Brian Fitzpatrick Research Report

The following report contains research on Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican member of Congress in Pennsylvania’s 1st district. Research for this research book was conducted by the DCCC’s Research Department between March and May 2020. By accepting this report, you are accepting responsibility for all information and analysis included. Therefore, it is your responsibility to verify all claims against the original documentation before you make use of it. Make sure you understand the facts behind our conclusions before making any specific charges against anyone.

Brian Fitzpatrick

Republican Incumbent in Pennsylvania’s 1st Congressional District

Research Book – 2020
Last Updated May 2020

Prepared by the DCCC Research Department
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Key Findings

Fitzpatrick Touted His Anti-Corruption Work In The FBI, But He Has Chosen To Protect The Culture Of Corruption While In Office

Fitzpatrick led an anti-corruption unit at the FBI. Prior to running for Congress, Fitzpatrick was the National Supervisor for the FBI’s Political Corruption unit where he focused on campaign finance and election crimes. Fitzpatrick has stated that his time in the FBI gave him a unique perspective of how corruption in Congress worked.

However, Fitzpatrick has repeatedly voted to protect Donald Trump’s culture of corruption. Not only did Fitzpatrick vote against both articles of impeachment against Trump, but he has walked back his criticisms of Trump in order to protect him. After Fitzpatrick called for the President to release his tax returns and sponsored legislation that would force presidential candidates to release their tax returns, Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted against releasing Trump’s tax returns. Similarly, Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted against investigating Russian interference in the 2016 election, after he had publicly criticized Trump’s relationship with Vladimir Putin.

Fitzpatrick has benefited from—and voted to protect—dark money in politics. Throughout his career in Congress, outside groups have flooded Fitzpatrick’s campaigns with money. In 2018, Fitzpatrick was one of the biggest receivers of outside help and in 2016, Fitzpatrick’s race had one of the largest spending differences between candidates and outside groups. Fitzpatrick voted against the For The People Act, which aimed to get money out of politics, and voted to block consideration of bills that would increase transparency in campaign finance.

Fitzpatrick is in the pocket of special interests. Fitzpatrick has received nearly $1.5 million from the finance, insurance, and real estate industry and has repeatedly voted to protect their interests. Fitzpatrick voted to roll back Wall Street reform, voted to allow risky mortgage lending practices, and voted to cut the corporate tax rate.

Fitzpatrick potentially violated the Hatch Act when his brother—Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick—allegedly pitched district Republicans on his candidacy while he was still working at the FBI. The Hatch Act prohibits federal employees from being partisan candidates for office and prevents others from engaging in the same capacity on their behalf. Prior to running for office, Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick allegedly called Republicans in Bucks County to pitch Brian as his successor, while Brian was still employed at the FBI.

Fitzpatrick Liked To Label Himself An Independent, But The Republican Party Has Spent Millions In Support Of Him

Fitzpatrick has a record of trying to distance himself from the Republican Party. Throughout his campaigns, Fitzpatrick has sought to distance himself from Donald Trump and even asked his 2018 opponent to stop calling him a Republican during a debate.

However, the Republican Party has spent millions of dollars in support of Fitzpatrick. Over the course of his career, the NRCC has repeatedly prioritized protecting Fitzpatrick, while the Congressional Leadership Fund has funneled millions of dollars into each of Fitzpatrick’s races. In 2016, both groups spent a combined total of $6.6 million in support of Fitzpatrick and in 2018, they spent a combined $8 million.

Although Fitzpatrick was rated one of the most bipartisan Members, he consistently votes in line with the Republican Party. While Fitzpatrick received the highest bipartisanship score from Georgetown University, he still voted with the Republican party 75% of the time and with Trump 64.5% of the time. Fitzpatrick also has close ties to prominent Republicans including: Jim Jordan, Kevin McCarthy, Carly Fiorina, Ben Carson, and Steve Scalise.
Fitzpatrick Claimed To Care About Pennsylvanian Families And Fiscal Responsibility, But He Voted To Cut Benefits And Was A Top Spender Of Taxpayer Money

Fitzpatrick’s promised to protect Social Security and Medicare. On his campaign website, Fitzpatrick promised to “strengthen” and “protect” Social Security and Medicare.

However, Fitzpatrick has supported bills that would slash Medicare and Social Security funds in the name of “fiscal responsibility.” Fitzpatrick claims to be an ardent supporter of fiscal responsibility, supporting adding a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, supporting zero-based budgeting, and was a critic of government shutdowns. However, a balanced budget amendment and zero-based budgeting would threaten Social Security and Medicare and slash the programs’ funds.

Fitzpatrick voted for the Republican Tax Scam bill, which not only increased the federal deficit, but Republicans planned to pay for with cuts to Medicare and Social Security. In 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for the final passage of the Republican Tax Scam bill, which increased the deficit by $1.9 trillion. After the bill passed, Republicans planned to pay for the deficit with cuts to Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. Fitzpatrick also voted for the House version of the tax bill which repealed the medical expense deduction—hurting Americans in need of long term care.

Fitzpatrick claimed Republican tax policies would help middle class families, but these policies overwhelmingly benefit the wealthy and corporations. Fitzpatrick stated that the Republican tax bill would help middle class families, when it largely benefitted the wealthy, corporations, and special interests. The Republican tax bill raised taxes on millions of Americans, lead to millions more uninsured, and ended tax breaks for teachers and students. Fitzpatrick also supported a flat tax rate, where the rich would pay less in taxes while the middle class would pay more.

Despite pushing fiscal responsibility, Fitzpatrick was consistently a top spender of taxpayer money in the Pennsylvania delegation. Throughout his career, Fitzpatrick was consistently the top spender of taxpayer money on mass mail and communications in the Pennsylvania delegation, spending nearly double that of the second highest spender. Additionally, Fitzpatrick disproportionality spent more money on travel than other members in nearby districts.

Fitzpatrick Failed To Connect With His Constituents And Has A Record Of Being Ineffective

Constituents have complained that Fitzpatrick has failed to connect with them. Throughout his time in office, Fitzpatrick has rarely held townhalls in his district and has been criticized for not being “more publicly available to constituents.” Notably, in 2018, Fitzpatrick was endorsed by the national chapter of Everytown for Gun Safety, but the Bucks County Chapter of the organization protested the endorsement, claiming that Fitzpatrick had failed to show up to local events.

Fitzpatrick has failed to get any legislation signed into law. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had sponsored a total of 62 bills, but none were signed into law. Fitzpatrick had co-sponsored 1,526 pieces of legislation and only 48—or just 3 percent—became law.

Fitzpatrick was the vice chair of the Problem Solvers Caucus, a caucus known for being ineffective. Fitzpatrick often touted his work on the bipartisan Problems Solvers Caucus, but critics of both parties have highlighted that the caucus has a record of being ineffective and offers “little more than a thin veneer of bipartisanship.”
Thematics
Fitzpatrick Touted His Anti-Corruption Work In The FBI, But He Has Chosen To Protect The Culture Of Corruption While In Office

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick was the National Supervisor for the FBI’s Political Corruption unit
- Fitzpatrick has repeatedly voted to protect Donald Trump’s culture of corruption
  - Fitzpatrick voted against both articles of impeachment
  - Fitzpatrick voted against releasing Trump’s tax returns—despite the fact that he previously called for the President to release his tax returns
  - Fitzpatrick voted against launching an investigation into Russian interference in the 2016 election
  - Fitzpatrick voted against addressing conflicts of interest in the Trump administration
- Fitzpatrick has benefited from dark money in politics
  - 2018: Fitzpatrick’s campaign was one of the biggest receivers of outside spending
  - Fitzpatrick voted against the For the People Act, which, among other things, aimed to get dark money out of politics
- Fitzpatrick is in the pocket of special interests
  - Notably, Fitzpatrick received more than a million dollars from the finance, insurance, and real estate sector and has consistently voted in their interests
  - During his first run for office, Fitzpatrick may have violated the Hatch Act—which prohibited federal employees from running for partisan office
  - Brother Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick allegedly pitched District Republicans on candidacy of Brian while he was still working at FBI

Fitzpatrick Led An Anti-Corruption Unit In The FBI

Fitzpatrick Was The National Supervisor For The FBI’s Political Corruption Unit

Fitzpatrick Was National Director For FBI Campaign Finance And Election Crimes, National Supervisor Of Public Corruption Unit. “Brian also served as the National Director for the FBI’s Campaign Finance and Election Crimes Enforcement Program, and as a national supervisor for the FBI’s Political Corruption Unit.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]
**Fitzpatrick Led FBI Campaign Finance And Election Crimes Enforcement Program.** “He worked for the FBI for 14 years, leading its Campaign Finance and Election Crimes Enforcement program.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/23/16]

**Fitzpatrick Said He Had A Unique Perspective Of How Corruption In Congress Worked Because Of His Time At The FBI**

Time and time again, coming out of the political corruption unit of the FBI will give you a very unique perspective of this case of Capitol Hill, about what corruption looks like, what it smells like, what the sources are, and how to fight it, and how to end it. And I can tell you and I’m not telling anybody in this room anything you don’t already know, by and large politicians more often are self-servants then they are public servants and that needs to change. How do we change it? First and foremost term-limits, it is the single most important thing that has to happen in politics, because believe me when I tell you, coming out of the public corruption unit it was rare if ever that we would prosecute someone, two, three, four years into office. It happens but it’s rare. Fifteen, twenty, twenty-five years, far more common. And the reason is simple, because when you, the reality is, and the unfortunate reality is politics is a money driven system. And there’s a lot of bad things that happen in the political world, and even the most principled well intended people that enter that system, bad things happen it’s not a healthy place to stay. And George Washington had it right, when wanted to put his time in and go back to farm in Mt. Vernon and live under the laws he helped pass. If we had that structure, first and foremost so many other problems would be solved because we would return to a citizen legislature, people wouldn’t stay there for decades on end and become part of a professional political class, they would go home, and make way for the new generation of leadership, that’s a healthy system, that’s what needs to change, I think that’s what the core of the problem is. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Term Limits [0:07], 4/21/16]

**However, Fitzpatrick Has Repeatedly Voted To Protect Donald Trump’s Corruption**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Both Articles Of Impeachment Against Trump**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Obstruction Of Congress**

In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of Article II of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for obstruction of Congress by defying, and instructing others not to comply with, subpoenas issued by the House of Representatives in relation to the House impeachment inquiry into Trump’s solicitation of the government of Ukraine. Specifically, it would state that Trump directed executive branch agencies, offices, and officers not to cooperate with House committees and to withhold the production of documents sought by the committees pursuant to the impeachment inquiry. It would state that such actions ‘directed the unprecedented, categorical, and indiscriminate defiance of subpoenas’ issued pursuant to the ‘sole power of impeachment’ of the House. It would state that such actions served to "cover up the president's own repeated misconduct" and "nullify a vital constitutional safeguard vested solely in the House of Representatives.”” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 229-198. [H Res 755, Vote #696, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Abuse Of Power**

In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the Article I of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for abuse of power by using the powers of his office to solicit the interference of a foreign government in the 2020 U.S. presidential election to benefit his reelection and harm the election prospects of a
political opponent. Specifically, it would state that Trump solicited the government of Ukraine to announce investigations into former vice president Joe Biden and theories regarding foreign interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. It would state that Trump conditioned official actions, including the release of security assistance funds to Ukraine, on such announcements. It would state that Trump's actions were conducted “for corrupt purposes in pursuit of personal political benefit” and that such actions “compromised the national security of the United States and undermined the integrity of the United States democratic process.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 230-197. [H Res 755, Vote #695, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Releasing Trump’s Tax Returns

**2018: Fitzpatrick Demanded His Democratic Opponent And Trump Release Their Tax Returns—But Failed To Do So Himself**

“Fitzpatrick, for his part, wasn't any more transparent. Back in July, he said Trump and Wallace should both release their tax returns. He asked if Wallace was a ‘tax hypocrite’ for asking for Trump's files but not releasing his own. The Fitzpatrick campaign didn't provide his tax return when we asked for it this week. Seems like Wallace isn't the only tax hypocrite in Pennsylvania's race for the First District.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Even Introduced Legislation To Force Presidential Candidates To Release Their Tax Returns

Fitzpatrick has introduced his own government and election reform bill, which includes some of the same provisions as HR 1, such as requiring tax disclosure by presidential candidates and boosting disclosure of campaign donors. His measure also would require all voters to show photo identification; address gerrymandering by shifting redistricting to independent citizen commissions; have states automatically register eligible voters; establish open primaries; and prohibit members of Congress from being paid during a government shutdown.” [Morning Call, 3/9/19]

However, Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Releasing Trump’s Tax Returns

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns. [H Res 879, Vote #173, 5/9/18; CQ, 5/9/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/9/18]
- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require The Disclosure Of The President’s Tax Returns. [H Res 831, Vote #143, 4/18/18; CQ, 4/18/18; Congressional Record, H 3409, 4/18/18]
- Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #392, 7/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/17]
- Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #311, 6/21/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/17]
- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; CQ, 6/7/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/7/17]
- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return. [Motion, Vote #274, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/24/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns. [H Res 324, Vote #263, 5/18/17; CQ, 5/18/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/18/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return. [Motion, Vote #261, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Require Any Candidate Of A Major Political Party To Release Three Years Of Federal Income Tax Returns. [HR 305 (HRes 275), Vote #224, 4/26/17; CQ, 4/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #219, 4/5/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/5/17]


Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Requiring Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [H Res 150, Vote #103, 2/28/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Investigating Russian Interference In The 2016 Election, Despite Criticizing Trump For His Relationship With Vladimir Putin

Fitzpatrick Voted To Block The Russian Investigation 12 Times

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. [HRes 600, Vote #600, 11/2/17; CQ, 11/2/17, Congressional Record, 11/2/17]
• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 6/7/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. s[H Res 374, Vote #288, 6/7/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 6/7/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Procedural Move To Bring Up Bill Creating An Independent Commission To Investigate Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 323, Vote #259, 5/17/17; USA Today, 5/17/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted To Kill A Resolution Would Require DHS To Send Information To House Homeland Security Committee Related To Hacking Or Other Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 235, Homeland Security Committee, Committee Vote, 4/5/17; The Hill, 4/5/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing The Underlying Bill From Applying To Any Individual Who Withheld Information From Congress Related To An Investigation Regarding Russian Influence Of The 2016 Presidential Election. [HR 1343, Vote #215, 4/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/4/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Creation Of A Commission Investigating Foreign Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election. [HRes 233, Vote #203, 3/29/17; CQ, 3/29/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Establishing An Investigation Into Foreign Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election. [HRes 229, Vote #197, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 156, Vote #115, 3/1/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 3/1/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 123, Vote #93, 2/15/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/15/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 116, Vote #90, 2/14/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/14/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [HR 33, Vote #26, 1/10/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/10/17]

…Even Though He Stated Trump “Must Acknowledge” Putin’s Role In Election Interference

Fitzpatrick Stated That Trump “Must Acknowledge” Putin’s Role In Election Interference. “Democrats have seized on President Trump's comments alongside Russian President Vladimir Putin as the latest evidence supporting one of their central election year arguments: That the president needs to be reined in by Congress, and that Republicans aren't up to the job. […] The most direct criticism in a statement from U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), a former FBI agent from Bucks County, was that the president ‘missed the mark’ and ‘must acknowledge’ Putin's role in the election interference.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Said He Was “Sickened” By The Exchange Between Trump And Putin. “Pennsylvania Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a former FBI agent, told NPR he was ‘frankly sickened by the exchange’ between Putin and Trump.
Indeed, the latest NBC-Wall Street Journal poll shows that strong majorities agree. Fully 65 percent of voters now believe that the Russian government, as Mueller’s recent indictment charges, interfered in the 2016 election. Forty-one percent think it probably changed the outcome. ‘That’s up considerably from a year ago.’” [Herald-Standard, 7/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Concerned Trump Was “Manipulated” By Putin. “A second Republican lawmakers has come out to say President Trump was ‘manipulated’ by Russian President Vladimir Putin after the two leaders met in Finland. Nearly a week after Trump's controversial private meeting and joint press conference with Putin in Helsinki, Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., voiced concern about the commander in chief getting played. ‘The president was manipulated by Vladimir Putin,’ Fitzpatrick told NPR's Michel Martin on ‘All Things Considered.’” [Washington Examiner, 7/22/18]

**Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Addressing Conflicts Of Interest In The Trump Administration**

- **Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials.** [HR 1116, Vote #107, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18]

- **Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials.** [HR 4607, Vote #94, 3/6/18; CQ, 3/6/18; Congressional Record, 3/6/18]

- **Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Resolution Directing The Homeland Security Department To Turn Over Documents Relating To Payments To Trump’s Businesses And Hotels.** [H Res 447, Committee on Homeland Security, Committee Vote, 7/26/17; CQ Committee Coverage, 7/26/17]

- **Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Instruct DHS Personnel To Avoid Contracting With Entities Owned By The President.** [House Homeland Security Committee, HR 2825, Amendment #1D, Vote 10, 6/14/17; CQ Committee Coverage, 6/14/17]

- **Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Empowering The House Of Representatives To Investigate Trump’s Potential Conflicts Of Interest.** [HRes 280, Vote #229, 4/27/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 4/27/17]

- **Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Prohibiting The President From Making Public Communications About Or Advocating For His Business Interests.** [HR 1004, Vote #125, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]

- **Fitzpatrick Voted Against Recommitting The SCRUBS Act With An Amendment Exempting Rules Related To Conflict Of Interest And Bribery.** [HR 998, Vote #113, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

- **Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Address The Financial Conflicts Of Interest Of The President.** [H Res 40, Vote #32, 1/11/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/11/17]

**Fitzpatrick Has Benefitted From Dark Money In Politics**

Fitzpatrick’s Races Have Consistently Received Millions Of Dollars In Outside Spending
2018: Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Was One Of The Biggest Receivers Of Outside Help In 2018.

Fitzpatrick’s campaign has been dramatically outspent by his independently wealthy opponent, Democrat Scott Wallace, who has put more than $8 million into his own race. But national Republican Super PACs have come to Fitzpatrick’s rescue, spending more than $5 million on advertising and other activities to attack Wallace and promote Fitzpatrick’s candidacy.” [Philadelphia Tribune, 10/23/18]

November 2018: More Than $27 Million Was Spent On Fitzpatrick’s Race. “Incumbent Republican Brian Fitzpatrick held off Democratic challenger Scott Wallace to win the heavily contested and lucrative seat in Pa.’s 1st Congressional District. Over $27 million was spent on the Bucks County race including $13.5 million in independent expenditures from political action committees.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 11/8/18]

Republican Affiliated Outside Groups Spent More Than $9.8 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, Republican affiliated groups spent $9,800,234 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]

Notably, Congressional Leadership Fund And NRCC Spent Nearly $8 Million Combined On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, the Congressional Leadership Fund and NRCC spent a combined total of $7,999,060 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]

2016: Fitzpatrick's Race Had The Eighth Largest Spending Difference Between Candidates And Outside Groups

Pennsylvania’s 8th District Had The Eighth Largest Spending Difference Between Candidates And Outside Groups. “According to OpenSecrets.org, independent expenditure groups spent more than the candidates in the Pennsylvania Senate race, and the PA-8. […] The PA-8th race had the eighth largest difference between the candidates and outside groups, outside groups spent $9,371,570 more than the candidates did.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 3/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The For The People Act—Which Aimed To Get Money Out Of Politics

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The For The People Act. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that includes a package of provisions related to campaign finance, voter registration and access, and ethical standards for government officials. Among a number of provisions related to campaign finance reform, the bill would prohibit super PACs from financing political ads supporting or opposing a political candidate. It would require corporations, organizations, and political committees to disclose campaign-related expenditures of more than $1,000 and any donors contributing more than $10,000 in an election cycle. It would expand political advertising disclaimer requirements to online political ads and establish reporting requirements for online platforms selling political ads. It would prohibit foreign entities from contributing to a political campaign, super PAC, or presidential inaugural committee. The bill would also establish or modify public funding mechanisms for federal election campaigns that would match small contributions of up to $200 for congressional and presidential candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than $1,000 from any individual donor and do not use more than $50,000 of the candidate’s personal funds.” The bill passed 234-193. [HR 1, Vote #118, 3/8/19; CQ, 3/8/19]


The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations.
“Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill’s main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at $200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won’t be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo).” [Vox, 3/8/19]

The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of “Dark Money” Groups And Online Political Ads. “Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and ‘dark money’ political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent.” [Vox, 3/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Block Consideration Of Bills To Increase Transparency In Campaign Finance

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Create A Small Dollar Donor Matching System And Require Campaigns To Disclosure Of All Bundlers. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would help reduce the influence of big money in politics by establishing a small-donor matching system, permitting unlimited coordinated party expenditures from small donor sources, and by requiring disclosure by all bundlers of bundled contributions. Mr. Sarbanes’ bill is part of House Democrats’ Better Deal Agenda that will help make government more open and transparent.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 222-184. [H Res 905, Vote #210, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Is In The Pocket Of Special Interests

Career: Fitzpatrick Received $1,441,466 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance, And Real Estate – Over $461,050 From PACs Alone

Career: Fitzpatrick Received $1,441,466 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Interests. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had disclosed $1,441,466 in contribution from the FIRE sector including $980,416 from individuals and $461,050 from PACS. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/25/20]

Career: Fitzpatrick Received $461,050 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry PACS. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/25/20]

2017-2018: Fitzpatrick Received $696,024 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Interests. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had disclosed $696,024 in contribution from the FIRE sector including $487,374 from individuals and $208,650 from PACS from 2017 to 2018. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/25/20]


Fitzpatrick Voted Repeatedly To Roll Back Wall Street Reform
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Raise The Minimum Asset Level At Which The More Stringent Bank Regulation Provisions Of The 2010 Financial Overhaul Applied From $50 To $250 Billion. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would apply the more stringent bank regulation provisions of the 2010 financial overhaul to banks with $250 billion in assets, instead of those with at least $50 billion in assets. It would also allow banks with less than $10 billion in assets to trade with depositors’ money. The bill would lift the threshold for disclosure requirements to $10 million for employee-owned securities and would allow venture capital funds to have up to 250 investors and be exempt from certain registering requirements. It would provide consumers with the right to request a ‘security freeze’ on their credit reports, which would prohibit a consumer reporting agency from releasing information from the consumer’s credit report without express authorization. It would define a ‘qualified mortgage’ as any residential mortgage loan held by a bank, removing the requirement that for a ‘qualified mortgage,’ a bank must determine that a mortgage recipient has the ability to repay.” The bill was passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 258-159. [S. 2155, Vote #216, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18]

Critics Said The Bill Created Loopholes That Larger Banks Would Exploit. “Rothfus made his claim after voting in favor of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, S. 2155, which supporters said will lessen the Dodd-Frank burden on community banking institutions — defined as those with less than $10 billion in assets — and which critics argue creates wiggle room and loopholes that larger banks will exploit. The rollback was signed into law by President Donald Trump on May 24.” [PolitiFact, 5/31/18]

The Bill Contained Policies Which Would Roll Back Or Eliminate Key Parts From The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform And Consumer Protection Act. “Late last year the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act, which was sponsored by Banking Committee Chairman Mike Crapo, R-Idaho, with nearly 20 co-sponsors on both sides of the aisle, was introduced in the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs […] The bill contains policies which would roll back or eliminate key parts from the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.” [Housing Wire, 3/6/18]

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For The CHOICE Act To “Overhaul Financial Industry Regulations And Repeal Many Provisions Of The 2010 Dodd-Frank Law.” In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the bill that would overhaul financial industry regulations and repeal many provisions of the 2010 Dodd-Frank law. It would convert the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau into an executive agency funded by annual appropriations and would modify operations at the Federal Reserve and at the Securities and Exchange Commission. It would repeal the prohibition on banking entities engaging in proprietary trading and would modify regulations governing the amount of capital that banks are required to maintain. It would also nullify the Labor Department’s April 2016 "fiduciary" rule regarding standards for individuals who provide retirement investment advice to act in the best interests of their clients.” The bill passed 233-186. [HR 10, Vote #299, 6/8/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/17]

HEADLINE: House passes Choice Act that would gut Dodd-Frank banking reforms [CNBC, 6/8/17]

New York Times: CHOICE Act “To Erase A Number Of Core Financial Regulations,” Including Limits On Risk Taking Enacted After The Financial Crash, And “Would Weaken The Powers Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.” “The House approved legislation on Thursday to erase a number of core financial regulations put in place by the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, as Republicans moved a step closer to delivering on their promises to eliminate rules that they claim have strangled small businesses and stagnated the economy. […] The Choice Act would exempt some financial institutions that meet capital and liquidity requirements from many of Dodd-Frank’s restrictions that limit risk taking. It would also replace Dodd-Frank’s method of dealing with large and failing financial institutions, known as the orderly liquidation authority — which critics say reinforces the idea that some banks are too big to fail — with a new bankruptcy code provision. In addition, the legislation would weaken the powers of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.” [New York Times, 6/8/17]

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of The CHOICE Act That Would Repeal Many Provisions Of The Dodd-Frank Law. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 375) that would overhaul financial industry regulations and repeal many provisions of the 2010 Dodd-Frank law. It would convert the
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau into an executive agency, modify operations at the Federal Reserve and at the Securities and Exchange Commission, modify regulations governing the amount of capital that banks are required to maintain, and repeal the prohibition on banking entities engaging in proprietary trading.” The rule was adopted, 231-188. [H Res 375, Vote #291, 6/7/17; CQ, 6/7/17]

### Fitzpatrick Voted To Allow Risky Mortgage Lending Practices

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Certain Lenders To Forego Mortgage Escrow Requirements.** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would exempt lenders with assets of $10 billion or less from the 2010 financial regulatory overhaul requirement that such lenders establish escrow accounts for the first five years of so-called "high-priced" mortgage loans, if the lenders hold the loan on its own balance sheet for three years after the loan is made, and it would exempt companies that service up to 20,000 mortgage loans from current loan servicing and escrow account administration requirements.” The bill passed 294 to 129. [HR 3971, Vote #675, 12/12/17; CQ, 12/12/17]

Maxine Waters: HR 3971 Could “Set The Stage” For Another Financial Crisis. “A bill opponent, Rep. Maxine Waters, D-Calif., said dropping the regulations would ‘set the stage for a return of the harmful practices of the subprime meltdown and the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.’” [Concord Monitor, 12/17/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Home Manufacturing Companies From Mortgage-Related Regulatory Requirements And Increasing Threshold For “High Cost Mortgages.”** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would change the definitions of ‘mortgage originator’ and ‘loan originator’ to exempt companies that manufacture homes and sell manufactured homes from various mortgage-related regulatory requirements. It would increase the maximum allowable rates and fees that may be applied to a manufactured home loan before the loan is classified as a high-cost mortgage.” The bill passed 256 to 163. [HR 1699, Vote #651, 12/1/17; CQ, 12/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Created An Exception To Rules Meant To Reduce Risky, High-Cost Mortgages.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the bill that would exclude insurance paid at closing into escrow, as well as fees paid for related services to lender-affiliated companies, from the three percent cap on points and fees imposed on qualified mortgages by modifying the definition of ‘points and fees.’” According to the Center for Responsible Lending, “the Mortgage Choice Act would allow many more risky, high-cost loans to qualify as Qualified Mortgage (QM) loans by creating exceptions to the points and fees threshold.” The bill passed, 280-131. [H.R. 1153, Vote #64, 2/8/18; CQ, 2/8/18; Center for Responsible Lending, 11/13/17]

### Fitzpatrick Supported Cutting Corporate Taxes

Fitzpatrick: “We Have The Highest Corporate Tax Rate In The Developed World, It Is Far In Excess Of What It Should Be And You Have Great American Companies.” Of During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: What form of tax reform, if any, would you support? FITZPATRICK: Like I said, the tax code is absolutely absurd and even tax professionals and people in the industry, it’s ridiculous for us. As far as job creation, the first thing I’d like to tackle is a corporate tax rate, we have the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world, it is far in excess of what it should be and you have great American companies, like Apple for example although I’m not real happy with Apple right now coming from the FBI, but overwhelming number of their employees are over in China. Why is that? Because they can make more money over in China, this is common sense. I don’t understand why we can’t figure out a tax scheme, especially on the corporate side, that encourages businesses to stay here and do business here and to create jobs here. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [4:00], 3/01/16]
Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Allegedly Called Republicans To Pitch Brian As His Successor While Brian Was Still Employed By The FBI

Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Allegedly Called Republicans To “Pitch” Brian Fitzpatrick As Successor While Brian Was Still Employed By FBI. “Last year, long after GOP Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick announced he would retire, the Philadelphia-area representative began calling Republicans in his district to pitch them on a perfect successor: his brother. But Brian Fitzpatrick, a FBI agent and Mike’s younger sibling, was still working as a federal law enforcement official when the calls began, according to two sources with knowledge of Mike Fitzpatrick’s efforts, one of whom received a call personally. That could prove a problem: The below-the-radar persuasion campaign may have violated a law that prohibits federal employees, or surrogates acting on their behalf, from running for partisan office or making preparations to do so.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick’s Calls On Behalf Of Brian May Have Violated Hatch Act. “If the congressman had made the calls while his brother worked for the FBI as a federal employee, the actions may have violated Hatch Act regulations against federal employees preparing to run for office, according to Larry Noble of the Campaign Legal Center.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

Summer 2015: Fitzpatrick Began Thinking About Congressional Run While In Kiev, Ukraine. “He said he submitted his resignation last week and has moved to Langhorne. Fitzpatrick said he began thinking about a run for Congress over the summer, while on assignment in Kiev, Ukraine, and made a decision after returning to the United States. Responsibilities at the FBI delayed his announcement, he said. The Eighth District, which includes Bucks and a small piece of Montgomery County, has regularly flipped between the parties. The other Republicans running are State Rep. Scott Petri; Marc Duome, a neuropsychologist; Dean Malik, a former Bucks assistant district attorney; and former Bucks County Commissioner Andy Warren. Petri’s campaign said it looked forward to ‘welcoming [Fitzpatrick] back to Pennsylvania.’ The county GOP plans to make its endorsement in February.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/23/16]

2015: Anonymous Bucks County Republicans Claimed Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Called In Support Of Potential Brian Fitzpatrick Run For Congress. “Phone calls allegedly made by Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick seeking support for his brother Brian Fitzpatrick in the weeks before he announced his candidacy for the 8th Congressional District’s Republican nomination may have violated federal campaign laws, according to one legal expert. A report last week from Politico.com cites two anonymous Bucks County Republicans who claim Congressman Fitzpatrick phoned them in 2015 asking to support Brian’s potential run. During a campaign launch press conference in late January, Brian told reporters that he had resigned from the FBI the prior week.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

November 2015: POLITICO: Republican Called By Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Remembered Calls Picking Up Around Thanksgiving. “One Republican in the district remembered the calls picking up around Thanksgiving 2015. ‘Mike was saying to people, my brother is looking at it. Wouldn’t Brian earn some of your consideration and support even though he can’t voice it?’ he said. Brian Fitzpatrick told the Philadelphia Inquirer that he submitted his resignation to the FBI a week prior to his campaign launch in January. ... That means Brian Fitzpatrick was still covered by the Hatch Act when his brother was making the calls. In a 2009 advisory opinion, the U.S. Office of Special Counsel explained that the Hatch Act not only bars federal employees from ‘being candidates in a partisan election’ but also ‘prohibit[s] preliminary activities regarding candidacy,’ including ‘meeting with individuals to plan the logistics and strategy of a campaign … or giving consent to or acquiescing in such activities by others on the employee’s behalf.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

Pennsylvania Business Council: Brian Fitzpatrick Announced He Was Running For Congress After “Two Months Of Rumors.” “When Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick was elected in 2006, he term-limited himself. He
only served two before being defeated by Patrick Murphy. In 2010, Fitzpatrick defeated Murphy to take back PA’s 8th Congressional District which is all of Bucks County and a small portion of Montgomery. Fitzpatrick re-instated his term limit pledge in 2010 saying he would not stand for re-election in 2016. He did not term-limit his surname. This week, after two months of rumor, the Congressman’s brother Brian K. Fitzpatrick officially announced that he will be a candidate for the seat. The Congressman had $1.07 million cash-on-hand at his October FEC filing.” Pennsylvania Business Council, 1/22/16

### Brian Fitzpatrick Was Still Working At The FBI When The Calls Began

**Brian Fitzpatrick Was Still Working At The FBI When The Calls Began.** “But Brian Fitzpatrick, a FBI agent and Mike's younger sibling, was still working as a federal law enforcement official when the calls began, according to two sources with knowledge of Mike Fitzpatrick's efforts, one of whom received a call personally.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

**January 21, 2016: Fitzpatrick Announced Candidacy For Congress.** “Congressman Fitzpatrick stuck to his 2014 announcement that this term would be his last, creating a rush of candidates for the party nominations. Four Republicans entered the race before Brian Fitzpatrick made his announcement Jan. 21. State Rep. Scott Petri dropped out of the race Feb. 2, clearing the way for the Bucks County Republican Committee to endorse Fitzpatrick. Dean Malik exited after he was unable to record enough signatures to appear on the ballot.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

**January 2016: Brian Fitzpatrick Said He Resigned From FBI Early To Mid-January.** “He said he submitted his resignation last week and has moved to Langhorne. Fitzpatrick said he began thinking about a run for Congress over the summer, while on assignment in Kiev, Ukraine, and made a decision after returning to the United States. Responsibilities at the FBI delayed his announcement, he said. The Eighth District, which includes Bucks and a small piece of Montgomery County, has regularly flipped between the parties. The other Republicans running are State Rep. Scott Petri; Marc Duome, a neuropsychologist; Dean Malik, a former Bucks assistant district attorney; and former Bucks County Commissioner Andy Warren. Petri’s campaign said it looked forward to ‘welcoming [Fitzpatrick] back to Pennsylvania.’ The county GOP plans to make its endorsement in February.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/23/16]

**HEADLINE: Pre-Campaign Calls From Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Raise Legal Questions For Brother’s House Run.** [Politico, 3/04/16]

### Larry Noble Campaign Legal Center: “Seems Highly Unlikely” Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Didn’t Already Know Brian Thinking Of Running For Congress

**Larry Noble Campaign Legal Center: “Seems Highly Unlikely” Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Didn’t Already Know Brian Thinking Of Running For Congress.** “If the congressman had made the calls while his brother worked for the FBI as a federal employee, the actions may have violated Hatch Act regulations against federal employees preparing to run for office, according to Larry Noble of the Campaign Legal Center. The Hatch Act also prohibits preliminary actions done by others on a potential candidate’s behalf if they coordinated the strategy. ‘The candidate has to honestly say he knew nothing about the calls, and his brother made them completely on his own,’ said Noble. ‘The problem is you have to ask why the calls were made if he wasn’t thinking about it. That seems highly unlikely.’” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

### Hatch Act Prohibited Federal Employees From Being Partisan Candidates For Office, Prevented Others From Engaging In Same Capacity On Their Behalf

“Provisions Of The ‘Hatch Act’ Apply (In One Degree Or Another) To All Federal Employees, Other Than The President And Vice President, In The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government.” “The provisions of the ‘Hatch Act’ apply (in one degree or another) to all federal employees, other than the President and Vice
President, in the executive branch of the federal government. Although the Hatch Act was significantly amended in 1993 to allow the vast majority of federal employees to engage in voluntary, off-the-job partisan political activities, certain employees in the executive branch, including those in law enforcement or national security agencies or offices, remain under much more restrictive provisions regarding political activities, even on their own free time. These “further restricted” employees are prohibited from taking an active part in political campaigns or political management in a similar manner as under the old Hatch Act.” [Congressional Research Service, Hatch Act: Candidacy for Office by Federal Employees in the Executive Branch, 7/08/14]

Hatch Act Prohibited Federal Employees From Being Partisan Candidates For Office, Prevented Others From Engaging In Same Capacity On Their Behalf. “One Republican in the district remembered the calls picking up around Thanksgiving 2015. ‘Mike was saying to people, my brother is looking at it. Wouldn’t Brian earn some of your consideration and support even though he can’t voice it?’ he said. Brian Fitzpatrick told the Philadelphia Inquirer that he submitted his resignation to the FBI a week prior to his campaign launch in January. That means Brian Fitzpatrick was still covered by the Hatch Act when his brother was making the calls. In a 2009 advisory opinion, the U.S. Office of Special Counsel explained that the Hatch Act not only bars federal employees from ‘being candidates in a partisan election’ but also ‘prohibit[s] preliminary activities regarding candidacy,’ including ‘meeting with individuals to plan the logistics and strategy of a campaign … or giving consent to or acquiescing in such activities by others on the employee’s behalf.’” [Politico, 3/04/16]

Larry Noble Of The Campaign Legal Center: “The Hatch Act Is A Prohibition Not Only On Formal Candidacy, But On Pre-Campaign Activities.” “The Hatch Act is a prohibition not only on formal candidacy, but on pre-campaign activities,” [the Campaign Legal Center’s] Larry Noble said. “Even if [Mike Fitzpatrick] was doing it of his own accord, it at least reflects the fact that the brother who is running now was thinking about running and was taking preliminary steps. … Any steps would be in violation of the Hatch Act, and it’s hard to imagine a situation where your brother would be soliciting support if you hadn’t done something to prompt that.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

Fitzpatrick Claimed Brother Michael Fitzpatrick’s Phone Calls Were To Talk Him Out Of Running For Congress. “FITZPATRICK: So, my brother, who I love dearly, is my biggest supporter right now. If any of you were listening to our phone conversations in the weeks leading up to my decision, what you would have heard was my brother talking me out of this. He encouraged me to stay in the job that he knew I loved, the only job I’ve ever wanted since I was this big, and a job that I was doing very well in, in a public service arena; protecting America, fighting public corruption and protecting the homeland in counter-terrorism efforts. He was looking after my own personal best interests because he cares about me, but I do think and I do know that he’s proud that I showed the courage to make the decision. So that answers the question with Mike, the second was what was my decision process like?” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [1:40], 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick: “If Any Of You Were Listening To Our Phone Conversations In The Weeks Leading Up To My Decision, What You Would Have Heard Was My Brother Talking Me Out Of This.”, Encouraged Him To Stay With The FBI. During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: We’ve had a couple of questions for Brian about the involvement of your brother in your making the decision to run for the seat, what were those conversations like? How do you distinguish yourself from your brother? And what was the decision process like when you decided to run for the seat that he was giving up? FITZPATRICK: So, my brother, who I love dearly, is my biggest supporter right now. If any of you were listening to our phone conversations in the weeks leading up to my decision, what you would have heard was my brother talking me out of this. He encouraged me to stay in the job that he knew I loved, the only job I’ve ever wanted since I was this big, and a job that I was doing very well in, in a public service arena; protecting America, fighting public corruption and protecting the homeland in counter-terrorism efforts. He was looking after my own personal best interests because he cares about me, but I do think and I do know that he’s proud
that I showed the courage to make the decision. So that answers the question with Mike, the second was what was my decision process like? [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [1:40], 3/01/16]

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Hatch Act Penalties: “Removal From Federal Service, Reduction In Grade, Debarment From Federal Employment For A Period Not To Exceed 5 Years, Suspension, Reprimand, Or A Civil Penalty Not To Exceed $1,000.” “On December 19, 2012, Congress passed the Hatch Act Modernization Act of 2012 (the Act). The Act modifies the penalty structure for violations of the Hatch Act by federal employees. The changes became effective on January 27, 2013. Under the modified penalty structure, an employee who violates the Hatch Act is subject to a range of disciplinary actions. This includes removal from federal service, reduction in grade, debarment from federal employment for a period not to exceed 5 years, suspension, reprimand, or a civil penalty not to exceed $1,000. (Before enactment of these amendments, an employee was subject to removal, or in some cases, a suspension of no less than 30 days for Hatch Act violations). The modified penalty structure applies to violations that occurred before, on, or after January 27, 2013, unless OSC has already initiated a complaint with the Merit Systems Protection Board as of that date, or an employee has already entered into a settlement agreement with OSC.” [Office of Special Counsel Hatch Act, accessed 6/17/16]

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When Asked About “Consultations” With His Brother, Fitzpatrick Mentioned How Mike Loved His Job. During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, FITZPATRICK: So that answers the question with Mike, the second was what was my decision process like? MODERATOR: more like consultations with you, that sort of thing. FITZPATRICK: That’s what it was. He loves the job, it’s an unbelievable honor to be one of 435 people affecting the direction of America and that can change every 2 years. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [2:30], 3/01/16]
Fitzpatrick Liked To Label Himself An Independent, But The Republican Party Has Spent Millions In Support Of Him

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick has a record of trying to distance himself from the Republican party
  - 2018: Fitzpatrick asked his Democratic opponent to stop calling him “a Republican”
- Fitzpatrick has benefitted from millions of dollars in Republican support
  - 2020: NRCC asked donors to contribute funds towards Fitzpatrick and listed Fitzpatrick’s seat as a top priority
  - 2018: The NRCC and the Congressional Leadership Fund spent a total of $8 million in support of Fitzpatrick
  - 2016: The NRCC and the Congressional Leadership Fund a total of $6.6 million in support of Fitzpatrick
- Although Fitzpatrick was rated one of the most bipartisan members of Congress, he has voted in line with the Republican party more than 75% of the time
- Fitzpatrick had close ties to prominent members of the Republican party

Fitzpatrick Has A Record Of Trying To Distance Himself From The Republican Party

**2018: Fitzpatrick Asked His Democratic Opponent To Stop Calling Him A Republican.** “At a time when politics seems more partisan than ever, a handful of candidates in tough races are trying their very best to be seen as members of anything but their own party. At a recent debate, Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Pennsylvania Republican, told his Democratic opponent to stop calling him a Republican. ‘I'm hearing you throw the word 'Republican' out, do your best to try to keep party labels out of the debate,’ Fitzpatrick said.[…] ‘Apparently Brian Fitzpatrick doesn't want to be called a Republican,’ an ad from Fitzpatrick's opponent Scott Wallace says. ‘But Fitzpatrick votes with Trump 84 percent of the time just like all the other Republicans.’” [Daily American, 11/3/18]

**Fitzpatrick Also Sought To Distance Himself From Trump**

**2018: Fitzpatrick Sought To Distance Himself From Trump During The Campaign.** “Fitzpatrick has sought to distance himself from Trump by pointing to his bipartisan voting record and his approach to special counsel Robert Mueller's investigation. Fitzpatrick is a co-sponsor of a bill that would make it harder for Trump to fire Mueller, and he has lamented Trump's criticism of the FBI. ‘Most people in our district would tell you I am a check on Trump,’ Fitzpatrick told The Hill. ‘It's dangerous to be voting on the legislative branch based on what is going on with the executive branch.’” [The Hill, 6/20/18]
Fitzpatrick Denounced “Hyperpartisanship”

Fitzpatrick Denounced Washington’s “Hyperpartisanship.” “Freshman Congressman Fitzpatrick (Bucks County, parts of Montgomery) says he's sold on the idea because of Washington's 'hyperpartisanship'; ‘It's time for civil dialogue and bipartisanship and reaching across the aisle to fix problems,’ he says, ‘not ramming an ideological agenda down peoples' throats.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 2/27/17]

…but The Republican Party Has Spent Millions Of Dollars In Support Of Fitzpatrick

The NRCC Has Repeatedly Prioritized Protecting Fitzpatrick

2020: The NRCC Asked Donors To Direct Funds Towards Fitzpatrick As A Part Of Their “Patriot Program.” “The special Republican effort, called the ‘Patriot Program,’ asks party donors to direct funds to incumbent campaigns. The congressmen also get additional staff and support for more extensive advertising campaigns from the National Republican Congressional Committee, the GOP's House campaign arm. Three of the districts -- represented by Republicans Will Hurd of Texas, John Katko of New York and Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania -- went to Hillary Clinton, the Democratic nominee in the 2016 presidential race.” [McClatchy Washington Bureau, 6/11/19]

2020: The NRCC Planned To Prioritize Fitzpatrick. “But the NRCC will also focus on its responsibility as an incumbent protection program and will prioritize defending the three GOP congressmen left in seats won by Democratic presidential nominee Hillary Clinton in 2016: GOP Reps. Will Hurd (Texas), John Katko (N.Y.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.).” [ The Hill, 1/15/19]

2018: The NRCC Spent $3.5 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to data found on ProPublica, the NRCC spent $3,535,450 in support of Fitzpatrick. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]

2017: Fitzpatrick Was Listed As One Of The Republican Party’s Highest Priority Incumbents. “The Republican Party's House campaign arm announced its 10 highest-priority incumbents Wednesday, naming the members who will get special attention from party leaders as the GOP tries to fend off a fierce push by Democrats to retake the House in 2018. The 10 House members will participate in the National Republican Congressional Committee's Patriot Program, which offers fundraising and organizational assistance beyond what's available to rank-and-file GOP members. Four of them are veterans of Patriot Program, having participated in the 2016 cycle: Reps. Barbara Comstock (Va.), Will Hurd (Tex.), Steve Knight (Calif.) and David Valadao (Calif.). Five others are freshmen who prevailed last year in swing districts: Reps. John Faso (N.Y.), Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa)…” [Washington Post Blogs, 2/15/17]

2016: The NRCC Spent $4.1 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to data found on ProPublica, the NRCC spent $4,109,167 in support of Fitzpatrick. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 5/11/20]

The Congressional Leadership Funneled Millions Of Dollars Into Fitzpatrick’s Race

2018: The Congressional Leadership Fund Reserved $4 Million To Support Fitzpatrick. “Most of the spending is in the Philadelphia media market, which includes four competitive districts. Three are open seats vacated by retiring Rep. Ryan Costello (R) and former GOP Reps. Patrick Meehan and Charlie Dent. The other is home to Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R), one of the most vulnerable incumbents this cycle. […] The NRCC has reserved $7.8 million of ad time in Philadelphia, compared to the DCCC's $1.7 million and HMP's $3 million. CLF has earmarked $4 million specifically toward protecting Fitzpatrick on the air.” [The Hill, 6/27/18]

2018: The Congressional Leadership Fund Spent Nearly $4.5 Million In Support Of Fitzpatrick. According to data found on ProPublica, the Congressional Leadership Fund spent $4,463,610 in support of Fitzpatrick. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]
2016: The Congressional Leadership Fund Spent $2.5 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to data found on ProPublica, the Congressional Leadership Fund spent $2,509,743 in support of Fitzpatrick. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 5/11/20]

2016: The Congressional Leadership Fund Spent $1.18 Million Against Fitzpatrick’s Democratic Opponent. “The top Super PAC for Congressional Republicans is targeting Steve Santarsiero. The Congressional Leadership Fund is set to spend $1.18 million in the 8th District this fall. This includes TV ad reservations for the Philly market starting on October 25th. ‘We're proud to support Republicans like Brian Fitzpatrick, who is running on providing conservative, solutions-based leadership in the House. From the airwaves to the ground game, Democrats will have no place to hide from their support of the failed Obama-Clinton agenda,’ said Ruth Guerra, spokeswoman for Congressional Leadership Fund. “Voters need to look no further than the Iran deal ransom and Hillary's email scandal to know they don't want more dishonest Democrats in Congress.’” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 8/22/16]

Although Fitzpatrick Was Rated One Of The Most Bipartisan Members, He Still Votes In Line With The Republican Party

Fitzpatrick Was Labeled One Of The Most Bipartisan Members Of Congress

2019: Fitzpatrick Received The Highest Bipartisanship Score From Georgetown University. “But an annual analysis on bipartisanship from The Lugar Center and the McCourt School of Public Policy at Georgetown University found a glimmer of optimism. Its yearly Bipartisan Index measures how often a member of Congress introduced bills that have support from members of the other party, and how often they co-sponsor bills from the opposite side of the aisle. […] Near the top of the list was Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., who finished second to now-retired Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida. Fitzpatrick had the highest score among House members serving in the 116th Congress. Three other Pennsylvanians ranked among the top 30 House members in the institute's analysis, and all three are Republicans who are no longer in Congress: Reps. Ryan Costello of Chester County; Pat Meehan of Delaware County; and Charlie Dent of the Lehigh Valley.” [Morning Call, 3/31/19]

However, Most Of The Time He Still Votes In Line With The Republican Party

Fitzpatrick Voted With His Party 75% Of The Time

Fitzpatrick Voted With The Republican Party 75.5% Of The Time. According to CQ, over his career, Fitzpatrick has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 75.5% of the time. [CQ Vote Studies, accessed 3/20/20]

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime Average</td>
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[CQ Vote Study, accessed 3/20/20]

Fitzpatrick Has Voted In Line With Trump 64.5% Of The Time Throughout His Career

FiveThirtyEight: Fitzpatrick Voted In Line With Trump’s Position 64.5 Percent Of The Time. [FiveThirtyEight, accessed 3/24/20]

FiveThirtyEight: Fitzpatrick Voted In Line With Trump’s Position 84.4 Percent Of The Time In The 115th Congress. [FiveThirtyEight, accessed 3/24/20]
Fitzpatrick Has Close Ties To Prominent Republicans And Right Wing Groups

Fitzpatrick Spoke At A Heritage Foundation Forum


The Heritage Foundation Was A Prominent Right-Wing, Koch-Backed Think Tank

The Heritage Foundation Was A Prominent Right-Wing, Koch-Backed Think Tank. “Founded in 1973, The Heritage Foundation is a right-wing think tank. Its stated mission is to formulate and promote public policies based on the principles of ‘free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense.’ It is widely considered one of the world's most influential public policy research institutes. The Foundation wields considerable influence in Washington DC, and enjoyed particular prominence during the Reagan administration.” [SourceWatch, accessed 3/26/20]

2020: Kevin McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick

2020: Kevin McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick wrote on Facebook, “Thanks to my friend Leader Kevin McCarthy for coming to Bucks County again to show your 100% support for #TeamFitz! Leader McCarthy has made us his number one priority and we greatly appreciate his friendship! Thanks to Chris and Whitney Chandor for hosting and to Jim Worthington of the Newtown Athletic Club - NAC for joining us.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 3/8/20]

2019: McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick And Fitzpatrick Called McCarthy A “Close Friend.” “Thank you to our House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy for traveling all the way from the west coast to show his 100% support for Team Fitz! Leader McCarthy and I are close friends, and he committed he will do whatever it takes to win our district. We look forward to having him back in a few months!” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 10/6/19]
2019: Steve Scalise Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. “My friend and baseball teammate Steve Scalise has overcome so many challenges in the past few years, the story of his struggles and recovery is such an inspiration. I was so honored that he traveled all the way from Louisiana to our community to show his friendship and support for our team. I appreciate your friendship Steve!” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 9/5/19]

Fitzpatrick Provided Support To Representative Jim Jordan While He Was Accused Of Turning A Blind Eye To Sexual Abuse.

