

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### ENSURING CHINESE DEBT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5932) to ensure greater transparency about the terms and conditions of financing provided by China to member states of the international financial institutions, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 356, nays 0, not voting 73, as follows:

[Roll No. 80]

YEAS—356

Abraham	Aguilar	Amash
Adams	Allen	Amodei