

Abigail recognized the need for a tool to increase the efficacy, organization, and participation in efforts to solve our climate crisis locally, due to her involvement in sustainability and environmental justice issues in Burien and South Seattle.

Abigail's focus on addressing a public goal serves as a model for all of us to use our creativity, skills, and knowledge to benefit the greater good.

I am so proud of Abigail, and I congratulate her.

BE LIKE AMERICA, DON'T BE LIKE SAUDI ARABIA

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

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, this morning, Donald Trump wrote on Twitter: "Remember Republicans, the Democrats already had 17 witnesses. We were given none. Witnesses are up to the House, not up to the Senate."

Both of his statements are false. In the House, there were multiple Republican-requested witnesses that testified under oath, some of them on national TV, and they were cross-examined by both Democrat and Republican committee members.

In addition, under our Constitution, it is the Senate that runs trials. And Americans understand that in a trial you have witnesses and documents. In fact, a recent poll showed that 75 percent of Americans want the U.S. Senate to call in witnesses, witnesses like John Bolton.

You know who runs trials without witnesses? Saudi Arabia.

So my message to the U.S. Senate, controlled by Republicans, is very simple: Be like America. Don't be like Saudi Arabia.

RECOGNIZING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF RATIFICATION OF 19TH AMENDMENT AND 200TH BIRTHDAY OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, in addition to marking the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment, this year also marks the 200th birthday of Susan B. Anthony, a pioneer of the women's rights movement who made her home in my district in Rochester, New York.

As a Nation, we have come so far in the fight for equality, but we continue to face new barriers that threaten to roll back the progress we have made. That is why at next week's State of the Union Address, I am so proud that I will be joined by Deborah Hughes, president and CEO of the National Susan B. Anthony House & Museum in Rochester, and a passionate advocate for women everywhere.

Deborah's work reminds us that the words of Susan B. Anthony still ring true today; we must "organize, agitate, educate" until every American has full equality.

I am so grateful that Deborah will be joining me next week, and I will continue to stand alongside her and work together to support and empower women everywhere.

IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, 80 years ago this week, Americans began receiving Social Security benefits. Social Security is a highly popular and successful program with a trust fund exceeding \$1.9 trillion.

With rising life expectancy since the program's inception, adjustments need to be made to improve and strengthen Social Security for future generations.

The Social Security 2100 Act, sponsored by Congressman JOHN LARSON of Connecticut, will increase benefits for all current and future beneficiaries; will improve cost-of-living-adjustments to keep up with real inflation; will cut taxes for millions of beneficiaries; and improve and strengthen Social Security through the 21st century and beyond.

I urge passage of the Social Security 2100 Act.

AMERICA'S DEEP ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of families in my district who are experiencing deep economic uncertainty.

A report issued late last year highlighted that hardworking families in my district, especially those with children, are struggling with rising costs and stagnant wages. The report is called "Underwater" because even as Wall Street rides high, American families are struggling to stay afloat. In fact, people and small businesses in my district are suffering as a result of this administration's economic policies, its trade wars, and corporate giveaways.

At year end, a typical working family earning \$70,000 a year is likely to be over \$2,000 in debt after paying for childcare, housing, and healthcare, and that is before they start saving for college or retirement.

Forty percent of the families in my district make less than that. For these families, the American Dream of providing a better life for their children slips further from their grasp every day.

Instead of corporate welfare, our economic policies must support working, middle-class families in order to create healthier and more prosperous communities for everyone.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF PETER VOLKMANN

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

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chatham Police Chief Peter Volkmann, my guest for the State of the Union Address. Chief Volkmann has been a pioneer in addressing the opioid epidemic in upstate New York and founded the highly successful Chatham Cares 4 U program.

Chatham Cares 4 U encourages residents struggling with the disease that is addiction to walk into the police station, turn over their drugs, and ask for help. Instead of being charged, individuals are placed into a treatment program, regardless of financial means or their insurance coverage.

This highly-successful initiative has been modeled throughout our region, and I was proud to have Chief Volkmann share his success with our community at my opioid epidemic panel last year.

Our work to address this urgent priority is ongoing and will require both the attention and continued cooperation of all levels of government, law enforcement, and our first responders.

In that vein, I hope to hear from the President on Tuesday that he is committed to bipartisan, comprehensive solutions to address the opioid crisis in upstate New York and all across this country.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this is National Catholic Schools Week. Every year, I introduce a resolution to recognize the outstanding contributions that Catholic schools make to our Nation.

My own education at Saint Symphorosa and Saint Ignatius provided the foundation that enabled me to earn 2 degrees in engineering, and a Ph.D. in political science before I began my career as a teacher. My experience, my wife's experience, and the experience of so many others across our Nation have made me a lifelong supporter of Catholic schools.

This year's Catholic Schools Week theme is "Learn. Serve. Lead. Succeed." And that is exactly what Catholic schools teach students to do.

Earlier this week, I visited Saint Christina in Chicago and Saint Albert the Great in Burbank, and later this week I will be at Saints Cyril & Methodius in Lemont, as well as Saint Richard and Saint Daniel in Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take time this week to recognize the great work of the Catholic schools in their districts.