“Fitzpatrick Provided Support To Representative Jim Jordan While He Was Accused Of Turning A Blind Eye To Sexual Abuse. “A conservative crisis communications firm is pitching in to help Rep. Jim Jordan fight claims he turned a blind eye to alleged sexual abuse by a team doctor at Ohio State University three decades ago, while Jordan's House colleagues are stepping up their own defense of the outspoken conservative leader. […] Jordan did not answer questions from reporters as he stepped onto the House floor Tuesday. As soon as he entered the chamber, he was greeted by an array of fellow Republicans, including Scalise. Members from across the GOP spectrum appeared to offer him support on the floor, from veteran conservative Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Tex.) to moderate freshman Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.).” [Washington Post Blogs, 7/10/18]

2016: Carly Fiorina Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. “Fitzpatrick in Pennsylvania's 8th District yesterday—and I'm proud to endorse him for Congress. Brian has always put our nation first—for nearly 15 years, Brian served as an FBI Special Agent. He worked tirelessly to keep our nation safe and bring our enemies to justice. As an FBI agent
in Iraq, he hunted down top Al-Qaeda terrorists—and kept them from bringing jihad to our nation’s shores. And, as national supervisor for the FBI’s Political Corruption Unit, he took on crooked politicians who break the law and betray our trust. Isn’t that the kind of leader you want serving in Congress? Brian will do Pennsylvanians proud in Washington—but he can’t get there without your help. Vote for Brian Fitzpatrick in Pennsylvania’s 8th District on November 8th.” [Carly Fiorina, Facebook, 10/20/16]

### 2020: Fitzpatrick Thanked Ben Carson For Coming To Bucks County

**Fitzpatrick Thanked Ben Carson For Coming To Bucks County.** “Great to have @SecretaryCarson in Bucks to discuss Bristol Borough’s Opportunity Zone designation. Opportunity Zones spur economic development by encouraging private investment. This coordinated effort will build a strong economy and create jobs.” [Rep. Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/23/20]

### 2016: John Kasich Campaigned For Fitzpatrick

**Ohio Governor John Kasich Campaigned For Fitzpatrick.** “Strategists believe Kasich could provide a boost to moderate Republicans on the ballot who might face an anti-Trump backlash in their states or districts. In fact, the Ohio governor is scheduled to campaign Friday for GOP U.S. House nominee Brian Fitzpatrick in Bucks County’s Eighth District.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/20/16]
Fitzpatrick Claims To Care About Pennsylvanian Families And Fiscal Responsibility, But He Has Voted To Cut Benefits And Was A Top Spender Of Taxpayer Money

**Significant Findings**

✓ Fitzpatrick fell back on his promise to protect Medicare and Social Security

✓ He is a staunch supporter of a Balanced Budget Amendment and zero-based budgeting—both of which threaten Social Security and Medicare funding and benefits

✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Republican tax bill which created a budget deficit that Republicans planned to pay for by cutting Social Security and Medicare

✓ Fitzpatrick claimed that Republican tax bill would help families, when it overwhelmingly benefitted corporations and the wealthy

✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Republican tax bill that largely benefitted corporations, the wealthy, and special interests

✓ The bill led to more expensive health care and millions more of uninsured Americans

✓ The bill also ended tax breaks for teachers, student loans, and graduate tuition

✓ Fitzpatrick claimed to be an ardent supporter of fiscal responsibility, but voted for the Republican tax scam bill which increased the budget deficit by nearly $1.9 trillion

✓ Fitzpatrick was a top spender of taxpayer money in the Pennsylvania delegation

✓ Throughout his career, Fitzpatrick has consistently spent more than double the amount his colleagues have spent on mass communication and mailings

✓ He disproportionately spent more money on travel expenditures than members from neighboring districts

**Fitzpatrick Promised To Protect Medicare And Social Security**

Fitzpatrick Promised To Protect Medicare And Social Security. “Like you, my parents worked a lifetime to earn their Medicare and Social Security. Some politicians seek to cut these programs. I will fight to protect and strengthen these programs for all of our seniors.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

2019: 51,422 Residents Of Pennsylvania’s 1st District Received Some Medicare Benefits

2019: 51,422 Residents Of Fitzpatrick’s District Received Medicare Benefits. [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2019 Congressional District Report]
2018: 151,432 Residents Of The Pennsylvania 1st District Received Some Social Security Benefits

2018: 151,432 Residents Of Fitzpatrick’s District Received Social Security Benefits Worth Nearly $2.9 Million A Year. [Social Security Administration, Congressional Statistics, released May 2019]

Fitzpatrick Claimed To Be An Ardent Supporter Fiscal Responsibility

2018: Fitzpatrick Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution

Fitzpatrick Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would propose a constitutional amendment that would require the U.S. government to operate under a balanced budget each year, beginning five years after ratification. Under the proposal, three-fifths of the entire House and Senate would be required to approve deficit spending or an increase in the public debt limit, but a simple majority would be sufficient to waive the requirement in times of congressionally declared war or in the face of a serious military threat.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 233-184. [H J Res 2, Vote #138, 4/12/18; CQ, 4/12/18]

Fitzpatrick: “We Need To Balance The Budget That Is First And Foremost, And We Need A Balanced Budget Amendment To Do It”

Fitzpatrick: “We Need To Balance The Budget That Is First And Foremost, And We Need A Balanced Budget Amendment To Do It.” [0:01] FITZPATRICK: Well economic growth is what needs to be done and econ growth is a three headed monster essentially, it is first and foremost a balanced budget, I’m a CPA by profession before I was in the FBI, we always knew that when you balanced books you create jobs, that is a fundamental principal of business, we need to balance the budget that is first and foremost, and we need a balanced budget amendment to do it, which is a shame that we need to actually amend the constitution to keep government officials to follow the principal that every family in America follows and that every business in America follows, which is you only spend what you take in. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Economic Growth [0:01], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Supported Enacting “Zero-Based” Budgeting


Fitzpatrick Wanted To Institute Zero-Based Budgeting For The Federal Government

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Institute Zero-Based Budgeting For The Federal Government. [0:01] FITZPATRICK: Number one and I think this comes down to the question of jobs, Mr. Pez is absolutely right, we may be looking at the first generation that will not have a better opportunity then the generation before them … Second is zero based budgeting, which is part and parcel to balancing the budget, every family in America, and virtually every business in America, the way they run their budget every year is they start from the ground up, and every single year for every single line item they have to justify that is not how the government is run today, the way the government is run today is every single bureaucracy. Most of them bloated. Take last year’s budget, they carry it over to the next year and they add a CPI percentage to it. And the third thing is single issue legislation, which again I mean, these are all linked together, we have omnibus bills that are passing congress that are loaded with completely unrelated items, and it stops progress especially on the economic front, we need to pass legislation that actually make it easier for people to get work, that make it more likely that wages will increase. Those are three ideas that I think would help our economy instantly if we can implement them. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Economic Growth [0:01], 4/21/16]
Fitzpatrick Criticized Government Shutdowns

2019: Fitzpatrick Criticized The Government Shutdown. “Fitzpatrick, a former FBI agent, repeatedly has talked about seeing a 2013 shutdown affect the bureau's investigations. He's also expressed exasperation that as President Donald Trump says he's trying to beef up border security, employees at the very agencies tasked with defending the country's borders are required to work without pay and log extra hours to cover for others on furlough. ‘TSA screeners are being furloughed. Air traffic controllers are being furloughed. Is there anybody who feels safe flying under that scenario?’ Fitzpatrick asked during an interview with The Morning Call in his Capitol Hill office. ‘There just seems to be a void of common sense.’ So while the vast majority of his conference voted against a bill Wednesday to fund the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Service and several other agencies, Fitzpatrick and seven other Republicans joined Democrats in support.” [Morning Call, 1/11/19]

Fitzpatrick: “It’s Our Most Basic Function As Members Of Congress To Fund The Government”

Fitzpatrick: “It’s Our Most Basic Function As Members Of Congress To Fund The Government.” “With Nancy Pelosi as speaker, it's going to have to be a compromise solution,” Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), a moderate and former FBI agent who represents the Philadelphia suburbs, said in an interview. "It's our most basic function as members of Congress to fund the government, and we need to have these battles on immigration and other issues on their own turf, separately.”” [Washington Post Blogs, 1/5/19]

However, The Balanced-Budget Amendment And Zero-Based Budgeting Slash Medicare And Social Security Funds

Fitzpatrick Supported Balanced-Budget Amendment That Would Threaten Social Security

Fitzpatrick Supported Balanced-Budget Amendment. “Support a Balanced-Budget Amendment to our Constitution to end the limitless borrowing which is crippling our future.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Issues Page, accessed 5/19/16]

CBPP: Balanced Budget Amendment Would Prevent Social Security From Accessing Reserves In Trust Fund. “Beyond the economy, a balanced budget amendment would raise other problems. That’s due to its requirement that federal spending in any year must be offset by revenues collected in that same year. Social Security could not draw down its reserves from previous years to pay benefits in a later year but, instead, could be forced to cut benefits even if it had ample balances in its trust funds, as it does today. The same would be true for military retirement and civil service retirement programs.” [CBPP, 7/16/14]

CBPP: Amendment Would Make It “Essentially” Unconstitutional For Social Security To Draw On Its Reserves, “Benefits Could Have To Be Cut.” Consider how this requirement would affect Social Security. By design, the Social Security trust fund is building up reserves — in the form of Treasury securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States — which will be drawn down to help pay benefits when the number of retired “baby boomers” peaks in the late 2020’s and early 2030s. Currently, Social Security holds $2.8 trillion in Treasury securities. But under the balanced budget amendment, it would essentially be unconstitutional for Social Security to draw down these savings to pay promised benefits. Instead, benefits could have to be cut, because all spending would have to be covered by tax revenues collected during that same year. More precisely, Social Security would be allowed to use its accumulated Treasury securities to help pay benefits only if the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus (or if the House and Senate each mustered three-fifths or two-thirds votes to permit deficit spending). [CBPP, Constitutional Balanced Budget Poses Serious Risks, 7/16/14]
NWLC: Proposed Amendment Would Include Social Security Benefit Payments Among Outlays Subject To Cuts Even If Social Security Trust Fund Were Sufficient. “Each of the current proposals requires all spending to be offset by tax revenues collected in the same year. If total government spending exceeded total revenue in any year, Social Security benefit payments would be included among the outlays that could be subject to cuts to reduce the deficit – even if the balance in the Social Security Trust Fund considered separately were more than sufficient to pay current benefits (as it is expected to be until 2036). In fact, the amendment would generally bar Social Security from drawing on its Trust Fund reserves to pay promised benefits unless the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus (or the House and Senate each garnered the supermajority necessary to permit deficit spending).” [National Women’s Law Center, 6/23/11]

If Total Spending Exceeded Total Receipts In Any Given Year, Amendment Would Bar Social Security From Drawing On Its Trust Fund To Pay Beneficiaries. “The terms ‘total outlays’ and ‘total receipts’ include Social Security benefits and payroll taxes. Thus, if total spending exceeds total revenue in any year, Social Security benefits could be cut to balance the budget. The amendment would bar Social Security from drawing on its Trust Fund to pay promised benefits unless the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus, even if the Trust Fund held trillions of dollars contributed by workers precisely to ensure those payments.”[National Women’s Law Center, 6/23/11]

**Fitzpatrick Supported Zero-Based Budgeting, Which Would Decrease Social Security And Medicare Benefits**

Fitzpatrick Supported Enacting “Zero-Based” Budgeting. “Force the bureaucrats to defend every taxpayer dollar they spend by enacting ‘zero-based’ budgeting.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Issues Page, accessed 5/19/16]

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick Wanted To Institute Zero-Based Budgeting For The Federal Government. [0:01]
FITZPATRICK: Number one and I think this comes down to the question of jobs, Mr. Pez is absolutely right, we may be looking at the first generation that will not have a better opportunity then the generation before them … Second is zero based budgeting, which is part and parcel to balancing the budget, every family in America, and virtually every business in America, the way they run their budget every year is they start from the ground up, and every single year for every single line item they have to justify that is not how the government is run today, the way the government is run today is every single bureaucracy. Most of them bloated. Take last year’s budget, they carry it over to the next year and they add a CPI percentage to it. [0:01], 4/21/16]

**Vox: If Zero Based Budgeting Applied To Social Security & Medicare Funding Would Likely Decrease, Benefits Would Be Limited**

Vox: If Zero Based Budgeting Applied To Social Security And Medicare Funding Would Likely Decrease, Benefits Would Be Limited. “Fiorina said that ‘zero-based budgeting’ would be one of her top priorities if she were to win the presidency … If Fiorina’s favored way of accounting were applied to mandatory spending — the part of the budget that funds the big eligibility-based programs — Medicare and Social Security recipients could be in for a serious budget squeeze. They are currently on ‘autopilot,’ meaning their cost changes each year to fully cover the new number of people who are eligible for them. If Congress set Medicare, Social Security, and other entitlement spending each year, it is likely that the overall pool of money would decrease and benefits for recipients would be limited.” [Vox, 5/04/15]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill—Which Increased The Deficit And Republicans Planned To Pay For With Cuts To Social Security And Medicare**

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Final Passage Of The Republican Tax Scam Bill
Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for ‘pass-through’ business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, Vote #692, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

| Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased The Federal Debt – And Republicans Planned To Pay For It With Cuts To Medicare And Social Security |

Official CBO Estimate Found Final Tax Bill Would Increase The Federal Deficit By $1.9 Trillion. “The GOP’s signature tax law is projected to increase the national debt by $1.9 trillion between 2018 and 2028, according to a new report by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). According to the report, the tax law would cost the government $2.3 trillion in revenues, but economic growth would offset that figure by about $461 billion.” [The Hill, 4/9/18]

After Passing A Tax Bill That Added Trillions To The Deficit, Speaker Ryan Said Medicare And Medicaid Would Need To Be “Reformed” In Order To Decrease The Deficit. “With his dream of tax reform now realized, Ryan is hoping to make progress on two other issues he’s targeted during his two-decade career in Washington: entitlement and welfare reform. ‘We’re going to have to get back next year at entitlement reform, which is how you tackle the debt and the deficit,’ Ryan, a former Budget Committee chairman, said in a recent interview this month on the Ross Kaminsky radio talk show. Medicare and Medicaid are the ‘big drivers of debt,’ Ryan said, suggesting Republicans could once again use the budget reconciliation process to avoid a Democratic filibuster. Medicare is the ‘biggest entitlement that’s got to have reform,’ Ryan added.” [The Hill, 12/27/17]


HEADING: Ryan says Republicans to target welfare, Medicare, Medicaid spending in 2018 [Washington Post, 12/6/17]

HEADING: Paul Ryan Pushes to Keep Overhaul of Safety-Net Programs on GOP Agenda [Wall Street Journal, 2/4/18]

AP: “A Wide Range Of Economists And Nonpartisan Analysts Have Warned That The Bill Will Likely Escalate Federal Debt, Intensify Pressure To Cut Spending On Social Programs And Further Widen America’s Troubling Income Inequality.” “The tax overhaul of 2017 amounts to a high-stakes gamble by Republicans in Congress: That slashing taxes for corporations and wealthy individuals will accelerate growth and assure greater prosperity for Americans for years to come. The risks are considerable. A wide range of economists and nonpartisan analysts have warned that the bill will likely escalate federal debt, intensify pressure to cut spending on social programs and further widen America’s troubling income inequality.” [Associated Press, 12/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Claimed That Republican Tax Policies Would Help Middle Class Families, When They Overwhelmingly Benefitted The Wealthy And Corporations

Fitzpatrick Said The Republican Tax Bill Would Help Families
Fitzpatrick Stated That The Tax Cuts Would Help Families. “U.S. Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-08) released the following statement Thursday regarding the House passage of the first comprehensive tax reform measure [H.R.1] since 1986: ‘Tax reform has always been about three things: More American jobs. Bigger paychecks for middle class families. Fairer taxes for everyone. Today, the House took the first step toward enacting real tax reform for the first time in decades… and not a moment too soon.’ […] ‘The positive impact of strong, sustained economic growth has the potential to not only help families make ends meet, but address a number of other pressures we face as a nation,’ Fitzpatrick continued. ‘It is my hope that the Senate takes this once-in-a-generation opportunity seriously and returns a reform bill that meets our shared goals and commitments.’” [Bucks Local News, 11/16/17]

However, The Bill Largely Benefitted The Wealthy And Corporations, While Raising Taxes On Millions Of Americans

Tax Cuts And Jobs Bill Benefitted The Wealthy, Corporations, And Special Interests…

Washington Post: Final Tax Bill Included A “Significant Tax Break For The Very Wealthy” And “A Massive Tax Cut For Corporations.” “A new tax cut for the rich: The final plan lowers the top tax rate for top earners. Under current law, the highest rate is 39.6 percent for married couples earning over $470,700. The GOP bill would drop that to 37 percent and raise the threshold at which that top rate kicks in, to $500,000 for individuals and $600,000 for married couples. This amounts to a significant tax break for the very wealthy, a departure from repeated claims by Trump and his top officials that the bill would not benefit the rich. […] A massive tax cut for corporations: Starting on Jan. 1, 2018, big businesses’ tax rate would fall from 35 percent to just 21 percent, the largest one-time rate cut in U.S. history for the nation’s largest companies.” [Washington Post, 12/15/17]

…While Millions Of Americans Would Pay More In Taxes

PolitiFact: GOP Tax Bill Would Raise Taxes For The Middle Class After Individual Tax Cut Provisions Expired In 2025. “Gillibrand said the Republican ‘tax [plan] raises middle-class taxes.’ That’s not true during the first years of the new tax provisions. If not for the sunset for the tax changes for individuals, we likely would have rated Gillibrand’s statement False or perhaps Mostly False. Middle-income taxpayers will either benefit or see no change in their tax liability through 2025. But her claim could hold up after the bill’s individual provisions expire that year. There’s no guarantee a future Congress will extend those parts of the bill.” [PolitiFact, 12/22/17]

Tax Policy Center: In 2018, 5 Percent Of Taxpayers Would Pay More In Taxes Under The GOP Tax Bill, But Would Increase To 53 Percent Of Taxpayers In 2027. “Some taxpayers would pay more in taxes under the proposal in 2018 and 2025 than under current law: about 5 percent of taxpayers in 2018 and 9 percent in 2025. In 2027, however, taxes would increase for 53 percent of taxpayers compared with current law.” [Tax Policy Center, 12/18/17]

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Lead To More Expensive Health Insurance; 13 Million More Uninsured

Final Tax Bill Eliminated Central Affordable Care Act Provision, Leading To 13 Million Fewer Americans With Insurance. “The individual mandate is part of the Affordable Care Act, and removing it was a top priority for Trump and congressional Republicans. The Congressional Budget Office projects the change will increase insurance premiums and lead to 13 million fewer Americans with insurance in a decade, while also cutting government spending by more than $300 billion over that period.” [Washington Post, 12/15/17]

GOP Tax Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Rise, And Could Lead Insurers To Drop Out Of Regional Markets. “The final GOP plan will repeal the Affordable Care Act’s individual insurance mandate, which would allow young and healthy people to leave the insurance pool, forcing insurers to compensate by raising
prices due to the higher costs of insuring only less-healthy people. Not only would premiums likely rise, but many insurers could drop out of regional markets.” [Newsweek, 12/18/17]

HEADLINE: Republican Tax Plan Will Make Health Insurance More Expensive [Newsweek, 12/18/17]

Fitzpatrick Wanted To “Simplify And Flatten” Tax Code

Fitzpatrick Wanted To “Simplify And Flatten” Tax Code. “Paying taxes should be easy, fair and straightforward. We must simplify and flatten the tax code while ensuring... http://fb.me/2vHEXhqRj.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/7/16]

Flat Tax Would Be More Regressive Than Current Tax System, Middle Class Would Pay More

CRS: Flat Tax “Likely To Be Less Progressive Than The Current Tax System.” “Relative to the current system, it is often asserted that a flat tax (or consumption tax) would increase economic efficiency. The type of tax is imposed on a broad definition of wage income (or consumption), and there are limited deductions, exemptions, and credits to reduce tax liability. Lower tax rates on a broader tax base tend to promote economic efficiency. If the flat tax (consumption tax) is not applied to capital income or corporate income, the flat tax may contribute to additional capital accumulation and investment. A flat tax (or consumption tax) system, however, is likely to be less progressive than the current tax system, particularly at the top of the income distribution. Thus, efficiency gains achieved by moving to a flat tax (or consumption tax) system would come at the cost of reduced equity, as higher-income groups would tend to see tax burdens decline while lower income groups would tend to see increased tax burdens.” [CRS Tax Reform in the 113th Congress: An Overview of Proposals, 3/24/14]

Dean Baker: Flat Tax Would Mean The Rich Pay Less, Middle Class Pays More. The other part of the story is that the flat tax means a large tax cut for rich people. Every economist who has examined flat tax proposals over the years comes to that same conclusion: A flat tax means the rich pay less. And if the rich pay less and we raise the same amount of money, then someone else has to pay more. And the someone in this story is the middle class. It really is that simple. The flat taxers like to run around with Lake Wobegone economics where we are all going to pay less and still have the same amount of money, but the world doesn’t work that way. We have tried reducing taxes to raise revenue. People remember Reagan’s tax cuts and the large deficits they led to. They remember Bush’s tax cuts and the large deficits they led to.” [US News and World Report Dean Baker OpEd, 6/07/16]

Despite Pushing Fiscal Responsibility, Fitzpatrick Was Consistently A Top Spender Of Taxpayer Money In The Pennsylvania Delegation

Fitzpatrick Spent $703,170 On Mass Mail And Communications—The Most In His Delegation

Fitzpatrick Was The Top Spender In The Pennsylvania Delegation—Spending Nearly Double That Of The Second Highest Spender. According to disbursement records of all Representatives from Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick was the top spender of mass mail and communications in 2019—spending $209,513.02. The next highest spender was Democrat Chrissy Houlan from PA-07, who spent $124,205.94. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2019 Q1, 2019 Q2, 2019 Q3, 2019 Q4]


Fitzpatrick Was The Top Spender In The Pennsylvania Delegation—Spending Nearly Double That Of The Second Highest Spender. According to disbursement records of all Representatives from Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick was the top spender of mass mail and communications in 2018—spending $41,290.98. The next highest spender was Republican Keith Rothfus from PA-12, who spent $150,244.52. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2018 Q1, 2018 Q2, 2018 Q3, 2018 Q4]


Fitzpatrick Was The Top Spender In The Pennsylvania Delegation—Spending Nearly Double That Of The Second Highest Spender. According to disbursement records of all Representatives from Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick was the top spender of mass mail and communications in 2017—spending $252,366.99. The next highest spender was Republican Keith Rothfus from PA-12, who spent $145,583.86. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2017 Q1, 2017 Q2, 2017 Q3, 2017 Q4]

Fitzpatrick Spent Disproportionally More Money On Travel Than Other Members In Nearby Districts

2019: Fitzpatrick Spent $36,103.52 On Travel Expenditures. According the disbursement records, Fitzpatrick spent a total of $36,103.52 on travel expenditures in 2019—which was more than $16,000 more than Democrat Madeleine Dean from PA-04, a neighboring district of Fitzpatrick’s, who spent $19,197.27. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2019 Q4]

2018: Fitzpatrick Spent $24,792.58 On Travel Expenditures. According the disbursement records, Fitzpatrick spent a total of $24,792.58 on travel expenditures in 2018—which was more than triple the amount Republican Ryan Costello from PA-06, a neighboring district of Fitzpatrick’s, who spent $6,768.58. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2018 Q4]

2017: Fitzpatrick Spent $26,659.37 On Travel Expenditures. According the disbursement records, Fitzpatrick spent a total of $26,659.37 on travel expenditures in 2017—which was more than double what Republican Ryan Costello from PA-06, a neighboring district of Fitzpatrick’s, who spent $12,982.08. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2017 Q4]
Fitzpatrick Failed To Connect With His Constituents And Has A Record Of Being Ineffective

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick rarely held town halls in the district and was criticized for not being “more publicly available to constituents”
- As of 2020, Fitzpatrick had not held a town hall in more than two years
- While Fitzpatrick was endorsed by the national chapter of Everytown for Gun Safety, the Bucks County chapter protested the endorsement—stating that Fitzpatrick failed to show up to local events in the district
- Since entering office, Fitzpatrick has not gotten any legislation signed into law
- Only 3% of bills Fitzpatrick co-sponsored have been signed into law
- Fitzpatrick sits as vice chair of the Problem Solvers Caucus—a caucus notorious for being ineffective

Constituents Have Complained That Fitzpatrick Has Failed To Connect With Them

**Fitzpatrick Rarely Held Town Halls In The District**

As Of May 2020, Fitzpatrick Was Listed As A “Missing Member” By Town Hall Project. As of May 2020, Fitzpatrick was listed as a “Missing Member” by Town Hall Project, indicating he had not held a single in-person town hall since at least January 3, 2019. [Town Hall Project, accessed 5/20/20]

2019: PA Dems: Congressman Fitzpatrick Goes Almost Two Years Without Holding A Town Hall. “With members of Congress back in their districts this week to listen to their constituents, Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick is nowhere to be found. In fact, Congressman Fitzpatrick hasn’t held a public town hall in almost two years – ignoring Pennsylvanians’ concerns about higher health care costs and higher taxes, all thanks to Fitzpatrick’s votes in Washington.” [PA Dems, Press Release, 5/30/19]

2019: Op-Ed: Fitzpatrick Failed To Hold Town Halls With Constituents. “Since our ‘silent’ Brian lacks the courage to do town hall meetings with his constituents, many don't even know who he is. It is no surprise he would be silent on even such a historic impeachment day, lacking the courage to justify his bad vote in public.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, Op-Ed, 12/25/19]

2017: Fitzpatrick Was Criticized For Not Being “More Publicly Available To Constituents.” “Reddick says that residents of the 8th Congressional District have not been properly represented by freshman Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, whom she criticized for not being more publicly available to constituents. Since taking office, Fitzpatrick held one in-person town hall and several telephone town halls. A spokesperson from Fitzpatrick's re-election campaign did not respond directly to the criticisms. In a statement emailed Friday night, he welcomed Reddick to the race and made note that she moved back to the area just last month.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 10/8/17]

2017: Fitzpatrick Held His First-Ever Town Hall In August 2017—Eight Months After Taking Office. “Bucks County Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick took his first town hall questions Tuesday evening, and like other
Republicans holding public forums nationally, the conversation immediately focused on the president. […] The town hall at the Bensalem Township Municipal Building was Fitzpatrick's first since taking office in January. Outside, he was greeted by several dozen constituents frustrated that they weren't able to get tickets to attend the forum, which was limited to 120 people randomly selected by the Bucks County Courier Times.” [Morning Call, 8/23/17]

**However, In Order To Attend The Town Hall, Constituents Needed To Win A Ticket.** “If you have questions for U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican representing the Bucks County-based 8th District, you can ask him directly Aug. 22 - but only if you win the ticket lottery for his town hall. Fitzpatrick's office announced the legislator will hold a 7 p.m. town hall in Bensalem, but did not disclose the location. That will be released to attendees, who must go to Fitzpatrick.house.gov/townhall, where they can submit questions and register for a chance to receive tickets. Attendees will be randomly selected from the submitted names by the Bucks County Courier Times, and those individuals will receive further details, according to Fitzpatrick’s office. The deadline to register is midnight Monday.” [Morning Call, 8/11/17]

**While Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By A National Gun Control Group, The Bucks County Chapter Protested The Endorsement Stating That Fitzpatrick Failed To Show Up To Local Events**

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By Bloomberg-Backed Gun Control Group, Everytown For Gun Safety. “Gun-control groups backed by Bloomberg endorsed U.S. Sen. Pat Toomey in 2016 and U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick in 2018, lending weight to their pitch to voters that they were independent voices who could collaborate across the aisle. In both races, the lawmakers were trying to win over moderate swing voters, and each narrowly squeaked to reelection. They are two of a handful of Republicans who have supported expanding background checks for gun purchases, a top Democratic priority and one Bloomberg has made a central part of his work since leaving the mayor's office.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/12/19]

However, The Bucks County Chapter Of Everytown Protested Fitzpatrick’s Endorsement—Stating That He Failed To Show Up To Local Gun Control Events. “The Bucks County chapter of Everytown's grassroots arm, Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, disbanded this week to protest the endorsement, said former coleader Jessica Getz. Getz said Fitzpatrick didn't show up at the local March for Our Lives or other gun-control events, while his Democratic opponent, Scott Wallace, did attend. She also disliked that Fitzpatrick said in a letter that he voted against the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, an NRA-backed bill that would make states honor concealed-carry permits from other states, because of ‘extraneous provisions’ in the legislation. He has a ‘firm belief in the concept of reciprocity,’ he wrote.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/12/18]

**2018: Fitzpatrick Showed Up Over An Hour And A Half Late To A Candidate Forum**

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick Showed Up Over An Hour And A Half Late To A Candidate Forum. “Candidate Brian Fitzpatrick showed up over an hour and a half late to the first candidate forum for PA's 1st Congressional District. Only one third of the audience of mostly Senior Citizens stayed to watch him speak.” [PA01 Raw Footage, YouTube, 9/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Has Failed To Get Any Legislation Passed Into Law**

**Career: None Of Fitzpatrick’s Bills Have Been Signed Into Law**

Career: Zero Of Fitzpatrick’s Bills Have Become Law. According to Congress.gov, Fitzpatrick has sponsored a total of 62 bills throughout his career and 0 have become law since March 2020. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

116th Congress: Fitzpatrick Has Sponsored 28 Bills. According to Congress.gov, Fitzpatrick has sponsored 28 bills in the 116th Congress thus far and 0 have been signed into law. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]
115th Congress: Fitzpatrick Sponsored 34 Bills. According to Congress.gov, Fitzpatrick sponsored 34 bills in the 115th Congress and 0 were signed into law. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick Has Co-Sponsored 1,526 Pieces Of Legislation But Only 48—Or 3 Percent—Became Law

As Of March 2020, Fitzpatrick Co-sponsored 1,526 Of Legislation; 48 Or 3 Percent Of Became Law. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

NOTE: Fitzpatrick passed two amendments in the 115th Congress

Fitzpatrick Sat As Vice Chair Of The Problem Solvers Caucus—A Caucus Notorious For Being Ineffective

Fitzpatrick Was Vice Chair Of The Problem Solvers Caucus. [Problem Solvers Caucus, accessed 3/26/20]

2018: Fitzpatrick Touted His Work In The Bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus. “The House of Representatives has a bipartisan group of 48 members called the Problem Solvers Caucus, and Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.) says he's taking every opportunity to let you know he is one of them. ‘Every single time I talk about my time in Congress or about my campaign, I bring up the Problem Solvers. One hundred percent of the time,’ Fitzpatrick said in between campaign stops Friday in southeastern Pennsylvania. ‘I think it's the only way to save this country.’ Fitzpatrick, one of the most vulnerable House Republicans running for reelection in 2018, has mentioned the Problem Solvers Caucus dozens of times in candidate debates, as well as many more times in interviews and campaign ads. To its supporters, the Problem Solvers Caucus represents what Fitzpatrick calls America's best hope of ‘learning to accept people's differences’ - of finding compromises on key issues that have long eluded Congress.” [Washington Post Blogs, 11/5/18]

However, The Problem Solvers Caucus Has A Record Of Being Ineffective. “But to some critics in both parties, the Problem Solvers offer little more than a thin veneer of bipartisanship that clouds rather than clarifies the stakes of the 2018 midterm elections - an election-year talking point that vulnerable incumbents can tout without accomplishing much. Democrats in particular say that by supporting the group, members of their own party have given political cover to lawmakers with conservative voting records without forcing those same lawmakers to take concrete action to stall Republican legislation on health care or taxes. The caucus's Republican members have on average voted in line with the White House's position 93 percent of the time, according to calculations based on FiveThirtyEight's vote tracker, with at least nine Republicans in the group doing so more than 95 percent of the time.” [Washington Post Blogs. 11/5/18]

Only One Problem Solvers Caucus Bill Has Been Signed Into Law. “The Democratic and Republican co-chairs of the caucus pointed to five bipartisan packages the group had unveiled - only one of which, a measure to combat the opioid epidemic spearheaded by Rep. John Katko (R-N.Y.), has been signed into law. The Problem Solvers Caucus also supported several smaller but significant packages that were signed into law, including funding for mental-health programs under the bipartisan Cures Act.” [Washington Post Blogs, 11/5/18]
**Key Visuals**

**Video**

**Fitzpatrick Showed Up Over An Hour And A Half Late To A Candidate Forum**

VIDEO: 2018: Fitzpatrick Showed Up Over An Hour And A Half Late To A Candidate Forum. “Candidate Brian Fitzpatrick showed up over an hour and a half late to the first candidate forum for PA's 1st Congressional District. Only one third of the audience of mostly Senior Citizens stayed to watch him speak.” [PA01 Raw Footage, YouTube, 9/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Entered A Lobbyist Townhouse**

VIDEO: 2018: Fitzpatrick Entered A Lobbyist Townhouse. [PA01 Raw Footage, YouTube, 9/5/18]

**Fitzpatrick Appeared “To Hide” From Camera As He Rode In A Truck With Trump Sign**

VIDEO: Philadelphia Inquirer: Fitzpatrick Appeared “To Hide” From Camera As He Rode In Truck With Trump Sign. “Democrats have harried Fitzpatrick over Trump, eager to link him to the nominee as he runs in a moderate swing district. They recently circulated video of Fitzpatrick at a July 4 parade, appearing to hide his face from a Democratic tracker as he rode in a pickup that had a Trump flag in the back … Other local Republicans in Congress, including Rep. Ryan Costello, of Chester County, and Reps. Frank LoBiondo and Tom MacArthur, of South Jersey, have previously said they will support Trump.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/16/16; YouTube, 7/05/16]

**Footage Of Brian Fitzpatrick Walking Away, Hiding, From Tracker**

VIDEO: Footage Of Brian Fitzpatrick Walking Away, Hiding, From Tracker. [:21] During a public event in June 2016 the following occurred, Brian Fitzpatrick was talking with voters when he recognized a Democratic tracker, at which point he briefly engaged in conversation with the tracker before walking away with those who attended the event. The event was public. Two men stepped in front of the camera the tracker was holding. [Brian Fitzpatrick afraid to speak to public [:21], 6/11/16]

**Fitzpatrick: “I Will Fully Support Who The Voters Of The Eight District Select As Their Nominee [For President]”**

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick: “I Will Fully Support Who The Voters Of The Eight District Select As Their Nominee.” [0:01] FITZPATRICK: I made reference earlier to my disappointment … of a lot of these campaigns and the presidential campaign is part and parcel of that. … I’d like to see the tone change for sure. As far as … who we’re supporting, and all of us have been asked that several times, the voters of this district are going to be going to polls in five days, and I will fully support who the voters of the Eighth District select as their nominee. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Republican Nominee 0:01 4/21/16]

**Fitzpatrick: “I Wanna Be Clear, I’m Suspect Of TPP … It Has Not Fully Been Vetted”**

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick: “I Wanna Be Clear, I’m Suspect Of TPP … It Has Not Fully Been Vetted.” [1:02] FITZPATRICK: Just to Andy’s point, because Andy correctly pointed out, I wanna be clear, I’m suspect of TPP, we don’t know exactly what’s in it yet, it has not fully been vetted, I am suspect because of our history of trade agreements which have historically not benefitted the American worker and have hurt the middle class, so the details are being worked out, I hope their worked out in a good manner where we can actually get behind it. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Trade Rebuttal [1:02], 4/21/16]
Fitzpatrick Said Southwest Border Was A “National Security Disaster Waiting To Happen,” Was A “Big, Big Problem”

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick Said Southwest Border Was A “National Security Disaster Waiting To Happen,” Was A “Big, Big Problem.” [6:25] FITZPATRICK: I think we can take a page out of Israel's handbook about how to secure your border, because they managed to do it in the most dangerous part of the world. How did they do it? They built a fence, they have aerial surveillance surveilling the border, they have human intelligence on the other side of the border to find out what's going on, the intelligence they need, and they deploy what would be the equivalent of our National Guard to the border. I think that's exactly what we need to do in this country. The problem is that these ‘comprehensive immigration reform’, they won't just focus on building the fence because it's always got to be a part of some compromise about what to do with the 12+ million people in the country. The priority has to be in a standalone bill, build a fence, then we'll figure out problem B. Secure the border, it's like Swiss cheese right now. That needs to be stopped, and quite frankly it's a national security disaster waiting to happen, and we’ve seen that in many contexts, not just the Syrian refugee crisis but the southwest border is a big, big problem.” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate [6:25], 3/01/16]


VIDEO: Fitzpatrick: “Our Military Spending Is Anemic Right Now, I Believe The Last Stats Were Four Percent Of Our GDP Is Spent On Military Spending, That Puts Us Roughly 28th In The World, That’s Not Good.” [0:00] FITZPATRICK: We live in a very dangerous world, it’s an unfortunate reality, and there’s a lot that we need to do, and there’s a lot that we must do … And lastly we need to build our military back. Our military spending is anemic right now, I believe the last stats were four percent of our GDP is spent on military spending, that puts us roughly 28th in the world, that’s not good and it’s also a national security issue as far as I’m concerned. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on National Security: Military Spending [0:00], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick: “By And Large Politicians More Often Are Self-Servants Then They Are Public Servants And That Needs To Change”

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick: “By And Large Politicians More Often Are Self-Servants Then They Are Public Servants.” [0:07] FITZPATRICK: … Time and time again, coming out of the political corruption unit of the FBI will give you a very unique perspective of this case of Capitol Hill, about what corruption looks like, what it smells like, what the sources are, and how to fight it, and how to end it. And I can tell you and I’m not telling anybody in this room anything you don’t already know, by and large politicians more often are self-servants then they are public servants and that needs to change. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Term Limits [0:07], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Said Members Of Congress That Were Found To Be Corrupt Tended To Be Those Who Had Spent More Time In Office; Politics Was “A Money Driven System;” “Bad Things Happen … Its Not A Healthy Place To Stay”

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick Said Members Of Congress That Were Found To Be Corrupt Tended To Be Those Who Had Spent More Time In Office. [0:07] FITZPATRICK: … Time and time again, coming out of the political corruption unit of the FBI will give you a very unique perspective of this case of Capitol Hill, about what corruption looks like, what it smells like, what the sources are, and how to fight it, and how to end it. And I can tell you and I’m not telling anybody in this room anything you don’t already know, by and large politicians more often are self-servants then they are public servants and that needs to change. How do we change it? First and foremost term-limits, it is the single most important thing that has to happen in politics, because believe me when I tell you, coming out of the public corruption unit it was rare if ever that we would prosecute someone, two, three, four years
into office. It happens but it’s rare. Fifteen, twenty, twenty five years, far more common. And the reason is simple, because when you, the reality is, and the unfortunate reality is politics is a money driven system. And there’s a lot of bad things that happen in the political world, and even the most principled well intended people that enter that system, bad things happen it’s not a healthy place to stay. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Term Limits [0:07], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Said He Believed Apple Had The Ability To Extract Data From Its Phones And That The Request – On The Part Of The FBI – To Exam The Phones Was “A Reasonable One”

VIDEO: Fitzpatrick Said He Believed Apple Had The Ability To Extract Data From Its Phones, And That The Request, On The Part Of The FBI, To Exam The Phones Was “A Reasonable One.” [0:05] FITZPATRICK: I can tell you having worked side by side with those individuals that worked for what I’ve always called the most amazing organization on this planet, trust me and believe me when I tell you that they have best interest in mind, they do. And as far as the government dictating to private enterprise that’s not what happened in that situation, I can tell you exactly what happened, and as a side note Apple had the ability, I believe, and I believe director Comey testified to this, of extracting that data on their own, they did. I think the FBI’s request was a reasonable one, when you recover two phones as direct evidence from a terror attack which by the way was the worst terror attack on American soil since 9/11, and you recover two phones, one Is obliterated, the other one is intact, and there could be information on there that could save people’s lives I think that’s all that needs to be said. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Apple and Civil Liberties [0:05], 4/21/16]

Audio

Fitzpatrick Would “Absolutely” Vote To Defund Planned Parenthood

AUDIO: Fitzpatrick: “Yes I Would Vote … To Defund Planned Parenthood[,] Absolutely.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred: QUESTION: Would you vote to defund Planned Parenthood? FITZPATRICK: Yes I would vote, and will vote, to defund Planned Parenthood. Absolutely. If what we’ve all seen on television wasn’t enough, a reason that other people aren’t even considering, Planned Parenthood spends quite a bit of money on politics. I’ve gotten mailers myself, at my home, and I know that they use this argument, ‘well money we get from the taxpayers is really going over here and not here.’ Well, money is fungible. That’s a ridiculous argument, it’s an argument they make, it’s an argument that I don’t agree with. They should not get federal taxpayer money. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [8:40], 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick Said That Evidence Behind Global Warming Was “Disputed Evidence”

AUDIO: Fitzpatrick Said That The Evidence Behind Global Warming Is “Disputed Evidence.” “Question: Do you believe in Global Warming, and if you do, how much should the Federal Government be involved in limiting the use of fossil fuels or limit the emission of carbon? Fitzpatrick: This has been used as a dividing point by people on the left, unfortunately. I think what we can say about it is the evidence is disputed, I think that's a fact; it is disputed evidence.’” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate, 3/01/16 ]

Fitzpatrick Said Expanding Background Checks Was “A Misnomer”

AUDIO: Fitzpatrick Said Expanding Background Checks Was “A Misnomer.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: Anything ought to be done about expanding background checks? FITZPATRICK: It’s a misnomer about expanding background checks. Toomey-Manchin is currently going through some revisions, which even the Democratic sponsors support. I met with Congressman Thompson, who is a Democratic sponsor of that legislation, who actually supports the request the NRA made about ensuring in the language of the statute that a national registry will not occur and it will be a crime to start a national
registry. So it actually looks like they’re going to come together on something that both sides can support. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 6 [1:20], 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick Thinks The United States Should “Take A Page Out Of Israel’s Handbook” By Building A Fence, Deploying The National Guard To Border; Called The Undocumented “12 Million People In The Country” “Problem B”

Audio: Fitzpatrick Thinks The United States Should “Take A Page Out Of Israel’s Handbook” By Building A Fence, Deploying The National Guard To Border; Called The Undocumented “12 Million People In The Country” “Problem B.” [6:25] FITZPATRICK: I think we can take a page out of Israel's handbook about how to secure your border, because they managed to do it in the most dangerous part of the world. How did they do it? They built a fence, they have aerial surveillance surveilling the border, they have human intelligence on the other side of the border to find out what's going on, the intelligence they need, and they deploy what would be the equivalent of our National Guard to the border. I think that's exactly what we need to do in this country. The problem is that these 'comprehensive immigration reform', they won't just focus on building the fence because it's always got to be a part of some compromise about what to do with the 12+ million people in the country. The priority has to be in a standalone bill, build a fence, then we'll figure out problem B. Secure the border, it's like Swiss cheese right now. That needs to be stopped, and quite frankly it's a national security disaster waiting to happen, and we've seen that in many contexts, not just the Syrian refugee crisis but the southwest border is a big, big problem.” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate [6:25], 3/01/16 ]

Images

Donald Trump

2020: Fitzpatrick Greeted President Trump In Allentown, PA. [Mark Knoller, Twitter, 5/14/20]

[Mark Knoller, Twitter, 5/14/20]

Kevin McCarthy

2020: Kevin McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 3/8/20]
2019: McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick And Fitzpatrick Called McCarthy A “Close Friend.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 10/6/19]

2016: Carly Fiorina Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. [Carly Fiorina, Facebook, 10/20/16]
**Ben Carson**

Fitzpatrick Thanked Ben Carson For Coming To Bucks County. [Rep. Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/23/20]

[Levittown Now, 11/22/19]

**Steve Scalise**

2019: Steve Scalise Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 9/5/19]
Personal & Professional History
Biography

This section provides background information on Brian Fitzpatrick’s personal life, including education, personal finances, criminal and civil record, and other areas. Searches were conducted with various local media in Bucks County, media outlets including the Philadelphia Inquirer, Bucks County Courier Times, Levittown Now, as well as a number of other online resources, including Lexis-Nexis.

Birth Date

December 17, 1973 [Various]

Education

2001 – J.D. Penn State Dickenson School of Law

2001 – M.B.A. Penn State University

1996 – B.S. LaSalle University
[Brian Fitzpatrick Biography, accessed 5/8/20]

Career

The following provides a brief overview of Brian Fitzpatrick’s professional career:

Political
• 2017–Present: United States House of Representatives

Professional
• 2016–2017: Of Counsel, Ballard Spahr (Commercial Litigation, Internal Investigations, and Political/Election Law Groups)
• 2002–2016: Office of the United States Attorneys

Organization
• N/A: Emergency Medical Technician
• 2002-Present: Pennsylvania Bar Association
• 1997-Present: CPA License [Active] Last Renewed 12/29/19
• N/A: Levittown Ancient Order of Hibernians
• N/A: Knights of Columbus

Awards
• 2015: FBI Director’s Leadership Award
• 2009: “Investigator of the Year” Federal Law Enforcement Foundation

NOTE: FOIAs sent for records associated with Brian Fitzpatrick’s time and employment with FBI

NOTE: Screencap of CPA active status saved to DCCC drive

NOTE: Screencap of Pennsylvania Bar license saved to DCCC drive
Criminal Record

Fitzpatrick Did Not Have A Criminal Record. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick did not have a criminal record in Pennsylvania or California. [Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania Web Portal, accessed 3/23/20; California Courts, accessed 3/23/20]

Judgments Or Liens

Fitzpatrick Did Not Have Any Judgments Or Liens. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick did not have a criminal record in Pennsylvania or California. [Unified Judicial System of Pennsylvania Web Portal, accessed 3/23/20; California Courts, accessed 3/23/20]

Bankruptcy Filings

Fitzpatrick Has Never Filed For Bankruptcy. According to court records found on PACER, Fitzpatrick has not filed for bankruptcy in Pennsylvania or California as of March 2020. [PACER, accessed 3/23/20]

Voter Registration & History

2020: Fitzpatrick Was Registered To Vote In Pennsylvania

2020: Fitzpatrick Was Registered To Vote In Pennsylvania. According to records found on the Pennsylvania Department of State, Fitzpatrick was listed as an active voter, registered with the Republican party in Bucks County, PA. [Pennsylvania Department of State, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick’s Voting History

According to Vote Builder and the Orange County Registrar of Voters, Fitzpatrick’s voting history is depicted below:

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Personal Finance

In 2018, Fitzpatrick had an estimated net worth of between -$678,998 and $429,997.

According to Fitzpatrick’s federal personal financial disclosures, his 2018 annual unearned income was between $15,002 and $50,000. Fitzpatrick earned $174,000 for his salary from the U.S. House of Representatives. Fitzpatrick’s assets totaled between $516,004 and $1,065,200. Fitzpatrick had between $585,003 and $1,180,000 in liabilities.

NOTE: For detailed descriptions of Fitzpatrick’s personal financial disclosures by year, see Appendix I – Personal Financial Disclosures.

Fitzpatrick’s Federal Personal Financial Disclosure Summary

NOTE: For detailed descriptions of Fitzpatrick’s personal financial disclosures by year, see Appendix I – Personal Financial Disclosures.

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Earned Income</th>
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Taxpayer Funded Salaries

2017-2019: Fitzpatrick Earned $522,000 In Salary As A Member Of Congress

When Fitzpatrick first took office in Congress, he earned $174,000 as a Congressional salary.

Today, Fitzpatrick earns a Congressional salary of $174,000 an increase of $0.

Over his three years in Congress, Fitzpatrick had earned a total of $522,000 in taxpayer-funded salary.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Congressional Salary</th>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$174,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$522,000</td>
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[Congressional Research Service, 1/13/20]

Fitzpatrick Has Not Voted On A Congressional Pay Raise

As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had not cast a vote for or against a congressional pay raise.
However, Fitzpatrick Opposed Pay Increases For Members Of Congress

Fitzpatrick Opposed A Pay Increase For Members Of Congress. “Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, who represents the Bucks County-based 1st District, is among a bipartisan handful of lawmakers opposing a pay increase for Congress. He’s introduced an amendment to maintain the current salary. ‘Congress has failed to pass a budget, failed to pass appropriations bills, repeatedly shut down the government, and allows our immigration and heath care systems to continue to deteriorate,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement. ‘Members of Congress don’t deserve a pay raise while failing to do their job as hardworking Americans show up to work every day, complete their work, and still live paycheck to paycheck.’” [Morning Call, 6/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Called The Pay Raise “Ridiculous.” “Lawmakers say that any effort to give members of Congress a raise won't pass unless both parties agree not to use the issue as a campaign weapon. […] ‘I am pleased that enough of my colleagues agreed to join me that we were able to force leadership to put this ridiculous raise on hold,’ Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), who submitted one of the bipartisan amendments, said in a statement on Tuesday.” [The Hill, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Was The Lead Sponsor Of The Amendment Killing The Pay Raise. “‘This Congress has had six months since it convened in January to address these issues but has not. Members from both parties are to blame. And yet, members from both parties seem to think they have earned a pay raise,’ said Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania Republican and the lead sponsor of the amendment killing the pay raise.” [Washington Times, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Drafted Legislation To Prevent Members Of Congress From Receiving Pay During A Government Shutdown

Fitzpatrick Drafted Legislation To Prevent Members Of Congress From Receiving Pay During A Government Shutdown. “He previously drafted a bill to prevent federal legislators from being paid if there's a government shutdown, and has called on other members to return their shutdown pay.” [Morning Call, 3/13/19]

Fitzpatrick: “Do Your Job Or Don’t Get Paid.” “Other members of Pennsylvania's 18-member House delegation who have publicly said they're forgoing paychecks include Republican Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick and Scott Perry and Democratic Reps. Dwight Evans, Chrissy Houlihan and Mary Gay Scanlon, according to their offices and other news reports. Some, like Fitzpatrick, took the step immediately when the government shut down Dec. 22. ‘I am not delaying my pay; I am sending it back to the United States Treasury,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement at the time. ‘And I am not only encouraging, but I am urging, all my colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, to do the same. Let's send a message to the extreme partisans on both sides: Do your job or don't get paid.’” [LNP, 1/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Has Likely Qualified For A Taxpayer Funded Pension

NOTE: As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had served 3 years in Congress and 14 years in the FBI, for a total of 17 years of service but further research is necessary on the qualifications of his pension

Fitzpatrick May Become Eligible For Early Retirement Once He Has Completed 25 Years Of Service. “The early retirement benefit is available in certain involuntary separation cases and in cases of voluntary separations during a major reorganization or reduction in force. ‘To be eligible, you must meet the following requirements: At age 50, complete 20 years of service or at any age with 25 years of service.’” [Office of Personnel Management, accessed 5/11/20]
FBI & Legal Career

Significant Findings

✓ Fitzpatrick worked at the FBI and focused on campaign and election crimes
✓ Fitzpatrick was the National Director for the FBI Campaign Finance and Election Crimes and the National Supervisor of the Public Corruption Unit
✓ Fitzpatrick served in Operation Iraqi Freedom—where he was embedded as an anti Al-Qaeda interrogator in Iraq
✓ Fitzpatrick stated he left the FBI six years before retirement to run for office
✓ Following his retirement from the FBI and prior to running for office, Fitzpatrick was hired as counsel for the Philadelphia-based law firm Ballard Spahr LLP

Legal Licenses

2002: Fitzpatrick Was Admitted To The Pennsylvania Bar

2002: Fitzpatrick Was Admitted To The Pennsylvania Bar. Fitzpatrick was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar on January 7, 2002 and is still active. [Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Brian Fitzpatrick Attorney ID #88454, accessed 3/23/20]

2002 – 2016: FBI

Fitzpatrick Worked At The FBI, Focused On Campaign And Election Crimes

Fitzpatrick Worked At The FBI, Focused On Campaign And Election Crimes. “Brian Fitzpatrick, brother of Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), launched a campaign Thursday to replace his sibling in the Bucks County-based Eighth District, throwing a wrinkle into one of the most competitive House races in the country. A former FBI agent who focused on campaign and election crimes, he vowed to take on graft. ‘I’ve spent the better part of 14 years fighting corruption, and what better place than Washington, D.C.,’ Fitzpatrick, 42, said after announcing his run outside the Bucks County Courthouse. Shortly after his announcement, he planned to attend the Bucks County Republican Party’s first round of endorsement screening, along with four other GOP contenders, in a campaign already drawing national attention.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/23/16]

Fitzpatrick Served In Operation Iraqi Freedom; Some Members Of The FBI Were Embedded With JSOC, And Reports Indicated FBI Agents May Have Been Witness To Torture And Harsh Interrogation Techniques

Fitzpatrick Served In Operation Iraqi Freedom. “As an FBI agent, Brian served our country in Operation Iraqi Freedom – the largest of several active fronts in the War on Terror.” [Brian Fitzpatrick Campaign Bio, accessed 3/23/20]
Fitzpatrick Served As An Al-Qaeda Interrogator. “Fitzpatrick, a former FBI Supervisory Agent who served in Kiev, Ukraine, and Iraq as an al-Qaeda interrogator as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom, brings significant foreign policy and global security experience to the CSCE.” [Brian Fitzpatrick United States Representative, 4/1/19]

Washington Post: FBI “Transformed” After 9/11 Into “Counterterrorism Organization.” “The FBI’s transformation from a crime-fighting agency to a counterterrorism organization in the wake of the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks has been well documented. Less widely known has been the bureau’s role in secret operations against al-Qaeda and its affiliates in Iraq and Afghanistan, among other locations around the world. With the war in Afghanistan ending, FBI officials have become more willing to discuss a little-known alliance between the bureau and the Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) that allowed agents to participate in hundreds of raids in Iraq and Afghanistan.” [Washington Post, 4/10/14]

In 2003, FBI Joined Special Forces In Afghanistan; After Iraq Invasion Began To Increase Presence With JSOC, 12 Agents Were In Iraq By 2005. “In early 2003, two senior FBI counterterrorism officials traveled to Afghanistan to meet with the Joint Special Operations Command’s deputy commander at Bagram air base. The commander wanted agents with experience hunting fugitives and HRT training so they could easily integrate with JSOC forces. ‘What JSOC realized was their networks were similar to the way the FBI went after organized crime,’ said James Yacone, an assistant FBI director who joined the HRT in 1997 and later commanded it … The tempo quickened with the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. At first, the HRT’s mission was mainly to protect other FBI agents when they left the Green Zone, former FBI officials said. Then-Lt. Gen. Stanley A. McChrystal gradually pushed the agency to help the military collect evidence and conduct interviews during raids. ‘As our effort expanded and … became faster and more complex, we felt the FBI’s expertise in both sensitive site exploitation and interrogations would be helpful — and they were,’ a former U.S. military official said. In 2005, all of the HRT members in Iraq began to work under JSOC. At one point, up to 12 agents were operating in the country, nearly a tenth of the unit’s shooters.” [Washington Post, 4/10/14]


Some DOD Interrogators Posed As FBI Agents, Agent Wrote Memo About Worry Of “FBI … Left Holding The Bag.” “In one memorandum, dated Dec. 5, 2003, an agent whose name is blanked out on the document expressed concern about military interrogators’ posing as F.B.I. agents at the Guantánamo camp. The agent wrote that the memorandum was intended as an official record of the interrogators’ behavior because, ‘If this detainee is ever released or his story made public in any way, D.O.D. interrogators will not be held accountable because these torture techniques were done by ‘F.B.I.’ interrogators. The F.B.I. will be left holding the bag before the public.’ D.O.D. is an abbreviation for the Department of Defense.” [NY Times, 12/21/04]

HEADLINE: Inside The FBI’s Secret Relationship With The Military’s Special Operations. [Washington Post, 4/10/14]

HEADLINE: New F.B.I. Files Describe Abuse Of Iraq Inmates. [NY Times, 12/21/04]

NOTE: We were not able to verify the exact records of what Fitzpatrick did while he served in Operation Iraqi Freedom

Fitzpatrick Worked At The FBI For 14 Years, Lead Campaign Finance & Election Crimes Enforcement
Fitzpatrick Was National Director For FBI Campaign Finance And Election Crimes And National Supervisor Of Public Corruption Unit

Fitzpatrick Was National Director For FBI Campaign Finance And Election Crimes, National Supervisor Of Public Corruption Unit. “Brian also served as the National Director for the FBI’s Campaign Finance and Election Crimes Enforcement Program, and as a national supervisor for the FBI’s Political Corruption Unit.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Led FBI Campaign Finance And Election Crimes Enforcement Program

Fitzpatrick Led FBI Campaign Finance And Election Crimes Enforcement Program. “He worked for the FBI for 14 years, leading its Campaign Finance and Election Crimes Enforcement program.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/21/16]

Fitzpatrick: “I’ve Spent The Last Fourteen Years As A Special Agent With The FBI Assigned Here Domestically From Coast To Coast And Posted Around The World Many Times Over”

Fitzpatrick: “I’ve Spent The Last Fourteen Years As A Special Agent With The FBI Assigned Here Domestically From Coast To Coast And Posted Around The World Many Times Over.” [0:00] FITZPATRICK: My name is Brian Fitzpatrick and I come to this race from a pretty different place, I’ve spent the last fourteen years as a special agent with the FBI assigned here domestically from coast to coast and posted around the world many times over. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick Introduction [0:00], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Worked At The FBI For 14 Years, Lead Campaign Finance & Election Crimes Enforcement.

“Mike Fitzpatrick, a four-term congressman, is retiring, holding to a term-limit pledge, but had more than $1 million left in his campaign account as of Sept. 30. Brian Fitzpatrick said his name ‘shouldn’t be an advantage, and it certainly shouldn’t be a disqualifier.’ ‘We base our votes on records, resumes, credentials, qualifications, and vision for the future, and that is it,’ he said. Republican State Chairman Rob Gleason, however, said before the announcement: ‘People vote names.’ The youngest of eight siblings, Brian Fitzpatrick grew up in Levittown and until recently lived in Southern California. He worked for the FBI for 14 years, leading its Campaign Finance and Election Crimes Enforcement program.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Said He Left FBI Six Years Before Retirement, Assigned To NYC, Washington DC, Eventually West Coast, Posted “Around The World Many Times Over” For His Job With The FBI

Fitzpatrick Said He Left FBI Six Years Before Retirement, Assigned To NYC, Washington DC & Eventually West Coast. [0:00] FITZPATRICK: My name is Brian Fitzpatrick and I come to this race from a pretty different place, I’ve spent the last fourteen years as a special agent with the FBI assigned here domestically from coast to coast and posted around the world many times over. I made a tough decision the leave a job I love, six years before retirement to do what I thought was the right thing to do, and that is to offer myself up to the voters in this district, to serve my country in a very different way. Um during my time in the FBI I was originally assigned to New York City, then went to Washington DC and then was assigned to the west coast. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick Introduction [0:00], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Received Investigator Of The Year Award For Work Against Public Corruption In NYC

Fitzpatrick Received Investigator Of The Year Award For Work Against Public Corruption In NYC. “Today, FBI Assistant Director in Charge (ADIC) Joseph Demarest joined contemporaries from all federal and local law enforcement agencies, as well as General James T. Conway, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and former Los Angeles Dodgers manager Tommy Lasorda, to celebrate the accomplishments of the Federal Law Enforcement Foundation 2009 award recipients. FBI New York is honored to have 11 employees receive awards highlighting their investigative accomplishments. Investigator of the Year recipients … Supervisory Special Agent
Robert Hennigan, Special Agent Brian Fitzpatrick, Special Agent David Cox, and Financial Analyst Vinesh Manglalvilt were recognized for their work against public corruption in the city of New York.” [FBI Press Release, 11/13/09]

### 2002 – 2016: Special Assistant US Attorney

While A Special Assistant US Attorney, Fitzpatrick Prosecuted Violent Drug And Gun Offenders.

> As a Special Assistant United States Attorney, Brian prosecuted violent drug and gun offenders to stem the tide of abuse and violence.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Was Named “Investigator Of The Year” By The Federal Law Enforcement Foundation.

> He [Fitzpatrick] was also named ‘Investigator of the Year’ by the Federal Law Enforcement Foundation.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

October 2012: Fitzpatrick Prosecuted Two Men Charged With Count Of Hobbs Act Robbery, Count Of Using Firearm During Crime Of Violence At A McDonald’s.

> Darnell Outlaw, 25, and Janine Dunn, 26, both of Philadelphia, were charged by Indictment today with one count of Hobbs Act Robbery, and one count of using and carrying a firearm during a crime of violence, announced United States Attorney Zane David Memeger. According to the indictment, Outlaw and Dunn robbed the McDonald’s Restaurant, located at 2809 Cottman Avenue, on August 29, 2012. If convicted, Outlaw and Dunn each face a mandatory minimum sentence of seven years in prison with a maximum possible sentence of life, consecutive to any other sentence, five years of supervised release, a $250,000 fine and a $100 special assessment. The case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Philadelphia Police Department. It is being prosecuted by Special Assistant United States Attorney Brian K. Fitzpatrick.” [U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 10/19/12]

September 2012: Fitzpatrick Prosecuted Case Involving Man Charged With Using Handheld Laser To Disrupt Aircraft In Special Aircraft Jurisdiction.

> Daniel F. Dangler, 29, of Philadelphia, was charged today by information with aiming the beam of a laser at an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, announced United States Attorney Zane David Memeger. Dangler allegedly aimed a laser pointer at a Philadelphia television news helicopter on July 18, 2012. On February 14, 2012, President Barack Obama signed the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012, which modernizes the nation’s aviation system. This act establishes a new criminal offense for aiming the beam of a laser at an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States or at the flight path of such an aircraft. The statute was enacted in response to a growing number of incidents of pilots being distracted or even temporarily blinded by laser beams. If convicted the defendant faces a maximum possible sentence of five years’ imprisonment, a $250,000 fine, three years’ supervised release, and a $100 special assessment. The case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is being prosecuted by Special Assistant United States Attorney Brian K. Fitzpatrick.” [U.S. Attorney’s Office Press Release via FBI, 9/27/12]

August 2012: Fitzpatrick Prosecuted Two Charged With One Count Of Attempted Hobbs Act Robbery, Count Carrying Firearm During Crime Of Violence. “James Lee Howard, 40, and Santo Fando Wadlington, 33, both of Philadelphia, were charged by Indictment today with one count of Attempted Hobbs Act Robbery, and one count of using and carrying a firearm during a crime of violence, announced United States Attorney Zane David Memeger. If convicted, Howard and Wadlington each face a maximum possible sentence of life imprisonment, a mandatory minimum seven years imprisonment consecutive to any other sentence, five years of supervised release, a $250,000 fine and a $100 special assessment. The case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Manor Township Police Department, and is being prosecuted by Special Assistant United States Attorney Brian K. Fitzpatrick.” [U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 8/23/12]

July 2012: Fitzpatrick Prosecuted Men Charged With Bank Robbery

July 2012: Fitzpatrick Prosecuted Men Charged With Bank Robbery. “David Alan Sprintz, 35, and Kevin Gilchrist, 38, both of Philadelphia, were charged today by Indictment with bank robbery, announced United States Attorney Zane David Memeger. If convicted, Sprintz faces a maximum possible sentence of sixty years imprisonment, three years supervised release, a $750,000 fine, and a $300 special assessment. Gilchrist faces a maximum possible sentence of forty years imprisonment, three years supervised release, a $500,000 fine, and a $200 special assessment. The case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Lower Providence Township Police Department, and the Philadelphia Police Department, and is being prosecuted by Special Assistant United States Attorney Brian K. Fitzpatrick.” [U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 7/19/12]

July 2012: Fitzpatrick Was The Prosecuting Attorney For A Case Involving Mikhail Calloway Charged With Three Counts Of Bank Robbery

July 2012: Fitzpatrick Was The Prosecuting Attorney For A Case Involving Mikhail Calloway Charged With Three Counts Of Bank Robbery. “Mikhail (a/k/a “Michael”) Calloway, 48, of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, was charged today by Indictment with three counts of bank robbery, announced United States Attorney Zane David Memeger. If convicted, Calloway faces a maximum possible sentence of 60 years imprisonment, three years supervised release, a $750,000 fine, and a $300 special assessment. The case was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Philadelphia Police Department, and is being prosecuted by Special Assistant United States Attorney Brian K. Fitzpatrick.” [United States Attorney’s Office Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 7/19/12]

May 2012: Fitzpatrick Was The Prosecuting Attorney For Case That Convicted Thirteen People For International Conspiracy, Import “More Than 10 Million Grams Of Khat Throughout The United States”

May 2012: Fitzpatrick Was The Prosecuting Attorney For Case That Convicted Thirteen People For International Conspiracy, Import “More Than 10 Million Grams Of Khat Throughout The United States.” “Thirteen individuals have been convicted for their roles in an international conspiracy, trafficking more than 10 million grams of khat throughout the United States. The case was investigated by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) with support from U.S. Postal Inspection Service, FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the U.S. Marshals Service, as well as local law enforcement in Virginia, Maryland, Ohio and New York. This case was prosecuted as part of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force's ‘Operation Buried Treasure … Assistant U.S. Attorney Mary K. Daly and Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys Michael J. Frank, Elizabeth L.D. Cannon and Brian K. Fitzpatrick are prosecuting the case on behalf of the United States.” [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Press Release, 5/17/12]
2016 – 2017: Ballard Spahr

2016: Fitzpatrick Was Hired By Ballard Spahr

2016: Fitzpatrick Was Hired By Ballard Spahr “Earlier In The Year.” “Stewart said Ballard Spahr has been focused on adding to the white-collar defense and internal investigations practice group. It also brought on partner Edward J. McAndrew, a former federal cybercrime prosecutor, in January. And Brian K. Fitzpatrick, who has investigated public corruption and money laundering, joined as of counsel earlier this year. ‘The government is being much more active in this area, and there are just a myriad of ways in which the government is undertaking investigation of clients,’ Stewart said. This area of law is likely to become more competitive, he said, so ‘we are trying to build a core of people in whom clients can trust.’” [The Legal Intelligencer, 3/14/16]

Ballard Spahr Was A Philadelphia-Based Law Firm

Ballard Spahr Was A Philadelphia-Based Law Firm. “With more than 650 attorneys in 15 offices, we can respond wherever and whenever our clients need us. We provide results-driven counsel and exceptional service in Litigation, Business and Transactions, Real Estate, Intellectual Property, and Finance.” The firm is headquartered at 1735 Market St, 51st Floor, Philadelphia, PA. [Ballard Spahr LLP, accessed 4/1/20]
Political Career

This section provides an overview of Fitzpatrick’s political career, from 2016 to 2020.

### Significant Findings

- Although Fitzpatrick touts his standing as a bipartisan member of Congress, he has voted with his party more than 75% of the time throughout his career.
  - Additionally, Fitzpatrick has voted in line with Trump 64.5% of the time throughout his career and 84.4% of the time in the 115th Congress.
- Fitzpatrick served as the Vice-Chair of the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus and received funding from the group’s Super PAC.
  - The caucus has been criticized for being ineffective and passing little legislation.
- Despite Fitzpatrick’s efforts to distance himself from the Republican party on the campaign trail, Fitzpatrick benefitted from vast Republican support.
  - 2020: NRCC asked donors to contribute funds towards Fitzpatrick and listed Fitzpatrick’s seat as a top priority.
  - 2018: The NRCC and Congressional Leadership fund spent a total of $8 million in support of Fitzpatrick.
  - 2016: The NRCC and Congressional Leadership Fund spent a total of $6.6 million in support of Fitzpatrick.
- Fitzpatrick has repeatedly received large amounts of independent expenditure spending, and his 2018 campaign was one of the biggest receivers of outside help.
- Constituents have criticized Fitzpatrick for not connecting with the district.
  - Fitzpatrick failed to hold town halls with constituents.
  - When Fitzpatrick was endorsed by the national chapter of Everytown for Gun Safety, the Bucks County chapter of the group protested the endorsement—stating that Fitzpatrick failed to show up to local events.

### Partisanship

Fitzpatrick Voted With His Party More Than 75% Of The Time.

Fitzpatrick Voted With The Republican Party 75.5% Of The Time. According to CQ, over his career, Fitzpatrick has voted with other members of the Republican Caucus 75.5% of the time. [CQ Vote Studies, accessed 3/20/20]
### Party Unity

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime Average</td>
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[CQ Vote Study, accessed 3/20/20]

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**Fitzpatrick Was Rated One Of The Most Bipartisan Members Of Congress**

2020: Fitzpatrick Signed On To More Bipartisan Bills Than Any Other Member Of Congress. “The Pennsylvania Capital-Star reported PA1 Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R) ‘leads the way in bipartisanship in Congress, new rankings show. Last year, he signed on to more bipartisan bills than any other member of the US House, according to a recent report card by GovTrack.us, a nonpartisan organization that tracks government data and statistics.’” [White House Bulletin, 2/24/20]

2019: Fitzpatrick Received The Highest Bipartisanship Score From Georgetown University. “But an annual analysis on bipartisanship from The Lugar Center and the McCourt School of Public Policy at Georgetown University found a glimmer of optimism. Its yearly Bipartisan Index measures how often a member of Congress introduced bills that have support from members of the other party, and how often they co-sponsor bills from the opposite side of the aisle. […] Near the top of the list was Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., who finished second to now-retired Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida. Fitzpatrick had the highest score among House members serving in the 116th Congress. Three other Pennsylvanians ranked among the top 30 House members in the institute’s analysis, and all three are Republicans who are no longer in Congress: Reps. Ryan Costello of Chester County; Pat Meehan of Delaware County; and Charlie Dent of the Lehigh Valley.” [Morning Call, 3/31/19]

**Although Fitzpatrick Is One Of The More Bipartisan Members Of Congress, FiveThirtyEight Reported He Voted With Trump 84% Of The Time In 2018**

2018: FiveThirtyEight Reported That Fitzpatrick Voted With Trump 84% Of The Time. “In Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick talks so often about the Problem Solvers Caucus that voters are often confused about which party he belongs to, said Scott Wallace, his Democratic opponent. Fitzpatrick does have one of the most moderate voting records among House Republicans, according to the Lugar Center, but he has voted with Trump about 84 percent of the time, including on the tax overhaul, rolling back some regulations on the financial sector and abortion restrictions, according to FiveThirtyEight.” [Washington Post Blogs, 11/5/18]

Fitzpatrick Criticized FiveThirtyEight’s Methodology As “Flawed And Limited.” “In an interview, Fitzpatrick described the FiveThirtyEight methodology as flawed and limited.” [Washington Post Blogs, 11/5/18]

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**Fitzpatrick Was Listed As One Of The Most Effective Members Of Congress**

2019: Fitzpatrick Was Listed As One Of The Most Effective Members Of Congress. “In addition to measuring each legislator’s effectiveness score, Volden and Wiseman also identify legislators whose lawmaking effectiveness ‘exceeded expectations’—that is, those who outperformed the benchmarks established for their seniority and leadership roles by at least 50 percent. Lawmakers who do so consistently are few and far between—a truly elite cadre. […] Among newcomers to the 115th Congress, Louisiana Sen. John Kennedy and Pennsylvania Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick led their respective chambers for Republicans, while Illinois Sen. Tammy Duckworth and Florida Rep. Darren Soto were the top-performing Democrats.” [Futurity, 4/15/19]

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**Speakership Votes**
**January 2019: Fitzpatrick Voted To Elect Kevin McCarthy Speaker Of The House.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for the nomination of Kevin McCarthy, R-Calif for Speaker of House of Representatives for the 166th Congress. Pelosi was elected by a vote 220-192. [Vote #2, 1/3/19; CQ, 1/3/19]

**September 2018: Fitzpatrick Stated He Would Vote For A Speaker Of The House Who Backed Proposals To Reform The Chamber.** “Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County has joined with a bipartisan group of 15 lawmakers who say they’ll withhold their vote for the next U.S. House Speaker unless that candidate backs their proposals to reform the chamber. As Roll Call reports, the eight Democratic and seven Republican members of the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus rolled out a package of rules changes in late July that they dubbed ‘Break the Gridlock.’ The rules changes prioritize bipartisanship in the deeply polarized, 435-member chamber.” [Patriot News, 9/14/18]

**January 2017: Fitzpatrick Voted To Elect Paul Ryan Speaker Of The House.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the Nomination of Paul D. Ryan, R-Wis. for Speaker of House of Representatives for the 115th Congress. Ryan was elected by a vote of 239-189. [Vote #2, 1/3/17; CQ, 1/3/17]

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**Problem Solvers Caucus**

**Fitzpatrick Touted His Work In The Bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus—A Caucus That Rarely Gets Anything Done**

**Fitzpatrick Was Vice Chair Of The Problem Solvers Caucus**

**Fitzpatrick Was Vice Chair Of The Problem Solvers Caucus.** [Problem Solvers Caucus, accessed 3/26/20]

**2018: Fitzpatrick Touted His Work In The Bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus.** “The House of Representatives has a bipartisan group of 48 members called the Problem Solvers Caucus, and Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.) says he's taking every opportunity to let you know he is one of them. ‘Every single time I talk about my time in Congress or about my campaign, I bring up the Problem Solvers. One hundred percent of the time,’ Fitzpatrick said in between campaign stops Friday in southeastern Pennsylvania. ‘I think it's the only way to save this country.’ Fitzpatrick, one of the most vulnerable House Republicans running for reelection in 2018, has mentioned the Problem Solvers Caucus dozens of times in candidate debates, as well as many more times in interviews and campaign ads. To its supporters, the Problem Solvers Caucus represents what Fitzpatrick calls America's best hope of ‘learning to accept people's differences’ - of finding compromises on key issues that have long eluded Congress.” [Washington Post Blogs, 11/5/18]

**The Problem Solvers Caucus Had A Record Of Being Ineffective**

**The Problem Solvers Caucus Had A Record Of Being Ineffective And Rather Acts As “Little More Than A Thin Veneer Of Bipartisanship.”** “But to some critics in both parties, the Problem Solvers offer little more than a thin veneer of bipartisanship that clouds rather than clarifies the stakes of the 2018 midterm elections - an election-year talking point that vulnerable incumbents can tout without accomplishing much. Democrats in particular say that by supporting the group, members of their own party have given political cover to lawmakers with conservative voting records without forcing those same lawmakers to take concrete action to stall Republican legislation on health care or taxes. The caucus's Republican members have on average voted in line with the White House's position 93 percent of the time, according to calculations based on FiveThirtyEight's vote tracker, with at least nine Republicans in the group doing so more than 95 percent of the time.” [Washington Post Blogs. 11/5/18]

**Only One Problem Solvers Caucus Bill Has Been Signed Into Law.** “The Democratic and Republican co-chairs of the caucus pointed to five bipartisan packages the group had unveiled - only one of which, a measure to combat
the opioid epidemic spearheaded by Rep. John Katko (R-N.Y.), has been signed into law. The Problem Solvers Caucus also supported several smaller but significant packages that were signed into law, including funding for mental-health programs under the bipartisan Cures Act.” [Washington Post Blogs, 11/5/18]

A Super PAC Affiliated With The Problem Solvers Caucus Spent Millions Of Dollars In Support Of Members In The 2018 Election

A Super PAC Affiliated With The Problem Solvers Caucus Spent Millions Of Dollars In Support Of Members In The 2018 Election. “Founded in 2013 as an offshoot of the nonpartisan group No Labels, the Problem Solvers Caucus has touted itself as the cure to a polarized Washington. […] No Labels and its affiliated super PACs have thrown millions of dollars into the 2018 elections on behalf of Problem Solvers candidates, according to the Center for Responsive Politics, a money-in-politics watchdog. A group tied to No Labels spent about $1 million helping Rep. Daniel Lipinski (D-Ill.), a member of the Problem Solvers Caucus, fend off a left-wing challenger in a district often regarded as more liberal than Lipinski.” [Washington Post Blogs. 11/5/18]

No Labels Problem Solvers PAC Contributed $36,400 To Fitzpatrick. According to FEC records, No Labels Problems Solvers PAC contributed a total of $36,400 to Fitzpatrick from 2017 to 2020. [FEC, No Labels Problem Solvers PAC, accessed 4/1/20]

Fitzpatrick Denounced Washington’s “Hyperpartisanship”

Fitzpatrick Denounced Washington’s “Hyperpartisanship.” “Freshman Congressman Fitzpatrick (Bucks County, parts of Montgomery) says he's sold on the idea because of Washington's 'hyperpartisanship'; ‘It's time for civil dialogue and bipartisanship and reaching across the aisle to fix problems,’ he says, ‘not ramming an ideological agenda down peoples' throats.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 2/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Received One Of The Lowest Ratings From The American Conservative Union Among Republicans

2019: Fitzpatrick Received One Of The Lowest Ratings From The American Conservative Union Among Republicans. “The American Conservative Union rates lawmakers on their fealty to conservative causes, and the Republican House average in the last Congress was 77, with 48 GOP members scoring between 90 and 100. […] Katko, who represents an upstate New York district, has a lifetime rating of 37.6. Fitzpatrick, who represents the Philadelphia suburbs, has a 44.36 lifetime rating. But his 24 score last year tied him for lowest on the conservative scale among Republicans with former Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida.” [McClatchy Washington Bureau, 6/11/19]

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted Against His Own Party 14.7% Of The Time. “Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a freshman Republican from Bucks County, voted against his own party the most out of the Keystone State group — with 14.7 percent of his votes against the GOP majority compared to Smucker's 1.8 percent.” [Daily American, 8/31/17]

Attendance Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Votes Eligible</th>
<th>Missed Votes</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
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<tr>
<td>2017 Jan-Mar</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>36th</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017 Apr-Jun</td>
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<td>0th</td>
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<td>2017 Jul-Sep</td>
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<td>2017 Oct-Dec</td>
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<td>2018 Jan-Mar</td>
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<td>23rd</td>
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<td>2018 Apr-Jun</td>
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<td>2018 Jul-Sep</td>
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<td>Period</td>
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<td>%Change</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>294</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>Jul-Sep</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
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[GovTrack.us, Brian Fitzpatrick, accessed 3/20/20]

Committees

Note: Committees and subcommittees listed in italics represent chairmanships.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Congress</th>
<th>Committees</th>
<th>Subcommittees</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transportation and Infrastructure</td>
<td>Aviation, Highways and Transit, Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-2018</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa; Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>Cybersecurity &amp; Intelligence; Transportation &amp; Protective Security</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Small Business</td>
<td>Health and Technology; Economic Growth, Capital Access, and Tax</td>
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</table>

[GovTrack.us, accessed 3/20/20; Akin Gump, accessed 3/26/20; Brian Fitzpatrick, archive.org, accessed 4/1/20]

Caucuses

Fitzpatrick is a member of, but not limited to, the following caucuses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Congress</th>
<th>Years</th>
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<tr>
<td>Congressional Citizen Legislature Caucus (Chair/Founder)</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem Solvers Caucus (Vice Chair)</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Solutions Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115th Congressional Bipartisan Freshman Class Caucus (Co-chair/Co-Founder)</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Protection Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPA Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Addiction, Treatment, and Recovery Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Rare Disease Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India and Indian American Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey and Turkish American Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine and Ukrainian American Caucus (Co-Chair)</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Cystic Fibrosis Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicameral Congressional Arthritis Caucus</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional Cancer Caucus (Co-Chair)</td>
<td>2017 - 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Congressional ALS Caucus (Co-Chair) 2017 - 2020
House Small Brewers Caucus 2017 - 2020
Congressional Congenital Heart Caucus 2017 - 2020
Congressional 21st Century Skills Caucus 2017 - 2020
Congressional Taiwan Caucus 2017 - 2020
International Basic Education Caucus (Co-Chair) 2017 - 2020
Mitochondrial Disease Caucus (Co-Chair) 2017 - 2020
Congressional Veteran Jobs Caucus 2017 - 2020
NextGen911 Caucus 2017 - 2020
Middle Class Jobs Caucus 2017 - 2020
Congressional Civility and Respect Caucus 2017 - 2020
Chemistry Caucus 2017 - 2020
Friends of Australia Caucus 2017 - 2020

[Brian Fitzpatrick, accessed 3/20/20]

Campaigns

Election History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Fitzpatrick Margin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>U.S. House (PA-01)</td>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick (R)</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
<td>+3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scott Wallace (D)</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>U.S. House (PA-08)</td>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick (R)</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>+7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Steve Santariseo (D)</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Pennsylvania Secretary of State, 11/6/18; 11/8/16]

2020 Campaign

March 2020: Fitzpatrick Converted His Campaign To A COVID-19 Community Assistance Operation

“During this difficult time in our community, we all need to join together and assist those in need. As of 3/12/2020, Team Fitzpatrick ceased all campaign and fundraising operations and has focused 100% of our efforts on spearheading a volunteer mission in our community to collect items and provide assistance to those in need, to include our elderly citizens, our healthcare workers, our police officers, our firefighters, our medics, and all others who need our help right now. At this time, we must all be first responders.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 3/21/20]

Fitzpatrick Refused To Debate His Primary Opponent—Stating He Would Not Give A Platform To Someone Who Refers To Themselves As A “Nazi”

Fitzpatrick Refused To Debate His Primary Opponent—Stating He Would Not Give A Platform To Someone Who Refers To Themselves As A “Nazi”. “In the final days of February, First Congressional District candidate Andrew Meehan was officially added to the ballot for upcoming Republican primary after securing enough signatures to meet the state requirement. […] Around the time Meehan qualified for the primary election, he learned some unwelcome news from Bucks County Community College, where the primary and general election debates are traditionally held. Bill Pezza, the debate coordinator and educator at the community college, informed Meehan’s campaign that Fitzpatrick’s campaign had officially refused to attend a primary debate with Meehan. […] ‘Consistent with both the Bucks and Montgomery County GOP committees’ conclusion following a full committee
vote, we will not give a platform to a convicted criminal who refers to themselves as a “Nazi” and who uses hateful language against various minority and ethnic groups in an attempt to divide our community,” said Kate Constantini, campaign spokesperson, Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress.” [Levittown Now, 3/10/20]

**Fitzpatrick Published An Unlisted Ad On YouTube Attacking His Primary Opponent’s Criminal Record**

“Over the weekend, incumbent Republican Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick’s campaign Youtube channel published an unlisted video attacking primary opponent Andrew Meehan. The ad is second attack video from Fitzpatrick’s campaign in the local congressional race, but is surely not the last. In the ad, the Fitzpatrick campaign points to a 2007 incident where Meehan was convicted of a DUI offense following a crash in Middletown. The ad identifies the primary challenger as ‘Convicted Criminal Andy Meehan,’ noting Meehan’s 2007 guilty plea.” [Levittown Now, 1/21/20]

**2019: Fitzpatrick Raised $525,000 By The End Of The Year**

“Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Bucks) ended 2019 with a significant cash advantage over the field of Democrats attempting to unseat him. Fitzpatrick’s campaign raised $525,000 from the beginning of October to the end of December, while spending just over $190,000 during this time period. His fourth quarter haul was his most successful quarter in 2019 and a significant bounceback from the previous quarter, which was his lowest of the year, raising just over $400,000.” [Politics PA, 2/11/20]

**The NRCC Asked Donors To Direct Funds Towards Fitzpatrick As A Part Of Their “Patriot Program”**

“The special Republican effort, called the ‘Patriot Program,’ asks party donors to direct funds to incumbent campaigns. The congressmen also get additional staff and support for more extensive advertising campaigns from the National Republican Congressional Committee, the GOP's House campaign arm. Three of the districts -- represented by Republicans Will Hurd of Texas, John Katko of New York and Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania -- went to Hillary Clinton, the Democratic nominee in the 2016 presidential race.” [McClatchy Washington Bureau, 6/11/19]

**Fitzpatrick’s Primary Challenger Promised Voters He Would Be “Faithful” To Trump**

“The New York Times reports on the campaign of Andy Meehan (R), who is challenging Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA) in the GOP primary by ‘promising voters that he, unlike his “disloyal” opponent, will always be faithful to’ President Trump.” [White House Bulletin, 1/29/20]

**American Unity Fund—A GOP Aligned Group That Supports LGBT Rights—Collected Money For Fitzpatrick**

“A collection of Republicans in Congress are embracing equal rights for the LGBT community, ignoring grumbling from social conservatives and the risk of drawing a primary challenger to take a position proving increasingly beneficial in political battlegrounds. […] American Unity Fund, now in its fifth election cycle, partners with Republicans from battleground states and swing districts that support equal rights for the LGBT community, helping them raise critical resources in what are often close contests with Democrats. This week, the group also collected money for Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania, and John Katko and Elise Stefanik, both of New York.” [Washington Examiner, 5/16/19]
The NRCC Planned To Prioritize Fitzpatrick

The NRCC Planned To Prioritize Fitzpatrick. “But the NRCC will also focus on its responsibility as an incumbent protection program and will prioritize defending the three GOP congressmen left in seats won by Democratic presidential nominee Hillary Clinton in 2016: GOP Reps. Will Hurd (Texas), John Katko (N.Y.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.).” [The Hill, 1/15/19]

Endorsements

Bucks County GOP And Montgomery County GOP Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “The Bucks County GOP and Montgomery County GOP have endorsed Brian Fitzpatrick for reelection in Pennsylvania’s First Congressional District. This endorsement includes all precincts within Bucks County and Montgomery County.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 2/14/20]


PSEA PAC Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “The PSEA PAC for Education has endorsed Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick for reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives in Pennsylvania’s First Congressional District.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 1/22/20]

Bensalem Career Firefighters Association Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “The Bensalem Career Firefighters Association (IAFF) Local 4837 has endorsed Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick for reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives in Pennsylvania’s First Congressional District.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 1/20/20]

Republican Jewish Coalition PAC Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “The Republican Jewish Coalition PAC (RJC) has endorsed Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick for reelection to the U.S. House of Representatives in Pennsylvania’s First Congressional District.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 1/3/20]

2018 Campaign

More Than $27 Million Was Spent On Fitzpatrick’s Race

Republican Affiliated Outside Groups Spent More Than $9.8 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, Republican affiliated groups spent $9,800,234 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]

Notably, Congressional Leadership Fund And NRCC Spent Nearly $8 Million Combined On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, the Congressional Leadership Fund and NRCC spent a combined total of $7,999,060 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]

November 2018: More Than $27 Million Was Spent On Fitzpatrick’s Race, Including $13.5 Million In Independent Expenditures. “Incumbent Republican Brian Fitzpatrick held off Democratic challenger Scott Wallace to win the heavily contested and lucrative seat in Pa.’s 1st Congressional District. Over $27 million was
spent on the Bucks County race including $13.5 million in independent expenditures from political action committees.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 11/8/18]

**The NRCC Spent $3.2 Million In Support Of Fitzpatrick.** “Most notably, the 1st Congressional District race between incumbent Republican Brian Fitzpatrick and Democratic challenger Scott Wallace continues to attract interest from outside groups making independent expenditures. Planned Parenthood Votes recently spent $730,000 to support Wallace, and the National Republican Congressional Committee kicked in $380,000 last week, bringing its total support for Fitzpatrick to $3.2 million.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 10/30/18]

**October 2018: More Than $18 Million Was Spent On The Congressional Race In Fitzpatrick’s District.** “None are more hotly-contested or closely-watched than the race for the 1st Congressional District in Bucks County, where incumbent Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick faces a challenge from Democrat Scott Wallace. […] But the campaign has become a high-stakes brawl, with more than $18 million spent so far, much of it on attack ads which paint the candidates as misguided, dishonest, or dangerously radical.” [WHYY, 10/24/18]

**Many Of The Ads That Aired In The Race Were Exaggerated Or Out-Of-Context—Including One Ad The NRCC Was Forced To Pull.** “Like most political ads, they traffic in cherry-picked facts and exaggerated or out-of-context claims. One ad from each side has been condemned by fact-checkers — a Wallace ad on Fitzpatrick's record on health care, and a National Republican Congressional Committee spot attributing population control views to Wallace he's never expressed. This week, TV stations yanked an ad from a national Republican group called Defending Main Street because its claims about Wallace were such a stretch.” [WHYY, 10/24/18]

**Tom Steyer’s PAC NextGen America Looked To Initially Spend $3.5 Million In Pennsylvania, Including Fitzpatrick’s District.** “Steyer's super-PAC NextGen America is looking to initially spend $3.5 million in Pennsylvania, hitting 75 college campuses, which includes 15 community colleges, as it looks to flip a half-dozen congressional seats into Democratic hands this year. Those seats include the Bucks County-based 1st District, now held by Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick; the vacant 5th and 6th District seats formerly held, respectively by Reps. Ryan Costello and Pat Meehan; the Lehigh Valley-based 7th District seat being vacated by U.S. Rep. Charlie Dent and the central Pennsylvania based 10th District, now held by U.S. Rep. Scott Perry.” [Eastern Express Times, 4/7/18]

**The Republican Jewish Committee Launched A $530,000 Media Campaign To Help Fitzpatrick.** “Seeking to exploit Democrat Scott Wallace's vulnerability in the heavily Jewish 1st Congressional District, the Republican Jewish Committee launched a $530,000 media campaign to support the incumbent, Republican Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick. ‘For the last 20 years, Wallace headed the Wallace Global Fund, which has given $300,000 in grants to organizations dedicated to BDS (targeting Israel with Boycott/Divestment/Sanctions), including Jewish Voice for Peace,’ the RNC charged. ‘This puts Wallace so far outside the mainstream Jewish community that the leading Jewish Democrat organization in the state has refused to endorse him.”’ [Washington Jewish Week, 7/5/18]

**The Congressional Leadership Fund Reserved $4 Million To Support Fitzpatrick.** “Most of the spending is in the Philadelphia media market, which includes four competitive districts. Three are open seats vacated by retiring Rep. Ryan Costello (R) and former GOP Reps. Patrick Meehan and Charlie Dent. The other is home to Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R), one of the most vulnerable incumbents this cycle. […] The NRCC has reserved $7.8 million of ad time in Philadelphia, compared to the DCCC's $1.7 million and HMP's $3 million. CLF has earmarked $4 million specifically toward protecting Fitzpatrick on the air.” [The Hill, 6/27/18]

**Club For Growth Ran An Advertisement Campaign Against Fitzpatrick.** “Republican leaders haven't been able to bring on board influential conservative groups to support a bill that would partially repeal and replace Obamacare. Heritage Action announced it would key vote against the bill on Tuesday, shortly after the conservative Club for Growth started a digital ad campaign pushing moderate and vulnerable GOP lawmakers to oppose it. […] Club for Growth is running an advertising campaign costing at least $500,000 against 10 GOP members, all moderates or vulnerable in their next elections: Leonard Lance and Tom MacArthur of New Jersey, Rob Wittman

Everytown For Gun Safety—Backed By Former Mayor Michael Bloomberg—Funded Fitzpatrick’s Campaign

Former Mayor Michael Bloomberg Funded Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Through His Gun Control Group. “But Bloomberg also comes with heavy political baggage when it comes to more liberal Democrats. Many are sharply critical of Wall Street, big business, and the influence of money in politics, and aggressive police tactics such as the ‘stop-and-frisk’ practices utilized in New York during Bloomberg’s tenure. He has been a Republican, an independent, and now a Democrat. And he has prominently backed two Pennsylvania Republicans, Sen. Pat Toomey and Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, in critical recent elections, supporting them because of their stances in favor of expanding background checks for gun purchases.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/15/20]

Everytown For Gun Safety—Backed By Bloomberg—Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick landed a blockbuster endorsement this week, the kind that could help the Republican keep his head above water in his suburban swing district if there’s a blue wave. Everytown for Gun Safety, a gun-control group founded by former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg, said it’s supporting Fitzpatrick’s reelection campaign in Bucks County.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/12/18]

Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Was One Of The Biggest Receivers Of Outside Help In 2018

Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Was One Of The Biggest Receivers Of Outside Help In 2018. “The biggest recipient of outside help in local U.S. House races is Bucks County Republican Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick’s campaign has been dramatically outspent by his independently wealthy opponent, Democrat Scott Wallace, who has put more than $8 million into his own race. But national Republican Super PACs have come to Fitzpatrick’s rescue, spending more than $5 million on advertising and other activities to attack Wallace and promote Fitzpatrick’s candidacy.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Asked His Democratic Opponent To Stop Calling Him A Republican

Fitzpatrick Asked His Democratic Opponent To Stop Calling Him A Republican. “At a time when politics seems more partisan than ever, a handful of candidates in tough races are trying their very best to be seen as members of anything but their own party. At a recent debate, Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Pennsylvania Republican, told his Democratic opponent to stop calling him a Republican. ‘I’m hearing you throw the word 'Republican' out, do your best to try to keep party labels out of the debate,’ Fitzpatrick said.[…] ‘ Apparently Brian Fitzpatrick doesn’t want to be called a Republican,’ an ad from Fitzpatrick's opponent Scott Wallace says. ‘But Fitzpatrick votes with Trump 84 percent of the time just like all the other Republicans.’” [Daily American, 11/3/18]

Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Ran An Ad That Attempted To Link His Democratic Opponent To Mumia Abu-Jamal—who Was Convicted Of Killing A Police Officer

Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Ran An Ad That Attempted To Link His Democratic Opponent To Mumia Abu-Jamal—who Was Convicted Of Killing A Police Officer. “This isn't the first time that Wallace's political foes have attempted to link him to Abu-Jamal, who is serving a life sentence in the 1981 murder of Officer Daniel Faulkner. Wallace's Republican opponent, U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, began broadcasting an ad in September that said Wallace's foundation donated to “a liberal organization that has given a voice to the convicted cop-killer Mumia Abu-Jamal.”” [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/23/18]

The Fitzpatrick Campaign Paid A “Fake Reporter” $6,000

2018: The Fitzpatrick Campaign Gave Money To A “Fake Reporter.” “The incumbent's team cut ties, calling it ‘completely unacceptable.’ Ariel Benjamin Mannes toured the congressional campaign trail this summer, recorder
in hand, grilling candidate Scott Wallace and saying he worked for the Bucks County Courier Times. But Mannes is not a reporter. He's a former police-officer-turned-political-operative who posted Wallace's answers on websites that track candidates, cataloging footage for attack ads. And he was pulling a paycheck from the campaign of Wallace's opponent, U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick. “[Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/17/18]

The Campaign Paid Mannes $6,000. “Campaign-finance records show that Mannes was paid nearly $6,000 in wages this year. Fitzpatrick campaign spokesperson Genevieve Malandra told the Courier Times that he was hired part time to do door-to-door canvassing work. She said the campaign had no idea Mannes was attending events and questioning Wallace. Such behavior, she said, was ‘completely unauthorized and unsanctioned.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/17/18]

Some Of The Footage Captured By Mannes Was Used By The NRCC. “Mannes, a Port Richmond resident, used a false name while masquerading as a credentialed reporter at least five events featuring Wallace, the candidate's campaign said - once even paying the $50 fee to attend a fund-raiser at a brewery, an unusual move for a journalist covering a political race. Some of the footage he recorded was picked up and distributed in a news release by the National Republican Congressional Committee.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/17/18]

The Fitzpatrick Campaign Eventually Cut Ties With Mannes. “Fitzpatrick told the Courier Times that Mannes' conduct was ‘completely unacceptable’ and said the campaign had severed its ties to him.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Failed To Release His Tax Returns

2018: Fitzpatrick Failed To Release His Tax Returns. “Fitzpatrick, for his part, wasn't any more transparent. Back in July, he said Trump and Wallace should both release their tax returns. He asked if Wallace was a ‘tax hypocrite’ for asking for Trump's files but not releasing his own. The Fitzpatrick campaign didn't provide his tax return when we asked for it this week. Seems like Wallace isn't the only tax hypocrite in Pennsylvania's race for the First District.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/21/18]

Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Received A $5,400 Contribution From Elliot Broidy—Who Plead Guilty To Handing Out Bribes

2017: Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Accepted A $5,400 Contribution From Elliot Broidy—Who Plead Guilty To Handing Out Bribes. “So Clout raised its eyebrows when it learned that the Fitzpatrick campaign in July 2017 took a $5,400 contribution from Elliott Broidy - the same Elliott Broidy who pleaded guilty in 2009 to handing out nearly $1 million in bribes to New York pension officials in a made-for-the-tabloids pay-to-play scandal. […] When he contributed money to Fitzpatrick's campaign, Broidy was the deputy finance chairman for the Republican National Committee. Broidy resigned in April after - wait for it - media reports revealed that he agreed to pay an ex-Playboy model $1.6 million in exchange for keeping quiet about their affair.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Eventually Contributed The Donation To Charity. “After Clout asked about the money, Fitzpatrick’s campaign said it would give the $5,400 to charity. ‘As is the case with Democrat and Republican congressional candidates across the country, to include Scott Wallace, tens of thousands of dollars are received from thousands of contributors online, both directly and indirectly, that are not subject to some sort of instant background check,’ said Fitzpatrick spokesperson Genevieve Malandra.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Attended The Republican Party Of Philadelphia’s Annual Clambake

2018: Fitzpatrick Attended The Republican Party Of Philadelphia’s Annual Clambake. “The Republican Party of Philadelphia held its annual clambake on Sunday at Cannstatter's, with this year's candidates addressing the crowd from the platform. On stage were U.S. Rep. Lou Barletta, running for Senate; Scott Wagner and Jeff Bartos, running for governor and lieutenant governor, respectively; congressional candidates David Torres, Bryan Leib and Pearl Kim; state Rep. Martina White; and state legislative candidates Patty-Pat Kozlowski, Sean Stevens and
Milton Street. Barletta declared he is pro-life and against sanctuary cities, adding that he voted for the recent tax cuts that have helped contribute to the low unemployment rate. [...] Others in attendance included City Councilmen Brian O'Neill, Al Taubenberger and David Oh; elections Commissioner Al Schmidt; U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick…” [Northeast Times, 8/29/18]

Fitzpatrick Called His Democratic Opponent “Dangerous”

Fitzpatrick Called His Democratic Opponent “Dangerous.” “Fitzpatrick has blasted Scott Wallace, a philanthropist who largely self-funded his Democratic primary bid, as a wealthy partisan, claiming he is unable to connect with swing voters in the suburban Philadelphia district. ‘I think he's dangerous, I do. From what I know of him, he's sort of everything I've been working against here,’ Fitzpatrick said during an interview with The Hill last week from the U.S. Capitol. ‘He's a far-left, partisan ideologue and he's very disconnected,’ Fitzpatrick said, adding that in Washington there are too many ‘multimillionaires and partisan extremists, on both sides. He's both.’” [The Hill, 6/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Sought To Distance Himself From Trump During The Campaign

Fitzpatrick Sought To Distance Himself From Trump During The Campaign. “Fitzpatrick has sought to distance himself from Trump by pointing to his bipartisan voting record and his approach to special counsel Robert Mueller’s investigation. Fitzpatrick is a co-sponsor of a bill that would make it harder for Trump to fire Mueller, and he has lamented Trump’s criticism of the FBI. ‘Most people in our district would tell you I am a check on Trump,’ Fitzpatrick told The Hill. ‘It's dangerous to be voting on the legislative branch based on what is going on with the executive branch.’” [The Hill, 6/20/18]

When Asked Whether He Would Allow Trump To Campaign On His Behalf, Fitzpatrick Said “It Depends”

When Asked Whether He Would Allow Trump To Campaign On His Behalf, Fitzpatrick Said “It Depends.” “But the answer several Republicans from tough districts have settled on is, sure -- if Trump will campaign on their terms. ‘It depends,’ said Fitzpatrick, a Republican from a suburban Philadelphia district that Democrats are targeting, ‘On what issue is he campaigning for me? If he campaigns on term limits -- I just met with him on that. If he's able to get public support behind it, absolutely.’” [McClatchy Washington Bureau, 5/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Listed As One Of The Republican Party’s Highest Priority Incumbents

2017: Fitzpatrick Was Listed As One Of The Republican Party’s Highest Priority Incumbents. “The Republican Party's House campaign arm announced its 10 highest-priority incumbents Wednesday, naming the members who will get special attention from party leaders as the GOP tries to fend off a fierce push by Democrats to retake the House in 2018. The 10 House members will participate in the National Republican Congressional Committee's Patriot Program, which offers fundraising and organizational assistance beyond what's available to rank-and-file GOP members. Four of them are veterans of Patriot Program, having participated in the 2016 cycle: Reps. Barbara Comstock (Va.), Will Hurd (Tex.), Steve Knight (Calif.) and David Valadao (Calif.). Five others are freshmen who prevailed last year in swing districts: Reps. John Faso (N.Y.), Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa)…” [Washington Post Blogs, 2/15/17]

Endorsements

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The International Brotherhood Of Electrical Workers Local 98. [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 11/5/18]
Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The Philadelphia Building & Construction Trades Council. [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 11/5/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By AFSCME. [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 11/5/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The Teamsters. [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 11/5/18]
Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The Humane Society Legislative Fund. “‘Voters in #PA01 -- be sure to vote for Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress! As a former FBI agent, Brian Fitzpatrick has a masterful understanding of the link between abuse of animals and violence against people, and is fighting to stop cruelty on all fronts 🐶🐱.’ - Humane Society Legislative Fund” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 11/2/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The Intelligencer Editorial Board. “‘That said, we sorely need the kind of bipartisanship Fitzpatrick is helping to create through the Problem Solvers Caucus. Fitzpatrick also is one of the primary authors of The Speaker Project, which is a thoughtful proposed institutional change in the House of Representatives that would make it harder for extremists in either party to thwart the will of the moderate majority.’” [Intelligencer, 10/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By Gabby Giffords’ Gun Control Group. “‘Yet Fitzpatrick has developed relationships with powerful allies that normally support Democrats, including labor unions and gun-control groups. The Pennsylvania AFLCIO and former Democratic Rep. Gabby Giffords’ PAC, as well as the Inquirer Editorial Board, have endorsed him.’” [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/25/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By Bloomberg-Backed Gun Control Groups. “‘Gun-control groups backed by Bloomberg endorsed U.S. Sen. Pat Toomey in 2016 and U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick in 2018, lending weight to their pitch to voters that they were independent voices who could collaborate across the aisle. In both races, the lawmakers were trying to win over moderate swing voters, and each narrowly squeaked to reelection. They are two of a handful of Republicans who have supported expanding background checks for gun purchases, a top
Democratic priority and one Bloomberg has made a central part of his work since leaving the mayor's office.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/12/19]

However, The Bucks County Chapter Of Everytown Protested Fitzpatrick’s Endorsement—Stating That He Failed To Show Up To Local Gun Control Events. “The Bucks County chapter of Everytown's grassroots arm, Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, disbanded this week to protest the endorsement, said former coleader Jessica Getz. Getz said Fitzpatrick didn't show up at the local March for Our Lives or other gun-control events, while his Democratic opponent, Scott Wallace, did attend. She also disliked that Fitzpatrick said in a letter that he voted against the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, an NRA-backed bill that would make states honor concealed-carry permits from other states, because of ‘extraneous provisions’ in the legislation. He has a ‘firm belief in the concept of reciprocity,’ he wrote.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The Bucks County Courier Times. [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 10/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By Both The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO And The Chamber Of Commerce. “‘You have the number one most independent congressman in the nation, that has managed to get both the AFL-CIO Working Families Endorsement, and the Chamber of Commerce,’ Fitzpatrick said.” [WHYY, 10/24/18]

Fitzpatrick Received Support From Two Prominent LGBT Organizations. “As the saying goes, victory has a thousand fathers and defeat is an orphan. That Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick earned the support of LGBT organizations, such as the American Unity Fund and the Log Cabin Republicans, was not the only reason he squeaked by in a blue wave that washed away GOP officeholders from affluent inner suburbs such as Bucks County. But it helped.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/13/18]

The Philadelphia Inquirer Editorial Board Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “Before each election, the Inquirer's Editorial Board, which operates independently from the newsroom, identifies the races where an endorsement can help readers understand where candidates stand on issues and why we think voters should support (or not support) a particular candidate. Then, the board hosts meetings with candidates from the major parties running in those races. […] 2018 endorsements: Pennsylvania; Governor: Gov. Tom Wolf (D); U.S. senator: Sen. Bob Casey (D); First Congressional District: Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R).” [Philadelphia Daily News, 11/4/18]

United Mine Workers Of America Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “‘On behalf of the UMWA International President Cecil E. Roberts and Secretary-Treasurer Levi Allen, be assured that the United Mine Workers of America will work diligently toward your being successfully re-elected and look forward to a positive partnership with you. Working together, we can make life better for working families,’ said Edward D. Yankovich, Jr. UMWA International District 2 Vice President.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 9/20/18]
American Federation Of Government Employees Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “As a member of the House Homeland Security Committee, Congressman Fitzpatrick fought to preserve federal employees’ workplace rights and protections. He met with federal correctional officers and advocates to discuss needed prison safety reforms. He co-sponsored bipartisan legislation to restore due process and whistleblower rights to 360,000 working people across the Department of Veterans Affairs. He led a coalition of 21 House Republicans who called on President Trump to rescind three executive orders, since ruled illegal, that seek to gut federal employees’ collective bargaining rights. And he has helped amplify our issues and concerns with members of Congress who we might not reach otherwise,” said AFGE District 3 National Vice President Philip Glover in a press release posted yesterday.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 8/30/18]

U.S. Chamber Of Commerce Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “Thank you to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for your endorsement! To receive the support of both the AFL-CIO working families and the Chamber of Commerce business community is unprecedented, we are the only team in the United States to have achieved this! And it is further evidence of our bipartisan and independent voting record and our constant focus on bridging the great divide through our work in the bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus. Now more than ever, we need to be One Community. We must reject partisan, divisive, out-of-touch and out-of-town corporate multi-millionaires like Scott Wallace.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 7/13/18]
Republican Affiliated Outside Groups Spent More Than $7.4 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, Republican affiliated groups spent $7,409,327 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 5/11/20]

Notably, Congressional Leadership Fund And NRCC Spent More Than $6.6 Million Combined On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, the Congressional Leadership Fund and NRCC spent a combined total of $6,618,910 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 5/11/20]

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The Congressional Leadership Fund Spent $1.18 Million Against Fitzpatrick’s Democratic Opponent. “The top Super PAC for Congressional Republicans is targeting Steve Santarsiero. The Congressional Leadership Fund is set to spend $1.18 million in the 8th District this fall. This includes TV ad reservations for the Philly market starting on October 25th. ‘We’re proud to support Republicans like Brian Fitzpatrick, who is running on providing conservative, solutions-based leadership in the House. From the airwaves to the ground game, Democrats will have no place to hide from their support of the failed Obama-Clinton agenda,’ said Ruth Guerra, spokeswoman for Congressional Leadership Fund. "Voters need to look no further than the Iran deal ransom and Hillary's email scandal to know they don't want more dishonest Democrats in Congress.’” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 8/22/16]