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 the motion to suspend the rules if a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or if the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

TEMPORARY REAUTHORIZATION AND STUDY OF THE EMERGENCY SCHEDULING OF FENTANYL ANALOGUES ACT

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3201) to extend the temporary scheduling order for fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3201

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 “Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY ORDER FOR FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 1308.11(h)(30) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, shall remain in effect until May 6, 2021.

SEC. 3. STUDY AND REPORT ON IMPACTS OF CLASSWIDE SCHEDULING.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “fentanyl-related substance” has the meaning given the term in section 1308.11(h)(30)(i) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study of the classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), research on fentanyl-related substances, and the importation of fentanyl-related substances into the United States; and

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit a report on the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1) to—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(C) the Caucus on International Narcotics Control of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(E) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The Comptroller General, in conducting the study and developing the report required under subsection (b), shall—

(1) evaluate class control of fentanyl-related substances, including—

(A) the definition of the class of fentanyl-related substances in section 1308.11(h)(30)(i) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, including the process by which the definition was formulated;

(B) the potential for classifying fentanyl-related substances with no, or low, abuse po-

tential, or potential accepted medical use, as schedule I controlled substances when scheduled as a class; and

(C) any known classification of fentanyl-related substances with no, or low, abuse potential, or potential accepted medical use, as schedule I controlled substances that has resulted from the scheduling action of the Drug Enforcement Administration that added paragraph (h)(30) to section 1308.11 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations;

(2) review the impact or potential impact of controls on fentanyl-related substances on public health and safety, including on—

(A) diversion risks, overdose deaths, and law enforcement encounters with fentanyl-related substances; and

(B) Federal law enforcement investigations and prosecutions of offenses relating to fentanyl-related substances;

(3) review the impact of international regulatory controls on fentanyl-related substances on the supply of such substances to the United States, including by the Government of the People’s Republic of China;

(4) review the impact or potential impact of screening and other interdiction efforts at points of entry into the United States on the importation of fentanyl-related substances into the United States;

(5) recommend best practices for accurate, swift, and permanent control of fentanyl-related substances, including—

(A) how to quickly remove from the schedules under the Controlled Substances Act substances that are determined, upon discovery, to have no abuse potential; and

(B) how to reschedule substances that are determined, upon discovery, to have a low abuse potential or potential accepted medical use;

(6) review the impact or potential impact of fentanyl-related controls by class on scientific and biomedical research; and

(7) evaluate the processes used to obtain or modify Federal authorization to conduct research with fentanyl-related substances, including by—

(A) identifying opportunities to reduce unnecessary burdens on persons seeking to research fentanyl-related substances;

(B) identifying opportunities to reduce any redundancies in the responsibilities of Federal agencies;

(C) identifying opportunities to reduce any inefficiencies related to the processes used to obtain or modify Federal authorization to conduct research with fentanyl-related substances;

(D) identifying opportunities to improve the protocol review and approval process conducted by Federal agencies; and

(E) evaluating the degree, if any, to which establishing processes to obtain or modify a Federal authorization to conduct research with a fentanyl-related substance that are separate from the applicable processes for other schedule I controlled substances could exacerbate burdens or lead to confusion among persons seeking to research fentanyl-related substances or other schedule I controlled substances.

(d) INPUT FROM CERTAIN FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In conducting the study and developing the report under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall consider the views of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice.

(e) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Each Federal department or agency shall, in accordance with applicable procedures for the appropriate handling of classified information, promptly provide reasonable access to documents, statistical data, and any other information that the Comptroller General determines is necessary to conduct the study and develop the report required under subsection (b).

(f) INPUT FROM CERTAIN NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—In conducting the study and developing the report under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall consider the views of experts from certain non-Federal entities, including experts from—

(1) the scientific and medical research community;

(2) the State and local law enforcement community; and

(3) the civil rights and criminal justice reform communities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Hampshire.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. 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 materials on S. 3201.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we, as a Congress, have worked over the past several years to combat the opioid epidemic and support the millions of Americans with a substance use disorder. That work includes bipartisan passage of legislation like the 21st Century Cures Act, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, and the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act.

In 2017 and 2018, we appropriated nearly \$11 billion for a total of 57 Federal programs that fund efforts to curb this epidemic. These programs span the continuum of care, including prevention, treatment, and long-term recovery.

The funding also spans across agencies, directing investments toward research, public health surveillance, and supply reduction efforts. Most recently, in the fiscal year 2020 funding bill, we included over \$4 billion in public health dollars to help with prevention and treatment.

In December, the House passed H.R. 3, the Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, which included an additional \$10 billion in funding to support public health efforts to combat the opioid epidemic.

On the Energy and Commerce Committee, we have had the chance to hear directly from States that our work at the Federal level has helped save lives. Last year, in my State of New Hampshire, a total of 284 deaths were attributed to drug overdoses, of which 82 percent, 234 deaths, involved the use of fentanyl. This is an alarming statistic and the frightening reality of opioid addiction in our communities.

It is crucial that we understand the significance of synthetic opioids. As we have seen in New Hampshire and around this country, though the most