Pennsylvania’s 8th District Had The Eighth Largest Spending Difference Between Candidates And Outside Groups. “According to OpenSecrets.org, independent expenditure groups spent more than the candidates in the Pennsylvania Senate race, and the PA-8. […] The PA-8th race had the eighth largest difference between the candidates and outside groups, outside groups spent $9,371,570 more than the candidates did.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 3/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Hillary Clinton For Using A Private Email Server

Fitzpatrick Criticized Hillary Clinton For Using A Private Email Server. Fitzpatrick wrote, “With the release of this report there is no doubt that former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton’s use of a private email server put American information in danger. The FBI’s findings unequivocally prove that ‘hostile foreign actors’ gained access to email accounts of those whom Clinton was in regular contact with on her non-secured server and, therefore, ‘emails sent or received by Clinton on her personal account.’ This after the FBI and others have brought up additional ethical concerns about her deletion of emails and appearance of a pay-to-play scheme with the Clinton Foundation. As a former FBI special agent who investigated and arrested corrupt politicians – and, moreover, as an
American – I find Hillary Clinton’s actions and shortcomings an affront to every citizen who believes our leaders should be honest and held to the same standards as everyone else.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 9/2/16]

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The Republican Environmental Group Citizens For Responsible Energy Solutions

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By The Republican Environmental Group Citizens For Responsible Energy Solutions. “Kelly Ayotte, a prominent national figure in Republican politics, will join the center-right Citizens for Responsible Energy Solutions (CRES) as a senior adviser, the former New Hampshire senator told McClatchy. […] The organization, founded in 2013, has previously endorsed members of Congress including Florida Rep. Carlos Curbelo and retiring Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Sen. Richard Burr of North Carolina, and Pennsylvania Reps. Charlie Dent, Brian Fitzpatrick, Pat Meehan and Ryan Costello, among others. It's an endorsement list that includes members who are skeptical of climate change but do support clean energy, as well as those who are more directly seeking to fight climate change.” [McClatchy Washington Bureau, 7/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Threatened Legal Action Against The DCCC For Ads Linking Him To Trump

Fitzpatrick Threatened Legal Action Against The DCCC For Ads Linking Him To Trump. “Five down-ballot Republicans are threatening lawsuits against Democrats over campaign ads that link them to Trump. From HuffPost: "Reps. Bob Dold (R-Ill.), Mike Coffman (R-Colo.), David Jolly (R-Fla.), John Katko (R-N.Y.) and Brian Fitzpatrick, a Pennsylvania Republican running for an open seat that's currently occupied by his brother, contend that certain commercials paid for by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee provide false or misleading information by connecting them to the GOP nominee. All five Republicans have, at some point, said they don't support Trump. And all five have a bit of a case: The DCCC ads do use some creativity to tie them to Trump." [Washington Post Blogs, 10/25/16]

Ohio Governor John Kasich Campaigned For Fitzpatrick

Ohio Governor John Kasich Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. “Strategists believe Kasich could provide a boost to moderate Republicans on the ballot who might face an anti-Trump backlash in their states or districts. In fact, the Ohio governor is scheduled to campaign Friday for GOP U.S. House nominee Brian Fitzpatrick in Bucks County's Eighth District.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/20/16]

The Pennsylvania Fraternal Order Of Police Endorsed Fitzpatrick

2016: The Pennsylvania Fraternal Order Of Police Endorsed Fitzpatrick. “Citing his ‘extensive background in law enforcement,’ the Pennsylvania Fraternal Order of Police on Thursday endorsed Republican Brian Fitzpatrick for a U.S. House seat in a race that has drawn national attention. ‘I promise you I will work to ensure that federal, state, and local law enforcement will have the tools they need to keep us safe,’ Fitzpatrick said in accepting the endorsement at the Bucks County FOP lodge in Wycombe. About two dozen FOP members attended the event, one of the few public appearances Fitzpatrick has made during the general election campaign. A former FBI special agent, Fitzpatrick has sought to play up his law enforcement background.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/23/16]

Fitzpatrick Potentially Violated Hatch Act Because Brother – Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick – Allegedly Pitched District Republicans On Candidacy While He Was Still Working At FBI

Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Allegedly Called Republicans To Pitch Brian As His Successor While Brian Was Still Employed By The FBI

Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Allegedly Called Republicans To “Pitch” Brian Fitzpatrick As Successor While Brian Was Still Employed By FBI. “Last year, long after GOP Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick announced he would retire, the
Philadelphia-area representative began calling Republicans in his district to pitch them on a perfect successor: his brother. But Brian Fitzpatrick, a FBI agent and Mike’s younger sibling, was still working as a federal law enforcement official when the calls began, according to two sources with knowledge of Mike Fitzpatrick’s efforts, one of whom received a call personally. That could prove a problem: The below-the-radar persuasion campaign may have violated a law that prohibits federal employees, or surrogates acting on their behalf, from running for partisan office or making preparations to do so.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick’s Calls On Behalf Of Brian May Have Violated Hatch Act. “If the congressman had made the calls while his brother worked for the FBI as a federal employee, the actions may have violated Hatch Act regulations against federal employees preparing to run for office, according to Larry Noble of the Campaign Legal Center.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

Summer 2015: Fitzpatrick Began Thinking About Congressional Run While In Kiev, Ukraine. “He said he submitted his resignation last week and has moved to Langhorne. Fitzpatrick said he began thinking about a run for Congress over the summer, while on assignment in Kiev, Ukraine, and made a decision after returning to the United States. Responsibilities at the FBI delayed his announcement, he said. The Eighth District, which includes Bucks and a small piece of Montgomery County, has regularly flipped between the parties. The other Republicans running are State Rep. Scott Petri; Marc Duome, a neuropsychologist; Dean Malik, a former Bucks assistant district attorney; and former Bucks County Commissioner Andy Warren. Petri’s campaign said it looked forward to ‘welcoming [Fitzpatrick] back to Pennsylvania.’ The county GOP plans to make its endorsement in February.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/23/16]

2015: Anonymous Bucks County Republicans Claimed Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Called In Support Of Potential Brian Fitzpatrick Run For Congress. “Phone calls allegedly made by Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick seeking support for his brother Brian Fitzpatrick in the weeks before he announced his candidacy for the 8th Congressional District’s Republican nomination may have violated federal campaign laws, according to one legal expert. A report last week from Politico.com cites two anonymous Bucks County Republicans who claim Congressman Fitzpatrick phoned them in 2015 asking to support Brian’s potential run. During a campaign launch press conference in late January, Brian told reporters that he had resigned from the FBI the prior week.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

November 2015: POLITICO: Republican Called By Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Remembered Calls Picking Up Around Thanksgiving. “One Republican in the district remembered the calls picking up around Thanksgiving 2015. ‘Mike was saying to people, my brother is looking at it. Wouldn’t Brian earn some of your consideration and support even though he can’t voice it?’ he said. Brian Fitzpatrick told the Philadelphia Inquirer that he submitted his resignation to the FBI a week prior to his campaign launch in January. ... That means Brian Fitzpatrick was still covered by the Hatch Act when his brother was making the calls. In a 2009 advisory opinion, the U.S. Office of Special Counsel explained that the Hatch Act not only bars federal employees from ‘being candidates in a partisan election’ but also ‘prohibit[s] preliminary activities regarding candidacy,’ including ‘meeting with individuals to plan the logistics and strategy of a campaign … or giving consent to or acquiescing in such activities by others on the employee’s behalf.”’ [Politico, 3/04/16]

Pennsylvania Business Council: Brian Fitzpatrick Announced He Was Running For Congress After “Two Months Of Rumors.” “When Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick was elected in 2006, he term-limited himself. He only served two before being defeated by Patrick Murphy. In 2010, Fitzpatrick defeated Murphy to take back PA’s 8th Congressional District which is all of Bucks County and a small portion of Montgomery. Fitzpatrick re-instated his term limit pledge in 2010 saying he would not stand for re-election in 2016. He did not term-limit his surname. This week, after two months of rumor, the Congressman’s brother Brian K. Fitzpatrick officially announced that he will be a candidate for the seat. The Congressman had $1.07 million cash-on-hand at his October FEC filing.” Pennsylvania Business Council, 1/22/16]
Brian Fitzpatrick Was Still Working At The FBI When The Calls Began. “But Brian Fitzpatrick, a FBI agent and Mike's younger sibling, was still working as a federal law enforcement official when the calls began, according to two sources with knowledge of Mike Fitzpatrick's efforts, one of whom received a call personally.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

January 21, 2016: Fitzpatrick Announced Candidacy For Congress. “Congressman Fitzpatrick stuck to his 2014 announcement that this term would be his last, creating a rush of candidates for the party nominations. Four Republicans entered the race before Brian Fitzpatrick made his announcement Jan. 21. State Rep. Scott Petri dropped out of the race Feb. 2, clearing the way for the Bucks County Republican Committee to endorse Fitzpatrick. Dean Malik exited after he was unable to record enough signatures to appear on the ballot.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

January 2016: Brian Fitzpatrick Said He Resigned From FBI Early To Mid-January. “He said he submitted his resignation last week and has moved to Langhorne. Fitzpatrick said he began thinking about a run for Congress over the summer, while on assignment in Kiev, Ukraine, and made a decision after returning to the United States. Responsibilities at the FBI delayed his announcement, he said. The Eighth District, which includes Bucks and a small piece of Montgomery County, has regularly flipped between the parties. The other Republicans running are State Rep. Scott Petri; Marc Duome, a neuropsychologist; Dean Malik, a former Bucks assistant district attorney; and former Bucks County Commissioner Andy Warren. Petri’s campaign said it looked forward to ‘welcoming [Fitzpatrick] back to Pennsylvania.’ The county GOP plans to make its endorsement in February.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/23/16]

HEADLINE: Pre-Campaign Calls From Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Raise Legal Questions For Brother’s House Run. [Politico, 3/04/16]

Larry Noble Campaign Legal Center: “Seems Highly Unlikely” Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Didn’t Already Know Brian Thinking Of Running For Congress

Larry Noble Campaign Legal Center: “Seems Highly Unlikely” Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Didn’t Already Know Brian Thinking Of Running For Congress. “If the congressman had made the calls while his brother worked for the FBI as a federal employee, the actions may have violated Hatch Act regulations against federal employees preparing to run for office, according to Larry Noble of the Campaign Legal Center. The Hatch Act also prohibits preliminary actions done by others on a potential candidate’s behalf if they coordinated the strategy. ‘The candidate has to honestly say he knew nothing about the calls, and his brother made them completely on his own,’ said Noble. ‘The problem is you have to ask why the calls were made if he wasn’t thinking about it. That seems highly unlikely.’” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/08/16]

Hatch Act Prohibited Federal Employees From Being Partisan Candidates For Office, Prevented Others From Engaging In Same Capacity On Their Behalf

“Provisions Of The ‘Hatch Act’ Apply (In One Degree Or Another) To All Federal Employees, Other Than The President And Vice President, In The Executive Branch Of The Federal Government.” “The provisions of the ‘Hatch Act’ apply (in one degree or another) to all federal employees, other than the President and Vice President, in the executive branch of the federal government. Although the Hatch Act was significantly amended in 1993 to allow the vast majority of federal employees to engage in voluntary, off-the-job partisan political activities, certain employees in the executive branch, including those in law enforcement or national security agencies or offices, remain under much more restrictive provisions regarding political activities, even on their own free time. These “further restricted” employees are prohibited from taking an active part in political campaigns or political management in a similar manner as under the old Hatch Act.” [Congressional Research Service, Hatch Act: Candidacy for Office by Federal Employees in the Executive Branch, 7/08/14]
Hatch Act Prohibited Federal Employees From Being Partisan Candidates For Office, Prevented Others From Engaging In Same Capacity On Their Behalf. “One Republican in the district remembered the calls picking up around Thanksgiving 2015. ‘Mike was saying to people, my brother is looking at it. Wouldn’t Brian earn some of your consideration and support even though he can’t voice it?’ he said. Brian Fitzpatrick told the Philadelphia Inquirer that he submitted his resignation to the FBI a week prior to his campaign launch in January. ... That means Brian Fitzpatrick was still covered by the Hatch Act when his brother was making the calls. In a 2009 advisory opinion, the U.S. Office of Special Counsel explained that the Hatch Act not only bars federal employees from ‘being candidates in a partisan election’ but also ‘prohibit[s] preliminary activities regarding candidacy,’ including ‘meeting with individuals to plan the logistics and strategy of a campaign … or giving consent to or acquiescing in such activities by others on the employee’s behalf.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

Larry Noble Of The Campaign Legal Center: “The Hatch Act Is A Prohibition Not Only On Formal Candidacy, But On Pre-Campaign Activities.” “The Hatch Act is a prohibition not only on formal candidacy, but on pre-campaign activities,’ [the Campaign Legal Center’s] Larry Noble said. ‘Even if [Mike Fitzpatrick] was doing it of his own accord, it at least reflects the fact that the brother who is running now was thinking about running and was taking preliminary steps. ... Any steps would be in violation of the Hatch Act, and it’s hard to imagine a situation where your brother would be soliciting support if you hadn’t done something to prompt that.” [Politico, 3/04/16]

Fitzpatrick Claimed Brother Michael Fitzpatrick’s Phone Calls Were To Talk Him Out Of Running For Congress

Fitzpatrick Claimed Brother Michael Fitzpatrick’s Phone Calls Were To Talk Him Out Of Running For Congress. “FITZPATRICK: So, my brother, who I love dearly, is my biggest supporter right now. If any of you were listening to our phone conversations in the weeks leading up to my decision, what you would have heard was my brother talking me out of this. He encouraged me to stay in the job that he knew I loved, the only job I’ve ever wanted since I was this big, and a job that I was doing very well in, in a public service arena; protecting America, fighting public corruption and protecting the homeland in counter-terrorism efforts. He was looking after my own personal best interests because he cares about me, but I do think and I do know that he's proud that I showed the courage to make the decision. So that answers the question with Mike, the second was what was my decision process like?” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [1:40], 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick: “If Any Of You Were Listening To Our Phone Conversations In The Weeks Leading Up To My Decision, What You Would Have Heard Was My Brother Talking Me Out Of This.”, Encouraged Him To Stay With The FBI. During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: We’ve had a couple of questions for Brian about the involvement of your brother in your making the decision to run for the seat, what were those conversations like? How do you distinguish yourself from your brother? And what was the decision process like when you decided to run for the seat that he was giving up? FITZPATRICK: So, my brother, who I love dearly, is my biggest supporter right now. If any of you were listening to our phone conversations in the weeks leading up to my decision, what you would have heard was my brother talking me out of this. He encouraged me to stay in the job that he knew I loved, the only job I’ve ever wanted since I was this big, and a job that I was doing very well in, in a public service arena; protecting America, fighting public corruption and protecting the homeland in counter-terrorism efforts. He was looking after my own personal best interests because he cares about me, but I do think and I do know that he’s proud that I showed the courage to make the decision. So that answers the question with Mike, the second was what was my decision process like? [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [1:40], 3/01/16]

Hatch Act Penalties: “Removal From Federal Service, Reduction In Grade, Debarment From Federal Employment For A Period Not To Exceed 5 Years, Suspension, Reprimand, Or A Civil Penalty Not To Exceed $1,000”
Hatch Act Penalties: “Removal From Federal Service, Reduction In Grade, Debarment From Federal Employment For A Period Not To Exceed 5 Years, Suspension, Reprimand, Or A Civil Penalty Not To Exceed $1,000.” “On December 19, 2012, Congress passed the Hatch Act Modernization Act of 2012 (the Act). The Act modifies the penalty structure for violations of the Hatch Act by federal employees. The changes became effective on January 27, 2013. Under the modified penalty structure, an employee who violates the Hatch Act is subject to a range of disciplinary actions. This includes removal from federal service, reduction in grade, debarment from federal employment for a period not to exceed 5 years, suspension, reprimand, or a civil penalty not to exceed $1,000. (Before enactment of these amendments, an employee was subject to removal, or in some cases, a suspension of no less than 30 days for Hatch Act violations). The modified penalty structure applies to violations that occurred before, on, or after January 27, 2013, unless OSC has already initiated a complaint with the Merit Systems Protection Board as of that date, or an employee has already entered into a settlement agreement with OSC.” [Office of Special Counsel Hatch Act, accessed 6/17/16]

When Asked About “Consultations” With His Brother, Fitzpatrick Mentioned How Mike Loved His Job

During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, FITZPATRICK: So that answers the question with Mike, the second was what was my decision process like? MODERATOR: more like consultations with you, that sort of thing. FITZPATRICK: That’s what it was. He loves the job, it’s an unbelievable honor to be one of 435 people affecting the direction of America and that can change every 2 years. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [2:30], 3/01/16]

Personal Political Donations

Federal Level

Fitzpatrick Contributed $175 To His Brother Mike Fitzpatrick’s Congressional Campaign

2006: Fitzpatrick Contributed $175 To His Brother Mike Fitzpatrick’s Congressional Campaign. According to FEC records, Brian Fitzpatrick contributed a total of $175.00 to his brother Mike Fitzpatrick’s congressional campaign in 2006. [FEC, Individual Contributions, accessed 3/20/20]

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[FEC, Individual Contributions, accessed 3/20/20]

State Level

Fitzpatrick Contributed $1,125 To State Level Campaigns


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[FEC, Individual Contributions, accessed 3/20/20]
### Legislative Timeline

#### Town Halls

**2020: Fitzpatrick Was Listed As A “Missing Member” By The Town Hall Project.**

![Town Hall Project, accessed 5/8/20](image)

**2019: Op-Ed: Fitzpatrick Failed To Hold Town Halls With Constituents.** “Since our ‘silent’ Brian lacks the courage to do town hall meetings with his constituents, many don’t even know who he is. It is no surprise he would be silent on even such a historic impeachment day, lacking the courage to justify his bad vote in public.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, Op-Ed, 12/25/19]

**2019: PA Dems: “Congressman Fitzpatrick Goes Almost Two Years Without Holding A Town Hall.”** “With members of Congress back in their districts this week to listen to their constituents, Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick is nowhere to be found. In fact, Congressman Fitzpatrick hasn’t held a public town hall in almost two years – ignoring Pennsylvanians’ concerns about higher health care costs and higher taxes, all thanks to Fitzpatrick’s votes in Washington.” [PA Dems, Press Release, 5/30/19]

**2017: Fitzpatrick Held His First-Ever Town Hall In August 2017—Eight Months After Taking Office.** “Bucks County Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick took his first town hall questions Tuesday evening, and like other Republicans holding public forums nationally, the conversation immediately focused on the president. […] The town hall at the Bensalem Township Municipal Building was Fitzpatrick’s first since taking office in January. Outside, he was greeted by several dozen constituents frustrated that they weren’t able to get tickets to attend the
In Order To Attend The Town Hall, Constituents Needed To Win A Ticket. “If you have questions for U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican representing the Bucks County-based 8th District, you can ask him directly Aug. 22 - but only if you win the ticket lottery for his town hall. Fitzpatrick's office announced the legislator will hold a 7 p.m. town hall in Bensalem, but did not disclose the location. That will be released to attendees, who must go to fitzpatrick.house.gov/townhall, where they can submit questions and register for a chance to receive tickets. Attendees will be randomly selected from the submitted names by the Bucks County Courier Times, and those individuals will receive further details, according to Fitzpatrick's office. The deadline to register is midnight Monday.” [Morning Call, 8/23/17]

2017: Fitzpatrick Was Criticized For Not Being “More Publicly Available To Constituents.” “Reddick says that residents of the 8th Congressional District have not been properly represented by freshman Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, whom she criticized for not being more publicly available to constituents. Since taking office, Fitzpatrick held one in-person town hall and several telephone town halls. A spokesperson from Fitzpatrick's re-election campaign did not respond directly to the criticisms. In a statement emailed Friday night, he welcomed Reddick to the race and made note that she moved back to the area just last month.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 10/8/17]

After He Was Endorsed By Everytown For Gun Safety, The Local Chapter Of The Group Claimed Fitzpatrick Failed To Show Up To Local Events

Fitzpatrick Was Endorsed By Bloomberg-Backed Gun Control Groups. “Gun-control groups backed by Bloomberg endorsed U.S. Sen. Pat Toomey in 2016 and U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick in 2018, lending weight to their pitch to voters that they were independent voices who could collaborate across the aisle. In both races, the lawmakers were trying to win over moderate swing voters, and each narrowly squeaked to reelection. They are two of a handful of Republicans who have supported expanding background checks for gun purchases, a top Democratic priority and one Bloomberg has made a central part of his work since leaving the mayor's office.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/12/19]

However, The Bucks County Chapter Of Everytown Protested Fitzpatrick’s Endorsement—Stating That He Failed To Show Up To Local Gun Control Events. “The Bucks County chapter of Everytown's grassroots arm, Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, disbanded this week to protest the endorsement, said former coleader Jessica Getz. Getz said Fitzpatrick didn't show up at the local March for Our Lives or other gun-control events, while his Democratic opponent, Scott Wallace, did attend. She also disliked that Fitzpatrick said in a letter that he voted against the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, an NRA-backed bill that would make states honor concealed-carry permits from other states, because of ‘extraneous provisions’ in the legislation. He has a ‘firm belief in the concept of reciprocity,’ he wrote.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/12/18]
**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick was cited in an alleged quid pro quo offer to a Las Vegas Casino Executive
- Fitzpatrick called on the House Ethics Committee to investigate members of Congress who spent taxpayer money to settle sexual harassment cases

**Fitzpatrick Was Cited In An Alleged Quid Pro Quo Offer To A Las Vegas Casino Executive—But The Complaint Was Filed By A Conservative Front Group**

2019: Fitzpatrick Was Cited In An Alleged Quid Pro Quo Offer To A Las Vegas Casino Executive. “U.S. Rep. Darren Soto, D-Orlando, is among 14 House Democrats and one Republican named in an ethics complaint filed Thursday with the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE) alleging they proposed a ‘quid pro quo arrangement’ with a Las Vegas casino executive. According to the complaint filed by the Foundation for Accountability and Civic Trust (FACT), the 15 Congressional representatives signed a letter to Red Rock Resorts Chairman/CEO Frank Fertitta III urging him to allow employees to ‘form a union and collectively bargain.’ The May 16 letter, included in the complaint, references ‘an unrelated, pending bill’ that would change a provision of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) governing building improvements that Red Rock Resorts sought in a request to Congress. […] In addition to Soto, the other representatives who signed the letter are Democrats Mark Pocan of Wisconsin; Alan Lowenthal, Barbara Lee and Linda Sanchez of California; Steven Horsford, Susie Lee and Dina Titus of Nevada; Jan Schakowsky of Illinois; Eleanor Holmes Norton, a District of Columbia delegate; Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania; and Bonnie Watson Coleman, Bill Pascrell Jr., and Donald Norcross of New Jersey. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania was the lone Republican signatory.” [Daily American, 8/23/19]

**The Foundation For American Accountability And Civic Trust (FACT) Was A Conservative Front Group**

FACT Was A Conservative Front Group. “FACT — the group filing the ethics complaint — is a conservative hit factory. It was explicitly founded as a partisan ‘conservative counterweight’ to existing, credible government watchdog groups and overwhelmingly went after Democrats. It was initially backed by $1 million in seed money from conservative donors. Since then, it’s been almost exclusively funded by the Koch-connected dark money fund, Donors Trust, to the tune of $2.5 million. It’s no surprise that the organization’s first executive director and president, Matthew Whitaker, was appointed as the acting Attorney General as part of President Trump’s desperate attempt to hamstring the Mueller investigation. Running FACT doesn’t qualify you to be the Attorney General, but it was awfully lucrative for Whitaker – who was paid over $1.2 million during his tenure for pushing these kinds of baseless, partisan complaints. Whitaker’s salary made up nearly 30% of FACT’s total revenue; during that time, the organization had no other staff.” [Fact Squad, accessed 5/8/20]

FACT Was Heavily Connected To The Right-Wing Media Machine. “FACT is also heavily connected to the right-wing media machine. It shares staff with the shady, secretive Judicial Crisis Network, which has spent millions to fight for conservative legal causes, including smearing President Obama’s Supreme Court nominees, trying to buy judicial elections, and helping confirm Brett Kavanaugh to the Supreme Court. While the legal status of FACT allows it to hide most of its activities from the public, In its extremely limited public filings, FACT
disclosed that it works with the Republican firms America Rising and Creative Response Concepts Public Relations (CRC). America Rising explicitly states that its mission is to defeat Democrats and has publicly touted its partisan crusade against Senator Warren. CRC was “best known” for its work on the Swift Boat Veterans for Truth smear campaign against Senator John Kerry and was the ‘go-to communications firm’ for conservative causes.” [Fact Squad, accessed 5/8/20]

**Ethics Committee**

| Fitzpatrick Called On The House Ethics Committee To Investigate A Congressman Who Spent Taxpayer Money To Settle A Sexual Harassment Case |

2017: **Fitzpatrick Called On The House Ethics Committee To Investigate A Congressman Who Spent Taxpayer Money To Settle A Sexual Harassment Case.** “After it came to light that Michigan Congressman John Conyers spent money out of his legislative office's budget to settle a wrongful dismissal claim from a former staffer who says he made sexual advances toward her, many have been wondering if other taxpayer dollars have been used to deal with sexual harassment settlements. U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-8th District, is calling on the House Ethics Committee to look into that question. Fitzpatrick, who represents Bucks County, is part of a group of 14 freshmen House legislators from both parties asking the Ethics Committee to compile information on whether other lawmakers used office funds to settle claims from alleged sexual assault victims. ‘The information requested should include the identity of the Members involved,’ a letter from Fitzpatrick and the other lawmakers states. ‘American taxpayers deserve full transparency and accountability on this matter, and we must deliver for them.’” [Morning Call, 12/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick: “It’s Unbelievable And Unacceptable That Elected Officials Have Been Using Taxpayer Dollars To Cover Up Sexual Harassment Suits For Years.”** “Rep. Brian K. Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania Republican, called for the House Ethics Committee to investigate every use of taxpayer dollars to settle harassment claims in Congress. ‘It's unbelievable and unacceptable that elected officials have been using taxpayer dollars to cover up sexual harassment suits for years,’ Mr. Fitzpatrick said. ‘As if the American people needed another example of politicians playing by a different set of rules, this is an affront to the hardworking taxpayers forced to foot the bill for these heinous actions.’ His office said the demand for investigation applied to the House Employment Counsel, the Office of Compliance and any other method of settling claims.” [Washington Times, 11/28/17]
Relationships

Significant Findings

✓ Fitzpatrick spoke at a Heritage Foundation Forum—a powerful Koch-backed, right-wing public policy think tank

✓ Fitzpatrick welcomed support from and thanked the NRCC

✓ Fitzpatrick has close ties to prominent Republican leaders

✓ Fitzpatrick lent support to Rep. Jim Jordan after he was accused of turning a blind eye to sexual assault

✓ Fitzpatrick referred to House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy as a “close friend” and McCarthy has campaigned for Fitzpatrick twice

✓ Senator Pat Toomey, former Republican presidential candidates Carly Fiorina and John Kasich, Secretary Ben Carson, and Rep. Steve Scalise all campaigned on behalf of Fitzpatrick

Ties To Right Wing Groups

Fitzpatrick Spoke At A Heritage Foundation Forum


The Heritage Foundation Was A Prominent Right-Wing, Koch-Backed Think Tank

The Heritage Foundation Was A Prominent Right-Wing, Koch-Backed Think Tank. “Founded in 1973, The Heritage Foundation is a right-wing think tank. Its stated mission is to formulate and promote public policies based on the principles of ‘free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense.’ It is widely considered one of the world's most influential public policy research institutes. The Foundation wields considerable influence in Washington DC, and enjoyed particular prominence during the Reagan administration.” [SourceWatch, accessed 3/26/20]

The Heritage Foundation Was An Associate Member Of The State Policy Network—A Web Of Organizations Backed By The Koch Brothers. “The Heritage Foundation is an ‘associate’ member of the State Policy Network, a web of right-wing ‘think tanks’ in every state across the country. Charles Koch is the right-wing billionaire owner of Koch Industries. As one of the richest people in the world, he is a key funder of the right-wing infrastructure, including the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) and the State Policy Network (SPN). In SourceWatch, key articles on Charles Koch and his late brother David include: Koch Brothers, Americans for Prosperity, Stand Together Chamber of Commerce, Stand Together, Koch Family Foundations, Koch Universities, and I360.” [SourceWatch, accessed 3/26/20]
NRCC

Fitzpatrick Thanked The NRCC For Supporting His Campaign

2019: Fitzpatrick Thanked The NRCC For Supporting His Campaign. “Thank you to NRCC Chairman @tomemmer and @PAGOP Chairman Lawrence Tabas for supporting our campaign! We are the NRCC’s top priority and we greatly appreciate the strong showing. Thanks to Jim Worthington, Pat Deon, G.T. Thompson, and the PA House delegation for joining us.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 12/15/19]

The NRCC Was Committed To Electing Republicans To The House Of Representatives. “The National Republican Congressional Committee (NRCC) is a political committee devoted to increasing the number of Republicans in the U.S. House of Representatives.” [NRCC, accessed 3/26/20]

Jim Jordan

Fitzpatrick Provided Support To Representative Jordan While He Was Accused Of Turning A Blind Eye To Sexual Abuse

Fitzpatrick Provided Support To Representative Jim Jordan While He Was Accused Of Turning A Blind Eye To Sexual Abuse. “A conservative crisis communications firm is pitching in to help Rep. Jim Jordan fight claims he turned a blind eye to alleged sexual abuse by a team doctor at Ohio State University three decades ago, while Jordan's House colleagues are stepping up their own defense of the outspoken conservative leader. […] Jordan did not answer questions from reporters as he stepped onto the House floor Tuesday. As soon as he entered the chamber, he was greeted by an array of fellow Republicans, including Scalise. Members from across the GOP spectrum appeared to offer him support on the floor, from veteran conservative Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Tex.) to moderate freshman Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.).” [Washington Post Blogs, 7/10/18]

Kevin McCarthy

2020: Kevin McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick

2020: Kevin McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick wrote on Facebook, “Thanks to my friend Leader Kevin McCarthy for coming to Bucks County again to show your 100% support for #TeamFitz! Leader McCarthy has made us his number one priority and we greatly appreciate his friendship! Thanks to Chris and
Whitney Chandor for hosting and to Jim Worthington of the Newtown Athletic Club - NAC for joining us.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 3/8/20]

2019: Fitzpatrick Introduced His Guest For The State Of The Union To Kevin McCarthy

2019: Fitzpatrick Introduced His Guest For The State Of The Union To Kevin McCarthy. “Great showing my #SOTU guest, Justin, around the U.S. Capitol and introducing him to my colleague @RepBrianMast and @SecretaryCarson! […] Also got to spend time with @GOPLeader and @SecretarySonny!” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/5/19]

2019: McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick And Fitzpatrick Called McCarthy A “Close Friend”

2019: McCarthy Campaigned For Fitzpatrick And Fitzpatrick Called McCarthy A “Close Friend.” “Thank you to our House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy for traveling all the way from the west coast to show his 100% support for Team Fitz! Leader McCarthy and I are close friends, and he committed he will do whatever it takes to win our district. We look forward to having him back in a few months!” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 10/6/19]
**Pat Toomey**

**Pat Toomey Supported Fitzpatrick’s Campaign.** “Thank you to Senator @PatToomey and @PAGOP Chairman Lawrence Tabas for coming out to support our campaign!” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/25/20]

**Carly Fiorina**

**2016: Carly Fiorina Campaigned For Fitzpatrick.** “Fitzpatrick in Pennsylvania's 8th District yesterday—and I'm proud to endorse him for Congress. Brian has always put our nation first—for nearly 15 years, Brian served as an FBI Special Agent. He worked tirelessly to keep our nation safe and bring our enemies to justice. As an FBI agent in Iraq, he hunted down top Al-Qaeda terrorists—and kept them from bringing jihad to our nation’s shores. And, as national supervisor for the FBI’s Political Corruption Unit, he took on crooked politicians who break the law and betray our trust. Isn’t that the kind of leader you want serving in Congress? Brian will do Pennsylvanians proud in Washington—but he can’t get there without your help. Vote for Brian Fitzpatrick in Pennsylvania’s 8th District on November 8th.” [Carly Fiorina, Facebook, 10/20/16]
**Ben Carson**

**Fitzpatrick Thanked Ben Carson For Coming To Bucks County**

Fitzpatrick Thanked Ben Carson For Coming To Bucks County. “Great to have @SecretaryCarson in Bucks to discuss Bristol Borough’s Opportunity Zone designation. Opportunity Zones spur economic development by encouraging private investment. This coordinated effort will build a strong economy and create jobs.” [Rep. Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/23/20]

2019: Fitzpatrick Introduced His State Of The Union Guest To Secretary Carson

2019: Fitzpatrick Introduced His State Of The Union Guest To Secretary Carson. “Great showing my #SOTU guest, Justin, around the U.S. Capitol and introducing him to my colleague @RepBrianMast and @SecretaryCarson” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/5/19]
Steve Scalise

2019: Steve Scalise Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. “My friend and baseball teammate Steve Scalise has overcome so many challenges in the past few years, the story of his struggles and recovery is such an inspiration. I was so honored that he traveled all the way from Louisiana to our community to show his friendship and support for our team. I appreciate your friendship Steve!” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Facebook, 9/5/19]

John Kasich

2016: John Kasich Campaigned For Fitzpatrick. “Strategists believe Kasich could provide a boost to moderate Republicans on the ballot who might face an anti-Trump backlash in their states or districts. In fact, the Ohio governor is scheduled to campaign Friday for GOP U.S. House nominee Brian Fitzpatrick in Bucks County's Eighth District.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/20/16]
Donald Trump

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick has voted in line with Trump 64.5% of the time throughout his career—but 84.4% of the time in the 115th Congress
- Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted against releasing Trump’s tax returns
- Fitzpatrick opposed President Trump’s Muslim ban and criticized the President for telling four Congresswoman to “go back” to their ancestral countries
- Fitzpatrick voted no on both articles of impeachment
  - Fitzpatrick said impeachment “should happen only after a formal law enforcement investigation where independent, nonpartisan factual findings of criminal activity are presented to Congress,” and said the impeachment investigation should have been conducted by non-partisan law enforcement
  - Fitzpatrick called the investigation a “three ring circus”
  - However, Fitzpatrick stated the president exhibited “poor judgement”
  - Fitzpatrick believed the proceedings were unfair to Republicans
  - The Philadelphia Inquirer and Pennsylvania Veterans group urged Fitzpatrick to support impeachment
- Fitzpatrick supported the Mueller investigation but repeatedly voted against investigating Russian interference in the 2016 election
  - Fitzpatrick voted against investigations, despite the fact that he stated Trump “must acknowledge” the role Putin plated in the election and was concerned Trump was “manipulated” by Putin
- Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted against addressing conflicts of interest in the Trump Administration
- 2016: Fitzpatrick supported Trump up until the President bragged about sexually assaulting women
  - Fitzpatrick stated he wrote in Mike Pence for president on his ballot

**Fitzpatrick Voting Record On Trump’s Positions**

**Fitzpatrick Has Voted With Trump’s Positions 64.5 Percent Of The Time**

**Fitzpatrick Voting Record In Line With Trump’s Position 64.5 Percent Of The Time**

FiveThirtyEight: Fitzpatrick Voted In Line With Trump’s Position 64.5 Percent Of The Time.  
[FiveThirtyEight, accessed 5/24/20]
FiveThirtyEight: Fitzpatrick Voted In Line With Trump’s Position 84.4 Percent Of The Time In The 115th Congress. [FiveThirtyEight, accessed 3/24/20]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pennsylvania Delegation Votes In Line With Trump</th>
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<td>John Joyce</td>
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<td>98.6%</td>
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<td>Glenn Thompson</td>
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<td>Mike Kelly</td>
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[FiveThirtyEight, accessed 3/24/20]

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<td>2018</td>
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<td>87%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
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[CQ, accessed 3/26/20]

Trump Agenda

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Reinforcing Policies That President Trump Announced As Part Of His “Best If Yet To Come” Blueprint

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Reinforcing Policies That President Trump Announced As Part Of His “Best If Yet To Come” Blueprint. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider a resolution reinforcing policies that are part of the ‘best is yet to come’ blueprint, which was outlined by President Trump in this very Chamber on Tuesday
night in his historic and optimistic State of the Union Address.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224 to 194. [H Res 833, Vote #39, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20; Congressional Record, 2/6/20]

## Impeachment

### Fitzpatrick Voted “No” On Both Articles Of Impeachment

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Obstruction Of Congress**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Obstruction Of Congress By Defying, And Instructing Others Not To Comply With, Subpoenas Issued By The House Of Representatives. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of Article II of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for obstruction of Congress by defying, and instructing others not to comply with, subpoenas issued by the House of Representatives in relation to the House impeachment inquiry into Trump's solicitation of the government of Ukraine. Specifically, it would state that Trump directed executive branch agencies, offices, and officers not to cooperate with House committees and to withhold the production of documents sought by the committees pursuant to the impeachment inquiry. It would state that such actions ‘directed the unprecedented, categorical, and indiscriminate defiance of subpoenas’ issued pursuant to the ‘sole power of impeachment’ of the House. It would state that such actions served to ‘cover up the president's own repeated misconduct’ and "nullify a vital constitutional safeguard vested solely in the House of Representatives.’” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 229-198. [H Res 755, Vote #696, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Abuse Of Power**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Abuse Of Power By Using The Powers Of His Office To Solicit The Interference Of A Foreign Government In The 2020 U.S. Presidential Election. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the Article I of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for abuse of power by using the powers of his office to solicit the interference of a foreign government in the 2020 U.S. presidential election to benefit his reelection and harm the election prospects of a political opponent. Specifically, it would state that Trump solicited the government of Ukraine to announce investigations into former vice president Joe Biden and theories regarding foreign interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. It would state that Trump conditioned official actions, including the release of security assistance funds to Ukraine, on such announcements. It would state that Trump's actions were conducted ‘for corrupt purposes in pursuit of personal political benefit’ and that such actions "compromised the national security of the United States and undermined the integrity of the United States democratic process.”’ The resolution was adopted by a vote of 230-197. [H Res 755, Vote #695, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

### Fitzpatrick Voted For Delaying The Impeachment Vote Before The Debate Had Even Started

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Delaying The Impeachment Vote Before The Debate Had Even Started.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., motion to adjourn.” The motion failed by a vote of 188-226. [Motion to Adjourn, Vote #691, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

The Motion To Adjourn Was A Protest And Designed To Be A Time-Consuming Delay Before The Impeachment Vote Started. “House Republicans moved quickly Wednesday morning to demonstrate that they won't concede impeachment without a fight. Rep. Andy Biggs (R-Ariz.) offered a motion to adjourn shortly after the chamber gavelled in at 9 a.m., just as the debate on the rule underlying the impeachment articles was set to begin. The motion, which ultimately failed in the Democratic-controlled chamber, forced a time-consuming vote designed to delay the process even before it gets off the ground. Biggs's motion was expected
to be the first of several actions Republicans take ahead of the vote in protest of impeachment.” [The Hill, 12/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Authorizing The Ongoing House Investigation Related To The Impeachment Of President Donald Trump

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Agreeing To A Resolution That Would Outline Procedures And Authorize The Ongoing Investigation By House Committees Related To The Impeachment Of President Donald Trump. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would outline procedures and authorize the ongoing investigation by House committees related to the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump. Among other provisions, it would direct the House Select Intelligence Committee to conduct open hearings related to the investigation; grant subpoena and interrogatory authority for such hearings to the committee chair and ranking member; authorize the public disclosure of witness depositions conducted by the committee; and direct the committee to issue a publicly available report on its findings and recommendations. It would also require the Judiciary Committee to conduct proceedings according to certain procedures, including those allowing for the participation of the president and his legal counsel, and it would authorize the transfer of records and materials related to the inquiry from House committees to the Judiciary Committee.” The resolution passed by a vote of 232-196. [H Res 660, Vote #604, 10/31/19; CQ, 10/31/19]

The Resolution Authorized The House Intelligence Committee To Hold Public Hearings And Craft A Report, Laying The Groundwork For Eventual Proceedings In The Judiciary Committee. “A resolution authorizing public hearings and laying the groundwork for eventual proceedings in the Judiciary Committee passed by a vote of 232 to 196. […] The resolution approved Thursday authorizes the House Intelligence Committee to hold public hearings and craft a report to be delivered to the Judiciary Committee, where President Trump and his counsel will have the right to cross examine witnesses and review evidence. Republicans can request testimony from witnesses in either committee, subject to approval of the Democratic chairman or a full committee vote.” [CBS News, 10/31/19]

The House Approved Guidelines For The Public Phase Of The Probe As A Top White House Official Corroborated Accounts That President Trump Pressured Ukraine To Investigate A Political Rival. “A divided House took a critical step forward in its impeachment inquiry into President Trump on Thursday, approving guidelines for the public phase of the probe as a top White House official corroborated earlier accounts that the president pressured Ukraine to investigate a political rival. […] The near party-line vote came as Tim Morrison, a top official on Trump’s National Security Council, testified in a closed-door deposition. Morrison backed up previous testimony that the president withheld nearly $400 million in military aid to Ukraine to pressure the country into announcing investigations into former vice president Joe Biden and interference in the 2016 election, according to his prepared remarks and people familiar with his testimony, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss the closed-door proceedings. He said he got the information directly from U.S. Ambassador to the European Union Gordon Sondland, the administration official who communicated that apparent quid pro quo to Ukrainian leaders. Trump has vehemently denied the arrangement, which is the focus of the impeachment probe.” [Washington Post, 10/31/19]

The Vote Was The First Time The Full House Weighed In On The Impeachment Inquiry. “The vote was the first time the full House weighed in on the impeachment inquiry, after weeks of Republican objections that Democrats were proceeding without a floor vote on the merits of the probe. Democrats dismissed those criticisms and argued such a vote to open an inquiry is not required under the Constitution, but introduced Thursday’s resolution nonetheless, stressing the inquiry is already underway.” [CBS News, 10/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Condemning Nancy Pelosi For Opening An Impeachment Inquiry Into Donald Trump
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling A Resolution To Condemn Speaker Nancy Pelosi For Initiating An Impeachment Inquiry Against President Donald Trump. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) a privileged resolution (H Res 603) that would express disapproval of actions of Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., on Sept. 24, 2019, to initiate an impeachment inquiry against President Donald Trump.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the McCarthy resolution to condemn Speaker Nancy Pelosi. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222 to 184. [H Res 603, Vote #555, 9/27/19; CQ, 9/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Table A Resolution Disapproving Of The Opening Of An Impeachment Inquiry Against President Donald Trump. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) a privileged resolution (H Res 590) that would express disapproval of actions of Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., on Sept. 24, 2019, to initiate an impeachment inquiry against President Donald Trump.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the McCarthy resolution to condemn Speaker Nancy Pelosi. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232 to 193. [H Res 590, Vote #547, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

McCarthy Introduced A Resolution Disapproving Of Speaker Pelosi’s Formal Impeachment Inquiry – The Vote Was Along Party Lines With Amash Voting With The Democrats. “The House on Wednesday tabled a privileged resolution introduced by House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) disapproving of Speaker Nancy Pelosi’s (D-Calif.) decision to move forward with a formal impeachment inquiry. The 232-194 vote was along party lines with Rep. Justin Amash (I-Mich.) voting with the Democrats.” [The Hill, 9/25/19]

HEADLINE: The Hill: House Tables Privileged Resolution Disapproving Of Pelosi On Impeachment. [The Hill, 9/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Demanding The Whistleblower Complaint Alleging That President Trump Pressured Ukrainian President To Investigate Former Vice President Joe Biden

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Joint Resolution Related To The Whistle-Blower Complaint Received By The Office Of The Inspector General Of The Intelligence Community On August 12, 2019. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 577), as amended, that would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 2203) related to border security activities and procedures of the Homeland Security Department; provide for consideration of the bill (HR 3525) that would establish medical screening practices for individuals apprehended at U.S. ports of entry; provide for consideration of the resolution (H Res 576) that would express the sense of the House regarding the Aug. 12 whistleblower complaint related to Ukraine; and provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Sept. 26, 2019. The rule would provide for the automatic adoption of a Thompson, D-Miss., manager's amendment to HR 2203 that would strike a number of provisions in the bill, including provisions that would establish a DHS commission to investigate the treatment of migrant families and children, provisions that would require a number of Government Accountability Office reports on DHS activities, and a provision that would prohibit the separation of families near U.S. ports of entry. As amended, the rule would also provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment to H Res 576 that would replace the resolving text of the resolution with the text of a whistleblower complaint transmittal resolution (S Res 325) agreed to in the Senate.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228-191. [H Res 577, Vote #543, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

The House Voted To Adopt A Rule That The Whistleblower Complaint Received On August 12th, By The Inspector General Of The Intelligence Community Should Be Transmitted Immediately To The Intelligence Committee. “The House adopted the rule for consideration, as amended with Scanlon’s changes, 228-191. Scanlon said on the floor the amendment will replace the text of a House resolution with the Senate-adopted version. The Senate’s shorter resolution states it is the sense of the Senate that the whistleblower complaint received on Aug. 12, by the inspector general of the intelligence community should be transmitted immediately to the Intelligence Committee.” [Roll Call, 9/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution Demanding The Whistleblower Complaint Alleging That President Trump Pressured Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky To Investigate Former Vice President Joe Biden And His Family. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would
express the sense of the House that the inspector general of the intelligence community should transmit to the Senate and House Intelligence Committees the Aug. 12, 2019 whistleblower complaint alleging that President Trump pressured Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky to investigate former Vice President Joe Biden and his family.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 421 – 0. [H Res. 576, Vote #548, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

**The Vote Was Unanimous With Two Republicans Voting “Present.”** “The House Wednesday joined the Senate in demanding the release of a complaint filed by a whistleblower regarding the president’s contacts with Ukraine, a request that the Trump administration complied with before the end of the day. […] The vote was 421-0 with two GOP members voting ‘present.’” [USA Today, 9/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Said He Saw No Reason To Vote For Impeachment**

Fitzpatrick Said He Saw No Reason To Vote For Impeachment, Claiming “There's No Reason We Can't Refer This To Law Enforcement.” “On Friday, a Philadelphia-area Republican - Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County - with a reputation for breaking from Trump on occasion, told reporters he saw no reason to vote for impeachment, even for a president who routinely attacks the FBI, where Fitzpatrick once worked. ‘There’s no reason we can't refer this to law enforcement,’ he insisted.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Referred To The Democratic Investigation As A “Three Ring Circus”**

Fitzpatrick Referred To The Democratic Investigation As A “Three Ring Circus.” “The only Republican House member in the Philadelphia area, Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County, joined his party in voting ‘nay.’ Fitzpatrick, a former FBI agent, has derided the Democratic investigation as a ‘three-ring circus’ that should be done in public. He also argued that law enforcement officials should handle the fact-finding in a nonpartisan atmosphere, and turn the information over to Congress to evaluate.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 11/1/19]

**Fitzpatrick Opposed The Process Democratic Lawmakers Pursued.** “Sitting in his Washington office on Tuesday - his 46th birthday - Fitzpatrick said he doesn't oppose impeachment because he finds Trump's July 25 phone call in which he pressured Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky to help his reelection bid indefensible. But, like many of his Republicans colleagues, he opposes the process Democrats took to get there. ‘I've just been very, very disappointed with how this has transpired because I haven't reached the conclusion I have because I don't view the allegation as serious, quite to the contrary,’ Fitzpatrick said. ‘The reason I'm here now is because I thought it was such a serious allegation that was treated in such a fundamentally unserious manner.’” [Washington Post Blogs, 12/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Stated That Trump’s Call To Ukrainian President Zelensky Showed “Very Poor Judgement”**

Fitzpatrick Stated That Trump’s Call To Ukrainian President Zelensky Showed “Very Poor Judgement.” “That experience gives Fitzpatrick, a Republican now representing Bucks County in the House of Representatives, perhaps the most relevant background in Congress for assessing the saga that has unfolded since President Donald Trump's phone call pressing Ukrainian leader Volodymyr Zelenskiy to investigate former Vice President Joe Biden and his son Hunter Biden. He doesn't defend Trump's comments to Zelenskiy in that July phone call, which Fitzpatrick says showed ‘very poor judgment.’ ‘I don't understand why he did it. He shouldn't have done it,' Fitzpatrick told The Morning Call in an interview on Capitol Hill, saying decisions on whether to open or close a law enforcement investigation should be left to law enforcement.” [Morning Call, 10/18/19]

**Similarly, Fitzpatrick Stated That Hunter Biden Displayed “Poor Judgement”**

Fitzpatrick Stated That Hunter Biden Displayed “Poor Judgement.” “Fitzpatrick says Trump made a bad call in his comments to the Ukrainian president, and he gives a similar assessment of the actions of Biden and his son. Hunter Biden displayed poor judgment in accepting a lucrative position on the board of Burisma, a Ukrainian gas
company, while his father was the point man on U.S.-Ukraine relations, Fitzpatrick said. ‘I think everybody has demonstrated poor judgment in this whole Ukraine situation,’ he said. ‘Do I think anyone committed a crime? I haven't seen evidence of that.’’” [Morning Call, 10/18/19]

### Fitzpatrick Criticized Impeachment Proceedings Against President Trump

**Fitzpatrick Criticized Impeachment Proceedings Against President Trump.** “The former FBI supervisory agent criticizes the House’s ongoing impeachment inquiry as a destructive exercise in ‘partisan posturing,’ arguing that if Democrats took the allegations seriously, they would have referred the matter for an outside investigation like the one conducted by special prosecutor Robert Mueller on Russia's interference in the 2016 election. ‘Does anybody think the chairman and ranking member of the Intelligence Committee are going to find facts and get to the truth here? No,’ Fitzpatrick said, describing impeachment as a tool of last resort.” [Morning Call, 10/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Criticized Speaker Pelosi’s Decision Not To Hold A Floor Vote On An Impeachment Probe.** “He echoed other Republicans in blasting House Speaker Nancy Pelosi’s decision not to hold a floor vote on whether to open an impeachment probe, as was done in previous impeachment proceedings. Such a vote could be politically perilous for vulnerable Democrats in swing districts. Pelosi has defended her decision, saying there is no constitutional requirement for a vote to open an inquiry. ‘We're not here to call bluffs. We're here to find the truth, to uphold the Constitution of the United States,’ Pelosi said Tuesday. ‘This is not a game for us. This is deadly serious.’” [Morning Call, 10/18/19]

### Fitzpatrick Stated He Wanted Nonpartisan Law Enforcement To Investigate Trump’s Actions

**Fitzpatrick Stated He Wanted Nonpartisan Law Enforcement To Investigate Trump’s Actions.** “Fitzpatrick explained his position in an interview with The Morning Call, in which he reiterated that he believes the probe was politically driven in its timeline and motivations and should have been handled by nonpartisan law enforcement investigators. ‘This was never intended to be a legitimate fact-finding mission from the start,’ Fitzpatrick said. ‘This has been so blatantly partisan from day one.’” [Morning Call, 12/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Stated That Impeachment Should Only Happen After A “Formal Law Enforcement Investigation.”** “Second only to declaring war, impeaching a president and overturning the results of an election is the most significant action that Congress can take,” Fitzpatrick said in a statement after the vote. ‘Historical precedent demands that this only occurs in the most extreme circumstances, and should happen only after a formal law enforcement investigation where independent, nonpartisan factual findings of criminal activity are presented to Congress,’ he said. ‘As this had not occurred, and as all proceedings to date have been held in secret and excluded 75% of Congress, today's actions by the House have set a dangerous precedent for our nation.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/8/19]

### Fitzpatrick Believed The Process Of Impeachment Was Unfair To Republicans

**Fitzpatrick Believed The Guidelines For Gathering Evidence Were Unfair To Republicans.** “Instead, the House Intelligence Committee conducted its own investigation. Fitzpatrick had access to the closed-door depositions due to his spot on the Foreign Affairs panel. But he says the guidelines for gathering evidence were unfair to Republican lawmakers because they were unable to subpoena witnesses or documents, and strained the Intelligence panel's credibility and relationships among its members. ‘I was not given the ability to subpoena a single witness, a single document, even though I asked,’ Fitzpatrick said.” [Morning Call, 12/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Questioned The Credibility Of Information Coming Out Of The House Investigation Against Trump.** “Will the impeachment probe reveal evidence of a crime? Fitzpatrick says that's unlikely in the current process, arguing that the information coming from the House investigation ‘is being uncovered through a partisan political lens’ that raises questions about the information's credibility. That view may be put to the test before the
end of the year, when Fitzpatrick and the rest of the U.S. House could be voting on articles of impeachment if the probe proceeds under the Democrats' expected timeline.” [Morning Call, 10/18/19]

The Philadelphia Inquirer Editorial Board Urged Fitzpatrick To Support Impeachment Proceedings

The Philadelphia Inquirer Editorial Board Urged Fitzpatrick To Support Impeachment Proceedings. “The editorial board of the largest newspaper in the key 2020 state of Pennsylvania endorsed President Trump’s impeachment. The Philadelphia Inquirer’s editorial board stated in a Thursday editorial that it is the paper's position that Trump needs to be impeached. House Democrats filed two articles of impeachment against the president over his July 25 phone call with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky during which Trump requested that Ukraine investigate Joe Biden. [...] The board urged Republican Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick and Democratic Rep. Jeff Van Drew to vote for impeachment. Van Drew was one of just two Democrats to vote against the impeachment effort in the first floor vote. Fitzpatrick has voted against the Republican Party in the past, but no Republicans have signaled that they will support impeachment. ‘All eyes should be on two local lawmakers, Jeff Van Drew, a Democrat from New Jersey who voted against an impeachment inquiry, and Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican who has shown a propensity for challenging the party line,’ they wrote. ‘Both need to step up on the impeachment vote – if not to punish abuse of power, then to affirm Congress’ standing as a coequal branch of government.’” [Washington Examiner, 12/12/19]

Veterans Group Urged Fitzpatrick To “Stop Putting Politics Ahead Of Our Country” And Hold Trump Accountable

Veterans Group Urged Fitzpatrick To “Stop Putting Politics Ahead Of Our County” And Hold Trump Accountable. “A new veterans group is airing a television ad in the Philadelphia media market calling on Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick to ‘stop putting politics ahead of our country’ and ‘hold the president accountable’ over his dealings with Ukraine, the subject of the House impeachment inquiry. In the ad, the veterans recite the oath they took to defend the Constitution ‘against all enemies, foreign and domestic.’ ‘We kept our oath,’ the veterans say. ‘Now Congressman Fitzpatrick has to keep his.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Believed Impeachment Should Only Be Used In “The Most Extreme Of Circumstances”

Fitzpatrick Believed Impeachment Should Only Be Used In “The Most Extreme Of Circumstances.” “The spokesman also said Fitzpatrick believes impeachment should only be used ‘in the most extreme of circumstances,’ and that it would be ‘incredibly divisive.’ ‘The congressman believes that the American people should decide who serves as their president,’ Staudt said. ‘This should not be decided by the 435 Members of Congress.’” [Morning Call, 5/31/19]

Mueller Investigation

SUMMARY: Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Investigating Russian Interference In The 2016 Election

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. [HRes 600, Vote #600, 11/2/17; CQ, 11/2/17, Congressional Record, 11/2/17]
- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 6/7/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 374, Vote #288, 6/7/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 6/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Procedural Move To Bring Up Bill Creating An Independent Commission To Investigate Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 323, Vote #259, 5/17/17; USA Today, 5/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Kill A Resolution Would Require DHS To Send Information To House Homeland Security Committee Related To Hacking Or Other Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 235, Homeland Security Committee, Committee Vote, 4/5/17; The Hill, 4/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing The Underlying Bill From Applying To Any Individual Who Withheld Information From Congress Related To An Investigation Regarding Russian Influence Of The 2016 Presidential Election. [HR 1343, Vote #215, 4/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/4/17]


Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Establishing An Investigation Into Foreign Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election. [HRes 229, Vote #197, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]


Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 123, Vote #93, 2/15/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [H Res 116, Vote #90, 2/14/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. [HR 33, Vote #26, 1/10/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/10/17]

Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Investigating Russian Interference In The 2016 Election

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment),” According to a House floor speech by Rep. Louise Slaughter, D-NY: “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative Swalwell and Representative Cummings’ bill, which would create a bipartisan commission to investigate the Russian interference in the 2016 election.” A vote for the amendment was a vote to block the bipartisan commission to investigate Russian interference in the 2016 election. The motion was agreed to 230-193. [HRes 600, Vote #600, 11/2/17; CQ, 11/2/17, Congressional Record, 11/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the Democratic Previous Question that “would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 356, to establish the National Commission On Foreign
Interference In The 2016 Election.” The previous question passed 228-185. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 6/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the Democratic Previous Question that “would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 356, to establish the National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election.” The previous question passed 228-189. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 374, Vote #288, 6/7/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 6/7/17]

The Amendment Would Repeal A Provision That Authorized The Appointment Of An Independent Counsel To Investigate The Resignation Of Michael Flynn And The President’s Alleged Collusion With Russia. “Slaughter, D-N.Y. – Amendment that would make in order amendments by: Kennedy, D-Mass., that would repeal a provision in current law that authorized the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate the forced resignation of Michael Flynn, National Security Adviser by the President with regard to alleged collusion with Russia, as well as investigation on the President’s alleged collusion with Russia in Presidential elections, potential private business ties, and potential conflict of interests;” [CQ Committee Coverage, 5/16/17]

The Amendment Would Stipulate That The FBI Director Could Only Be Fired For “Inefficiency, Neglect Of Duty Or Malfeasance.” “Slaughter, D-N.Y. – Amendment that would make in order amendments by: […] Demings, D-Fla., that would stipulate that an FBI director could only be fired for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office;” [CQ Committee Coverage, 5/16/17]

The Amendment Would Repeal A Provision That Authorized The Appointment Of An Independent Counsel To Investigate The Firing Of FBI Director James Comey. “Slaughter, D-N.Y. – Amendment that would make in order amendments by: […] Lieu, D-Calif., that would repeal a provision in current law that authorized the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate the firing of FBI Director James B. Comey, the president’s alleged collusion with Russia in presidential elections, potential private business ties and potential conflicts of interest as a result;” [CQ Committee Coverage, 5/16/17]

The Amendment Would Repeal A Provision That Authorized The Appointment Of An Independent Counsel To Investigate The Firing Of Deputy Attorney General Sally Yates. “Slaughter, D-N.Y. – Amendment that would make in order amendments by: […] and Moulton, D-Mass., that would repeal a provision in current law that authorized the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate the firing of Deputy Attorney General Sally Yates and the president’s understanding of legal order at the Justice Department.” [CQ Committee Coverage, 5/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Procedural Move To Bring Up A Bill Creating An Independent Commission To Investigate Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. “House Republicans blocked a vote Wednesday on legislation to create an independent commission to investigate Russian interference in the 2016 election. A Democratic effort to force a vote failed, with only one Republican – Rep. Walter Jones of North Carolina – joining them in a procedural vote that would have allowed them to bring up the bill. But Democrats also launched a petition Wednesday that would allow them to force a vote on the bill at a later date if they get a majority of lawmakers to sign on.” [H Res 323, Vote #259, 5/17/17; USA Today, 5/17/17]

HEADLINE: GOP blocks House vote on independent Russia-Trump investigation. [USA Today, 5/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Kill A Resolution Requiring The DHS To Send Information To House Homeland Security Committee Related To Hacking Or Other Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. “The House Homeland Security Committee has given an unfavorable designation to a resolution compelling the Department of
Homeland Security to release documents pertaining to the Russia investigation. The resolution of inquiry, introduced by Rep. Bennie Thompson (D-Miss.), would require the DHS to send information to the panel related to hacking or other interference in the 2016 election. […] Though a committee cannot table the resolution in a way that stops it from going to the floor, it can issue a recommendation of favorable or unfavorable. In this case, the committee chose the latter on a 14-12 party-line vote.” [H Res 235, Homeland Security Committee, Committee Vote, 4/5/17; The Hill, 4/5/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing The Underlying Bill From Applying To Any Individual Who Withheld Information From Congress Related To An Investigation Regarding Russian Influence Of The 2016 Presidential Election.** In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: a “motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prevent the bill’s provisions from applying to any individual that withheld information from Congress related to an investigation regarding individuals influencing the outcome of the 2016 U.S. presidential election.” The motion was rejected 228-185. [HR 1343, Vote #215, 4/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/4/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Creation Of A Commission Investigating Foreign Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 233) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a selection process for members of the EPA’s Science Advisory Board.” A vote in favor is a vote to prevent investigation into Russia’s interference in the 2016 election. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-191. [HRes 233, Vote #203, 3/29/17; CQ, 3/29/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Establishing An Investigation Into Foreign Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 229).” A vote in favor of the motion is a vote to block consideration of a bipartisan bill, The Presidential Tax Transparency Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-189. [HRes 229, Vote #197, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Establishing The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” The previous question passed 233-189. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 156, Vote #115, 3/1/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 3/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election.** In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” The previous question passed 233-190. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 123, Vote #93, 2/15/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/15/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election.** In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” The previous question passed 227-188. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 116, Vote #90, 2/14/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/14/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” The previous question passed 234-179. A vote against the previous question
would have allowed the bill to be considered. [HR 33, Vote #26, 1/10/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/10/17]

Bill Would Create A 12 Member Bipartisan, Independent Commission To Examine Attempts By The Russian Government To Influence The 2016 Elections. “The bill would create a 12-member, bipartisan, independent commission empowered to interview witnesses, obtain documents, issue subpoenas, and receive public testimony to examine attempts by the Russian government and others to use electronic means to influence, interfere with, or sow distrust in this year’s U.S. elections. The commission — which would examine similar efforts by any other foreign governments or entities — would issue a final report with recommendations for future security protections to Congress and the President within 18 months of the bill’s enactment.” [Oversight Committee Democrats, Press Release, 12/7/16]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution To Support The Public Release Of The Report Of Special Counsel Robert Mueller

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution To Support The Public Release Of The Report Of Special Counsel Robert Mueller. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of Congress that the report by Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller III, regarding Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election and any connections to or coordination with the Trump campaign, should be released to Congress in full and made public to the extent allowed by public disclosure laws.” The bill passed 420 to 0. [H Con Res 24, Vote #125, 3/14/19; CQ, 3/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Called For Full Transparency Regarding The Findings Of The Mueller Report

Fitzpatrick Called For Full Transparency Regarding The Findings Of The Mueller Report. “Democrats from the Philadelphia region and across the country vowed Sunday to continue investigating President Donald Trump and to seek more information about what special counsel Robert Mueller found in his inquiry into potential coordination with Russian operatives and questions of obstruction of justice. They called for more details even as the president and his allies reveled in what Trump considered ‘complete and total exoneration’ from a four-page summary released by Attorney General William Barr. […] Before Barr's letter was sent on Sunday, two Republicans from the Philadelphia area also had called for transparency around any conclusions, although they did not immediately release statements Sunday. ‘The report must be made public and full briefings must be made to Congress,’ U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), a former FBI agent, said in a statement Friday night. ‘We must insist on 100% full transparency on all investigative matters and full disclosure to the public. Once that occurs, and once we respond accordingly, it is time to move on.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/25/19]

Fitzpatrick: “The Report Must Be Made Public And Full Briefings Must Be Made To Congress. “As a former FBI Agent, I have consistently supported my former boss, Special Counsel Robert Mueller’s investigation and have insisted on allowing it to proceed unimpeded. Now that it has concluded, the report must be made public and full briefings must be made to Congress. (1/2) We must insist on 100% full transparency on all investigative matters and full disclosure to the public. Once that occurs, and once we respond accordingly, it is time to move on. (2/2)” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/22/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Resolution Believed To Be An Attempt To Discredit The Mueller Investigation

Fitzpatrick Voted For Insisting That The Justice Department Fully Comply With The Document Requests And Subpoenas Issued By The Intelligence And Judiciary Committees. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would that would insist that the Justice Department fully comply with the document requests and subpoenas issued by the Intelligence and Judiciary committees with regard to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) by Justice Department personnel and related matters, by Friday, July 6, 2018.” The resolution was adopted 226-183. [H. Res. 970, Vote #306, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Freedom Caucus Leaders Spearheaded The Resolution To Pressure The Deputy Attorney General To Comply With Congressional Demands Related To FBI Investigations Of Hillary Clinton And Russian Election Interference. “The resolution, which was spearheaded by House Freedom Caucus leaders Mark Meadows and Jim Jordan, is the latest step by conservatives who have been ratcheting up the pressure on Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein to comply with congressional demands related to the FBI’s Hillary Clinton and Russia investigations. The measure itself is effectively symbolic, but Republicans intend to send a message to the Justice Department that the full Congress is demanding compliance with their document requests -- or else.” [CNN, 6/26/18]

Democratic Critics Said The Resolution Was An Attempt To Discredit The Mueller Investigation, And Give Trump An Excuse To Fire Rosenstein. “But Democratic critics say this is all a plot to discredit the Mueller investigation. They think Trump’s allies are trying to hit the Justice Department with impossible demands, so they’ll either have to turn over extremely sensitive information about an ongoing message, or look bad by withholding it. Some even think this is mainly about giving Trump an excuse to fire Rosenstein, who, again, is Mueller’s boss.” [Vox, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Stated He Wanted To Hear Directly From Robert Mueller About His Report On The Russian Investigation

Fitzpatrick Stated He Wanted To Hear Directly From Robert Mueller About His Report On The Russian Investigation. “Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick had wanted to hear directly from his former boss, Robert Mueller, about the special counsel’s massive report on Russian election interference and alleged efforts to obstruct that investigation. But Mueller, who was head of the FBI during Fitzpatrick's tenure as a supervisory special agent, made clear that his remarks Wednesday officially closing the investigation would be his final statement on the matter.” [Morning Call, 5/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Would Not Support Impeachment Proceedings Without Hearing Testimonies From Mueller And Attorney General Barr. “Without testimony from Mueller and Attorney General William Barr, Fitzpatrick doesn't believe Congress should be talking about potentially impeaching the president. ‘The congressman is disappointed
that Special Counsel Mueller will not be testifying, as he believes his testimony is necessary to shed light on the many unanswered questions raised in the report, questions only Special Counsel Mueller and Attorney General Barr can answer,’ said Cole Staudt, a spokesman for the Bucks County Republican. ‘Absent their testimony, it is irresponsible to even discuss impeachment proceedings.”’ [Morning Call, 5/31/19]

**Fitzpatrick Was Originally Undecided On Impeachment Proceedings Against Trump Following The Release Of Mueller’s Report**

Fitzpatrick Was Originally Undecided On Impeachment Proceedings Against Trump, Following The Release Of Mueller’s Report. “Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, 1st District (Bucks County) Impeach? Undecided so far. ‘The first and foremost responsibility of every single Member of Congress is to read through the report, line by line, page by page, and generate a list of unanswered questions for those who investigated the case and prepared the report,’ Fitzpatrick said in a written statement. ‘Then, it is the responsibility of members of Congress to question those witnesses to clarify any ambiguities in the report. Neither of those steps have been completed. Until those two steps have been taken, nothing further should be discussed, as it is premature.’” [Morning Call, 5/2/19]

**Fitzpatrick Stated That Trump “Must Acknowledge” Putin’s Role In Election Interference**

Fitzpatrick Stated That Trump “Must Acknowledge” Putin’s Role In Election Interference. “Democrats have seized on President Trump's comments alongside Russian President Vladimir Putin as the latest evidence supporting one of their central election year arguments: That the president needs to be reined in by Congress, and that Republicans aren't up to the job. […] The most direct criticism in a statement from U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), a former FBI agent from Bucks County, was that the president ‘missed the mark’ and ‘must acknowledge’ Putin's role in the election interference.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 7/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Sponsored A Bill To Protect Mueller’s Investigation**

Fitzpatrick Sponsored A Bill To Protect Mueller’s Investigation. “During his first term in Congress, Fitzpatrick sponsored a bill to protect the investigation of special counsel Robert Mueller and voted against the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act, which earned him the endorsement of gun-control groups.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/24/18]

**Fitzpatrick Said He Was “Sickened” By An Exchange Between Trump And Putin Where Trump Rebuked The U.S. Intelligence Community And Defended Putin**

Fitzpatrick Said He Was “Sickened” By An Exchange Between Trump And Putin. “Pennsylvania Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a former FBI agent, told NPR he was ‘frankly sickened by the exchange’ between Putin and Trump. Indeed, the latest NBC-Wall Street Journal poll shows that strong majorities agree. Fully 65 percent of voters now believe that the Russian government, as Mueller’s recent indictment charges, interfered in the 2016 election. Forty-one percent think it probably changed the outcome. That’s up considerably from a year ago.” [Herald-Standard, 7/26/18]

**Fitzpatrick Was Concerned Trump Was “Manipulated” By Putin**

Fitzpatrick Was Concerned Trump Was “Manipulated” By Putin. “A second Republican lawmakers has come out to say President Trump was ‘manipulated’ by Russian President Vladimir Putin after the two leaders met in Finland. Nearly a week after Trump's controversial private meeting and joint press conference with Putin in Helsinki, Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., voiced concern about the commander in chief getting played. ‘The president was manipulated by Vladimir Putin,’ Fitzpatrick told NPR's Michel Martin on ‘All Things Considered.’” [Washington Examiner, 7/22/18]

**Fitzpatrick Came To The Conclusion After Trump And Putin Met In Helsinki**

Fitzpatrick Came To The Conclusion After Trump And Putin Met In Helsinki. “A GOP congressman and former FBI agent says he thinks President Trump was manipulated by Russian President Vladimir Putin. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick told NPR’s Michel Martin on All Things Considered that he drew that conclusion after the two leaders
appeared in Helsinki. [...] The Helsinki summit came days after special counsel Robert Mueller issued an indictment for 12 Russian intelligence agents accused of hacking Democratic emails and sowing confusion around the 2016 elections.” [NPR, 7/22/18]

While In Helsinki, Trump Rebuked The U.S. Intelligence Community’s Findings That Russia Interfered In The 2016 Election—While Defending Putin. “US President Donald Trump, in a stunning rebuke of the US intelligence community, declined on Monday to endorse the US government’s assessment that Russia interfered in the 2016 presidential election, saying he doesn’t ‘see any reason why’ Russia would be responsible. Instead, Trump -- standing alongside Russian President Vladimir Putin -- touted Putin’s vigorous denial and pivoted to complaining about the Democratic National Committee's server and missing emails from Hillary Clinton's personal account.” [CNN, 7/16/18]

Fitzpatrick Questioned Trump’s Decision To Fire Former FBI Director James Comey

Fitzpatrick Questioned Trump’ Decision To Fire Former FBI Director James Comey. “Comey's dismissal comes during an FBI investigation into whether Trump’s advisers were connected with any Russian attempts last year to influence the election. Congressional intelligence committees also have launched probes on the matter. [...] Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Bucks County Republican who worked as a supervisory special agent at the FBI during Comey's tenure, described the former director as ‘a man of principle and integrity’ who was caught ‘in the middle of partisan crossfire.’ ‘While the president clearly has the legal authority to remove the director, both the timing and reasoning for his removal clearly raise questions,’ Fitzpatrick said.” [Morning Call, 5/11/17]

Tax Returns

SUMMARY: Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Releasing Trump’s Tax Returns

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns. [H Res 879, Vote #173, 5/9/18; CQ, 5/9/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/9/18]

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require The Disclosure Of The President’s Tax Returns. [H Res 831, Vote #143, 4/18/18; CQ, 4/18/18; Congressional Record, H 3409, 4/18/18]

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #392, 7/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/17]

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #311, 6/21/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/17]

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #292, 6/7/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/17]

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; CQ, 6/7/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/7/17]

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return. [Motion, Vote #274, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/24/17]

- Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns. [H Res 324, Vote #263, 5/18/17; CQ, 5/18/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/18/17]
• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return. [Motion, Vote #261, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/17/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Require Any Candidate Of A Major Political Party To Release Three Years Of Federal Income Tax Returns. [HR 305 (HRes 275), Vote #224, 4/26/17; CQ, 4/26/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #219, 4/5/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/5/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #201, 3/28/17; CQ Floor Votes, 3/28/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Requiring Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [H Res 150, Vote #103, 2/28/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/28/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Requiring Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. [Motion, Vote #101, 2/27/17; CQ Floor Votes, 2/27/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment To Prevent Committee From Moving Any Legislation That Would Provide A Financial Benefit To President Trump. [Homeland Security Committee, CQ Committee Coverage, 2/1/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Presidential Tax Transparency Act. [H Res 55, Vote #62, 1/24/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Releasing Trump’s Tax Returns

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Ms. Eshoo’s bill H.R. 305. H.R. 305 would amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require the President, as well as any candidate of a major political party for the office of the President, to submit their Federal income tax returns for the three most recent years. This bill would ensure more transparency in the political process and provide the American people with additional information about potential conflicts of interest of the President or a candidate for the office of the President.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 223-189. [H Res 879, Vote #173, 5/9/18; CQ, 5/9/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/9/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require The Disclosure Of The President’s Tax Returns. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule…” According to Rep. Polis, defeating the previous question would “amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require the disclosure of certain tax returns by Presidents and certain candidates for the office of the President, and for other purposes.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-189. [H Res 831, Vote #143, 4/18/18; CQ, 4/18/18; Congressional Record, H 3409, 4/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “motion to table (kill) the Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Cicilline resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to 235-190. [Motion, Vote #392, 7/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “motion to table (kill) the Doggett, D-Texas., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Doggett resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to 227-188. [Motion, Vote #311, 6/21/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to table (kill) the Capuano, D-Mass., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Capuano resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 228-186. [Motion, Vote #292, 6/7/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 375).” According to The Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the office of the president to submit their federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the release of tax returns. The previous question carried 228-185. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; CQ, 6/7/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Table An Amendment To Prohibit Implementation Of A Bill Until The Chairman Of Ways And Means Requested 10 Years Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, Fitzpatrick voted for a “motion to table the Doggett motion to appeal the ruling of the chairman that the Doggett amendment to the Brady, R-Texas, substitute amendment was not germane. The Doggett amendment would prohibit implementation of any provision of the bill until the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee submits a written request to the Treasury secretary for copies of the President Donald Trump’s tax returns for the past 10 years, including each business entity disclosed on the president’s ethics form.” The motion was agreed to 22-16. [House Ways and Means Committee, Committee Vote, 5/24/17; CQ Committee Coverage, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to table (kill) the Sanchez, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Sanchez resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s text returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed, 225-187. [Motion, Vote #274, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and
possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the office of the president to submit their federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the release of tax returns. The motion passed 226-188. [H Res 324, Vote #263, 5/18/17; CQ, 5/18/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/18/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Returns.** In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rothfus, R-Pa., motion to table (kill) the Pascrell, D-N.J., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Pascrell resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 229-188. [Motion, Vote #261, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/17/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Bill To Require Any Candidate Of A Major Political Party To Release Three Years Of Federal Income Tax Returns.** In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the Office of the President to submit their Federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” The previous question passed 231-191. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [HR 305 (HRes 275), Vote #224, 4/26/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 4/26/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns.** In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Foxx, R-N.C., motion to table (kill) the Jeffries, D-N.Y., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Jeffries resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 228-184. [Motion, Vote #219, 4/5/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/5/17]


**Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Flores, R-Texas, motion to table (kill) the Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Lofgren resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 228-190. [Motion, Vote #201, 3/28/17; CQ Floor Votes, 3/28/17]

**Republicans Blocked Procedural Effort To Obtain Trump’s Tax Returns From The IRS.** “House Republicans on Tuesday blocked more attempts by Democrats to obtain President Donald Trump’s tax returns from the IRS. House Democrats tried for a third and a fourth time to use procedural votes to pry loose Trump’s returns. Republicans blocked both efforts, one on the House floor and the other in the House Ways and Means Committee. The House voted 228-190 on a mostly party-line vote to block the Democrats’ effort. The Ways and Means Committee voted 24-16 to oppose the effort.” [Associated Press, 3/28/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Requiring Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 230).” A vote in favor is a vote against requiring Trump to release his tax returns. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-184. [H Res 230, Vote #199, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Vote Appealing A Ruling That Forcing Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns Was Not A House Privilege. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to table (kill) the Polis, D-Colo., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Polis resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-189. [Motion, Vote #182, 3/22/17; CQ, 3/22/17]

Republican Presiding Officer Cut Off The Attempt By Democrats To Force A Vote To Push Committee To Request Trump’s Tax Returns. “Democrats tried but failed Monday to force a House floor vote to push a key committee to request copies of President Trump’s tax returns. It was the fourth time in as many weeks that Democrats sought to force the vote. Rep. Jared Polis (D-Colo.) attempted to offer a resolution and trigger a House floor vote, but was cut off by the Republican presiding over the House.” [The Hill, 3/20/17]

Rather Than Rule The Measure Was Not Privileged, Rep. Womak, The Presiding Officer, Ruled That Rep. Polis Was No Longer Able To Speak. “Three other Democrats in recent weeks offered similar resolutions as “privileged,” which would require the House to act within two legislative days. The presiding officer in the House at those times ruled that the measure didn’t qualify as “privileged” by affecting the chamber’s dignity and integrity. Democrats demanded roll call votes to appeal those rulings. […] But on Monday, Rep. Steve Womack (R-Ark.), who was presiding over the chamber, took a different approach to block the measure. He declared the House would not at that time determine whether the resolution met the requirements to be "privileged" and ruled that Polis was no longer recognized to speak. Womack then ordered the House to resume voting on an unrelated noncontroversial bill regarding the Department of Homeland Security.” [The Hill, 3/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Crowley, D-N.Y., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Crowley resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 223-183. [Motion, Vote #181, 3/15/17; CQ Floor Votes, 3/15/17]

Motion Would Have Forced House To Vote On A Resolution To Request Ten Years Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. “Crowley’s measure is similar to resolutions Democratic Reps. Bill Pascrell Jr. (N.J.) and Anna Eshoo (Calif.) offered on the House floor in recent weeks. It includes additional language that says the American public need to know more about Trump’s business interests in order to ‘ensure that all policies put forward by the Trump Administration solely benefit the American public and not his corporate business partners.’ As was the case in past weeks, Crowley tried to offer the resolution as ‘privileged,’ meaning the House would have to act on it within two legislative days. But Rep. Mike Simpson (R-Idaho), who was presiding over the House, ruled that the measure was not privileged, and the vast majority of Republicans voted to table Crowley’s appeal of that ruling, 223-183.” [The Hill, 3/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Eshoo, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Eshoo resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 227-186. [Motion, Vote #128, 3/7/17; CQ Floor Votes, 3/7/17]

Motion Would Have Forced The House To Vote On A Resolution To Request Ten Years Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. “House Democrats on Tuesday furthered their push to force Republicans to take tough votes on President Trump, offering a resolution on the House floor to request Trump’s tax returns for the second time in a little over a week. The resolution was blocked on a procedural vote of 227-186. […] Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-Calif.) offered a resolution on Tuesday instructing the House to request 10 years of Trump’s tax returns so that they can be considered by the House Ways and Means Committee in a closed session.” [The Hill, 3/7/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Require Any Candidate Of A Major Political Party To Release Three Years Of Federal Income Tax Returns. In June 2016, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the office of the President to submit their Federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” The previous question passed 224-191. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 150, Vote #103, 2/28/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Pascrell, D-N.J., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Pascrell resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 229-185. [Motion, Vote #101, 2/27/17; CQ Floor Votes, 2/27/17]

Motion Would Have Forced The House To Vote On A Resolution To Request Ten Years Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. “A House Democratic lawmaker attempted Monday to force a House floor vote on a resolution to request President Trump’s tax returns, but the effort failed on a party line vote, 229-185, with two Republicans voting ‘present.’ The move was the latest in a series of Democratic efforts to push Congress to request Trump’s tax returns, and Democrats demanded a roll call vote to force Republicans to go on the record. […] Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-N.J.) offered a resolution that would have directed the House to request 10 years of Trump’s tax returns, have the House Ways and Means Committee review them in a closed session and then vote to send the information in the returns to the full House.” [The Hill, 2/27/17]

Democrats Offered A Resolution To “Instruct The House To Request Trump’s Tax Returns From The Last Decade So That The House Ways And Means Committee… Can Review Them In A Closed Session.” “Democrats have offered similar resolution three other times in the last four weeks, which all resulted in procedural votes. The resolutions would instruct the House to request Trump’s tax returns from the last decade so that the House Ways and Means Committee, which has oversight of the Internal Revenue Service, could review them in a closed session. The chairmen of the House Ways and Means Committee, Senate Finance Committee and Joint Committee on Taxation have the power to request individual tax return information from the Treasury Department.” [The Hill, 3/20/17]

After Republican Presiding Officers Ruled Measure Did Not Qualify As “Privileged” Action Under House Rules, Democrats Forced Roll Call Vote To Appeal Ruling. “Three other Democrats in recent weeks offered similar resolutions as “privileged,” which would require the House to act within two legislative days. The presiding officer in the House at those times ruled that the measure didn’t qualify as “privileged” by affecting the chamber’s dignity and integrity. Democrats demanded roll call votes to appeal those rulings.” [The Hill, 3/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment To Prevent Committee From Moving Any Legislation That Would Provide A Financial Benefit To President Trump. As a member of the Homeland Security Committee, Fitzpatrick voted against an “amendment that would prohibit the full committee from moving or waiving consideration of legislation that would provide any direct financial benefit to President Donald Trump, the Trump Organization or any business the president has an equity interest.” The amendment was rejected 10-17. [Homeland Security Committee, CQ Committee Coverage, 2/1/17]

Republicans Voting Against Motion: Donovan (N.Y.); Duncan, Jeff (S.C.); Fitzpatrick (Pa.); Gallagher (Wis.); Garrett (Va.); Higgins, C. (La.); Hurd (Texas); Katko (N.Y.); King, P. (N.Y.); Marino (Pa.); McCaul (Texas); McSally (Ariz.); Perry (Pa.); Ratcliffe (Texas); Rogers, Mike D. (Ala.); Rutherford (Fla.); Smith, Lamar (Texas) [Homeland Security Committee, CQ Committee Coverage, 2/1/17]

The Amendment Was “An Attempt To Get Trump To Release His Tax Returns.” “In an attempt to get Trump to release his tax returns, New Jersey Democrat Bonnie Watson Coleman offered an amendment,
rejected 10-17, that would have prohibited the full committee from moving or waiving consideration of legislation that would provide direct financial benefit to Trump, the Trump Organization or any business where he has an equity interest. She called it a ‘good government’ amendment, but McCaul said it had ‘absolutely no relevance to any of our oversight responsibilities.’” [CQ Committee Coverage, 2/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Presidential Tax Transparency Act.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, the Presidential Tax Transparency Act.” The previous question passed 233-187. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 55, Vote #62, 1/24/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/24/17]

### Muslim Ban

**Fitzpatrick Opposed President Trump’s Muslim Ban.** “He opposed President Trump's executive order that banned citizens of seven Muslim-majority countries from entering the United States.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Stated That The Executive Order “ Entirely Misses The Mark.”** “Two Lehigh Valley-area Republicans are among of a small group of congressional GOP lawmakers opposing President Donald Trump's executive order on immigration, describing the policy as rushed into place and shortsighted. Republican U.S. Reps. Charlie Dent of Allentown and Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County both spoke out against the order. […] Dent was joined early Sunday morning by U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-8th District, who released a statement saying that the executive order ‘entirely misses the mark.’ ‘The reality is, terrorism inspired by radicalism and hate is global in scope and, as such, requires a comprehensive response, not a purely regional focus,’ Fitzpatrick said. ‘While serious actions are needed to protect our country, these must not be done in a way that singles out any specific nations or ethnicities.’” [Morning Call, 1/29/17]

### Racist Tweets

**Fitzpatrick Voted To Condemn Trump’s Tweets Telling Four Congresswomen To “Go Back” To Their Ancestral Countries.** “When the U.S. House of Representatives voted Tuesday evening to condemn President Donald Trump's racist tweets telling four minority congresswomen to ‘go back’ to their ancestral countries, four Republican lawmakers cast ‘yes’ votes. Among them was Pennsylvania Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, who represents the Bucks County-based 1st District. It wasn't unusual to see Fitzpatrick join with Democrats on the vote. The second-term lawmaker has done so repeatedly, on issues from climate change to gun control to health care. He also was critical of the president during the 35-day federal government shutdown that began in December.” [Morning Call, 7/17/19]

**Fitzpatrick: “The Language And Tone Being Used By So Many In Our Country Needs To Change.”**

“Following Tuesday's vote, Fitzpatrick tweeted: ‘The language and tone being used by so many in our country needs to change. The Hatfield versus McCoy brand of politics must end. Democrats and Republicans need to start treating each other respectfully and like human beings. We are all created in the image and likeness of God.’” [Morning Call, 7/17/19]

**Fitzpatrick Spokesperson: “Personal Attacks On Others Are Not Ok.”** “A spokesman for U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Bucks County, said Monday that Fitzpatrick ‘has repeatedly stressed the critical need for civility in
our discourse,’ and that ‘pointing out differences in policy proposals is OK. Personal attacks on others are not OK.’” [Morning Call, 7/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Philadelphia Mayor Kenney’s Response To Trump’s Tweets

Fitzpatrick Criticized Philadelphia Mayor Kenney’s Response To Trump’s Tweets. “Words matter, @PhillyMayor. Lead by example. You are yourself doing exactly what you criticize in others. Your comments are unbecoming of a public official.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 7/16/19]

Mayor Kenney Said Trump “Would Go To Hell If He Went Back To Where He Came From.” “Philadelphia Mayor Jim Kenney weighed in on President Donald Trump’s racist tweets about four congresswomen. Kenney, a Democrat and vocal critic of the president and his policies, called Trump an idiot and said he would go to hell if he went back to where he came from.” [NBC Philadelphia, 7/16/19]

Charlottesville

Fitzpatrick Condemned Trump’s Reaction To Charlottesville Protests—Calling The Protests A “Domestic Terror Incident”

Fitzpatrick Condemned Trump’s Reaction To Charlottesville Protests—Calling The Protests A “Domestic Terror Incident.” “What did he think of President Donald Trump's reaction to the unrest in Charlottesville, Va.? Fitzpatrick, a freshman representing the state's 8th District after leaving a post at the FBI, replied that the events in Charlottesville should be described as a ‘domestic terror incident,’ drawing applause from many in the room. ‘You can't equivocate. You can't even hint at moral equivalency,’ Fitzpatrick said. ‘You have to call it what it is - which is evil - and it shouldn't be hard.’” [Morning Call, 8/23/17]

Conflicts Of Interest

SUMMARY: Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Addressing Conflicts Of Interest In Trump’s Administration

- Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials. [HR 1116, Vote #107, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18]

- Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials. [HR 4607, Vote #94, 3/6/18; CQ, 3/6/18; Congressional Record, 3/6/18]
• Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Resolution Directing The Homeland Security Department To Turn Over Documents Relating To Payments To Trump’s Businesses And Hotels. [H Res 447, Committee on Homeland Security, Committee Vote, 7/26/17; CQ Committee Coverage, 7/26/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Instruct DHS Personnel To Avoid Contracting With Entities Owned By The President. [House Homeland Security Committee, HR 2825, Amendment #1D, Vote 10, 6/14/17; CQ Committee Coverage, 6/14/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Empowering The House Of Representatives To Investigate Trump’s Potential Conflicts Of Interest. [HRes 280, Vote #229, 4/27/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 4/27/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Prohibiting The President From Making Public Communications About Or Advocating For His Business Interests. [HR 1004, Vote #125, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted Against Recommending The SCRUBS Act With An Amendment Exempting Rules Related To Conflict Of Interest And Bribery. [HR 998, Vote #113, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

• Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Address The Financial Conflicts Of Interest Of The President. [H Res 40, Vote #32, 1/11/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/11/17]

Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted Against Addressing Conflicts Of Interest In Trump’s Administration

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Connolly D-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prevent changes in financial regulations in the bill from being made at the request of, or for the personal gain of, the president, a member of his family, or other senior executive branch official.” The motion to recommit failed 182-232. [HR 1116, Vote #107, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Clark, D-Mass., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit a federal financial regulator from including certain rules in its review under the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996 if such rules were issued or made at the ‘request of and for the personal gain of’ the president, the president’s family members, or senior executive branch officials who are required to file annual financial disclosure forms.” According to Rep. Clark, the “amendment simply states that before taking any action to eliminate or change a regulation, regulators must disclose any communications from the White House or the President’s family advocating for the action and whether the President, his family, or any senior administration officials would benefit financially from such action.” The motion was rejected, 182-228. [HR 4607, Vote #94, 3/6/18; CQ, 3/6/18; Congressional Record, 3/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Resolution Directing The Homeland Security Department To Turn Over Documents Relating To Payments To Trump’s Businesses And Hotels. As a member of the Committee On Homeland Security, Fitzpatrick voted against a resolution of inquiry to “direct the Homeland Security secretary to submit any document the department has attained regarding President Donald Trump’s businesses and hotels. The measure would also require the submission of any documentation of payments that refer to business owned by President Trump, the Trump Organization or its subsidiaries or any member of the Trump family for the past three
years. It would require the submission of costs associated with the protection of Trump family members while on international travel that has not been documented.” The resolution was reported adversely to the House 18-11. [H Res 447, Committee on Homeland Security, Committee Vote, 7/26/17; CQ Committee Coverage, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Instruct DHS Personnel To Avoid Contracting With Entities Owned By The President. As a member of the House Homeland Security Committee, Fitzpatrick voted against an “amendment to the McCaul, R-Texas, substitute amendment that would instruct DHS personnel to avoid entering into acquisition contracts with entities owned by the president.” The amendment was rejected 11-15. [House Homeland Security Committee, HR 2825, Amendment 1D, Vote 10, 6/14/17; CQ Committee Coverage, 6/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Empowering The House Of Representatives To Investigate Trump’s Potential Conflicts Of Interest. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H. Res. 286 which would direct certain officials of the Trump Administration to provide information to the House of Representatives that will enable the House to meet its constitutional responsibility to conduct oversight of the Trump Administration by investigating potential conflicts of interests of President Donald J. Trump.” A vote yes was a vote against the Democrats’ resolution. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-193. [HRes 280, Vote #229, 4/27/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 4/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Prohibiting The President From Making Public Communications About Or Advocating For His Business Interests. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: the “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the president from making public communications that refer to a business in which the president has an equity interest and would prohibit the president from publically advocating on behalf of such business interests.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-232. [HR 1004, Vote #125, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Recommitting The SCRUBS Act With An Amendment Exempting Rules Related To Conflict Of Interest And Bribery. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: the “Raskin, D-Md., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions rules related to laws governing potential conflicts of interest and financial disclosures for executive branch employees, and would exempt rules related to bribery.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-235. [HR 998, Vote #113, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Address The Financial Conflicts Of Interest Of The President. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 371, to address financial conflicts of interest of the President and Vice President.” The previous question passed 232-168. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 40, Vote #32, 1/11/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/11/17]

Ivanka Trump

Ivanka Trump Held A Town Hall In Bucks County To Discuss The Republican Tax Bill

2017: Ivanka Trump Help A Town Hall In Buck County To Discuss The Republican Tax Bill. “Ivanka Trump, a senior White House adviser as well as presidential progeny, characterized the plan as an improvement for working-class families in particular a proposed expansion of the child tax credit, which she advocated on the campaign trail. Trump said she was pushing to have that tax credit made refundable which analysts have said could go a long way toward helping low- and middle-income families defray the costs of raising a child. But the administration has not outlined some key elements of that plan, including how much it plans to expand the credit. On Monday, Ivanka Trump didn’t get that far, either. With moderator Nan Hayworth, a former House member
from New York, and U.S. Treasurer Jovita Carranza, Trump spent about an hour conversing with a crowd of around 200 at the James Kinney Senior Center. The women on stage talked about fiscal issues facing ordinary Americans: how complicated it can be to file taxes, how many Americans don't have more than a few hundred dollars saved in case of an emergency, and how important it is to prepare students for jobs in a technology-driven economy.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/24/17]

**Ivanka Trump Touted The Child Tax Credit.** “Boosting the child tax credit has been Ivanka Trump's primary focus as her father and congressional Republicans race to complete a major overhaul of the federal tax code, an achievement that would give the GOP a significant legislative victory as the end of the president's first year in office rapidly approaches. On stage Monday at the James Kinney Senior Center in Richboro, Trump touted an expansion of the credit - which is included in the GOP tax framework, though the size of that increase isn't specified - as a change that would bring ‘much-needed relief' to families. ‘The cost of raising children has gone up dramatically, yet over the last several decades, wages have largely stagnated,’ Trump told the audience of roughly 250 people during the hourlong event.” [Morning Call, 10/24/17]

*NOTE: It did not appear that Fitzpatrick attended the event*

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**Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Republican Tax Scam Bill**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for “pass-through” business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, Vote #692, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

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**During Fitzpatrick’s 2018 Election, He Sought To Distance Himself From Trump**

**Fitzpatrick Sought To Distance Himself From Trump During The Campaign.** “Fitzpatrick has sought to distance himself from Trump by pointing to his bipartisan voting record and his approach to special counsel Robert Mueller's investigation. Fitzpatrick is a co-sponsor of a bill that would make it harder for Trump to fire Mueller, and he has lamented Trump's criticism of the FBI. ‘Most people in our district would tell you I am a check on Trump,’ Fitzpatrick told The Hill. ‘It's dangerous to be voting on the legislative branch based on what is going on with the executive branch.’” [The Hill, 6/20/18]

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**When Asked Whether He Would Allow Trump To Campaign On His Behalf, Fitzpatrick Said “It Depends”**

**When Asked Whether He Would Allow Trump To Campaign On His Behalf, Fitzpatrick Said “It Depends.”** “But the answer several Republicans from tough districts have settled on is, sure -- if Trump will campaign on their terms. ‘It depends,’ said Fitzpatrick, a Republican from a suburban Philadelphia district that Democrats are targeting. ‘On what issue is he campaigning for me? If he campaigns on term limits -- I just met with him on that. If he's able to get public support behind it, absolutely.’” [McClatchy Washington Bureau, 5/20/18]

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**2016 Presidential Election**
Fitzpatrick Stated That He Did Not Vote For Donald Trump, But Instead Wrote-In Mike Pence

2017: Fitzpatrick Stated That He Did Not Vote For Donald Trump, But Instead Wrote-In Mike Pence. “The relationship between Trump and mainstream Republicans is especially fraught in the Philadelphia suburbs, where the president was widely rejected last year and where Republicans have been uneasy with him from the start. Meehan and Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, of Bucks County, both said they didn't vote for Trump but instead cast write-in presidential ballots for his running mate, Mike Pence.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 5/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Supported Trump Until He Bragged About Sexually Assaulting Women

2016: Fitzpatrick Supported Trump Until He Bragged About Sexually Assaulting Women. “He supported Republican presidential nominee Donald J. Trump until the release of the tape in which Trump brags about sexually assaulting women. Then, Fitzpatrick said he would not vote for Trump or Hillary Clinton.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/31/16]

Fitzpatrick Called Trump’s Comments “Offensive” And Stated He Would Not Vote For Trump Or Clinton

Fitzpatrick Called Trump’s Comments “Offensive” And Stated He Would Not Vote For Trump Or Clinton. “Also on Saturday, Brian Fitzpatrick, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District serving Bucks County and a portion of Montgomery County, described the video as ‘offensive’ and said he would vote for neither Trump nor Clinton. ‘Donald Trump's comments and actions are offensive and disgusting and they cannot be rationalized nor ignored, regardless of context,’ he said in a statement.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/8/16]

Fitzpatrick Said Trump Would Build Stronger National Security Team Than Clinton, And Praised Trump Stance On “Unfair Trade Agreements”

Fitzpatrick Said Trump Would Build Stronger Nat. Security Team, Praised Trump Stance On “Unfair Trade Agreements.” “Brian Fitzpatrick, who is running in a tight Bucks County-based congressional race, ‘has a packed schedule’ in the district this week, a spokesman said. Fitzpatrick aides had not answered Inquirer requests - since May - asking whether he supports Trump, until Friday. The 333-word statement, emailed by a spokesman, stopped short of firmly endorsing Trump. In it, Fitzpatrick criticized Clinton, rated Trump more likely to build a strong national security team, praised the billionaire’s stand on ‘unfair trade agreements,’ and said he hoped Trump would reveal more policy specifics at the convention. (The statement came as Democrats have harried Fitzpatrick over the likely GOP nominee, in part by circulating a video of Fitzpatrick appearing to hide his face as he rides in a pickup truck that has a Trump flag in back.)” [The Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/19/16]

Fitzpatrick: “Comparatively Speaking, [Trump] Is More Likely To Surround Himself With A National Security Team That Will Be Better Able To Protect Our Country.” “Most Democrats have united behind Hillary Clinton, but for Republicans in Congress, Donald Trump has created a dilemma. Below is a list of where the region’s GOP lawmakers and candidates stand on their party’s likely nominee … Brian Fitzpatrick - candidate for PA8 House seat. Attending convention? No. Supporting Trump? Unclear. Quote: ‘Comparatively speaking, [Trump] is more likely to surround himself with a national security team that will be better able to protect our country.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/18/16]

Fitzpatrick: “(Trump) Presents The Better Alternative To Secretary Clinton In … National Security And Economic Growth,” Would Be “Voting Accordingly.” “Republican nominee Brian Fitzpatrick wrote a lengthy statement detailing the differences between Trump and presumptive Democratic nominee, former U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, on national security and free trade. ‘(Trump) presents the better alternative to Secretary Clinton in these two critical areas, national security and economic growth, and I will be voting accordingly,’ Fitzpatrick said. In his statement, Fitzpatrick said Trump does not speak for any other candidates, but there is a consensus among many in the ‘national security arena’ that he would surround himself with advisers that would create a stronger policy to combat terrorism.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 7/22/16]

“Fitzpatrick previously said he will vote for Trump, based on his approach to national security and U.S. economic growth. In a statement provided July 21, Fitzpatrick said there is a consensus among national security experts that Trump would surround himself with advisers that would create a stronger policy to combat terrorism.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 8/04/16]

**July 2016: Fitzpatrick Wanted To See More From Trump**

**Fitzpatrick Wanted To “See More Than Words” From Trump, Other Elected Officials.** “Former FBI agent Brian Fitzpatrick (R), who had declined to comment much on mogul Donald Trump (R), issued on Friday ‘a 333-word statement that offered some praise Trump for without firmly picking sides.’ Fitzpatrick said former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton (D) ‘represents more of the same policies that have failed to keep our nation safe’ while ‘most in the national security arena feel that, comparatively speaking, (Trump) is more likely to surround himself with a national security team that will be better able to protect our country.’ Fitzpatrick ‘also praised Trump’s opposition to ‘unfair trade agreements’ while adding, ‘I want to see more than words from Mr. Trump, as well as from all other candidates and elected officials.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer via The Hotline, 7/18/16]

**Fitzpatrick “Hoped” Trump Would Provide More Policy Specifics At GOP Convention.** “He also praised Trump's opposition to ‘unfair trade agreements’ while adding, ‘I want to see more than words from Mr. Trump, as well as from all other candidates and elected officials.’ He said he hoped Trump lays out more detailed policies at the convention, which Fitzpatrick is not attending.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/16/16]

**Headline Pat Meehan, Brian Fitzpatrick Edge Toward Trump.** [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/16/16]

**Fitzpatrick: “I Completely Disagree With Donald Trump’s Recent Comments About Judge Gonzalo Curiel”**

“Fitzpatrick: “I Completely Disagree With Donald Trump’s Recent Comments About Judge Gonzalo Curiel.” “A 12-word response to Donald Trump’s remarks about a federal judge from the GOP’s 8th Congressional candidate Brian Fitzpatrick is ‘feeble,’ according to state Rep. Steve Santarsiero, his Democratic opponent. ‘I completely disagree with Donald Trump’s recent comments about Judge Gonzalo Curiel,’ said Fitzpatrick referring to Trump’s questioning of the impartiality of the judge overseeing a civil case filed against him. Shortly after Fitzpatrick made the statement, the Santarsiero campaign responded quickly with criticism, calling the statement ‘weak’ and ‘muted.’” [Courier Times, 6/08/16]

**HEADLINE: Trump Says Judge’s Mexican Heritage Presents ‘Absolute Conflict.’** [Wall Street Journal, 6/03/16]

**Editorial: Brian Fitzpatrick’s Response To Trump “Not Good Enough, Mr. Fitzpatrick[,] Not Nearly Good Enough”**

“Editorial: Brian Fitzpatrick’s Response To Trump “Not Good Enough, Mr. Fitzpatrick[,] Not Nearly Good Enough.” “What’s really pitiful is the way the so-called leaders of the Republican Party continue to suck up to Trump in the name of ‘party unity.’ This even as Trump persists in his ridiculous outbursts, one more embarrassing than the last. The latest is Trump’s suggestion that U.S. District Judge Gonzalo Curiel, who is hearing a lawsuit against Trump University, might be biased because of his Mexican heritage. Curiel was born in Indiana! … And Brian Fitzpatrick, trying to take over the 8th District congressional seat now held by his brother Mike, issued this rather terse 12-word response: ‘I completely disagree with Donald Trump’s recent comments about Judge Gonzalo Curiel.’ Not a hint of outrage or condemnation. Not good enough, Mr. Fitzpatrick. Not nearly good enough.” [Bucks County Courier Times Editorial, 6/09/16]
HEADLINE: Trump Continues To Mystify US. [Bucks County Courier Times, 6/09/16]

Courier Times Editorial: “We Can’t Fathom Is How Any Thinking Man Or Woman Can Look At Trump And Believe He’s The Answer To What’s Ailing America”

Courier Times Editorial: “We Can’t Fathom Is How Any Thinking Man Or Woman Can Look At Trump And Believe He’s The Answer To What’s Ailing America.” “We didn’t get it then. And we still don’t. We understand that many people are fed up with government in general and Washington politicians in particular. What we can’t fathom is how any thinking man or woman can look at Trump and believe he’s the answer to what’s ailing America.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 6/09/16]

Sen. Toomey: Trumps Criticism Of Judge Curiel “Deeply Offensive”


Courier Times Editorial: “Republican Politicians Are Trying To Distance Themselves From Trump Yet Stay Close At The Same Time- Looking Hypocritical In The Process”

Courier Times Editorial: “Republican Politicians Are Trying To Distance Themselves From Trump Yet Stay Close At The Same Time- Looking Hypocritical In The Process.” “Republican politicians are trying to distance themselves from Trump yet stay close at the same time- looking hypocritical in the process. This apparently is their idea of a winning strategy. More likely, when Trump crashes and burns in November, he’ll take a whole lot of those Republicans with him.” [Bucks County Courier Times Editorial, 6/09/16]

Courier Times Editorial: “When Trump Crashes And Burns In November, He’ll Take A Whole Lot Of Those Republicans With Him”

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Fitzpatrick Hid From Cameras In A Trump Mobile

VIDEO: 2016: Fitzpatrick Hid From Cameras In A Trump Mobile. [PA 01 Raw Footage, YouTube, 7/16/16]

Courier Times: Fitzpatrick Didn’t Endorse Presidential Candidate During Primary – Would “Fully” Support Voters Of The Eighth District – District Voted For Trump

Courier Times: Fitzpatrick Didn’t Endorse Presidential Candidate During Primary – Would “Fully” Support Voters Of The Eighth District – District Voted For Trump. “Fitzpatrick’s statement is one of the few instances he has spoken about the Republican presidential candidate since winning the 8th Congressional primary in April … During a debate before Pennsylvania’s primary, Fitzpatrick did not endorse any of the Republican nominees, which included Sen. Ted Cruz and Ohio Gov. John Kasich. Fitzpatrick said he would fully support whomever the voters in the 8th Congressional District chose. District voters chose Trump over Cruz and Kasich.” [Courier Times, 6/08/16]
**Courier Times Editorial: Trump Talked “Nonsense While Managing To Offend Women, Muslims, Mexicans, His Fellow Candidates, A True War Hero And Just About Everyone Else.”** “Six months ago in this space, we posed a question: ‘What is it about The Donald?’ We asked readers to explain the popularity of Donald Trump, who at the time was already attracting huge crowds of enthusiastic followers well ahead of the presidential primary season. We wondered about the appeal of the billionaire real estate magnate and reality TV personality who, for all his enthusiastic bluster and willingness to ‘say what he thinks,’ was mostly talking nonsense while managing to offend women, Muslims, Mexicans, his fellow candidates, a true war hero and just about everyone else.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 6/09/16]

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**May 2016: Fitzpatrick Refused To Say If He Supported Donald Trump For President**

May 2016: Fitzpatrick Refused To Say If He Supported Donald Trump For President. “As the de facto Republican standard-bearer, Rep. Patrick Meehan (R., Pa.) has insisted he is focused on his Delaware County-based district - supporting local refineries and fighting new regulations that he says handcuff investment advisers. And the campaign of Bucks County’s Brian Fitzpatrick, running for a congressional swing seat, has not answered the Inquirer’s questions over the last two weeks about how he views Trump.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 5/15/16]

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**Fitzpatrick: “Capt. Khan Is An American Hero And Any Attempt To Imply Otherwise Is Both Patently False And Offensive …. I Vehemently Reject Mr. Trump’s Statements On This Matter And Call On Him To Apologize”**

Fitzpatrick: “Capt. Khan Is An American Hero And Any Attempt To Imply Otherwise Is Both Patently False And Offensive …. I Vehemently Reject Mr. Trump’s Statements On This Matter And Call On Him To Apologize.” “In response to critics, Trump has suggested that Ghazala Khan was forbidden to speak at the convention because she is a Muslim woman, and questioned whether her husband’s words were his own … Republican congressional candidate Brian Fitzpatrick, running in a Bucks County-based swing district, said: ‘Capt. Khan is an American hero and any attempt to imply otherwise is both patently false and offensive …. I vehemently reject Mr. Trump’s statements on this matter and call on him to apologize.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/02/16]

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**May 15, 2016: Fitzpatrick Refused To Answer Philadelphia Inquirer “Over … Two Weeks” About Views On Trump**

May 15, 2016: Refused To Answer Philadelphia Inquirer “Over … Two Weeks” About Views On Trump. “As the de facto Republican standard-bearer, Rep. Patrick Meehan (R., Pa.) has insisted he is focused on his Delaware County-based district - supporting local refineries and fighting new regulations that he says handcuff investment advisers. And the campaign of Bucks County’s Brian Fitzpatrick, running for a congressional swing seat, has not answered the Inquirer’s questions over the last two weeks about how he views Trump.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 5/15/16]

HEADLINE: Tiptoeing Around Trump’s Shadow. [Philadelphia Inquirer, 5/15/16]

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**April 2016: Fitzpatrick Would Support For President Whoever Voters Of The Eight District Voted For In The Primary**

Fitzpatrick Would Support For President Whoever Voters Of The Eight District Voted For In The Primary. [0:01] FITZPATRICK: I made reference earlier to my disappointment … of a lot of these campaigns and the presidential campaign is part and parcel of that. I think most of us are, anytime a campaign for any office, let alone the Presidency of the United States, resorts to name calling, personal attacks, quite frankly its unbecoming of our country and its an embarrassment to our country overseas I can tell you that for sure. I’d like to see the tone change for sure. As far as … who we’re supporting, and all of us have been asked that several times, the voters of this
district are going to be going to polls in five days, and I will fully support who the voters of the Eight District select as their nominee. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Republican Nominee [0:01], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick: “The Voters Of This District Are Going To Be Going To Polls In Five Days, And I Will Fully Support Who The Voters Of The Eight District Select As Their Nominee.” [0:01] FITZPATRICK: I made reference earlier to my disappointment … of a lot of these campaigns and the presidential campaign is part and parcel of that. I think most of us are, anytime a campaign for any office, let alone the Presidency of the United States, resorts to name calling, personal attacks, quite frankly its unbecoming of our country and its an embarrassment to our country overseas I can tell you that for sure. I’d like to see the tone change for sure. As far as … who we’re supporting, and all of us have been asked that several times, the voters of this district are going to be going to polls in five days, and I will fully support who the voters of the Eight District select as their nominee. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Republican Nominee [0:01], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Said Name Calling, Personal Attacks During The Presidential Election, Were Unbecoming Of The Country

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Fitzpatrick Thought The United States Should “Take A Page Out Of Israel’s Handbook” By Building A Fence, Deploying The National Guard To Border; Called The Undocumented “12 Million People In The Country” “Problem B.”

Fitzpatrick Thought United States Should “Take A Page Out Of Israel’s Handbook” By Building A Fence, Deploying The National Guard To Border; Called The Undocumented “12 Million People In The Country” “Problem B.” [6:25] FITZPATRICK: I think we can take a page out of Israel's handbook about how to secure your border, because they managed to do it in the most dangerous part of the world. How did they do it? They built a fence, they have aerial surveillance surveilling the border, they have human intelligence on the other side of the border to find out what's going on, the intelligence they need, and they deploy what would be the equivalent of our National Guard to the border. I think that's exactly what we need to do in this country. The problem is that these ‘comprehensive immigration reform’, they won't just focus on building the fence because it's always got to be a part of some compromise about what to do with the 12+ million people in the country. The priority has to be in a standalone bill, build a fence, then we'll figure out problem B. Secure the border, it's like Swiss cheese right now. That needs to be stopped, and quite frankly it's a national security disaster waiting to happen, and we've seen that in many contexts, not just the Syrian refugee crisis but the southwest border is a big, big problem.” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate [6:25], 3/01/16]

Israel Built A “Wall” Along Gaza Strip. “Magal Security Systems Ltd., founded in the 1960s as a division of the Israeli Aerospace Industry and later privatized, specializes in so-called “smart fences” and border security systems. Its claim to fame includes Israeli walls around the Gaza Strip that restrict Palestinian freedom of movement, as well as barricades along Egypt’s and Jordan’s borders.” [Tele Sur, 8/03/16]

Fitzpatrick Suggested Building A “Physical Barrier” To “Secure” Southern Border; Form “Federal Agent-National Guard Task Force” For Border Policing. “Here at home, there is more to be done. Our borders are not secure. It is well-documented that terror groups understand this weakness and attempt to exploit it regularly. Through first-hand experience, it is abundantly clear that we must use all of the prudent and proven options
available to police our border. That includes securing the southern border through a physical barrier, constant aerial surveillance, an enhanced human intelligence program to intercept threats before they reach us, and the formation of a Federal Agent-National Guard Task Force to police our borders.” [The Intelligencer, Brian Fitzpatrick Op Ed, 5/18/16]

Fitzpatrick Stated He Would Support For President Whoever Voters Of The Eighth District Voted For In The Primary

Fitzpatrick Would Support For President Whoever Voters Of The Eight District Voted For In The Primary. [0:01] FITZPATRICK: I made reference earlier to my disappointment … of a lot of these campaigns and the presidential campaign is part and parcel of that. I think most of us are, anytime a campaign for any office, let alone the Presidency of the United States, resorts to name calling, personal attacks, quite frankly its unbecoming of our country and its an embarrassment to our country overseas I can tell you that for sure. I’d like to see the tone change for sure. As far as … who we’re supporting, and all of us have been asked that several times, the voters of this district are going to be going to polls in five days, and I will fully support who the voters of the Eight District select as their nominee. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Republican Nominee [0:01], 4/21/16]
Issues
Abortion & Women’s Health Issues

### Significant Findings

- ✓ 2020: Fitzpatrick did not sign a letter urging the Supreme Court to reverse Roe v. Wade
- ✓ Fitzpatrick voted for a 20-week abortion ban
- ✓ Fitzpatrick voted against an amendment that would allow exceptions for an abortion necessary to save the health of the woman
- ✓ The bill imposed criminal penalties on doctors, with exceptions for rape and incest only if it had been reported to law enforcement
- ✓ Fitzpatrick voted to make the Hyde Amendment permanent and to eliminate abortion coverage on any private health insurance plan participating in the ACA
- ✓ Fitzpatrick voted to defund Planned Parenthood
- ✓ Fitzpatrick attended a fundraiser for an anti-choice pregnancy center in Bucks County

### Roe v. Wade

**Fitzpatrick Did Not Sign A Letter Urging The Supreme Court To Reverse Roe V. Wade**

Fitzpatrick Did Not Sign A Letter Urging The Supreme Court To Reverse Roe V. Wade. “U.S. Rep. Lloyd Smucker and Sen. Pat Toomey, along with seven members of Pennsylvania's Republican congressional delegation, have signed onto a friend of the court brief urging the United States Supreme Court to reconsider two landmark abortion cases. The lawmakers signed onto the brief with 198 members of Congress asking the high court to reconsider Roe v. Wade and Casey v. Planned Parenthood, which legalize abortions in America. [...] The only Republican member from Pennsylvania who didn't join the brief is Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Bucks County Republican. His district is listed as a ‘competitive race’ leaning Republican by the Cook Political Report.” [LNP, 1/7/20]

**According To An American Family Association Of Pennsylvania Voter’s Guide, There Was No Information Found For Whether Fitzpatrick Had A Position On Overturning Roe V. Wade**


### 20 Week Abortion Ban

**2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban**
Fitzpatrick Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban. It would provide exceptions for cases in which the woman’s life is in danger as well as for pregnancies that are a result of rape for pregnancies that are a result of rape against an adult woman, if the woman received counseling or medical treatment for the rape at least 48 hours prior to the abortion. An exception would be provided for pregnancies resulting from rape or incest against a minor if the rape or incest had been previously reported to law enforcement or another government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. The bill would require a second doctor trained in neonatal resuscitation to be present for abortions where the fetus has the ‘potential’ to survive outside the womb.” The bill passed, 237-189. [HR 36, Vote #549, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]

Abortion Rights Groups Said The Legislation Had No Exception If The Pregnancy Threatened The Mother’s Health, And The Rape And Incest Exceptions Were Too Narrow. “Abortion rights groups and Democratic lawmakers panned the legislation ahead of its passage, arguing it is based on faulty science and contains no exception if a pregnancy would threaten a mother’s health. They also said the rape and incest exceptions are too narrow and that the bill is likely unconstitutional under existing Supreme Court rulings.” [Washington Post, 10/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A 20-Week Abortion Ban. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 548) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 36) that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban, with certain exceptions.” The rule was adopted, 233-187. [HR 36, Vote #547, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The 20-Week Abortion Ban Allowing For An Exception For An Abortion Necessary To Save The Health Of A Pregnant Woman

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The 20-Week Abortion Ban Allowing For An Exception For An Abortion Necessary To Save The Health Of A Pregnant Woman. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Brownley, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would add an exception to the 20-week abortion ban for abortions necessary to save the health of the pregnant woman.” The motion was rejected, 238-187. [HR 36, Vote #548, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban Imposing Criminal Penalties On Doctors, With Exceptions For Rape And Incest Only If It Had Been Reported To Law Enforcement

Fitzpatrick Voted For A 20-Week Abortion Ban Imposing Criminal Penalties On Doctors, With Exceptions For Rape And Incest Only If It Had Been Reported To Law Enforcement. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban. It would provide exceptions for cases in which the woman’s life is in danger as well as for pregnancies that are a result of rape for pregnancies that are a result of rape against an adult woman, if the woman received counseling or medical treatment for the rape at least 48 hours prior to the abortion. An exception would be provided for pregnancies resulting from rape or incest against a minor if the rape or incest had been previously reported to law enforcement or another government agency authorized to act on reports of child abuse. The bill would require a second doctor trained in neonatal resuscitation to be present for abortions where the fetus has the 'potential' to survive outside the womb.” The bill passed, 237-189. [HR 36, Vote #549, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]
Planned Parenthood: “20-Week Bans Are Unconstitutional.” “20-week bans are unconstitutional. 20-week bans are a clear attempt to erode Roe v. Wade. In fact, 20-week ban proponents are outspoken about their goal to challenge the 1973 Supreme Court decision protecting a woman’s right to safe and legal abortion.” [Planned Parenthood, accessed 7/12/18]

HEADLINE: 20-Week Abortion Bans: Still Unconstitutional After All These Years [Rewire, 5/12/15]

Abortion Regulations

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Medical Practitioners To Care For Babies Born Alive During Abortions

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Medical Practitioners To Care For Babies Born Alive During Abortions. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require health care practitioners to provide care to an infant born alive during a failed abortion that is equivalent to the care they would provide to any other infant born at the same gestational age. It would impose criminal fines, and penalties of up to five years in prison, for failure to do so, and would provide for a patient in such circumstances to file a lawsuit against the health care provider for certain monetary and punitive damages. The bill would require hospital and clinic practitioners and employees to report any knowledge of failures to provide such care to the appropriate state or federal law enforcement agency, and would permit prosecution of individuals who fail to do so.” The bill passed 241-183. [H.R. 4712, Vote #36, 1/19/18; CQ, 1/19/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Making The Hyde Amendment Permanent And Eliminate Abortion Coverage On Any Private Health Insurance Plan Participating In The Affordable Care Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For Making The Hyde Amendment Permanent And Eliminate Abortion Coverage On Any Private Health Insurance Plan Participating In The Affordable Care Act. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the bill that would permanently prohibit federal funds from being used to pay for abortion services or health insurance plans that include abortion coverage. It also would prohibit the District of Columbia from using its own local funds to provide or pay for abortions. Individuals and small businesses also could not receive tax credits under the 2010 health care law related to purchases of health insurance plans that include abortion coverage. The bill would require the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that, starting in 2018, no multistate qualified health plan offered in a state insurance exchange provides coverage that includes abortion. The provisions would not apply to pregnancies resulting from rape or incest, or to situations where the woman would die unless an abortion is performed.” The bill passed by a vote of 238-183. [HR 7, Vote #65, 1/24/17; CQ, 1/24/17]

Planned Parenthood

Fitzpatrick Voted To Allow States To Withhold Grants From Planned Parenthood

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reversing Obama Rule Preventing States From Withholding Grants From Planned Parenthood. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: overturning “an Obama-era rule banning states from denying federal funds to Planned Parenthood and other health care providers that perform abortions. The rule was designed to prohibit states from withholding family planning funding from providers for reasons other than their ability to offer family-planning services.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 230-188. [HJRes 43, Vote #99, 2/16/17; USA Today, 2/16/17]

Fitzpatrick: “Yes I Would Vote … To Defund Planned Parenthood[,] Absolutely”

Fitzpatrick: “Yes I Would Vote … To Defund Planned Parenthood[,] Absolutely.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred: QUESTION: Would you vote to defund Planned Parenthood?
FITZPATRICK: Yes I would vote, and will vote, to defund Planned Parenthood. Absolutely. If what we’ve all seen on television wasn’t enough, a reason that other people aren’t even considering, Planned Parenthood spends quite a bit of money on politics. I’ve gotten mailers myself, at my home, and I know that they use this argument, ‘well money we get from the taxpayers is really going over here and not here.’ Well, money is fungible. That’s a ridiculous argument, it’s an argument they make, it’s an argument that I don’t agree with. They should not get federal taxpayer money. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [8:40], 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick: I Know [Planned Parenthood] Uses The Argument “‘Well Money We Get From The Taxpayers Is Really Going Over Here And Not Here.’ Well, Money Is Fungible.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred: QUESTION: Would you vote to defund Planned Parenthood? FITZPATRICK: Yes I would vote, and will vote, to defund Planned Parenthood. Absolutely. If what we’ve all seen on television wasn’t enough, a reason that other people aren’t even considering, Planned Parenthood spends quite a bit of money on politics. I’ve gotten mailers myself, at my home, and I know that they use this argument, ‘well money we get from the taxpayers is really going over here and not here.’ Well, money is fungible. That’s a ridiculous argument, it’s an argument they make, it’s an argument that I don’t agree with. They should not get federal taxpayer money. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 4 [8:40], 3/01/16]


Fitzpatrick Attended A Fundraiser For An Anti-Choice Pregnancy Center.

Fitzpatrick Attended A Fundraiser For An Anti-Choice Pregnancy Center. “Crossroads Pregnancy Care provides services to members of our community about maternity care and proper care of their children. I joined them for their annual fundraiser which will help them continue this important work. Thank you to everyone who joined us to support this center” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 4/17/19]
Crossroads Pregnancy Care Was Described As A “Christ-Centered And Life Affirming Ministry.”
“Crossroads Pregnancy Care is a Christ-centered and life-affirming ministry, providing hope, help, and healing to families affected by unplanned pregnancies or hurting from past abortions, and promoting sexual integrity. Social services provided include education, advocacy and counseling regarding health and social welfare, and providing clothing, supplies and equipment for infants.” [GuideStar, accessed 3/24/20]

Crossroads Pregnancy Care Does Not Perform Or Refer Abortions For Patients. “It may seem like abortion is the easiest solution to ‘solving’ an unplanned pregnancy. Abortion providers offer both medical (such as the ‘abortion pill’) and surgical procedures. The types of abortion procedures vary according to how long a woman has been pregnant. Abortion procedures, both medical and surgical, run the risk of complications, both physical and emotional. No matter what you choose – to carry or to abort – your life is forever changed. This pregnancy will always be part of your story. Know your options and consider all the facts so that you can make an informed decision. […] Please Note: We do not perform nor refer for abortions.” [Crossroads Pregnancy Care, accessed 3/24/20]

Interest Group Ratings

Fitzpatrick Received A 10% Rating From NARAL Pro-Choice America

2019: [Fitzpatrick Received A 10% Rating From NARAL Pro-Choice America. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]]

Fitzpatrick Received A 71% Rating From The National Right To Life Committee

2019: [Fitzpatrick Received A 71% Rating From The National Right To Life Committee. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]]

Fitzpatrick Received A 27% Rating From Planned Parenthood Action Fund

2019: [Fitzpatrick Received A 27% Rating From Planned Parenthood Action Fund. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]]

Fitzpatrick Received A 50% Rating From Susan B. Anthony List

2019: [Fitzpatrick Received A 50% Rating From Susan B. Anthony List. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]]
Agriculture & Food Access Issues

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick voted against the House version of the 2018 Farm Bill that contained controversial food stamp changes that tightened eligibility for SNAP
- Fitzpatrick voted for the 2018 Farm Bill Conference Report
- Fitzpatrick voted for an amendment that allowed states to privatize SNAP operations
- Fitzpatrick blocked an effort to force the Trump administration to certify that their tariffs would not harm farmers or ranchers
- Fitzpatrick voted for an amendment that prohibited appropriated funds from being used to issue a grazing permit or lease that violates the mandatory qualifications for such permits
- Fitzpatrick supported a bill that reauthorized and modified the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act through 2020

**Farm Bill**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Farm Bill Conference Report, Funding Farm And Nutrition Programs Through FY 2023**

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Farm Bill Conference Report, Funding Farm And Nutrition Programs Through FY 2023. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would reauthorize and extend federal farm and nutrition programs through fiscal 2023, including crop subsidies, conservation, rural development and agricultural trade programs and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program. It would reauthorize and extend supplemental agricultural disaster assistance programs, sugar policies and loan rates, several international food aid programs, nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for loan commodities, and several dairy programs, including the dairy risk management program (previously the margin protection program). It would create new pilot programs that would test strategies for improving the accuracy of the SNAP income verification process. It would allow industrial hemp to be grown in the United States, subject to close regulation at the state level. It would modify the activities permitted on land contracted under the conservation reserve program.” The conference report was adopted by a vote of 369-47. [HR 2, Vote #434, 12/12/18; CQ, 12/12/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against The House Version Of 2018 Farm Bill That Included Strict Work Requirements For SNAP**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The House Version Of 2018 Farm Bill. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize and extend federal farm and nutrition programs through fiscal 2023, including crop subsidies, conservation, rural development and agricultural trade programs and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program. It would require individuals receiving SNAP benefits, who are 18-59 years old, to work or participate in work training programs for a minimum of 20 hours per week, and would require the Department of Agriculture to establish a database to track individuals receiving SNAP benefits. The bill would reauthorize and extend supplemental agricultural disaster assistance programs, the current sugar policies and loan
rates, several international food aid programs, nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for loan commodities, several dairy programs, including the dairy risk management program (previously the margin protection program) and would modify certain utility standards in the Home Energy Assistance Program to require SNAP benefits recipients to provide documentation of such expenses in order to receive increased benefits using the Standard Utility Allowance.” The bill passed, 213-211. [H.R. 2, Vote #284, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

HEADLINE: House farm bill passes with controversial food stamp changes [Politico, 6/21/18]

The Bill Would Tighten Eligibility For SNAP, Resulting In 400,000 Households Losing Benefits, And Would Risk Free And Reduced-Price School Meals For Thousands For Children. “The House farm bill would also tighten eligibility criteria under SNAP — changes that would result in some 400,000 households losing SNAP benefits. Thousands of children would also risk losing their enrollment in free and reduced-price school meal programs.” [Politico, 6/21/18]

Anti-Hunger Groups Said The Changes Would Make It More Difficult For Millions For Receive Nutrition Assistance, While Investing In Job Training Programs That Are Not Proven To Move People Out Of Poverty. “Republicans contend the plan would put people on a pathway to self-sufficiency. Democrats and anti-hunger groups say it would make it more difficult for millions of needy Americans to receive nutrition assistance, and also would invest in a state-run job training bureaucracy under SNAP that has yet to prove it helps people move out of poverty.” [Politico, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The House Version Of The 2018 Farm Bill That Included Strict Work Requirements For SNAP And Failed To Pass

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The House Version Of The 2018 Farm Bill, Which Would Reauthorize SNAP And Farm And Rural Programs. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize and extend federal farm and nutrition programs through fiscal 2023, including crop subsidies, conservation, rural development and agricultural trade programs and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program. It would require individuals receiving SNAP benefits, who are 18-59 years old, to work or participate in work training programs for a minimum of 20 hours per week, and would require the Department of Agriculture to establish a database to track individuals receiving SNAP benefits.” The bill failed 198 to 213. [HR 2, Vote #205, 5/18/18; CQ, 5/18/18]

HEADLINE: House Farm Bill Collapses Amid Republican Disarray [New York Times, 5/18/18]

The House Farm Bill Included Strict Work Requirements For Food Aid Recipients, While Maintaining Farm Subsidies For Rural Communities. “The twice-a-decade measure — which would have imposed strict new work requirements on food aid recipients while maintaining farm subsidies important to rural lawmakers — failed on a 213-to-198 vote. It was a rebuke of Speaker Paul D. Ryan by a key bloc of conservatives over his refusal to schedule an immediate vote on a restrictive immigration bill sponsored by the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.” [New York Times, 5/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Allow States To Privatize SNAP Operations

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Allow States To Use Private Companies To Carry Out Program Eligibility Functions Of The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Faso, R-N.Y., amendment that would allow states to carry out program eligibility and other administrative functions of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in a number of different ways, including the use of non-governmental contractors, as long as such personnel have no direct or indirect financial interest in an approved retail food store.” The amendment was adopted, 222-192. [HR 1865, Vote #196, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]
Amendment Would Allow States To “Privatize SNAP Operations.” “An amendment from Representative John Faso (R-NY) that would allow states to privatize SNAP operations. This change would allow private companies to take over administration of the program, despite failed attempts in some states over the years.” [CLASP, 6/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Effort To Force The Trump Administration To Certify That Their Tariffs Would Not Harm Farmers And Ranchers

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Effort To Force The Trump Administration To Certify That Their Tariffs Would Not Harm Farmers And Ranchers. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would prohibit the Farm Bill from going into effect until the President certifies to Congress that none of the Administration’s recent actions related to trade and tariffs would cause harm to domestic farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to 228-189. [H Res 900, Vote #190, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/17/18]

Interest Group Ratings

Fitzpatrick Received A 100% Rating From The American Bakers Association

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 100% Rating From The American Bakers Association. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 56% Rating From The American Farm Bureau Federation

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 56% Rating From The American Farm Bureau Federation. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
**Budget Issues**

**Significant Findings**

✓ Fitzpatrick was an ardent supporter of adding a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution
  ✓ The amendment threatened Social Security, health care, jobs, veteran benefits, and military pensions
  ✓ AARP opposed the amendment, citing “potentially deep cuts” to Social Security and Medicare
  ✓ Fitzpatrick voted to block an amendment to the balanced budget amendment that aimed to protect Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid

✓ Fitzpatrick supported zero-based budgeting for the federal government
  ✓ Zero-based budgeting would likely decrease funding for and limit benefits of Social Security and Medicare

✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act

✓ Fitzpatrick staunchly opposed government shutdowns
  ✓ 2019: Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted to prevent a government shutdown and gave $10,000 to the U.S. Treasury during the shutdown
  ✓ 2018: Fitzpatrick voted to pass the FY18 Omnibus that would prevent a shutdown and returned part of his salary to the U.S. Treasury during a shutdown
  ✓ However, Fitzpatrick voted for a funding bill that made it more likely a partial government shutdown would occur
  ✓ Fitzpatrick voted for a bill to fund the government but failed to protect DREAMERS, aid Puerto Rico, or respond to the opioid crisis
  ✓ Fitzpatrick co-introduced legislation that would protect the pay of federal law enforcement and military personnel during a shutdown

✓ Fitzpatrick voted to raise the debt limit three times

✓ Fitzpatrick voted against the FY18 House and Senate Republican Budgets

**Balanced Budget Amendment**

**Fitzpatrick Was An Ardent Support Of A Balanced Budget Amendment…**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution**
Fitzpatrick Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would propose a constitutional amendment that would require the U.S. government to operate under a balanced budget each year, beginning five years after ratification. Under the proposal, three-fifths of the entire House and Senate would be required to approve deficit spending or an increase in the public debt limit, but a simple majority would be sufficient to waive the requirement in times of congressionally declared war or in the face of a serious military threat.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 233-184. [H J Res 2, Vote #138, 4/12/18; CQ, 4/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To The Balanced Budget Amendment To Protect Social Security, Medicare, And Medicaid. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on […] providing for the speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules on April 12, 2018, relating to the joint resolution (H J Res 2) that would propose a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.” According to Rep. McGovern, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule which would amend the bill to exempt Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, vital pillars of our social safety net.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-186. [H Res 811, Vote #133, 4/11/18; CQ, 4/11/18; Congressional Record, H3018, 4/11/18]

2018: Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment

2018: Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored A Balanced Budget Amendment. [H J Res 2, co-sponsored 1/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Supported Balanced-Budget Amendment

Fitzpatrick Supported Balanced-Budget Amendment. “Supports a Balanced-Budget Amendment to our Constitution to end the limitless borrowing which is crippling our future.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick: “We Need To Balance The Budget That Is First And Foremost, And We Need A Balanced Budget Amendment To Do It”

Fitzpatrick: “We Need To Balance The Budget That Is First And Foremost, And We Need A Balanced Budget Amendment To Do It.” [0:01] FITZPATRICK: Well economic growth is what needs to be done and econ growth is a three headed monster essentially, it is first and foremost a balanced budget, I’m a CPA by profession before I was in the FBI, we always knew that when you balanced books you create jobs, that is a fundamental principal of business, we need to balance the budget that is first and foremost, and we need a balanced budget amendment to do it, which is a shame that we need to actually amend the constitution to keep government officials to follow the principal that every family in America follows and that every business in America follows, which is you only spend what you take in. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Economic Growth [0:01], 4/21/16]

…Which Would Threaten Social Security And Medicare, Prevent The Federal Government From Responding To Recessions, And Prevent Investments In Infrastructure And Education

Balanced Budget Amendment Would Threaten Social Security, Medicare, Veterans Benefits, And Military Pensions

budget requirement in the U.S. Constitution would override any and all government guarantees and promises written into law: the guarantee to pay interest on the debt; or to pay insurance and guarantee claims for bank deposits, floods, loan defaults, and nuclear accidents; or to pay program benefits for Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment benefits, veterans’ benefits, or military and civil service pensions; or to pay contractors who have delivered goods or services to the federal government.” [CBPP, 3/16/18]

Under A Balanced Budget Amendment, It Would Be Unconstitutional For Social Security To Use Its Savings – What Workers Already Paid In – To Pay Promised Benefits; Benefits Could Have To Be Cut. “Currently, Social Security holds $2.9 trillion in Treasury securities. But under the balanced budget amendment, it would essentially be unconstitutional for Social Security to draw down these savings to pay promised benefits. Instead, benefits could have to be cut, because all federal expenditures would have to be covered by tax revenues collected during that same year.” [CBPP, 3/16/18]

Center for American Progress: The Balanced-Budget Amendment Threatens Americans’ Health Care, Social Security, and Jobs [Center for American Progress, 4/11/18]

AARP Opposed The Balanced Budget Amendment Because It Would “Likely Harm Social Security And Medicare, Subjecting Both Programs To Potentially Deep Cuts.” “AARP is writing to express our opposition to a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States. […] A balanced budget amendment would likely harm Social Security and Medicare, subjecting both programs to potentially deep cuts without regard to the impact on the health and financial security of individuals. It would also likely diminish the resources available for programs assisting Americans who are least able to provide for themselves – services such as meals or heating for those who are too poor or physically unable to take care of their basic needs without some support.” [AARP, Letter, 4/9/18]

Senator Corker: “Republicans Control The House, Senate And White House. If We Were Serious About Balancing The Budget, We Would Do It. But Instead Of Doing The Real Work, Some Will Push This Symbolic Measure So They Can Feel Good When They Go Home To Face Voters.” [Sen. Corker, Twitter, 3/29/18]

CBPP: Constitutional Amendment Would Prevent Social Security From Accessing Reserves In Trust Fund. “Beyond the economy, a balanced budget amendment would raise other problems. That’s due to its requirement that federal spending in any year must be offset by revenues collected in that same year. Social Security could not draw down its reserves from previous years to pay benefits in a later year but, instead, could be forced to cut benefits even if it had ample balances in its trust funds, as it does today. The same would be true for military retirement and civil service retirement programs.” [CBPP, 7/16/14]

CBPP: Amendment Would Make It “Essentially” Unconstitutional For Social Security To Draw On Its Reserves, “Benefits Could Have To Be Cut.” Consider how this requirement would affect Social Security. By design, the Social Security trust fund is building up reserves — in the form of Treasury securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States — which will be drawn down to help pay benefits when the number of retired “baby boomers” peaks in the late 2020’s and early 2030s. Currently, Social Security holds $2.8 trillion in Treasury securities. But under the balanced budget amendment, it would essentially be unconstitutional for Social Security to draw down these savings to pay promised benefits. Instead, benefits could have to be cut, because all spending would have to be covered by tax revenues collected during that same year. More precisely, Social Security would be allowed to use its accumulated Treasury securities to help pay benefits only if the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus (or if the House and Senate each mustered three-fifths or two-thirds votes to permit deficit spending).[CBPP, Constitutional Balanced Budget Poses Serious Risks, 7/16/14]

NWLC: Proposed Amendment Would Include Social Security Benefit Payments Among Outlays Subject To Cuts Even If Social Security Trust Fund Were Sufficient. “Each of the current proposals requires all spending to be offset by tax revenues collected in the same year. If total government spending exceeded total revenue in any year, Social Security benefit payments would be included among the outlays that could be subject to cuts to reduce
the deficit – even if the balance in the Social Security Trust Fund considered separately were more than sufficient to pay current benefits (as it is expected to be until 2036). In fact, the amendment would generally bar Social Security from drawing on its Trust Fund reserves to pay promised benefits unless the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus (or the House and Senate each garnered the supermajority necessary to permit deficit spending).” [National Women’s Law Center, 6/23/11]

If Total Spending Exceeded Total Receipts In Any Given Year, Amendment Would Bar Social Security From Drawing On Its Trust Fund To Pay Beneficiaries. “The terms ‘total outlays’ and ‘total receipts’ include Social Security benefits and payroll taxes. Thus, if total spending exceeds total revenue in any year, Social Security benefits could be cut to balance the budget. The amendment would bar Social Security from drawing on its Trust Fund to pay promised benefits unless the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus, even if the Trust Fund held trillions of dollars contributed by workers precisely to ensure those payments.” [National Women’s Law Center, 6/23/11]

2018: Pennsylvania’s 1st Congressional District Had 151,432 Social Security Beneficiaries. According to the Social Security Administration, Pennsylvania’s 1st Congressional district had 151,432 Social Security beneficiaries in December 2018. [Social Security Administration, OASDI/SSI 2015 Fact Sheet, December 2018]

![Social Security Administration OASDI/SSI 2015 Fact Sheet, December 2018](image)

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[Balanced Budget Amendment Would Constrain Government During Recession]

EPI: BBA Would Prevent Government From Engaging In Countercyclical Policy, Force “Government To Reduce Its Spending … Impose Tax Hikes In The Midst Of A Recession.” “While a bba would force budget balance, it would have negative economic effects in both the short and the long run. Indeed, as with concerns about a global spending cap, one of the most troubling aspects of a bba is the constraint imposed on countercyclical fiscal policy at times of economic downturn. During economic downturns, revenues fall while public expenditures automatically rise. A bba would require the federal government to reduce its spending to match reduced revenues, or impose tax hikes in the midst of a recession, forcing a fiscal policy that would exacerbate the recession. Indeed, premature fiscal retrenchment was tried in 1937, causing a double dip in the Great Depression.” [EPI: Why Spending Caps Are Poor Policy, 6/22/11]

BBA Would Have Depressed Economic Recovery; Bba Would Have Prevented Government From Pursuing Expansionary Fiscal Policy. “If previously in effect or if implemented today, a bba would depress our nascent recovery. This policy would deprive government of the ability to step in and act during a recession, that is, at a time of exceedingly low consumer and business demand. The policy would in fact force the opposite—a pullback in federal demand for goods and services. With 14 million people still unemployed, a return to prerecession unemployment rates by 2016 is unlikely absent policies that work to fill the gap in private-sector demand for goods and services. The most promising policy lever to fill this gap in the near term is expansionary fiscal policy (Bivens 2011). A bba would restrict the government’s capacity to pursue expansionary fiscal policies in times of economic crisis, and derail any recovery.” [EPI: Why Spending Caps Are Poor Policy, 6/22/11]

Balanced Budget Amendment Would Prevent Important Investments

CBPP: BBA Would Mean “No Borrowing To Finance Infrastructure Or Other Investments To Boost Future Economic Growth Would Be Allowed.” “But the proposed constitutional amendment would bar such practices at the federal level. The total federal budget — including capital investments — would have to be balanced every year; no borrowing to finance infrastructure or other investments to boost future economic growth would be
allowed. And if the federal government ran a surplus one year, it could not draw it down the next year to help balance the budget — saving for the future would be nearly pointless.” [CBPP, Constitutional Balanced Budget Poses Serious Risks, 7/16/14]

**Nobel Laureates & Economists Letter: State Constitutions Allow Borrowing For Capital Projects, Amendment “Would Prevent Federal Borrowing” For Investments In Infrastructure, Education.** “Unlike many state constitutions, which permit borrowing to finance capital expenditures, the federal budget makes no distinction between capital investments and current outlays. Private businesses and households borrow all the time to finance capital spending. A balanced budget amendment would prevent federal borrowing to finance expenditures for infrastructure, education, research and development, environmental protection, and other investment vital to the nation's future well-being.” [Nobel Laurates & Economists Letter to White House and Capitol, 7/25/11]

**CBPP: Even If Government Ran A Surplus It Couldn’t Spend It The Next Year, “Saving For The Future Would Be Nearly Pointless.”** “But the proposed constitutional amendment would bar such practices at the federal level. The total federal budget — including capital investments — would have to be balanced every year; no borrowing to finance infrastructure or other investments to boost future economic growth would be allowed. And if the federal government ran a surplus one year, it could not draw it down the next year to help balance the budget — saving for the future would be nearly pointless.” [CBPP, Constitutional Balanced Budget Poses Serious Risks, 7/16/14]

**Nobel Laureates Called Balanced Budget Amendment Bad Policy, Not How Government Should Be Run**

**Nobel Laureates & Economists Letter: “Writing A Requirement Into The Constitution That The Budget Be Balanced Each Year Would Represent Very Unsound Policy.”** “We, the undersigned economists, urge the rejection of proposals to add a balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. While the nation faces significant fiscal problems that need to be addressed through measures that start to take effect after the economy is strong enough to absorb them, writing a requirement into the Constitution that the budget be balanced each year would represent very unsound policy.” [Nobel Laurates & Economists Letter to White House and Capitol, 7/25/11]

**Nobel Laureates & Economists Letter: Amendment Would “Mandate Perverse Actions” During Recessions, Balancing Budgets Would Aggravate Recessions.** “A balanced budget amendment would mandate perverse actions in the face of recessions. In economic downturns, tax revenues fall and some outlays, such as unemployment benefits, rise. These so-called built-in stabilizers increase the deficit but limit declines of after-tax income and purchasing power. To keep the budget balanced every year would aggravate recessions.” [Nobel Laurates & Economists Letter to White House and Capitol, 7/25/11]


**HEADLINE: Nobel Laureates & Economists Oppose Balanced Budget Amendment.** [EPI, 7/19/11]

**Economists: Balanced Budget Amendment Undermines Constitution, Would Take The Constitution In a Bad Direction**

Columnist Robert Samuelson: “What The Constitution Is Not … Is A Handbook For The Day-To-Day Operations Of Government,” That’s The “Fatal Flaw” OF Balanced Budget Amendment. “The Constitution is the repository of the nation’s basic political principles. This is why it commands public respect. What the Constitution is not (and should not become) is a handbook for the day-to-day operations of government. The fatal
flaw of the BBA is that it would take the Constitution in precisely this direction.” [Washington Post Robert Samuelson Opinion, 7/18/11]

University Of Maryland Prof. Allen Schick: BBA Is “Showcasing, It Plays To The Public.” “The BBA is another example of congressional evasion. ‘It’s showcasing. It plays to the public,’ says political scientist Allen Schick of the University of Maryland. What it does not do is balance the budget, now or ever. Only unpopular decisions to cut spending, including Social Security and Medicare, and raise taxes can do that. The BBA distracts from this and, if ever adopted, would undermine the Constitution. Could this really be a ‘conservative’ idea?” [Washington Post Robert Samuelson Opinion, 7/18/11]

State BBA Balanced Budget Amendments Are Less Restrictive Than Proposed Federal BBA Balanced Budget Amendment

State BBAs Apply To Operating Budgets, “50 To 60 Percent” Of Spending, Remaining “Allocated To Capital Budgets.” “State balanced-budget requirements (either constitutional or statutory) in general apply only to operating budgets, which include government employee salaries, aid to local governments, and health and welfare benefits. The operating budget represents roughly 50 to 60 percent of total state spending; the remaining spending is allocated to capital budgets (e.g., for highway and building construction).” [St. Louis Fed Economic Synopses #33: State Balanced-Budget and Debt Rules, 2011]

Bruce Bartlett: Those Who Defend BBA Because States Balance Their Budgets “Appear To Be Unaware That Such Requirements Apply Only To Operating Budgets, Excluding Capital Outlays.” “One solution to this problem would be to have a capital budget that segregates government investment spending from consumption spending. Virtually all the states do this already. Conservatives who routinely defend a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution, on the grounds that the states must balance their budgets annually, appear to be unaware that such requirements apply only to operating budgets, excluding capital outlays.” [Washington Post Bruce Bartlett Column, 2/26/13]

Fitzpatrick Supported Enacting “Zero-Based” Budgeting, Which Would Likely Lead To Cuts To Social Security

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Institute Zero-Based Budgeting For The Federal Government


Fitzpatrick Wanted To Institute Zero-Based Budgeting For The Federal Government. [0:01] FITZPATRICK: Number one and I think this comes down to the question of jobs, Mr. Pez is absolutely right, we may be looking at the first generation that will not have a better opportunity then the generation before them … Second is zero based budgeting, which is part and parcel to balancing the budget, every family in America, and virtually every business in America, the way they run their budget every year is they start from the ground up, and every single year for every single line item they have to justify that is not how the government is run today, the way the government is run today is every single bureaucracy. Most of them bloated. Take last year’s budget, they carry it over to the next year and they add a CPI percentage to it. And the third thing is single issue legislation, which again I mean, these are all linked together, we have omnibus bills that are passing congress that are loaded with completely unrelated items, and it stops progress especially on the economic front, we need to pass legislation that actually make it easier for people to get work, that make it more likely that wages will increase. Those are three ideas that I think would help our economy instantly if we can implement them. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Economic Growth [0:01], 4/21/16]
Dir. Tax Policy Cato Institute: “It Just Doesn’t Work With Congress.” “‘The streamlining tactic, known as zero-based budgeting, requires each agency or business unit to justify their budget requests from scratch for all existing and newly requested programs … ‘It just doesn’t work with Congress, because they all believe in the spending. If you’re on the Agriculture Committee, you believe in farm spending, [and if you’re on the] Transportation Committee [you believe in] transportation,’ said Chris Edwards, the director of tax policy studies at the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank. ‘There’s no cost-benefit trade-off for members in Congress — they just fight for much more every year.” [Washington Times, 3/30/15]

Vox: If Zero Based Budgeting Applied To Social Security & Medicare Funding Would Likely Decrease, Benefits Would Be Limited

Vox: If Zero Based Budgeting Applied To Social Security And Medicare Funding Would Likely Decrease, Benefits Would Be Limited. “Fiorina said that ‘zero-based budgeting’ would be one of her top priorities if she were to win the presidency … If Fiorina’s favored way of accounting were applied to mandatory spending — the part of the budget that funds the big eligibility-based programs — Medicare and Social Security recipients could be in for a serious budget squeeze. They are currently on ‘autopilot,’ meaning their cost changes each year to fully cover the new number of people who are eligible for them. If Congress set Medicare, Social Security, and other entitlement spending each year, it is likely that the overall pool of money would decrease and benefits for recipients would be limited.” [Vox, 5/04/15]

Zero Based Budgeting Is Costly, Complex, Time Consuming; Implementation “Can Be A Major Challenge For Public Sector Organizations“

Zero Based Budgeting Is Costly, Complex, Time Consuming; Implementation “Can Be A Major Challenge For Public Sector Organizations.” “The ZBB process is costly, complex, and time consuming • Implementing ZBB at all can be a major challenge for public-sector organizations with limited funding, and can constitute a major risk when potential cost is high and potential savings are uncertain • Government agencies may face extreme constraints relating to their ability to complete zbb within a budget cycle and the availability of personnel to drive the process internally • Prioritization process may be problematic for departments with intangible outputs.” [Deloitte Zero Based Budgeting Zero or Hero?, accessed 5/25/16]

Vox: “[ZBB] Proposals On The Table Wouldn’t Change Much But The Rhetoric Surrounding Spending”

Vox: “[ZBB] Proposals On The Table Wouldn’t Change Much But The Rhetoric Surrounding Spending.” “As it stands, the overall discretionary spending level is set by the annual budget resolution, and that top line is allocated among the various spending bills. These decisions are made every year. That is, as nettlesome as baseline budgeting is for many Republicans, the proposals on the table wouldn’t change much but the rhetoric surrounding spending. Of course, it also would take more than Fiorina fiat to change the baseline scoring system. It would take an act of Congress. And that’s no small feat.” [Vox, 5/04/15]

Jimmy Carter Used ZBB As Governor Of Georgia But “Idea Never Caught On Because The Payoff Turned Out To Be Small,” Required Paperwork, Data Collection, Complicated Budget Process

Jimmy Carter Used ZBB As Governor Of Georgia But “Idea Never Caught On Because The Payoff Turned Out To Be Small,” Required Paperwork, Data Collection, Complicated Budget Process. “In the 1970s, there was a management fad called ‘zero-based budgeting’ that Jimmy Carter used as governor of Georgia and tried to put in place as president. The theory was that every government program needed to justify itself annually, rather than being automatically renewed. The idea never caught on because the payoff turned out to be small and it required a great deal of paperwork and data collection that complicated the budget process, according to a recent review by the Government Finance Officers Association.” [NYT Bruce Bartlett Blog Post, 7/02/13]
Government Funding

FY2020

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act And Further Consolidated Appropriations Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing $860 Billion In Spending For Four Of The 12 Appropriations Bills. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, that would provide $860.3 billion in discretionary spending for four of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations bills: Defense, Homeland Security, Commerce-Justice-Science, and Financial Services. It would provide $695.1 for the Defense Department, $68 billion for the Homeland Security Department, $73.2 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, and $23.8 billion for the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, and other agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 280-138. [HR 1158, Vote #690, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing $540 Billion In Spending For Eight Of The 12 Appropriations Bills. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y. motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, as modified, that would provide approximately $540 billion in discretionary funding for eight of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations: Labor-HHS-Education, Agriculture, Energy-Water, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-VA, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD. It would provide $184.9 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education departments and related agencies; $23.5 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; $48.3 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; $36 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; $5 billion for legislative branch entities; $110.4 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; $54.7 billion for the State Department and related agencies; and $74.3 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies...” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 297-120. [HR 1865, Vote #689, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

The Consolidated Appropriations Agreement Was A Part Of A Package Of Democratic Funding Bills That Were A Counter Proposal To Cuts Proposed By Cuts On Schools, Health Care, Infrastructure, And The Environment. “The House today passed two legislative packages that together comprise all 12 fiscal year 2020 funding bills. The packages, products of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations, now head to the Senate. [...] The domestic priorities and international assistance appropriations minibus, H.R. 1865 reflects conference agreements for eight appropriations bills: Labor-Health and Human Services-Education, Agriculture, Energy and Water Development, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It also includes other matter outside the Appropriations Committee’s jurisdiction that was negotiated on a bipartisan, bicameral basis. The minibus reflects the efforts of the new House Democratic majority to fund gun violence research. It also includes historic investments in Head Start and child care programs, record funding for lifesaving medical research at the National Institutes of Health, and rejects President Trump’s misguided cuts to schools, health care, infrastructure, and environmental protection and clean energy programs.” [House Committee on Appropriations, Press Release, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Preventing A Government Shutdown And Providing FY2020 Continuing Appropriations To Federal Agencies Through November 21, 2019

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing FY2020 Continuing Appropriations To Federal Agencies Through November 21, 2019. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Nov. 21, 2019, at fiscal 2019 levels. Among other provisions,
would extend through Nov. 21 authorizations for certain expiring programs and entities, including the National Flood Insurance Program, the Export-Import Bank, certain Medicare and Medicaid programs, and other health-related HHS programs; it would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including the 2020 census and FEMA disaster relief; and it would provide for reimbursements to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation for payments made to farmers impacted by retaliatory tariffs and other export barriers.” The bill was adopted by a vote of 301-123. [H Res 4378, Vote #538, 9/19/19; CQ, 9/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Bipartisan Budget Act That Would Suspend The Public Debt Limit Though July 31, 2021

In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish enforceable budget levels in the House and Senate for fiscal 2020 and 2021 and suspend the public debt limit through July 31, 2021.” The bill passed by a vote of 284 to 149. [HR 3877, Vote #511, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19]

The Compromise Bill Suspended The Debt Limit For 2 Years And Lifted Spending Caps By $320 Billion. “This two-year agreement raises spending to $320 billion above previously-negotiated spending caps and suspends the debt ceiling for two years, allowing the federal government to continue borrowing to pay its bills while diminishing the prospects of another fiscal showdown over raising the borrowing limit before the 2020 election.” [ABC News, 7/25/19]

The Agreement Increased Defense Programs By 3 Percent And Non-Defense Programs By 4 Percent, Avoiding Sequestration Caps. “The bipartisan budget package increases military and non-military spending by $320 billion above the budget caps that would have taken effect if Congress failed to stop sequestration. Under the deal, defense programs would see a 3 percent hike in fiscal 2020, topping off at $738 billion. Non-defense programs would increase 4 percent over current levels to a total of $632 billion, which includes a $2.5 billion adjustment for the 2020 census.” [Politico, 8/2/19]

FY 2018 Omnibus

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Government For An Additional 2.5 Months Through December 2018. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the bill that would provide $855.1 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments and agencies, including $674.4 billion for the Defense Department and $178.1 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments. The Defense Department total would include $606.5 billion in base Defense Department funding subject to spending caps, and would include $67.9 billion in overseas contingency operations funding. The bill would provide $90.3 billion in discretionary spending for the Health and Human Services Department, $71.4 billion for the Education Department and $12.1 billion for the Labor Department. The measure would also provide funding for federal government operations until Dec. 7, 2018, at an annualized rate of approximately $1.3 trillion.” The amendment was adopted 361-61. [HR 6157, Vote #405, 9/26/18; CQ, 9/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing $1.3 Trillion FY18 Omnibus That Prevented A Government Shutdown

Fitzpatrick Voted For The $1.3 Trillion FY 2018 Omnibus Spending Package That Funded The Government Through September 30, 2018. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further amendment that would provide roughly $1.3 trillion in funding for federal government operations and services through Sept. 30, 2018. The measure would provide a total of $654.6 billion in additional funding to the Defense Department […] $98.7 billion to the Health and Human Services Department, […] $3.4 billion to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for substance abuse block grants, and would provide roughly $3.7 billion to the National Institutes of Health, including an
additional $500 million for research into opioid addiction. It would provide $47.7 billion to the Homeland Security Department, including $1.6 billion for the purpose of bolstering security measures on the U.S.-Mexico border, including the construction of new fencing along sections of the border, and would provide $7.1 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations and enforcement. The measure includes provisions from multiple bills related to school safety and firearms regulations, including a bill (S 2135) that would require the Department of Justice to certify that appropriate records have been submitted to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System by federal agencies and state governments with respect to individuals who are not eligible to purchase firearms. The measure includes language from the bill (S 2495) that would authorize $75 million a year through fiscal 2028 for the Secure Our Schools grant program and would revise it to more explicitly focus the program on preventing student violence.” The motion as agreed to, 256-167. [H Res 796, Vote #127, 3/22/18; CQ, 3/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing The House Version Of $1.23 Trillion Fiscal 2018 Omnibus Appropriations Bill

In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, including $621.5 billion for defense and $511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending.” The bill passed by a vote of 211-198. [H R 3354, Vote #528, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Omnibus Appropriations Bill Was Not Taken Up In The Senate. [HR 3354, last action 9/27/17]

According To An American Family Association of Pennsylvania Voter’s Guide, Fitzpatrick Supported Cutting Federal Funding


Government Shutdowns

2019 Partial Government Shutdown

Fitzpatrick Voted For Preventing Another Government Shutdown By Funding The Remaining Government Agencies Through Fiscal Year 2019 And Providing $1.38 Billion For A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Remaining Government Agencies Through Fiscal Year 2019 And Providing $1.38 Billion For A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the joint resolution that would provide, in total, $333 billion in full-year funding for the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Homeland Security; Interior-Environment; State-Foreign Operations; and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It would provide $49.4 billion in discretionary funds for fiscal 2019 for operations of the Homeland Security Department, as well as $12.6 billion for natural disaster response and recovery activities and $165 million for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations. Appropriations for DHS operations include $15 billion for Customs and Border Protection, including $1.38 billion for physical barriers along the U.S.-Mexico border. It would provide $7.6 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and would also require a 17 percent reduction in the number of detention beds available for individuals detained by the agency. The conference report would provide, in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019, $23 billion for the Agriculture
Department and related agencies; $64.1 billion for departments of Commerce and Justice and other agencies such as NASA and the National Science Foundation; $23.4 billion in discretionary funding or financial services and general government appropriations; $35.6 billion for the Interior Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; $54.2 billion for the State Department, foreign assistance and other international activities; and $71.1 billion for the departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.” The conference report was adopted 300-128. [H J Res 31, Vote #87, 2/14/19; CQ, 2/14/19]

HEADLINE: Congress passes spending bill to avoid shutdown, sends it to Trump for his signature [USA Today, 2/14/19]

January 25, 2019: A Stopgap Spending Bill Was Finally Passed By Voice Vote, Ending A 35 Day Shutdown With No Funding For Trump’s Border Wall

Trump Agreed To Reopen The Government After A 35 Day Partial Government Shutdown That Left 800,000 Federal Workers Furloughed; The House And Senate Passed The Stopgap Spending Bill By Voice Vote. “President Trump agreed on Friday to reopen the federal government for three weeks while negotiations continued over how to secure the nation’s southwestern border, backing down after a monthlong standoff failed to force Democrats to give him billions of dollars for his long-promised wall. The president’s concession paved the way for the House and the Senate to both pass a stopgap spending bill by voice vote. Mr. Trump signed it on Friday night, restoring normal operations at a series of federal agencies until Feb. 15 and opening the way to paying the 800,000 federal workers who have been furloughed or forced to work without pay for 35 days.” [New York Times, 1/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Short Term Funding To The Department Of Homeland Security Without Funding Trump’s Border Wall

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Department Of Homeland Security Department Through Feb. 28. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the joint resolution that would provides stopgap fiscal 2019 funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 28 (H J Res 31).” The resolution passed by a vote of 231 – 180. [H. Res. 31, Vote #51, 1/24/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/24/19]

The Bill Reopened The Department Of Homeland Security Through February At 2018 Funding Levels And Did Not Include Funding For Trump’s Border Wall. “The House on Thursday passed a stopgap funding measure that would reopen the Department of Homeland Security through February at 2018 funding levels. It’s the latest effort by House Democrats to try to pressure the GOP in the shutdown standoff by passing individual spending bills that don’t include the $5.7 billion President Trump is seeking for a U.S.-Mexico border wall. The House passed the bill on a 231-180 vote, with five Republicans voting yes.” [Washington Times, 1/24/19]

One Democrat Voted No Because She Had Concerns With ICE Funding. “Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez was the lone Democrat to vote ‘no’ — as has been the case for several recent votes on spending bills. Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, New York Democrat, has raised concerns about funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).” [Washington Times, 1/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding All Remaining Unfunded Departments Except Homeland Security For FY 2019, And Extending Authorization For The National Flood Insurance Program And Temporary Assistance For Needy Families

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding All Remaining Unfunded Departments Except Homeland Security For FY 2019, And Extending Authorization For The National Flood Insurance Program And Temporary Assistance For Needy Families. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $271.8 billion for full-year fiscal 2019 funding for six of the seven spending bills that reached a conference agreement, but that
lack enacted appropriations (all except Homeland Security) and would extend authorization for several expiring programs including the National Flood Insurance Program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.” The bill passed 234-180. [HR 648, Vote #49, 1/23/19; CQ, 1/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It For One Month

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It For One Month. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 28, 2019.” The resolution passed 229-184. [H J Res 28, Vote #46, 1/23/19; CQ, 1/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Continuing Appropriations For Operations Of The Federal Government At Current Funding Levels Through Feb. 8, 2019 And Funding For Supplemental Disaster Funds

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Continuing Appropriations For Operations Of The Federal Government At Current Funding Levels Through Feb. 8, 2019 And Funding For Supplemental Disaster Funds. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations for operations of the federal government at current funding levels through Feb. 8, 2019. Additionally, the bill provides $12.1 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017 and 2018. The bill includes a total of $2.7 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including $1.1 billion for crop (including milk), tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from 2018 hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters. The bill provides $1.16 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department’s Community Development Block Grants-Disaster Recovery Program, and $1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including $1.65 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It provides $1.46 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, primarily for repairing damage to military facilities in the Carolinas and Florida. As amended, the bill would prohibit funds provided in the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers or the Homeland Security Department from being used to construct a "new physical barrier" along the southwest border of the U.S. Also as amended, the bill would permit the use of emergency funds provided to the Agriculture Department for 2018 crop losses to be used to cover harvested wine grapes that were found to have been tainted by smoke from wildfires.” The bill passed by a vote of 237 – 187. [H.R. 268, Vote #39, 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/16/19]

Six Republicans Voted With Majority Democrats For The Bill. “The measure would provide $12.1 billion in disaster aid and reopen the nine shuttered federal departments and dozens of agencies through Feb. 8. But it doesn’t include the money Trump seeks for a border wall, and the administration opposes the measure. Only six Republicans voted with majority Democrats for the bill.” [Bloomberg, 1/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For Approximately Two Weeks

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For A Few Weeks. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 1, 2019.” The motion was rejected 237-187. [H J Res 27, Vote #31, 1/15/19; CQ, 1/15/19]

During The Partial Government Shutdown, Fitzpatrick Voted For Full Year Appropriations For Most Departments, Short Term Funding For The Homeland Security Department With Restrictions On Wall Funds, And Retroactive Pay For Federal Workers

voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide full-year continuing appropriations covering six of the seven fiscal 2019 appropriations bills that have not been enacted into law, including those that relate to Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-Science, Financial Services, Interior-Environment, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD provisions. The bill includes provisions for a 1.9 percent pay increase for federal civilian employees and would extend the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2019. It would also provide for retroactive pay for federal workers furloughed during the partial shutdown.” The bill passed by a vote of 241 – 190. [H.R. 21, Vote #11, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

Seven Republicans Supported Separate Legislation That Would Reopen The Rest Of The Federal Government Through Sept. 30. “Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved.” [Washington Post, 1/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Short Term Funding For The Homeland Security Department With Restrictions On Wall Funds And Providing Back Pay For Federal Employees At The Homeland Security Department. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019 at rates provided in the fiscal 2018 omnibus appropriations law, but with additional restrictions for use of border security funds that would prevent the appropriated dollars from being used to construct the president’s proposed concrete border ‘wall.’ The bill would also provide for backpay for all furloughed federal employees at the Homeland Security Department as compensation for pay missed during the lapse in appropriations.” The joint resolution passed by a vote of 239 – 192. [H.J. Res. 1, Vote #9, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

Five House GOP Lawmakers Voted With Democrats On A Spending Bill That Would Operate The Department Of Homeland Security Until Feb. 8. “Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved.” [Washington Post, 1/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Funding Bill That Made It More Likely A Partial Government Shutdown Would Occur

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Government Through Feb. 2019 And Authorizing $5.7 Billion For Construction Of A Border Wall On The U.S.-Mexico Border. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment. The bill is the legislative vehicle for a short-term continuing resolution that would fund the government through Feb. 8, 2019. It would also authorize $5.7 billion for construction of a border wall on the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as an estimated $7.8 billion in emergency disaster relief funding.” The bill passed by a vote of 217 – 185. [H.R. 695, Vote #472, 12/20/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/18]

Headline: CNBC: House Passes Spending Bill With Border Wall Money — Setting Up Shutdown Stalemate With Senate. [CNBC, 12/20/18]

Eight Republicans Joined All 177 Voting Democrats To Oppose The Measure. “The House of Representatives Thursday approved a bill that would fund most of the federal government through early February -- and provides $5.7 billion for President Trump's long-promised border wall, increasing the chances of a partial government shutdown later this week. Eight Republicans joined all 177 voting Democrats to oppose the measure, which passed 217-185. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is certain to fall short of the 60 votes needed for passage since the chamber's 49 Democrats are against funding the wall.” [Fox News, 12/20/18]

“That, in turn, makes it more likely that parts of the federal government, including nine of 15 Cabinet-level departments and dozens of agencies, will cease operations at midnight Friday.” [Fox News, 12/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Co-Introduced A Bill That Would Protect The Pay Of Federal Law Enforcement And Military Personnel During Shutdowns

Fitzpatrick Co-Introduced A Bill That Would Protect The Pay Of Federal Law Enforcement And Military Personnel During Shutdowns. “Spanberger flipped a red district in the Richmond suburbs by channeling anger toward the Trump administration among Democrats and independents, without turning off conservatives and moderate Republicans. In an op-ed published Wednesday by the Richmond Times-Dispatch, she called for an end the shutdown and introduced a bill, with Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), that would protect the pay of federal law enforcement and military personnel during shutdowns.” [Washington Post Blogs, 1/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Government Shutdowns

2019: Fitzpatrick Criticized The Government Shutdown. “Fitzpatrick, a former FBI agent, repeatedly has talked about seeing a 2013 shutdown affect the bureau's investigations. He's also expressed exasperation that as President Donald Trump says he's trying to beef up border security, employees at the very agencies tasked with defending the country's borders are required to work without pay and log extra hours to cover for others on furlough. ‘TSA screeners are being furloughed. Air traffic controllers are being furloughed. Is there anybody who feels safe flying under that scenario?’ Fitzpatrick asked during an interview with The Morning Call in his Capitol Hill office. ‘There just seems to be a void of common sense.’ So while the vast majority of his conference voted against a bill Wednesday to fund the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Service and several other agencies, Fitzpatrick and seven other Republicans joined Democrats in support.” [Morning Call, 1/11/19]

Fitzpatrick: “It’s Our Most Basic Function As Members Of Congress To Fund The Government”

Fitzpatrick: “It’s Our Most Basic Function As Members Of Congress To Fund The Government.” “With Nancy Pelosi as speaker, it's going to have to be a compromise solution,” Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), a moderate and former FBI agent who represents the Philadelphia suburbs, said in an interview. "It's our most basic function as members of Congress to fund the government, and we need to have these battles on immigration and other issues on their own turf, separately.” [Washington Post Blogs, 1/5/19]

Fitzpatrick Urged Mitch McConnell To Take Up House Democrats’ Bill To End The Shutdown

Fitzpatrick Urged Mitch McConnell To Take Up House Democrats’ Bill To End The Shutdown. “Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., wants Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell to take up one of the bills proposed by House Democrats to end the government shutdown. ‘This situation is absurd and it’s time to end [the shutdown],’ Fitzpatrick said on Saturday, according to the Washington Post. ‘Who feels safe flying today? People are worried.’ On Wednesday, only eight Republicans voted alongside Democrats for a bill that would have reopened some federal agencies.” [Washington Examiner, 1/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Returned A Portion Of His Salary During The Government Shutdown In 2019 And 2018

2019: Fitzpatrick Returned A Portion Of His Salary During The Government Shutdown. “For the second time, Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick has returned a portion of his salary back to the U.S. Treasury, reimbursing the pay he received for the 35-day federal government shutdown. Fitzpatrick, a Republican lawmaker from Bucks County, provided The Morning Call with a copy of a check he wrote for $10,008.68 - the amount that payroll
2019: Fitzpatrick Gave $10,000 To The United States Treasury During The Government Shutdown. “All elected officials need to put their money where their mouth is -- Literally. Yesterday I wrote a personal check in the amount of $10,008.68 to the United States Treasury for the period of the government shutdown. And I'm calling on all of my colleagues to do the same. (1/4) If over 800,000 federal employees and their families were forced to live without their paychecks due to no fault of their own, then no Member of Congress should accept a dime of pay for that period. (2/4) And this is not just ‘delaying’ pay, nor is it making personal tax-deductible donations. Write a check back to the United States Treasury. If Members of Congress actually feel the pain of the people they represent, perhaps they would approach their jobs differently. (3/4) To all of the affected employees out there, know that I stand with you and will walk the walk as long as I'm serving in Congress. I am the author of the ‘No Budget, No Pay’ legislation. I will always abide by it. (4/4)” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/12/19]

2018: Fitzpatrick Contributed Part Of His Salary To The Government During The Government Shutdown. “When the federal government shut down for three days last month, Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick said he wouldn't accept his salary for the period in which there was no approved spending plan. Shortly after a spending plan was put in place, the Bucks County lawmaker grabbed his checkbook to pay back the U.S. Treasury for the salary he received during that time. […] It totals $1,450, which Fitzpatrick's office said covered all three days, Saturday through Monday.” [Morning Call, 2/18/18]

2018 Short Term Government Shutdowns

Fitzpatrick Voted For Concurring With The Senate On The Short Term Continuing Resolution That Funded The Government Through March 23, 2018. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through March 23, 2018. The bill would increase defense spending caps to $629 billion for fiscal 2018 and $647 billion for fiscal 2019, and would increase non-defense spending caps by $63 billion in fiscal 2018 and $68 billion in fiscal 2019. It would suspend the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and would provide $89.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding including $23.5 billion in funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund, $28 billion in funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Fund, and $4.9 billion in additional Medicaid funding for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would authorize funding
for community health centers through fiscal 2019, and would provide for an additional authorization of the Children’s Health Insurance Program from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027. The underlying bill would allow the governor of a state, territory, possession or the mayor of the District of Columbia to order that the United States flag be flown at half-staff to honor the death of a first responder who dies while serving in the line of duty.” [HR 1892, Vote #69, 2/9/18; CQ, 2/9/18]

**Budget Deal Ending Second Government Shutdown Of 2018 Added $320 Billion To The Deficit – The Second Shutdown In Three Weeks.** “But action did not come soon enough to avoid a brief government shutdown — the second in three weeks — thanks to a one-man protest from Sen. Rand Paul (R-Ky.), who delayed the Senate vote past midnight to mark his opposition to an estimated $320 billion addition to the federal budget deficit.” [Washington Post, 2/9/18]

**Budget Deal Raised Sequestration Caps For 2018 And 2019 By $296 Billion, Suspended The Debt Ceiling Until March 2019, And Approved An Additional $90 Billion In Disaster Relief.** “Attached to the CR is language raising the sequestration budget caps for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 by a total of $296 billion, suspending the debt ceiling until March 2019 and approving an additional $90 billion in disaster relief, among a host of other policy provisions.” [Roll Call, 2/9/18]

**CNN: Continuing Resolution Included A Full Year Of Defense Spending To “Sweeten The Deal For Conservative And Defense Hawks… Who Have Been Emphatic That They Wouldn’t Support The Fifth Continuing Resolution In Six Months.”** “The House of Representatives passed legislation funding most federal agencies through March 23, and the Pentagon for a full fiscal year, roughly two days before the government faces a shutdown. The bill passed 245-182, but this is just the first step. The bill will next go the Senate, where Democrats are expected to oppose it because it doesn’t also provide longer term money for domestic programs like opioid recovery efforts, transportation, and education. […] GOP leaders tacked on a full year of defense funding to sweeten the deal for conservative and defense hawks in their ranks who have been emphatic that they wouldn’t support the fifth continuing resolution in six months without some kind of certainty for the country’s military.” [CNN, 2/6/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For House Passage Of Continuing Resolution To Fund The Government Through March 23.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with an amendment that would provide for an extension of the current continuing resolution through March 23, 2018. The measure would provide for $659.2 billion in discretionary funding for the Defense Department through fiscal 2018 and would provide $3.6 billion annually for community health centers through fiscal 2019. It would also eliminate the cap on various Medicare payments and would extend funding for rural hospitals that see large numbers of Medicare patients.” The motion was adopted, 245-182. [H.R. 1892, Vote #60, 2/6/18; CQ, 2/6/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It Until February 8, 2018 As Well As Funding CHIP For Six Years.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through Feb. 8, 2018. The measure would fund the state Children’s Health and Insurance Programs at $21.5 billion annually starting in fiscal 2018 and would gradually increase the funding annually through fiscal 2023. It would suspend or delay three health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would allow the ballistic missile defense funding included in the last short-term funding bill to be used for certain related intelligence activities. Additionally, it would prohibit the Government Publishing Office from providing a free printed copy of the Federal Register to any member of Congress or other U.S. government office unless a specific issue or a subscription was requested by the member or office.” The motion passed 266-150. [H.R. 195, Vote #44, 1/22/18; CQ, 1/22/18]

**Measure Ended A Three Day Government Shutdown.** “Congress voted late Monday to reopen the government after a three-day shutdown, sending President Trump a short-term spending bill that passed after Senate Republican leaders pledged to act on immigration policy next month. […] Roughly 60 hours after
government funding lapsed, a bipartisan group of negotiators in the Senate prevailed with leadership and trading Democratic support for reopening the government for a commitment by Republicans to hold a vote resolving the status of young undocumented immigrants by mid-February.” [Washington Post, 1/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Government Until February 16, 2018 And Funding CHIP For Six Years. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with an amendment that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through Feb. 16, 2018, at an annualized rate of $1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, of which an annualized rate of $621.5 billion would be designated for defense and an annualized rate of $511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending. The measure would fund the state Children’s Health and Insurance Programs at $21.5 billion annually starting in fiscal 2018 and would gradually increase the funding annually through fiscal 2023. It would suspend or delay three health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would allow the ballistic missile defense funding included in the last short-term funding bill to be used for certain related intelligence activities. Additionally, it would prohibit the Government Publishing Office from providing a free printed copy of the Federal Register to any member of Congress or other U.S. government office unless a specific issue or a subscription was requested by the member or office.” The motion passed 230-197. [H.R. 195, Vote #33, 1/18/18; CQ, 1/18/18]

Measure Failed To Protect DREAMers, Aid Puerto Rico, Or Respond To The Opioid Crisis. “In the Senate, at least about a dozen Democratic votes would be needed to approve the measure, and there was little chance that those would materialize. Democrats are intent on securing concessions that would, among other things, protect from deportation young immigrants brought to the country illegally as children, increase domestic spending, aid Puerto Rico and bolster the government’s response to the opioid crisis.” [New York Times, 1/18/18]

Bill Failed In The Senate, Leading To A Government Shutdown – The First Time A Shutdown Involving Furloughs Occurred While One Party Controlled Washington. “The federal government entered the 18th partial shutdown of the modern budget era at midnight Saturday after the Senate failed to reach a deal on a funding bill. The modern budget process began with the passage of the Budget Act of 1974. Since then, there have been a slew of different circumstances that prompted shutdowns, but this shutdown is unique for one reason. This is the first time that one party has controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House during a shutdown in which federal employees are furloughed.” [Business Insider, 1/20/18]

Budget Resolutions

NOTE: Unlike appropriations bills, budget resolutions are not signed by the President and do not enact spending. Instead, the resolutions set targets for Congressional committees who will then write appropriations bills.

FY 2018

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Concurring With FY18 Senate Republican Budget

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Agreeing To The Senate Republican’s Version Of The FY18 Budget That Provided $3.1 Trillion In New Budget Authority. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Black, R-Tenn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution that would provide for $3.1 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would allow the cap on defense spending to be raised to $640 billion for fiscal 2018, without the need for offsets. It would require the Senate Finance Committee to report legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would increase the deficit by no more than $1.5 trillion over the period of fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2027. It would also instruct the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to report legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would reduce the deficit by $1 billion over the period of fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2027. The concurrent resolution would authorize the establishment of various reserve funds, including a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to repealing or replacing the
2010 health care overhaul law, and a revenue-neutral reserve fund related to modifying the federal tax system.” The budget passed 216-212. [H Con Res 71, Vote #589, 10/26/17; CQ Floor Votes, 10/26/17]

HEADLINE: House approves Senate-passed budget plan, paving way for tax reform [CBS News, 10/26/17]

AP: “The Budget Plan Calls For $5 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over The Decade, Including Cuts To Medicare, Medicaid And The Obama-Era Health Care Law.” “The budget plan calls for $5 trillion in spending cuts over the decade, including cuts to Medicare, Medicaid and the Obama-era health care law, though Republicans have no plans to actually impose those cuts with follow-up legislation. Some Democrats criticized the measure for ruthless spending cuts; others took the opposite approach, failing it for tackling the deficit.” [Associated Press, 10/26/17]

Senate Budget Directed Energy And Natural Resources Committee To Find $1 Billion In Deficit Reduction, Which Was Likely To Come From Opening ANWR To Oil And Gas Leasing. “Democrats on Tuesday said they planned to introduce an amendment to the budget resolution (S Con Res 25) to strip a provision in its reconciliation instructions that would direct the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to find $1 billion in deficit reduction. Those savings are likely to come in the form of legislation that would open ANWR to oil and gas leasing, which would generate revenues from the sale of federal leases to drilling companies and from royalties on the sale of oil and gas extracted from federally owned land.” [CQ, 10/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering The Senate Republican’s Version Of The FY18 Budget. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 580) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 budget resolution (H Con Res 71) that would provide for $3.1 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts.” The resolution was adopted 233-188. [HRes 580, Vote #583, 10/25/17; CQ, 10/25/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against FY18 House Republican Budget

Fitzpatrick Voted Against FY 2018 House Republican Budget Resolution. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for $3.2 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume $1.22 trillion in discretionary spending in fiscal 2018. It would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul law. It also would propose reducing spending on mandatory programs such as Medicare and Medicaid and changing programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (also known as food stamps). It would call for restructuring Medicare into a "premium support" system beginning in 2024. I would also require the House Ways and Means Committee to report out legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would provide for a revenue-neutral, comprehensive overhaul of the U.S. tax code and would include instructions to 11 House committees to trigger the budget reconciliation process to cut mandatory spending. The concurrent resolution would assume that, over 10 years, base (non-Overseas Contingency Operations) discretionary defense spending would be increased by a total of $929 billion over the Budget Control Act caps and non-defense spending be reduced by $1.3 trillion.” The concurrent resolution was adopted, 219-206. [H Con Res 71, Vote #557, 10/5/17; CQ, 10/5/17]

AP: House Budget “Reprises A Controversial Plan To Turn Medicare Into A Voucher-Like Program.” “The House on Thursday passed a $4.1 trillion budget plan that promises deep cuts to social programs while paving the way for Republicans to rewrite the tax code later this year. The 2018 House GOP budget reprises a controversial plan to turn Medicare into a voucher-like program for future retirees as well as the party’s efforts to repeal the "Obamacare" health law. Republicans controlling Congress have no plans to actually implement those cuts while they pursue their tax overhaul.” [Associated Press, 10/5/17]

Politico: House Budget Included “$203 Billion In Mandatory Cuts Achieved Largely By Cutting Safety Net Programs.” “Under the House budget, any tax reconciliation bill would have to include the $203 billion in mandatory cuts achieved largely by cutting safety net programs. That prompted some GOP moderates to warn
of the political optics of cutting food stamps or Medicaid to pay for corporate tax breaks. The House budget also lays out strict parameters to prevent a tax plan from adding to the deficit, even short-term. And that language has given heartburn to Budget panel members like Rep. Jim Renacci (R-Ohio), who almost voted against the resolution because he was afraid it doesn’t provide tax writers with enough funding flexibility to achieve desired cuts.” [Politico, 10/2/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of The Fiscal 2018 House Republican Budget Resolution.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 553) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 budget resolution (H Con Res 71).” The rule was adopted, 232-188. [H Res 553, Vote #552, 10/4/17; CQ, 10/4/17]

### 2017: Fitzpatrick Voted Against FY2018 Republican Study Committee Budget That Cut $10 Trillion Over A Decade And Repealed Obamacare

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Republican Study Committee Alternative FY18 Budget.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., substitute amendment that would provide for $2.9 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018. It would balance the budget by fiscal 2023 by reducing spending by $10.1 trillion over 10 years. It would cap total discretionary spending at $1.06 trillion for fiscal 2018 and would assume no separate Overseas Contingency Operations funding for fiscal 2018 or subsequent years and would incorporate funding related to war or terror into the base defense account. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and would convert Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program into a single block grant program. It would require that off budget programs, such as Social Security, the U.S. Postal Service, and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, be included in the budget.” The amendment was rejected, 281-139. [H Con Res 71, Vote #555, 10/5/17; CQ, 10/5/17]

- **RSC Budget Would Gradually Raise The Retirement Age For Social Security To 69.** “The RSC budget would eliminate Social Security’s long-run shortfall and make the program sustainably solvent by adopting Representative Sam Johnson’s (R-TX) ‘Social Security Reform Act,’ which would slow initial benefit growth for higher-earners, gradually raise the normal retirement age to 69, and means-test annual cost-of-living adjustments, which would be calculated based on the chained Consumer Price Index (CPI).” [Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, 9/11/17]

- **RSC Budget Targeted Medicare And Medicaid, As Well As Food Assistance For Families In Need.** “The trillions of dollars in RSC-backed cuts are mainly for show, as there is little appetite within the conference or at the other end of the Capitol for deep reductions to the growth rate of mandatory spending. The RSC budget targets the major health care benefit programs Medicare and Medicaid and overhauls other means-tested benefits for the poor such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as food stamps, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.” [Roll Call, 10/3/17]

- **RSC Budget Included More Than $10 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over A Decade, About Twice As Much As The House Republican Budget.** “House Republicans will get the chance Thursday to vote for an alternative budget blueprint that offers up more than $10 trillion in spending cuts over a decade. […] The Budget Committee-approved plan also proposes sizable cuts to mandatory programs, but only about $5.4 trillion in total reductions, about half of what the RSC wants. In addition, the RSC budget proposes to get to balance by fiscal 2023, as opposed to fiscal 2027 in the underlying resolution headed to the floor Thursday.” [Roll Call, 10/3/17]

- **RSC Budget Repealed Obamacare And Replaced It With The American Health Care Reform Act.** “(b) Policy on Replacing Obamacare.--It is the policy of this resolution that Obamacare must not only be repealed, but also replaced by enacting the American Health Care Reform Act.” [McClintock Substitute Amendment, 10/5/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted 3 Times To Raise The Debt Limit

NOTE: The following includes all votes to raise the debt limit from 2011 to present. For previous votes, see the Congressional Research Service summary: Votes on Measures to Adjust the Statutory Debt Limit, 1978 to Present

2019: Fitzpatrick Voted For Bipartisan Budget Act That Suspended The Public Debt Limit Though July 31, 2021. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish enforceable budget levels in the House and Senate for fiscal 2020 and 2021 and suspend the public debt limit through July 31, 2021.” The bill passed by a vote of 284 to 149. [HR 3877, Vote #511, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19]

2018: Fitzpatrick Voted For A Continuing Resolution That Suspended The Debt Limit Through March 2019. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through March 23, 2018. The bill would increase defense spending caps to $629 billion for fiscal 2018 and $647 billion for fiscal 2019, and would increase non-defense spending caps by $63 billion in fiscal 2018 and $68 billion in fiscal 2019. It would suspend the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and would provide $89.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding including $23.5 billion in funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund, $28 billion in funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Fund, and $4.9 billion in additional Medicaid funding for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would authorize funding for community health centers through fiscal 2019, and would provide for an additional authorization of the Children’s Health Insurance Program from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027. The underlying bill would allow the governor of a state, territory, possession or the mayor of the District of Columbia to order that the United States flag be flown at half-staff to honor the death of a first responder who dies while serving in the line of duty.” [HR 1892, Vote #69, 2/9/18; CQ, 2/9/18]

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For Suspending The Public Debt Limit For Three Months. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the bill that would make available $15.25 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal 2017 to partially cover the costs of responding to multiple natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey. The measure would suspend the public debt limit from the bill’s date of enactment until Dec. 8, 2017, and would provide for government operations to be funded at fiscal 2017 levels until Dec. 8, 2017.” The motion passed, 316-90. [H R 601, Vote #480, 9/8/17; CQ, 9/8/17]

Interest Group Ratings

Fitzpatrick Received A 38% Rating From The Club For Growth

2017: Fitzpatrick Received A 38% Rating From The Club For Growth. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 83% Rating From The United States Chamber Of Commerce

2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 83% Rating From The United States Chamber Of Commerce. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
Crime & Public Safety Issues

Significant Findings

✓ Fitzpatrick supported tougher penalties for those who targeted first responders
✓ Fitzpatrick referred to “marches and protests” against “real or perceived” grievances with police discrimination
✓ 2016: Fitzpatrick was endorsed by the Pennsylvania Fraternal Order of Police
✓ Fitzpatrick opposed legalizing marijuana
✓ Fitzpatrick was the Vice Chair of the Bipartisan Heroin Task Force
✓ Fitzpatrick was an original co-sponsor of the INTERDICT Act
  ✓ The bill aimed to stop the flow of fentanyl from Mexico into the U.S.
✓ Fitzpatrick supported and co-sponsored the Violence Against Women Act
✓ Fitzpatrick authored legislation to increase penalties for those who stalk minors online
✓ Fitzpatrick supported prioritizing treatment over incarceration
✓ Fitzpatrick urged Attorney General Barr to classify antifascist protestors as “domestic terrorists”
✓ Fitzpatrick introduced legislation to cut off human traffickers’ access to banking systems

Police Violence

Fitzpatrick Supported Tougher Penalties For Those Who Target First Responders


Fitzpatrick Referred To “Marches And Protests” Against “Real Or Perceived” Grievances With Police Discrimination

Fitzpatrick Referred To “Marches And Protests” Against “Real Or Perceived” Grievances With Police Discrimination. “These are just some of the daily challenges, yet often this herculean effort of facing them is met with apathy or ignorance by many. While we recognize the sacrifices of those who lay down their lives in service at Blue Masses or during Police Week, we find it easy to take for granted the good and important work done each day. In the midst of these threats, police forces likewise face the challenge of public concern regarding discrimination – real or perceived. Our TV screens are flooded with marches and protests airing these grievances and talking heads too often committed to stoking division and resentment. This is unproductive and, as such, unacceptable. A conversation is impossible if we are talking past each other. The division in America must end. We must, as a
nation, come together to end hatred and violence once and for all.” [Bucks Local News Brian Fitzpatrick Op-Ed, 7/28/16]

**Local Law Enforcement**

**Fitzpatrick Wanted To Support Local Law Enforcement, Said They Had Been “Low Hanging Fruit” For Budget Cuts**

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Support Local Law Enforcement, Said They Had Been “Low Hanging Fruit” For Budget Cuts. [0:00] FITZPATRICK: We live in a very dangerous world, it’s an unfortunate reality, and there’s a lot that we need to do, and there’s a lot that we must do … Second is supporting our law enforcement, federal, state and local, and it is a joint effort, believe me, public safety in the local level, national security from the federal perspective and everything in between, the first responders to the San Bernardino shooter were the local police, national security is fed state and local, and with all the budget cuts that we’ve seen far too often it’s been law enforcement and unfortunately the local police officers that have been the low hanging fruit that have taken the brunt of that and that needs to change.[PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on National Security: Military Spending [0:00], 4/21/16]

**Marijuana**

**Fitzpatrick Opposed Legalizing Marijuana**

Fitzpatrick Opposed Legalizing Marijuana. “Fitzpatrick: Legalize it? I don't support legalizing Marijuana for a number of reasons. We’ll see how, it's going to be interesting because the way our country was set up, as we all know, the states were sort of set up as experimentation grounds and we're going to see how it plays out in Colorado and Washington State and elsewhere. I think it's a mistake based on people I know in law enforcement, people I know in the medical community, that would not be a wise move for our country to do that.” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate, 3/01/16]

**Fitzpatrick Wanted To See What Happened In States That Legalized Marijuana**. Said That During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, MODERATOR: Marijuana? FITZPATRICK: Legalize it? I don’t support legalizing Marijuana for a number of reasons. We’ll see how, it’s going to be interesting because the way our country was set up, as we all know, the states were sort of set up as experimentation grounds and we’re going to see how it plays out in Colorado and Washington State and elsewhere. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [7:00], 3/01/16]

**Fitzpatrick: “We Have Very Heavy Hits On The Drugs Side On The Federal Guidelines Which Hasn’t Quite Worked”**

Fitzpatrick: “We Have Very Heavy Hits On The Drugs Side On The Federal Guidelines Which Hasn’t Quite Worked.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: Is there any reform to the War on Drugs that you would support and would you support legalizing marijuana? FITZPATRICK: I don’t even know where to begin at answering this question in 60 seconds. I’ve prosecuted many a drug dealer, including in this district and in Virginia when I was a federal prosecutor down there, and it is an unbelievably complicated problem. We have very heavy hits on the drugs side on the federal guidelines which hasn’t quite worked. I support, certainly education, I think that as far as the drug problem we have here, and Dr. Dorian mentioned the heroin epidemic, economics and education are two big components of that, especially education. I’m going to be going to audi [?], it’s a treatment center in a few weeks to get an inside view of the heroin epidemic as it specifically pertains to Bucks County. It’s a tragedy, I think we all know that, education is a big key component to that and it’s really a community effort to get on top of that problem. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [7:00], 3/01/16]
Drugs

**Fitzpatrick Was The Vice Chair Of The Bipartisan Heroin Task Force**

Fitzpatrick Was The Vice Chair Of The Bipartisan Heroin Task Force. “Vice Chair of the Bipartisan Heroin Task Force: Brian Fitzpatrick is a nationally-recognized, award-winning leader in uniting families, communities, law enforcement, and healthcare providers to fight back against the scourge of addiction.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

**Fitzpatrick Was A Cosponsor Of The INTERDICT Act, Which Aimed To Stop The Flow Of Fentanyl From Mexico Into The U.S.**

Fitzpatrick Stated He Was The Author Of The INTERDICT Act, Which Aimed To Stop The Flow Of Fentanyl From Mexico Into The U.S. “Author of the INTERDICT Act signed into law by the President, providing greater resources to law enforcement to stop the flow of deadly fentanyl from Mexico into communities such as our own.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

However, Fitzpatrick Was Listed As An Original Cosponsor Of The Legislation. According to Congress.gov, Fitzpatrick was an original cosponsor of the legislation—Representative Niki Tsongas was the sponsor of the bill. [Congress.gov, H.R. 2142, accessed 3/24/20]

The INTERDICT Act Granted Customs And Border Protection Access To More Resources To Detect Fentanyl. “And often through mail or delivery services like FedEx or UPS. U.S. Customs and Border Protection says they can detect the drug with scanners. Fitzpatrick’s legislation gives Customs and Border Protection access to more of those scanners, along with other resources to detect the drug. The legislation is called the International Narcotics Trafficking Emergency Response by Detecting Incoming Contraband with Technology – or INTERDICT – Act. It gets the agency additional hand-held and fixed scanners and additional resources.” [CBS Philly, 1/10/18]

**Fitzpatrick Advocated To Prioritize Treatment, Not Incarceration, For Drug-Related Crimes**

2018: Fitzpatrick Advocated To Prioritize Treatment, Not Incarceration, For Drug-Related Crimes. “The forum, hosted by Penn College Republicans and Pennsylvania Young Republicans, included panelists like the former White House Counsel Jim Schultz, Pennsylvania state Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-08), Criminal Justice Task Force Director at the American Legislative Exchange Council Ronald Lampard, and GOP gubernatorial candidate and Sen. Scott Wagner (R-Pa.). Panelists focused on drug-related crimes and the importance of reform — from re-entry pathways to rehabilitation programs for inmates. […] Fitzpatrick said, ‘We are criminalizing behavior that needs treatment, not incarceration’ and highlighted that this is a large reason immediate reform is necessary.” [Daily Pennsylvanian: University of Pennsylvania, 3/23/18]

**Fitzpatrick Said, “Economics And Education” Were Big Components Of Heroin Epidemic**

Fitzpatrick Said, “Economics And Education” Were Big Components Of Heroin Epidemic. During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: Is there any reform to the War on Drugs that you would support and would you support legalizing marijuana? FITZPATRICK: I don’t even know where to begin at answering this question in 60 seconds. I’ve prosecuted many a drug dealer, including in this district and in Virginia when I was a federal prosecutor down there, and it is an unbelievably complicated problem. We have very heavy hits on the drugs side on the federal guidelines which hasn’t quite worked. I support, certainly education, I think that as far as the drug problem we have here, and Dr. Dorian mentioned the heroin epidemic, economics and education are two big components of that, especially education. I’m going to be going to Audi [?], it’s a treatment center in a few weeks to get an inside view of the heroin epidemic as it specifically pertains to
Bucks County. It’s a tragedy, I think we all know that, education is a big key component to that and it’s really a community effort to get on top of that problem. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [7:00], 3/01/16]

### Violence Against Women

**2019: Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act For Five Years, Expanding Protections For Survivors Of Domestic Abuse And Stalking**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act.** In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2024, including provisions aimed at protecting and assisting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, and sex trafficking. The measure would extend protections and assistance programs to trafficking victims,” among other provisions. The bill passed by a vote of 263-158. [H R 1585, Vote #156, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

**The Bill Was Opposed By The NRA Because Of Provisions To Prevent People Convicted Of Domestic Abuse And Stalking From Purchasing Guns**

**VAWA Reauthorization Lowered The Threshold For Barring Gun Purchases To Include Misdemeanor Convictions Of Domestic Abuse Or Stalking Charges, And Closed The “Boyfriend Loophole” By Expanding Firearm Prohibitions To Include Dating Partners Convicted Of Abuse Or Stalking Charges.** “But the most controversial are new provisions to lower the criminal threshold to bar someone from buying a gun to include misdemeanor convictions of domestic abuse or stalking charges. Current law applies to felony convictions. It would also close the so-called ‘boyfriend loophole’ to expand existing firearm prohibitions to include dating partners convicted of abuse or stalking charges. […] The NRA called for a ‘no’ vote and notified Capitol Hill offices this week that the organization was ‘scoring’ how lawmakers vote on the bill to measure future ratings and endorsements in elections. Congressional Republicans rarely run afoul of NRA positions on legislation.” [NPR, 4/4/19]

**The National Rifle Association Opposed The Reauthorization.** “The National Rifle Association opposed the bill — putting GOP lawmakers in a tough position of voting against a measure protecting victims of domestic and sexual violence or opposing the politically powerful gun lobby. […] NRA spokeswoman Jennifer Baker said the group supports the underlying VAWA law, just not the new gun restrictions. ‘The gun control lobby and anti-gun politicians are intentionally politicizing the Violence Against Women Act as a smokescreen to push their gun control agenda,’ she told NPR. Gun rights activists say the new provisions are too low of a threshold to deny someone a constitutional right for the rest of their life.” [NPR, 4/4/19]

**House Republicans Requested The NRA Issue A Key Vote Alert To Give Them Cover For Voting Against The Bill.** “The move comes after Republicans discussed enlisting backup from the NRA to give them cover to vote against the bill, in a sign that they are feeling political pressure on the issue. Staff from the House Judiciary Committee and a handful of rank-and-file GOP member offices concerned about the VAWA bill held a conference call Monday. Staff for the individual member offices said having a key vote from the NRA would alleviate political pressure on their bosses.” [National Journal, 3/27/19]

### The Bill Expanded Protections For Native And Transgender People

**VAWA Reauthorization Expanded Protections For Native And Transgender People.** “Republicans also oppose a new provision to allow U.S. citizens to be tried in tribal courts for crimes of domestic or dating violence committed by non-native perpetrators on native lands; a provision to create a pathway for an ‘alternative justice response’ as a form of mediation between victims and abusers; and the expansion of existing protections to include transgender victims.” [NPR, 4/4/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adding An Amendment To Extend The Violence Against Women Act Only For Only One Year, Instead Of Five

In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Stefanik, R-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would effectively extend the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2020, instead of through fiscal 2024.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185-237. [HR 1585, Vote #155, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored The Violence Against Women Act

“Stefanik, R-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would effectively extend the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2020, instead of through fiscal 2024.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185-237. [HR 1585, Vote #155, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Co-Wrote An Editorial In Favor Of The Violence Against Women Act

“Protect Women From Violence.” “In the face of traumatic experiences, those in need are aided by programs supported by the Violence Against Women Act, also known as VAWA. First signed into law in 1994 with bipartisan support, VAWA lapsed following the prolonged government shutdown earlier this year. This left programs reliant on government funding in untenable positions. Without the reauthorization of VAWA, many domestic violence shelters and women's organizations supported by this law would soon be forced to make difficult decisions that limit the services they are able to provide. Needless to say, VAWA reauthorization demands the immediate attention of Congress.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, Brian Fitzpatrick Editorial, 4/2/19]

Cyber Crime

Fitzpatrick Stated That He “Led The Charge” Against Next Generation Cyber Threats

“Led the charge to defend against next generation cyber threats which may wreak havoc on our security and economy.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Authored Legislation To Increase Penalties For Online Stalking Of Minors

“Legislation authored by Bucks County Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-08) to increase penalties related to the stalking of minors unanimously passed the House Judiciary Committee Thursday, Nov. 2. The Combat Online Predators Act [H.R. 4203] provides enhanced criminal penalty for stalkers of minors cyber-stalking under Title 18 Section 2261 by up to five years if the victim is a minor. […] ‘We must do everything we can to forcefully respond to egregious instances of stalking and cyberstalking, especially when committed against minors – the most vulnerable among us,’ said Fitzpatrick, a former FBI Supervisory Special Agent and federal prosecutor. ‘The Combat Online Predators Act ensures that, not only are we increasing penalties for these crimes, but also requiring federal law enforcement officials to constantly evaluate and update practices to combat this digital harassment. There is still work to be done at the state level, but today's passage shows we are serious about making these needed changes at the national level.’” [Daily American, 11/2/17]
The Bill Was Inspired By A Bucks County Family. “The legislation was inspired by the story of the Zezzo family of Bucks County whose teenaged daughter was cyber-stalked by a friend’s father on social media. Despite the stalking being sexual in nature, the then-51-year-old stalker pleaded guilty only to a misdemeanor stalking charge and was sentenced to probation and counseling. Three years later, in 2016, the same stalker began making contact again. This time, he was arrested in a sting by local police and sentenced to between 18 months and seven years in a state prison.” [Daily American, 11/2/17]

Protests

Fitzpatrick Urged Attorney General Barr To Classify Antifascist Activists As “Domestic Terrorists”

Fitzpatrick Urged Attorney General Barr To Classify Antifa Activists As “Domestic Terrorists.” “Two Republican senators have introduced a nonbinding resolution that would label antifascists - known as antifa - as ‘domestic terrorists,’ doubling down against radical activists who have drawn criticism from conservatives and President Trump. […] The resolution, which also is sponsored by Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Tex.), would not change U.S. law. It cites antifa activists occupying the road outside an Immigration and Customs Enforcement office and "doxing" ICE officials by posting their personal information online. The senators also pointed to conservative journalist Andy Ngo, who in June was left bloodied by antifa activists in Portland, Ore. Conservatives have said antifa activists are a dangerous force. On Wednesday, Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.) sent a letter to Attorney General William P. Barr, asking him to designate antifa activists as domestic terrorists and denounce the attack on Ngo.” [Washington Post Blogs, 7/20/19]

Human Trafficking

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Cut Off Traffickers’ Access To Banking Systems

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Cut Off Traffickers’ Access To Banking Systems. “On this Human Trafficking Awareness Day, I introduced the bipartisan End Banking for Human Traffickers Act with @USRepKeating. Cutting off traffickers’ access to the banking system is critical to end to their abhorrent crimes. Learn more” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 1/11/19]
Interest Group Ratings

Fitzpatrick Received A 100% Rating From The National Association Of Police Organization

2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 100% Rating From The National Association Of Police Organization. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
## Consumer Issues & Regulations

### Significant Findings

- Fitzpatrick voted against the Save the Internet Act
  - The bill aimed to reinstate Obama-era FCC’s open internet order
  - The bill was considered the most significant development in guaranteeing equal and open access to websites and services
- Over his career, Fitzpatrick has received $223,833 from the telecommunications industry
  - Fitzpatrick’s top contributor was Comcast — the largest cable and home internet provider in the U.S. and based in Philadelphia, PA
- Fitzpatrick voted repeatedly to block rules requiring ISPs to protect the privacy of internet customers
- Fitzpatrick voted to allow industries to influence regulations without public knowledge
- Fitzpatrick voted against protecting customer rights in credit reports

## Net Neutrality

### Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Save The Internet Act

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Save The Internet Act To Reinstate Net Neutrality Rules. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reverse the Federal Communications Commission’s Dec. 2017 decision related to regulation of broadband internet services, which classified internet service as an ‘information service’ to be regulated under Title I FCC authorities. It would effectively restore and codify a 2015 FCC regulatory framework and any other rules repealed or amended by the 2017 decision. The restored framework would classify internet service as a ‘telecommunications service’ to be regulated under certain Title II FCC authorities, and restored rules would include prohibitions on blocking and paid prioritization of content by internet service providers. The restored rules would be effective retroactively, and the bill would prohibit the FCC from effectively reissuing the nullified rules. It would also exempt small broadband internet providers from certain public disclosure requirements related to network management practices, performance, or commercial terms, for one year after enactment.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-190. [HR 1644, Vote #167, 4/10/19; CQ, 4/10/19]

The Save The Internet Act Would Reinstate The Obama-Era FCC’s Open Internet Order That The Federal Communications Commission Voted To Repeal In 2017. “On Wednesday, the House of Representatives successfully pushed through a measure that would reinstate the same net neutrality rules that the Federal Communications Commission voted to repeal in 2017. The Save the Internet Act was approved 232-190 Wednesday afternoon after months of debate and committee hearings in the House. The measure was introduced last month in both chambers by Rep. Mike Doyle (D-PA) and Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA) with plenty of fanfare from consumer advocacy groups and the American electorate. The bill, if approved, would restore
the net neutrality rules put in place by way of the Obama-era FCC’s Open Internet Order in 2015 that were repealed under a Republican majority only two years later.” [The Verge, 4/10/19]

NBC News: The Save The Internet Act Was “The Most Significant Development Yet” To Guarantee “Equal And Open Access To All Websites And Services” On The Internet. “House and Senate Democrats unveiled legislation Wednesday to establish net neutrality protections, the most significant development yet in a yearslong effort by technologists to prevent companies from using their power to manipulate how users experience the internet. The ‘Save the Internet Act’ is the party’s latest attempt to undo the Federal Communications Commission’s repeal of Obama-era rules that ensured equal and open access to all websites and services for internet users and content providers.” [NBC News, 3/6/19]

### Internet Privacy

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<th>Career: Fitzpatrick Received $223,833 In Campaign Contributions From The Communications Industry –$100,000 From PACs Alone</th>
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Career: Fitzpatrick Received $223,833 In Campaign Contributions From The Communications Industry. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had disclosed $223,833 in contribution from the communications industry including $123,833 from individuals and $100,000 from PACS. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/26/20]

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Career: Fitzpatrick Received $100,000 In Campaign Contributions From Communications Industry PACS. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/26/20]

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Career: Fitzpatrick’s Top Contributor Was Comcast Corporation. As of March 2020, employees of Comcast Corporation and Comcast’s PAC were Fitzpatrick’s top contributor throughout out his career. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/26/20]

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<th>Career: Fitzpatrick Received $67,800 From Comcast Corporation.</th>
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Career: Fitzpatrick Received $67,800 From Comcast Corporation. Fitzpatrick received a total of $67,800 from Comcast, $42,800 from individuals and $25,000 from PACs. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/26/20]

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<th>Comcast Was The Largest Cable And Home Internet Provider In The U.S.</th>
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Comcast Was The Largest Cable And Home Internet Provider In The U.S. “Comcast Corp. is the largest cable operator and the largest home internet service provider in the United States, providing cable television, broadband Internet, and telephone services to residential and commercial consumers.” [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/26/20]

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<th>Fitzpatrick Voted Repeatedly To Block Rules Requiring ISPs To Protect The Privacy Of Internet Customers</th>
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Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Subject Providers Of Broadband Internet Access To Privacy Rules Adopted By The FCC In October of 2016. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 431) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2810).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion prevented “consideration of the bill (H.R. 1868) to provide that providers of broadband Internet access service shall be subject to the privacy rules adopted by the Federal Communications Commission on October 27, 2016.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 1868. The motion passed, 234-183. [H Res 431, Vote #347, 7/12/17; CQ, 7/12/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 7/12/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Reinstate FCC Rules Protecting The Privacy Of Broadband Customers. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 299).” Upon defeat of the motion, Democrats planned to offer an, “amendment to the Rule, which would make in order Ms. Rosen of Nevada’s bill, H.R. 1868. H.R. 1868 would reinstate the Federal Communications Commission's rules adopted on October 27, 2016 that protect the privacy of broadband customers.” A vote yes was a vote to block the Democratic amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-190. [HR 1868 (H.Res 299), Vote #240, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Reinstate FCC Rules Protecting The Privacy Of Broadband Customers. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 299).” Upon defeat of the motion, Democrats planned to offer an, “amendment to the Rule, which would make in order Ms. Rosen of Nevada’s bill, H.R. 1868. H.R. 1868 would reinstate the Federal Communications Commission’s rules adopted on October 27, 2016 that protect the privacy of broadband customers.” A vote yes was a vote to block the Democratic amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-190. [HR 1868 (H.Res 299), Vote #240, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Rule Requiring Internet Providers To Obtain Permission From Customers Before Using Or Selling Their Sensitive Information. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the joint resolution that would disapprove and nullify a Federal Communications Commission rule that requires broadband internet service providers to obtain affirmative permission from customers to use or share their sensitive information, such as web browsing history, geolocation information, content of communications and Social Security numbers; to take reasonable measures to secure customer information; and to notify customers, the commission and law enforcement when a data breach occurs that could result in harm.” The resolution passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 215-205. A “yea” was a vote in support of the president’s position. [SJRes 34, Vote #202, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Allow Industries To Influence Pending Regulations Without Public Knowledge

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Unfunded Mandates Information And Transparency Act, Which Required Federal Agencies To Analyze Their Regulatory Effects On Industries And To Meet With These Stakeholders. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require independent agencies to conduct analyses of their proposed rules and the effect thereof on the private sector and on state and local governments. The bill would require that independent federal regulatory agencies, except for the Federal Reserve, conduct unfunded mandate analyses of their proposed rules and would require all agencies that conduct unfunded mandate reviews, including both independent and non-independent federal agencies, to consult with private-sector stakeholders on the potential impact of regulations being developed. The bill would also require federal agencies, if requested by a committee chairman or ranking member, to conduct retrospective unfunded mandate analyses of existing regulations. The bill would transfer authority for oversight of UMRA activities to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget.” The bill passed, 230-168. [H R 50, Vote #328, 7/13/18; CQ, 7/13/18]

The Bill Would Require Agencies To Alert And Solicit Feedback From Regulated Industries Before Notifying The Public; Business Could Block New Regulations Without Any Broader Public Knowledge. “The Unfunded Mandates and Information Transparency Act would require federal agencies to alert regulated industries when they are considering drafting a rule and solicit their feedback – before the public learns there may be a rule under consideration. Businesses could block even a hypothetical future rule and the public might never find out.” [Coalition For Sensible Safeguards, accessed 7/13/18]

Fitzpatrick Would Require Congressional Approval Of Regulations That Cost “Economy More Than $100M”

Fitzpatrick Would Require Congressional Approval Of Regulations That Cost “Economy More Than $100M.” “Force the regulatory bureaucracies to require Congressional approval for any regulation costing the economy more than $100M, which holds back American workers from succeeding. Eliminate the Death Tax, which unfairly penalizes small business and farmers from passing their vocation to future generations.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Issues Page, archived 7/16/16]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Protecting Consumer Rights In Credit Reports. “Voting 221-189, the House on Wednesday passed a bill (HR 3621) that would require firms such as Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union to adopt certain consumer-friendly procedures in judging the creditworthiness of the hundreds of millions of Americans in their portfolios. […] Voting no: Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), Christopher H. Smith (R., N.J.), Lloyd Smucker (R., Pa.), and Jeff Van Drew (R., N.J.).” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 2/2/20]
Education Issues

Significant Findings

✓ Fitzpatrick voted against the Student Borrower Credit Improvement Act

✓ Fitzpatrick voted to disapprove a proposed Education Department rule change that would make it harder for victims of fraud to receive debt forgiveness

✓ Fitzpatrick claimed he was a “leader of bipartisan initiatives to reduce the cost of college”
  - He authored legislation that allowed children of law enforcement and first responders killed in the line of duty eligible for the maximum Pell Grant
  - He reintroduced the Student Loan Refinancing and Recalculating Act
  - He was an original co-sponsor of a bill that would discharge student load debt for disabled veterans

✓ Fitzpatrick opposed eliminating the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program

College Affordability

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Student Borrower Credit Improvement Act

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Student Borrower Credit Improvement Act, To Set In Place Privacy Restrictions On Credit Reports, Establish A 10-Month Grace Period For Student Loan Payments From Certain Individuals, And Require The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau To Assess The Efficacy Of Credit Reporting Models. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make a number of modifications to credit reporting standards and consumer protections. Among other provisions, it would limit the information that consumer reporting agencies may include on an individual's credit report. The bill would reduce from seven years to four years the amount of time after which consumer reporting agencies may maintain most adverse information, such as loan defaults, on an individual's consumer report; it would modify or establish time limits for adverse information related to personal bankruptcy or conviction records. It would require consumer reporting agencies to remove from consumer reports any adverse information related to defaulted loans that have since been paid or loans resulting from unfair or illegal practices by a financial institution. It would establish a 10-month grace period and credit rehabilitation procedures for the repayment of student loans by active servicemembers, individuals affected by a natural disaster or emergency, or others subject to extenuating hardships. It would prohibit employers from obtaining or using credit information for employment-related decisions, unless the employer is required to obtain the information by law. The bill would require consumer reporting agencies to provide certain information to consumers related to the credit dispute process. It would also require such agencies to provide a free credit score that includes explanatory information on adverse and positive factors affecting the score, once a year upon a consumer's request. It would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, in consultation with relevant federal agencies, to issue standards for determining the accuracy of credit scoring models and to review such models at least biennially.” The bill passed 221 to 189, with 19 members not voting. [HR 3621, Vote #31, 1/29/20; CQ, 1/29/20]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Disapproving Of A Proposed Education Department Rule Change That Would Make It Harder For Victims Of Fraud To Receive Debt Forgiveness. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Sept. 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the bill’s provisions, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and Oct. 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained.” The bill passed by a vote of 231-180. [HJ Res 76, Vote #22, 1/16/19; CQ, 1/16/20]

The Motion Sought to Reverse Secretary DeVos’ Efforts To Loosen Obama Administration Protections For Student Borrowers Who Were Victims Of Fraudulent Protections. “He Democrat-controlled House voted Thursday to overturn regulations introduced by Education Secretary Betsy DeVos that critics said make it more difficult to get student loan forgiveness if a college suddenly closes. […] So-called borrower defense rules, introduced by former President Barack Obama's administration, were meant to protect students from fraudulent institutions. Some colleges took students’ federal loan money but failed to provide them with an education that would lead to employment to pay back their debt, Obama-era regulators said. Without loan forgiveness, students would be on the hook to pay back the money without the benefit of a degree.” [USA Today, 1/16/20]

The Education Department Rule Change Added A Three-Year Limit For Filing Claims And Required Each Case Be Examined Individually. “The new regulations significantly raise the bar for student borrowers seeking debt forgiveness based on claims they were defrauded by their colleges. They add a new three-year time limit for those borrowers to file claims, and each case will be considered individually, even if there is evidence of widespread misconduct at an institution.” [Inside Higher Ed, 9/3/19]

The New Rule Further Limited Eligibility For Debt Forgiveness By Comparing Applicants’ Salary To Those Who Attended Similar Programs. “The department's new method of forgiving loans for some students may mean only partial debt relief for many. The methodology relies on comparing affected students’ salaries with the pay of those who graduated from similar programs. If their earnings are lower than the median, they are eligible for partial or total loan relief on a sliding scale.” [USA Today, 1/16/20]

Fitzpatrick Said He Was A “Leader Of Bipartisan Initiatives To Reduce The Cost Of College”

Fitzpatrick Said He Was A “Leader Of Bipartisan Initiatives To Reduce The Cost Of College.” “A leader of bipartisan initiatives to reduce the cost of college as well as college debt through increased transparency and interest-free loans.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Authored Legislation That Allowed Children Of Law Enforcement And First Responders Killed In The Line Of Duty Eligible For The Maximum Pell Grant

2018: Fitzpatrick Authored Legislation That Allowed Children Of Law Enforcement And First Responders Killed In The Line Of Duty Eligible For The Maximum Pell Grant. “A bipartisan piece of legislation that will make the children of law enforcement and first responders killed in the line of duty eligible for the maximum Pell Grant was signed into law with the omnibus spending package in March. The legislation was authored by U.S. Reps. Brendan Boyle (D-13th dist.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (R-8th dist.). The Children of Fallen Heroes Scholarship Act, H.R. 949, eliminates the ‘expected family contribution,’ which is used to determine Pell Grant eligibility.
Those who are eligible under this newly signed law will be children of fallen ‘law enforcement officers, firefighters, EMS workers and fire police.’ Currently, the maximum Pell Grant Award per year for a full-time student for the 2018–2019 award year is $6,095.” [Northeast Times, 5/3/18]

Fitzpatrick’s Bill Was Not Fully Signed Into Law, Only Language From The Bill Was Included In The Law. “Language from the Children of Fallen Heroes Scholarship Act, H.R. 949, introduced by Fitzpatrick on Feb. 7, 2017, was included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, H.R. 1625, that President Donald Trump signed into law on March 23 providing more than $1.3 trillion in federal government funding through Sept. 30. ‘This has been a top priority of mine to support our first responders and their families, and I’m thrilled that we’ve gotten this bill across the finish line for them,’ said Rep. Fitzpatrick, who introduced the bipartisan H.R. 949 with lead original cosponsor U.S. Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA). U.S. Sens. Pat Toomey (R-PA) and Bob Casey (D-PA) on March 9, 2017 introduced the related bill, S. 597, in the U.S. Senate.” [Ripon Advance, 3/27/18]

The Bill Amended The Higher Education Of 1965 To Eliminate The Expected Family Contribution For Those Who Have Lost A Parent In The Line Of Duty. “H.R. 949 will amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to eliminate the expected family contribution (EFC), which is used to determine financial need in the case of a Pell Grant-eligible student whose parent or guardian died in the line of duty as a police officer, firefighter or other public safety officer, according to the congressional record summary. ‘Such student is eligible to receive an automatic zero EFC and qualify for the maximum Pell Grant award if the student was less than 24 years old or enrolled at an institution of higher education at the time of the parent or guardian’s death,’ the summary states.” [Ripon Advance, 3/27/18]

Student Loans

Fitzpatrick Reintroduced The Student Loan Refinancing And Recalculating Act, Which Allows Students To Refinance, Delay, And Defefer Student Loan Payments

Fitzpatrick Reintroduced The Student Loan Refinancing And Recalculating Act—Which Allows Students To Refinance, Delay, And Defefer Student Loan Payments. “Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County is one of two House lawmakers who reintroduced a law that would address the ballooning student loan debt crisis. Fitzpatrick and John Garamendi (CA-03) reintroduced the Student Loan Refinancing and Recalculating Act, H.R. 1899. The legislation would allow students to refinance their student loan interest rates, lower future student loan interest rates, eliminate origination fees on student loans, delay student loan interest rate accrual for low-income and middle-class borrowers while they are pursuing their education, and allow for borrowers in medical or dental residencies to defer payments until the completion of their program, according to information from Fitzpatrick's office.” [Newtown Patch, 3/28/19]

Fitzpatrick Was An Original Cosponsor Of A Bill That Would Discharge Federal Student Loan Debt For Disabled Veterans

Fitzpatrick Was An Original Cosponsor Of A Bill That Would Discharge Federal Student Loan Debt For Disabled Veterans. “The U.S. House of Representatives on March 10 approved a bipartisan bill introduced by U.S. Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA) and Guy Reschenthaler (R-PA) to discharge federal student loan debts for disabled U.S. military veterans. ‘Our veterans put their lives on the line for our country and they deserve all the help we can provide them,’ Rep. Fitzpatrick said. ‘It was great to see this bipartisan bill pass the House, and I look forward to the Senate doing the same.’ Reps. Fitzpatrick and Reschenthaler are original cosponsors of the Federally Requiring Earned Education-debt Discharges (FREED) for Vets Act, H.R. 3598, which they proposed in June 2019 with bill sponsor U.S. Rep. Conor Lamb (D-PA). The measure has 67 other cosponsors.” [Ripon Advance, 3/13/20]

Fitzpatrick Opposed Eliminating The Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program
Fitzpatrick Opposed Eliminating The Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program. “Dubbed the PROSPER Act, it's intended to simplify the student loan process by consolidating some confusing government loan programs while also removing some regulations. The bill also calls for doing away with the decade-old Public Service Loan Forgiveness program that wipes out college debt for public servants after they put in 10 years on the job. Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County opposes that move by his party. ‘I think that would be ill-advised. It would send the wrong message,’ he said. ‘We need to be doing the opposite, we need to encourage kids to go into those professions.' Fitzpatrick not only opposes that provision, he's also pushing a bill to strengthen the program that pays off the debt of public workers - while also closing a loophole that has made some public workers think they were enrolled in the program while they weren't.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 12/28/17]

Interest Group Ratings

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2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 100% Rating From The National Education Association. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
## Significant Findings

- Fitzpatrick voted to block consideration of a bill that would increase transparency in campaign finance law
- Fitzpatrick stated he supported publicly financing campaigns
- Fitzpatrick voted against the For the People Act—a bill that aimed to reform election funding, expand voter access, boost election security, and get dark money out of politics
  - He introduced his own legislation to reform elections—which included voter ID laws and open primaries
- Fitzpatrick voted against the SHIELD Act
  - The SHIELD Act required campaigns to report foreign contacts and increased rules governing online political ads
- Fitzpatrick voted against the SAFE Act, an election security bill requiring cybersecurity safeguards and paper ballots
- 2019: Fitzpatrick voted for the Voting Rights Enforcement Act
- Fitzpatrick opposed partisan gerrymandering
  - He called on the Supreme Court to end partisan gerrymandering
  - He reintroduced legislation to remove political gerrymandering from the congressional redistricting process
  - He supported redistricting in Pennsylvania
  - He advocated for independent community members to draw the maps

## Campaign Finance Reform

### Fitzpatrick Voted To Block Consideration Of A Bill To Increase Transparency In Campaign Finance

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Create A Small Dollar Donor Matching System And Require Campaigns To Disclosure Of All Bundlers. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would help reduce the influence of big money in politics by establishing a small-donor matching system, permitting unlimited coordinated party expenditures from small donor sources, and by requiring disclosure by all bundlers of bundled contributions. Mr. Sarbanes’ bill is part of House Democrats’ Better Deal Agenda that will help make government more open and transparent.” A vote for...
the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 222-184. [H Res 905, Vote #210, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/22/18]

**Election Law Reform**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against The For The People Act, Despite Saying That He Supported Publicly Financing Elections**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The For The People Act. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that includes a package of provisions related to campaign finance, voter registration and access, and ethical standards for government officials. Among a number of provisions related to campaign finance reform, the bill would prohibit super PACs from financing political ads supporting or opposing a political candidate. It would require corporations, organizations, and political committees to disclose campaign-related expenditures of more than $1,000 and any donors contributing more than $10,000 in an election cycle. It would expand political advertising disclaimer requirements to online political ads and establish reporting requirements for online platforms selling political ads. It would prohibit foreign entities from contributing to a political campaign, super PAC, or presidential inaugural committee. The bill would also establish or modify public funding mechanisms for federal election campaigns that would match small contributions of up to $200 for congressional and presidential candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than $1,000 from any individual donor and do not use more than $50,000 of the candidate’s personal funds.” The bill passed 234-193. [HR 1, Vote #118, 3/8/19; CQ, 3/8/19]


The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations.

“Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill’s main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at $200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won’t be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo).” [Vox, 3/8/19]

The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of “Dark Money” Groups And Online Political Ads.

“Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and ‘dark money’ political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent.” [Vox, 3/8/19]


“Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same […] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security, including requiring
the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls.” [Vox, 3/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Opposed The Bill Because He Did Not Believe It Would Fix The Problems It Aimed To Resolve

Fitzpatrick Opposed The Bill Because He Did Not Believe It Would Fix The Problems It Aimed To Resolve. “Bucks County Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a former FBI agent who worked on political corruption cases, said he opposed the bill because he doesn't believe it will fix the problems it seeks to resolve. In a series of Twitter posts, Fitzpatrick said he disagreed with exceptions that meant members of Congress wouldn't be held to some of the stricter disclosure standards. He also did not support the provision on public election financing.” [Morning Call, 3/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Introduced His Own Legislation To Reform Elections—including Voter ID Law And Open Primaries. “Fitzpatrick has introduced his own government and election reform bill, which includes some of the same provisions as HR 1, such as requiring tax disclosure by presidential candidates and boosting disclosure of campaign donors. His measure also would require all voters to show photo identification; address gerrymandering by shifting redistricting to independent citizen commissions; have states automatically register eligible voters; establish open primaries; and prohibit members of Congress from being paid during a government shutdown.” [Morning Call, 3/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Democratic House Leadership For Not Implementing His Suggestions Into H.R. 1

Fitzpatrick Criticized Democratic House Leadership For Not Implementing His Suggestions Into H.R. 1. “Incredibly, none of these provisions are contained in H.R. 1 being advanced by House Leadership. My legislation does contain these critical provisions and is the Bipartisan path forward.... (8/9) ...and our Bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus will work together to advance these individual measures that will fix, not perpetuate, a broken system. Read more about the Nonpartisan Bill for the People here” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/8/19]

2018: Fitzpatrick Supported Publicly Financing Campaigns

Fitzpatrick Supported Publicly Financing Campaigns. “He also supports campaign finance reform and moving to public finance of campaigns.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/24/18]
**Fitzpatrick Voted Against The SHIELD Act, Which Required Campaigns To Report Foreign Contacts And Increased Rules Governing Online Political Advertisements**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The SHIELD Act, Requiring Political Campaign Committees To Report Foreign Contacts By The Campaign To The Federal Election Commission And Federal Bureau Of Investigation Within One Week Of The Contact. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would expand disclosure requirements for political advertisements and prohibit certain activities related to political campaigns, particularly with regards to foreign influence. Specifically, the bill would require political campaign committees to report foreign contacts by the campaign to the Federal Election Commission and Federal Bureau of Investigation, within one week of the contact. It would require such disclosures in the case of any direct or indirect foreign communication between the candidate or campaign officials and foreign nationals that involves any offer or proposal for a contribution or provision of services between the two entities. It would require candidates and campaign officials to notify their campaign committees within three days of such contact. It would establish criminal penalties for violations of these disclosure requirements, including fines of up to $500,000 or a prison term of up to five years. The bill would expand certain existing FEC regulations for political advertising to include internet communications, including to require paid advertisement disclaimers and prohibit spending by foreign nationals for online and digital political ads. Among other provisions, it would also establish criminal penalties for any attempts to hinder, interfere with, or prevent a person from voting or registering to vote, and it would require reports to Congress within 180 days of each federal election detailing reports of deceptive practices and evaluating the influence of foreign financing in U.S. elections.” The bill passed 227 to 181. [HR 4617, Vote #583, 10/23/19; CQ, 10/23/19]

The Hill: The SHIELD Act “Would Require Campaigns To Report Any Illicit Offers Of Assistance By Foreign Governments Or Agents And Would Take Steps To Ensure That Online Political Advertisements Are Subject To The Same Rules As TV And Radio Ads.” “The House on Wednesday passed a bill aimed at preventing foreign interference in U.S. elections, marking the latest attempt by Democrats to move election security legislation through Congress ahead of 2020. The measure passed in a 227-181 vote, mostly along party lines. One Democrat joined Republicans in voting against the Strengthening Harmful Interference in Elections for a Lasting Democracy (SHIELD) Act, which focuses on paid online political advertisements. The bill, sponsored by House Administration Committee Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.), would require campaigns to report any illicit offers of assistance by foreign governments or agents and would take steps to ensure that online political advertisements are subject to the same rules as TV and radio ads.” [The Hill, 10/23/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against The SAFE Act, An Election Security Bill Requiring Cybersecurity Safeguards And Paper Ballots**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Election Security Bill Requiring Cybersecurity Safeguards And Paper Ballots. “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize funding for and establish a number of requirements related to voting system infrastructure, security, and audits for federal elections. Specifically, it would require each jurisdiction administering voting for a federal election to conduct votes with paper ballots that can be counted either by hand or optical scanner and to conduct manual audits for all federal elections before an election is certified. It would authorize $1.3 billion through fiscal 2026 for U.S. Election Assistance Commission grants for states to update voting systems in accordance with the bill’s provisions, including for cybersecurity risk mitigation and to conduct post-election audits. Among other provisions, it would require states to use voting system hardware and software manufactured in the U.S., require that such systems are tested by the Commission at least nine months before a general federal election, and establish certain disclosure and cybersecurity incident reporting requirements for vendors of voting system equipment. It would also prohibit states from using voting systems connected to the internet or containing wireless capabilities and would require jurisdictions to ensure that each polling station has voting systems equipped for individuals with disabilities, including visual and mobility disabilities.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-184. [HR 2722, Vote #428, 6/27/19; CQ, 6/27/19]
The SAFE Act Mandated Improvements To The Security Of Election Hardware And Software, While Requiring Voting Systems Use Backup Paper Ballots In Federal Contests. “The House passed an election security measure Thursday that would require voting systems to use backup paper ballots in federal contests, while also mandating improvements to the higher-tech side of the polls, […] The measure, known as the Securing America’s Federal Elections Act, passed Thursday would authorize $600 million for states to bolster election security. It also would give states $175 million biannually to help sustain election infrastructure. […] It would also require implementation of cybersecurity safeguards for hardware and software used in elections, bar the use of wireless communication devices in election systems and require electronic voting machines be manufactured in the United States.” [Roll Call, 6/27/19]

## The Voting Rights Act

### 2019: Fitzpatrick Voted For The Voting Rights Enforcement Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Voting Rights Enforcement Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting procedures in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether it includes certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race or language, including changes to voter identification requirements and changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance.” The bill passed by a vote of 228-187. [HR 4, Vote #654, 12/6/19; CQ, 12/6/19]

The Bill Restored Sections Of The Voting Rights Act And Reversed A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A “Pre-Clearance” Provision

The Bill Restored Sections Of The Voting Rights Act And Reversed A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A “Pre-Clearance” Provision That Determined Which Jurisdictions Needed Federal Oversight Of Elections. “The Democratic-controlled House approved a bill Friday that would restore key sections of the Voting Rights Act that once required officials in all or parts of 15 mostly Southern states to receive federal approval before making changes to the voting process. The bill would amend the 1965 law to impose new obligations on states and local jurisdictions, essentially reversing a 2013 Supreme Court decision that tossed out a ‘pre-clearance’ provision that determined which jurisdictions needed federal oversight of elections.” [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Supporters Said The Law Would Help Prevent Voter Suppression. “Lewis and other supporters said the measure would help prevent voter suppression in the South and other areas by developing a process to require states and localities with a recent history of voting rights violations to pre-clear election changes with the Justice Department.” [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Trump Administration Opposed The Bill And Called It Federal Overreach. “The White House opposes the bill, calling it an example of federal overreach. The Democratic-backed measure would give the federal government ‘too much authority over an even greater number of voting practices and decisions made by states and local governments without justifying the current needs for such policies,’ the White House said in a statement. The Supreme Court has already ruled that similar restrictions imposed by Congress on states and localities are unconstitutional, the White House said.” [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Headline: AP: House Passes Bill To Restore Key Parts Of Voting Rights Act. [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Gerrymandering
Fitzpatrick Called On The Supreme Court To End Partisan Gerrymandering

Fitzpatrick Called On The Supreme Court To End Partisan Gerrymandering. “Today I joined @LWV and @CommonCause to call on the Supreme Court to end partisan gerrymandering, which takes away the power of people to decide their representatives. Today #SCOTUS heard arguments on two cases that I filed an amicus brief on. #FairMaps” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Argued That Gerrymandering Hurt His Ability To Do His Job

Fitzpatrick Argued That Gerrymandering Hurt His Ability To Do Is Job. “Another Republican lawmaker, U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County, weighed in on the opposite side, leading a bipartisan group of current and former lawmakers who argued that gerrymandering hurts their abilities to do their jobs. ‘Extreme partisan gerrymandering harms our political system and harms the functioning of the House in particular,’ states the brief that Fitzpatrick and U.S. Rep. Brendan Boyle, a Philadelphia Democrat, signed on to. ‘Extreme partisan gerrymandering is undemocratic and cannot be reconciled with the Framers’ idea of a House of Representatives that would be directly accountable to the People through competitive and broad-based elections.’” [Morning Call, 3/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Reintroduced Legislation To Remove Political Gerrymandering From The Congressional Redistricting Process

Fitzpatrick Reintroduced Legislation To Remove Political Gerrymandering From The Congressional Redistricting Process. “Fitzpatrick also reintroduced a resolution crafted with California Democrat Alan Lowenthal calling for the removal of political gerrymandering from the congressional redistricting process.” [Morning Call, 1/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Supported Redistricting In Pennsylvania

Fitzpatrick Supported Redistricting In Pennsylvania. “And he was the only Republican congressman running for reelection who didn't join a lawsuit to block the state's new congressional map.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/25/18]

Fitzpatrick Joined A Court Brief Opposing The Gerrymandered Wisconsin Map

2017: Fitzpatrick Joined A Court Brief Opposing The Gerrymandered Wisconsin Map. “Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Pennsylvania Republican who joined a court brief opposing the Wisconsin map, told the New York Times: ‘You have 435 districts in the nation, and there's probably only 20 or so that are legitimate swing districts. For the 415 safe seats, their main election is in the primary, not the general. When the main election is in the
primary, you legislate accordingly. The result has been a growing cavernous divide, which has created a Hatfield v. McCoy environment in the legislature, and it's hurting the American people.” [Public Opinion, 10/8/17]

Fitzpatrick Wanted To End Process Of Gerrymandering, Use “Independent Community Members” To Draw Congressional Boundaries

“Q: Partisan gridlock in Washington has brought our government nearly to a standstill. If elected, what steps will you take to reduce partisan gridlock? Please be specific. [Fitzpatrick]: ‘I will support efforts to reform political redistricting to end ‘gerrymandering’ once and for all. Congressional districts should be drawn logically and in the best interests of a community. Independent community members, not politicians, should draw congressional boundaries. ‘Furthermore, I will support efforts to end the cynical process of filling up legislation with nonrelated items by creating a ‘single-issue rule,’ found in over three-quarters of state constitutions. Each vote should be on a single issue.’” [Courier Times, 6/16/16]
### Energy Issues

#### Significant Findings

- Fitzpatrick voted for the Energy Appropriations bill that cut renewable energy programs and rolled back clean water protections.
- Fitzpatrick voted against protecting oil & gas companies from publicly disclosing payments to foreign governments.
- Fitzpatrick penned a letter opposing a planned location for a high-pressure natural gas compressor in Bucks County.
  - Fitzpatrick’s letter had no effect and the compressor’s location was approved.
- Fitzpatrick co-authored a bill that would ban oil and natural gas drilling on Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

#### Renewable Energy

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Energy Appropriations Bill That Cut Renewable Energy Programs And Rolled Back Clean Water Protections**

Fitzpatrick Voted For A $146.5 Energy-Water-Legislative Branch-Veterans Affairs Appropriations For Fiscal Year 2019. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $146.5 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $44.7 billion for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department’s Bureau of Reclamation; $98 billion for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; and $3.8 billion for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. It would provide $11.2 billion for programs that maintain and refurbish nuclear weapons in the United States’ stockpile. As amended, it would provide $1.1 billion in funding for the Veterans Community Care Program.” The bill passed by a vote of 235-179. [HR 5895, Vote #257, 6/8/18; CQ, 6/8/18]

Bill Included Cuts To Renewable Energy Research, Funding For Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository, And Rider To Repeal “Waters Of The United States” Rule. “House lawmakers want more money for nuclear weapon modernization efforts while introducing cuts to renewable energy research. It also would set aside funding for the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada and continue funding for the mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility in South Carolina. The House bill includes controversial policy riders meant to ease the repeal of the EPA-Army Corps joint ‘Waters of the United States’ regulation. Democrats have called the measure a “poison pill” unlikely to survive Senate scrutiny.” [CQ, 6/8/18]

Rep. Lowey: Republicans Attached Veterans Affairs Appropriations To Energy Appropriations To Force Through Cuts To Clean Energy Initiatives And Roll Back Clean Water Protections. “This broken process has a simple aim: Republicans are using America’s veterans as pawns to force through cuts to clean energy research and harmful policy provisions that weaken environmental safeguards. […] With gas prices approaching $3 a gallon, the bill cuts energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. It cuts transformational science efforts, such as the successful and popular ARPA-E program. Just as bad, it contains many harmful riders, including rolling back clean water protections, blocking the National Oceans Policy,
further endangering salmon on the Columbia River, and weakening gun safety rules on public lands.” [Rep. Lowey Floor Statement, 6/7/18]

Oil & Gas

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Protecting Oil & Gas Companies From Publicly Disclosing Payments To Foreign Governments**

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted Against Protecting Oil & Gas Companies From Having To Publicly Disclose Payments To Foreign Governments. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify a Securities and Exchange Commission rule that requires companies that develop oil, natural gas or minerals to publicly report in detail payments to foreign governments or to the U.S. government totaling at least $100,000 annually per project for extraction, exploration or export of these resources.” The resolution passed by a vote of 235-187. [HJRes 41, Vote #72, 2/1/17; CQ, 2/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Held A Rally With Workers Of Philadelphia Energy Solutions—The Largest Producer Of Diesel And Heating Oil In The U.S.**

Fitzpatrick Held A Rally With Workers Of Philadelphia Energy Solutions—The Largest Producer Of Diesel And Heating Oil In The U.S. “Philadelphia Energy Solutions produced 30 to 40 percent of the region's diesel and heating oil. In the days after a devastating fire closed the Philadelphia Energy Solutions refinery in South Philadelphia, wholesale gasoline prices shot up with the expected loss of fuel supplied by the East Coast's largest refinery. […] The region's growing dependence on imported fuel carries some risks for future supply disruptions. And there's the obvious loss of a thousand jobs, and the refinery's $100 million annual payroll, on the region's economy as a big share of local fuel production, and the jobs associated with it, migrates elsewhere. […] Labor and political leaders who are campaigning for a buyer to restart the refinery say the real test of the refinery's closure will come this fall as the winter heating season ramps up. They said the loss of 40 percent of the region's heating oil could drive up prices, creating hardship for homeowners and commercial customers who use heating oil as a backup fuel during cold stretches, when natural gas supplies are curtailed for some non-residential users. ‘This is the largest refinery on the entire East Coast,’ U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick said at a rally Monday of union workers. ‘Think about the supply issues.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Called For “The Safe, Secure Closure Of Bankrupt Philadelphia Energy Solutions.” “Facing the loss of a thousand refinery jobs by the end of the week, labor and political leaders on Monday called for the safe, secure closure of bankrupt Philadelphia Energy Solutions and its quick sale to a new operator. A panel of elected leaders, including U.S. Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican, and Dwight Evans, a Democrat, called for the smooth transition of the largest refining complex on the East Coast after Sunday, when it is scheduled to lay off most of the 950 employees remaining on its workforce. The 335,000-barrel-a-day refinery shut down following a devastating June 21 explosion and fire, and declared bankruptcy in July. Its owners say they are actively seeking a buyer, but workers say the complicated equipment needs to be maintained to preserve its functionality.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Opposed A Planned Location For A High Pressure Natural Gas Compressor In Bucks County**

Fitzpatrick Opposed A Planned Location For A High Pressure Natural Gas Compressor In Bucks County. “For more than a year, residents in West Rockhill Township have been waging a David-vs.-Goliath fight against Adelphia Gateway LLC, a company seeking approval to run high pressure natural gas literally through their backyards. And in recent weeks, the dispute has picked up speed, buoyed by preliminary approvals from regulatory agencies even as it meets fresh opposition from elected officials, who say the project ignores key zoning ordinances. […] For months, FERC officials have said - and state agencies agreed - that the project is exempt from following local zoning ordinances because it falls under federal jurisdiction. […] During those 15 months, other
elected officials helped raise their issue. U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick and State Rep. Craig Staats penned a letter to FERC Chairman Neil Chatterjee in December, pleading with him to find an alternative location for the compressor station. The station's proposed location was ‘unacceptable,’ the two wrote, and would negatively impact the property values of surrounding homes.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 6/4/19]

**Fitzpatrick’s Letter Had No Effect And The Compressor’s Location Was Approved.** “The letter had little effect. In fact, FERC issued an environmental assessment less than a month later ruling that the proposed location was ‘optimal.’ The assessment, an incremental step in the review of the pipeline, said that, with appropriate measures, the station ‘would not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 6/4/19]

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<th>Fitzpatrick Co-Authored A Bill That Would Ban Oil And Natural Gas Drilling On Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge</th>
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**Fitzpatrick Co-Authored A Bill That Would Ban Oil And Natural Gas Drilling On Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.** “A bipartisan group of House lawmakers introduced legislation Monday that would ban oil and natural gas drilling in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). The bill from Reps. Jared Huffman (D-Calif.), Alan Lowenthal (D-Calif.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.) would repeal a section of the 2017 GOP tax law that, for the first time, opened part of the refuge for drilling. […] Fitzpatrick voted for the 2017 tax bill but has stated that he opposes the ANWR drilling provision.” [The Hill, 2/12/19]

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**Fitzpatrick Received A 0% Rating From American Energy Alliance**

**2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 0% Rating From American Energy Alliance.** [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
Environmental Issues

**Significant Findings**

✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act that would prevent drilling on Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, which banned oil and gas leasing off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts
✓ Fitzpatrick voted to protect and secure Florida’s coastline
✓ Fitzpatrick voted against delaying clean air standards
✓ Fitzpatrick stated that a lack of consensus on regulating harmful chemicals in drinking water was “unacceptable”
  ✓ He called on the EPA to regulated PFAS
✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Coastal and Great Lake Communities Enhancement Act
✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Climate Action Now Act—which prohibited the use of federal funds for U.S. withdrawal from the Paris agreement
✓ In 2018, Fitzpatrick stated, “Climate change must be addressed proactively with leaders from both side of the aisle” and in 2017 he received the Climate Leadership Award from the Citizen’s Climate Lobby
  ✓ However, in 2016, Fitzpatrick stated that the evidence behind global warming was “disputed” and that measures should be taken to help the environment, but shouldn’t go overboard
✓ Fitzpatrick criticized Trump for leaving the Paris Climate Agreement
✓ Fitzpatrick supported and introduced a carbon tax bill
✓ Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted against bills that would gut the EPA
  ✓ Fitzpatrick supported Scott Pruitt’s resignation from the EPA
✓ Fitzpatrick voted against reducing funding for the Coal Mine Safety and Health Program

**Offshore Drilling**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Arctic Cultural And Coastal Plain Protection Act**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The Arctic Cultural And Coastal Plain Protection Act. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would that would repeal existing law authorizing an Interior Department program for the leasing, development, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the coastal plane of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a
Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-193. [HR 1146, Vote #530, 9/12/19; CQ, 9/12/19]

CNBC: The Bill Would “Stop The Trump Administration From Opening Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Or ANWR, To Drilling.” “The House was expected to vote on Thursday on a third bill, sponsored by Rep. Jared Huffman, D-Calif., to stop the Trump administration from opening Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, or ANWR, to drilling. ANWR is the largest wildlife sanctuary in the U.S., and conservationists consider it to be one of the last pristine places left on Earth. It is home to wildlife populations including caribou, polar bears, and millions of birds that migrate to six of the seven continents.” [CNBC, 9/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Ban On Oil And Gas Leasing Off The Atlantic And Pacific Coasts. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The bill passed 238 to 189. [H.R. 1941, Vote #525, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

CNBC: The Bill Would “Permanently Ban Oil And Gas Leasing Off The Pacific And Atlantic Coasts.” “The House also passed a measure, 238-189, sponsored by Rep. Joe Cunningham, D-S.C., to permanently ban oil and gas leasing off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. […] Cunningham’s bill, the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act, would place a moratorium on offshore drilling and block the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management from offering new areas for oil and gas leasing off the California, Oregon and Washington state coastline and the Atlantic Coast.” [CNBC, 9/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Protecting and Securing Florida’s Coastline Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For Permanently Extending A Drilling Moratorium In Certain Areas In The Gulf Of Mexico. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would permanently extend an existing moratorium on oil and gas leasing by the Interior Department in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, which is currently set to expire in June 2022. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The motion passed by a vote of 248-180. [HR 205, Vote #521, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

CNBC: The Bill “Would Ban Oil And Gas Leasing In Eastern Areas Of The Gulf Of Mexico Off The Florida Coast,” And Passed With Bipartisan Support. “The first bill, Protecting and Securing Florida’s Coastline Act of 2019, would ban oil and gas leasing in eastern areas of the Gulf of Mexico off the Florida coast. The measure passed 248-180, with the support of about 20 Republicans. Rep. Francis Rooney, R-Fla., the bill’s sponsor, said a series of spills from oil and gas operations in the Gulf have threatened jobs in marine recreation and fishing.” [CNBC, 9/11/19]
Fitzpatrick Co-Authored A Bill That Would Ban Oil And Natural Gas Drilling On Alaska’s Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. “A bipartisan group of House lawmakers introduced legislation Monday that would ban oil and natural gas drilling in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). The bill from Reps. Jared Huffman (D-Calif.), Alan Lowenthal (D-Calif.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.) would repeal a section of the 2017 GOP tax law that, for the first time, opened part of the refuge for drilling. […] Fitzpatrick voted for the 2017 tax bill but has stated that he opposes the ANWR drilling provision.” [The Hill, 2/12/19]

Pollution

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On A Bill To Revise Environmental Laws And Require The EPA To Regulate PFAS.

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On A Bill To Revise Environmental Laws And Require The EPA To Regulate PFAS. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a number of regulations and take certain actions to address the impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Specifically, it would require the EPA to designate certain PFAS -- perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts -- as hazardous chemicals under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and it would require the EPA to determine whether all PFAS should be designated as such within five years of enactment. It would require the EPA to issue a national primary drinking water regulation for maximum contaminant levels of certain PFAS, within two years of enactment, and to issue health advisories for PFAS not subject to the regulation. It would direct the EPA to issue rules to require toxicity testing on all PFAS and establish reporting requirements for manufacturers; issue guidance on the proper destruction and disposal of PFAS and materials containing PFAS; and issue guidance on reducing the use of firefighting foam and related products used by first responders that contain PFAS. It would also allow state-federal cooperative agreements to address PFAS contamination originating from a federal facility. It would authorize $100 million annually through fiscal 2024 for an EPA grant program for states to establish revolving loans supporting public water and water treatment systems, with 25% of funds designated for loans to disadvantaged communities or small water systems. It would also establish an infrastructure assistance grant program to fund water treatment technology for community water systems affected by PFAS, and it would authorize $125 million annually through fiscal 2021 and $100 million annually thereafter through fiscal 2024 for the program. As amended, it would require the EPA to issue regulations adding certain PFAS to lists of hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act and toxic water pollutants under the Clean Water Act. It would also authorize $100 million annually through fiscal 2025 for grants to assist water and sewage treatment works with implementation of water pretreatment standards established under the bill's provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 247-159. [H R 535, Vote #13, 1/10/20; CQ, 1/10/20]

The House Passed Legislation To Regulate Cancer-Linked Chemical, PFAS, That Had Been Leaching Into The Water Supply Across The Country. “The House on Friday passed legislation to broadly regulate a cancer-linked chemical over objections from the White House that Congress is sidestepping agencies. The bill, which passed 247 to 159, targets a class of chemicals abbreviated as PFAS that have been leaching into the water supply across the country, causing health problems in communities where water has been contaminated. Democrats have argued the bill is necessary due to a lack of action from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).” [Hill, 1/10/20]

The PFAS Action Act Was Focused On Cleaning Up Communities Impacted By PFAS Contamination And Protecting Americans From These Chemicals. “Today, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act, to clean up communities affected by PFAS contamination and protect Americans from these harmful chemicals.” [House Committee on Oversight and Reform, Press Release, 1/10/20]
Fitzpatrick Stated That Lack Of Consensus On Regulating Harmful Chemicals In Clean Drinking Water Was “Unacceptable.” “AREA LAWMAKERS leveled sharp criticism at congressional leaders who derailed plans that would have required manufacturers to control discharges of PFAS into drinking-water supplies, regulated the chemicals as hazardous substances under the Superfund law, and set a two-year deadline for a federal standard to regulate PFAS in tap water. The measures had been included in the House version of the national defense spending bill, finalized Monday night, and the lawmakers hoped to use it to lay the groundwork for comprehensive federal regulation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Bucks), co-chair of the congressional PFAS Task Force, said the lack of consensus on the issues was ‘unacceptable.’ ‘Lawmakers from both parties have a solemn obligation to come together as soon as possible to pass a separate PFAS package that addresses the legislative items that the [National Defense Authorization Act] conference report does not,’ Fitzpatrick said.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 12/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Was “Deeply Concerned” About White House Opposition To The PFAS Phaseout Deadline. “The White House said the proposed agricultural cleanup could not be done because there is no federal standard for testing for PFAS in water used for farming. The proposed legislation uses the Environmental Protection Agency's drinking-water advisory, the only current federal guidance on PFAS consumption, to identify agricultural areas needing cleanup. The administration also opposed an amendment that would require the Department of Defense to phase out the use of firefighting foam containing PFAS by 2025, saying the military could not have a viable alternative by then. PFAS-laced foam is particularly effective at extinguishing petroleum-based fires. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican representing Bucks County, said he was "deeply concerned" by the White House's opposition to the phaseout deadline. ‘Just this week, the president stated that clean water is a “top priority” of his administration,” Fitzpatrick said in a statement. ‘I remain committed to the establishment of a deadline to phase out the use of fluorinated firefighting foam.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Feared Many Of His Residents Would Not Be Able To Afford DEP Filters To Keep Water Clean. “After regulators met with township officials, the DEP said in a letter made public Wednesday that it will continue maintaining the filters until the investigation is complete. That timeline is unknown; the state is installing monitoring wells in the neighborhood. […] At the conclusion of the investigation, the DEP will decide whether to connect the homes to public water or make the filters permanent and transfer the responsibility to homeowners. The DEP estimated last year that sampling and maintenance would cost nearly $1,400 per household every three to five years; last week DEP spokesperson Virginia Cain said that may be lower but couldn't give an updated estimate. U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, the Bucks County Republican, who has worked with the Rockhill residents, said that many of them wouldn't be able to afford it. ‘While I respect the DEP's acknowledgment that water filtration systems are an interim response ... I know residents will not be reassured until the situation is mitigated entirely,’ he said Friday.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Stated That The EPA’s Water Clean Up Strategy Was Long Overdue. “The plan to be unveiled will also ‘continue our enforcement actions and clarify our cleanup strategies, expand monitoring of PFAS in the environment, and enhance our research and scientific foundation for addressing PFAS by developing new analytical methods and tools,’ according to the EPA. ‘This action is long overdue, and acting EPA Administrator Wheeler must ensure that PFAS remediation is an immediate priority of the agency,’ said Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.). ‘I am hopeful Thursday's announcement will unveil an aggressive and impactful strategy to counter this public health crisis affecting communities in Bucks and Montgomery Counties and across the United States.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 2/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Called For The EPA To Regulate PFAS. “We need to see actionable steps and a timeline from the EPA, not just a vague plan which could lead to more inaction.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/21/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Nullifying A Bureau Of Land Management “Methane Rule” To Limit The Release Of Methane From Oil And Gas Operations On Federal Land

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Nullifying A Bureau Of Land Management “Methane Rule” To Limit The Release Of Methane From Oil And Gas Operations On Federal Land. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “a Congressional Review Act resolution to nullify the Bureau of Land Management’s rule to limit the release of methane from oil and gas operations on federal land. […] The Interior Department’s BLM finalized the venting and flaring rule - also known as the methane rule - in November. It requires oil and gas operators to control releases of waste methane - a potent greenhouse gas - by adopting new technologies, more frequently inspecting for leaks and replacing outdated equipment that discharges large amounts of natural gas.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 221-191. [HJRes 36, Vote #78, 2/3/17; CQ News, 2/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The EPA From Enforcing The “Methane Rule.” In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds appropriated by the bill to enforce rules relating to source performance standards for greenhouse gas emissions and volatile organic compound emissions from the oil and natural gas sector.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-195. [H R 3354, Vote #488, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Delaying Clean Air Standards

Fitzpatrick Voted Against “Extend[ing] For Eight Years The Deadline For The EPA To Implement New National Ambient Air Quality Standards For Ground-Level Ozone.” In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would extend for eight years the deadline for the EPA to implement new National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ground-level ozone (the EPA issued such deadlines on Oct. 26, 2015). The bill would require the EPA to review the national ambient air quality standards for each pollutant every ten years, instead of every five, and would require the agency to evaluate possible adverse effects of standard changes, including effects related to public health, welfare and economics, prior to establishing or revising a national ambient air quality standard.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-199. [H R 806, Vote #391, 7/18/17; CQ, 7/18/17]

League Of Conservation Voters Opposed HR 806, Saying It Gutted The Clean Air Act And Jeopardized Health By Undermining EPA Standards Related To Smog. “LCV urges you to vote NO on H.R. 806, the ‘Ozone Standards Implementation Act,’ a radical bill that jeopardizes the health of our families by undermining the EPA’s recently-updated standards for ozone pollution (a.k.a. smog) and eviscerating a central pillar of the Clean Air Act. […] For the first time ever, H.R. 806 would allow the EPA to consider factors unrelated to health, like technical feasibility in the initial standard setting process. States consider feasibility and cost when they implement the standards. This system has worked extremely well since 1970 as air quality has improved dramatically while the economy has grown.” [League Of Conservation Voters, 7/17/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Prohibit Implementation Of New Air Quality Standards If Those Standards Could Pose Health Risks To Those Without Access To “Affordable, Comprehensive” Health Care. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Cartwright, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit implementation of the bill’s provisions if the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office, finds such implementation could increase various health risks for individuals without access to "affordable, comprehensive" health insurance.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would prohibit implementation of the underlying bill if the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee finds that application of the underlying bill could increase health risks to vulnerable populations including children, seniors, pregnant women, outdoor workers, and minority and low-income communities.” Motion rejected by a vote of 191-235. [H R 806, Vote #390, 7/18/17; CQ, 7/18/17; Democratic Leader’s Office, Motion to Recommit, 7/18/17]

Fitzpatrick Was Focused On Water Clean Up Efforts In Horsham, Warrington, And Warminster

2018: Fitzpatrick Was Focused On Water Clean Up Efforts In Horsham, Warrington, And Warminster. “In the suburbs north of Philadelphia, voters are learning that Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick is focused on efforts to clean up contaminated water wells in Horsham, Warrington and Warminster.” [Washington Post Blogs, 7/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Announced An Amendment To The NDAA To Change Military Action On Water Contamination From Firefighting Foam

Fitzpatrick Announced An Amendment To The NDAA To Change Military Action On Water Contamination From Firefighting Foam. “Three area congressmen successfully added amendments concerning drinking water contamination to a must-pass military spending bill. The larger bill will get a vote later in the year. U.S. Rep. Brendan Boyle, a Philadelphia Democrat, Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican representing Bucks and part of Montgomery County, and Pat Meehan, a Republican representing parts of five counties west of Philadelphia, each announced an amendment to the House's National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) with the goal of changing military action on water contamination from firefighting foam. For decades, the military used firefighting foams with perfluorinated compounds PFOS and PFOA on bases across the country. In the past several years, concern has spiked over whether the chemicals are toxic, potentially endangering local communities whose water supply may have been tainted. According to the Bucks County Courier Times, since 2014, chemical contamination from military bases has closed 16 water wells and over 200 private wells, serving 70,000 people, in Bucks and Montgomery counties.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 7/24/17]

2016: Fitzpatrick Stated He Was Proud To Demand Clean And Pure Drinking Water

2016: Fitzpatrick Stated He Was Proud To Demand Clean And Pure Drinking Water. “Proud to stand with friends in Bucks and Montgomery counties demanding action to keep our drinking water clean and pure.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 8/15/16]
Fitzpatrick Voted For The Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize or reauthorize a number of Commerce and Interior department programs and activities related to coastal community development and climate change adaptation. Specifically, it would authorize, in new Commerce Department grant funding, such sums as may be necessary for grants to states to implement coastal climate change preparedness and response plans; $50 million annually through fiscal 2025 for climate-resilient ‘living shoreline’ projects using natural materials and systems to protect coastal communities and habitats; $12 million annually through fiscal 2024 for "working waterfronts" projects to improve public access to coastal waters for business and recreation; and $5 million annually for preservation and restoration of Native American tribal coastal lands. It would reauthorize a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration grant program for colleges and other institutions to conduct research related to coastal and Great Lake science, conservation, and management; it would authorize $87.5 million for the program in fiscal 2020 and amounts increasing annually through fiscal 2025, and authorize an additional $6 million annually through fiscal 2025 for university research on certain issues related to coastal habitats, including control of aquatic nonnative species and harmful algal bloom prevention. It would reauthorize $47.5 million annually through fiscal 2024 for operations of the Integrated Ocean Observing System, through which NOAA disseminates data on marine areas. It would reauthorize the NOAA digital coast partnership program, a collection of web-based visualization and predictive tools and resources to assist with management of coastal communities. Finally, it would authorize $17.5 million annually through fiscal 2029 for the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct research related to fish habitats to support binational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin. It would establish a National Fish Habitat Board and authorize $7.2 million annually through fiscal 2023 to fund fish habitat conservation projects recommended by the board.” The bill passed 262-151. [HR 729, Vote #667, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Climate Action Now Act, Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds For U.S. Withdrawal From The Paris Agreement

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Climate Action Now Act, Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds For U.S. Withdrawal From The Paris Agreement On Climate Change And Requiring The President To Develop A Plan For The United States To Meet Its Contribution.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the use of federal funds for U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change and would require the president to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the accord. Specifically, it would require the plan to describe how the U.S. will meet, by 2025, its proposed goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels. It would also require the plan to describe how the U.S. will confirm that other major parties to the accord are fulfilling their proposed contributions. The bill would require the plan to be submitted to Congress and made public no later than 120 days after enactment and to be updated annually. As amended, the bill would require the plan to describe how the U.S. can assist other parties in fulfilling contributions to the accord; require a public comment period on the plan and on subsequent updates to the plan; and order a number of reports on the impacts of the Paris Agreement on clean energy job development, the U.S. economy, and U.S. territories.” The bill passed 231 to 190, with 11 not voting. [HR 9, Vote #184, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Striking A Provision From The NDAA Stating Climate Change Poses A Threat To National Security

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Striking A Provision From The NDAA Stating Climate Change Poses A Threat To National Security.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would express the sense of Congress that climate change is a direct threat to national security, and would eliminate the provision that would require the secretary of Defense to report to Congress on
vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commands resulting from climate change-related effects.”

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 185-234. [H R 2810, Vote #368, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick: “It’s Time For Bipartisan Support On Climate Change And Infrastructure”**

2020: EDITORIAL: Fitzpatrick: “It’s Time For Bipartisan Support On Climate Change And Infrastructure.” “Extreme weather is also impacting the efficiency and safety of our ports, roads, and other infrastructure, which are already in need of repair. In Pennsylvania, our bridges rank as some of the worst in the country. Every one of us has blown or damaged a tire on our roads due to the growing number of potholes. Flooding and hurricanes are hitting our communities in both Pennsylvania and Delaware more often, inundating our roads, homes, and businesses. The Delaware Department of Transportation has estimated that it will cost nearly $1.5 billion to sustain the state's most vulnerable roads and bridges in the coming years. We can and should tackle both problems. That's why we have each introduced legislation proposing a price on carbon to curb harmful emissions that are causing climate change and to invest in infrastructure here at home. HR 4520 would impose a tax on the greenhouse gas emissions of fossil fuels. S 2284 would impose a carbon fee on the use, sale, or transfer of certain fossil fuels and fluorinated gases that emit greenhouse gases.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, Brian Fitzpatrick, Editorial, 2/13/20]

2018: Fitzpatrick Called For Bipartisan Cooperation On Climate Change Efforts. “‘The parties have to come together,’ Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.) called for bipartisan cooperation on climate change efforts. ‘It's not a question of “can,” the parties have to come together,’ Fitzpatrick said during an event hosted by The Hill and the Bipartisan Policy Center. ‘These purely partisan solutions are never going to work, because you're never going to get the votes you need to pass. We're trying to get something done to advance the goal.’ Fitzpatrick has supported a carbon tax bill introduced by Rep. Carlos Curbelo (R-Fla.), which has earned support from environmental organizations but that has been dismissed by a majority of his fellow Republican colleagues.” [Washington Post Blogs, 9/7/18]

**Fitzpatrick: “Climate Change Must Be Addressed Proactively With Leaders From Both Sides Of The Aisle”**

“Climate change must be addressed proactively with leaders from both sides of the aisle working to protect our planet,” Fitzpatrick, a former FBI agent who is a leader of the bipartisan Climate Solutions Caucus, said in a statement to the Washington Examiner. “Every nation will be affected by climate change which is why nearly every country agreed to work to reduce carbon emissions in the Paris Climate Accords.” [Washington Examiner, 5/2/19]

**Fitzpatrick Supported A Resolution That Rebuked Trump’s Intention To Pull Out Of The Paris Climate Accord**

Fitzpatrick Supported A Resolution That Rebuked Trump’s Intention To Pull Out Of The Paris Climate Accord. “Pennsylvania Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick was one of three House Republicans to support a resolution approved Thursday that rebukes President Donald Trump’s intention to pull the country out of the Paris climate accord. The measure would block the Trump administration from using federal funds to withdraw from that international agreement and would require the White House to submit yearly plans on how it would meet the climate deal's obligations on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The legislation passed the majority Democrat U.S. House on a vote of 231 to 190. It is expected to die in the Republican-led Senate. Fitzpatrick is the rare House Republican lawmaker with a positive rating from environmental groups, such as the League of Conservation Voters.” [Morning Call, 5/3/19]
Fitzpatrick Provided Support For Moms Clean Air Force.

“Hundreds of mothers and their children converged Thursday morning on Capitol Hill for a ‘play-in’ rally to urge Congress to take action on climate change. The ‘Moms Clean Air Force’ and their kids transformed the grounds of Upper Senate Park near the U.S. Capitol into a playground of about 600 people, most of them sporting red T-shirts emblazoned with ‘Tell Washington: Listen to your Mothers!’ […] Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania Republican, and Democratic Sens. Jeff Merkley of Oregon and Sheldon Whitehouse of Rhode Island showed up at the play-in, lending their support for Moms Clean Air Force. Mr. Fitzpatrick commended the families for bringing their children from nearly 40 states to be a part of the movement. He said Congress would be unable to turn a blind eye, since attendees were headed to about 150 appointments in their state representatives' offices to ask about climate change. Half of those meetings involved speaking to the lawmakers in person. ‘What you share with these members is not lost on us. Because if a representative is doing their job, their job first and foremost is to keep an open mind,’ said Mr. Fitzpatrick. ‘We're expected to be experts in a whole host of areas: environmental policy, energy policy, educational policy, national security. You people are experts in your area — you have knowledge from the ground up. You have a passion for it. And if a representative is doing his or her job, they're going to listen very attentively.’” [Washington Times, 7/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Received The 2017 Climate Leadership Award From Citizens’ Climate Lobby.

“Pennsylvania Republican Brian Fitzpatrick, a member of the caucus who recently received the 2017 Climate Leadership Award from Citizens' Climate Lobby, said, ‘We need to get beyond this Hatfields versus McCoys brand of politics.’ He's right. We have to end this feud, because it's a war where people are now being shot. Mark Reynolds is executive director of Citizens' Climate Lobby, a nonpartisan advocacy group working to preserve a stable climate.” [Centre Daily Times, 6/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Said That Evidence Behind Global Warming Was “Disputed”.

“Question: Do you believe in Global Warming, and if you do, how much should the Federal Government be involved in limiting the use of fossil fuels or limit the emission of carbon? Fitzpatrick: This has been used as a dividing point by people on the left, unfortunately. I think what we can say about it is the evidence is disputed, I think that’s a fact; it is disputed evidence.” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate, 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick On Global Warming: “The Evidence Is Disputed, I Think That’s A Fact; It Is Disputed Evidence.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, [8:00]QUESTION: Do you believe in Global Warming, and if you do, how much should the Federal Government be involved in limiting the use of fossil fuels or limit the emission of carbon? FITZPATRICK: This has been used as a dividing point by people on the left, unfortunately. I think what we can say about it is the evidence is disputed, I think that’s a fact; it is disputed evidence. So what do we do with disputed evidence? Should we take reasonable measures to protect the environment? Of course we should. Should we go overboard to the point where we’re shutting down businesses, strangling businesses with regulations so that, in order to comply with these regulations? They threaten their businesses, and I’ve spoken to many business owners that have told me as such, as far as the paperwork and the administrative burden and the cost for marginal, if any, environmental benefit? No. So I think it’s a question of being reasonable. We all care about our environment, we all love our planet, but we have to be smart about how we go about addressing it. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 2 [8:00], 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick: “The United States Must Take ‘Every Measure Possible’ To Protect The Environment From Carbon Emissions.”
Fitzpatrick: “The United States Must Take ‘Every Measure Possible’ To Protect The Environment From Carbon Emissions.” “Ideologues are immature. Political corruption is pandemic. And the United States must take ‘every measure possible’ to protect the environment from carbon emissions. Those were just some of the views expressed Thursday by Brian Fitzpatrick, the 8th district congressional candidate endorsed last month by the Bucks County Republican Committee. Fitzpatrick, 42, of Middletown, sat down with the editorial board of the Bucks County Courier Times and presented himself as a moderate outsider above partisan politics.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/10/16]

Fitzpatrick Said Reasonable Measures Should Be Taken To Help The Environment, But Shouldn’t Go “Overboard”

Fitzpatrick Said Reasonable Measures Should Be Taken To Help The Environment, But Shouldn’t Go “Overboard.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: Do you believe in Global Warming, and if you do, how much should the Federal Government be involved in limiting the use of fossil fuels or limit the emission of carbon? FITZPATRICK: This has been used as a dividing point by people on the left, unfortunately. I think what we can say about it is the evidence is disputed, I think that’s a fact; it is disputed evidence. So what do we do with disputed evidence? Should we take reasonable measures to protect the environment? Of course we should. Should we go overboard to the point where we’re shutting down businesses, strangling businesses with regulations so that, in order to comply with these regulations? They threaten their businesses, and I’ve spoken to many business owners that have told me as such, as far as the paperwork and the administrative burden and the cost for marginal, if any, environmental benefit? No. So I think it’s a question of being reasonable. We all care about our environment, we all love our planet, but we have to be smart about how we go about addressing it. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 2 [8:00], 3/01/16]

May 2016: According To An American Family Association of Pennsylvania Voter’s Guide There Was No Information Found On Whether Fitzpatrick Had A Position On EPA Stopping Climate Change

May 2016: According To An American Family Association of Pennsylvania Voter’s Guide There Was No Information Found On Whether Fitzpatrick Had A Position On EPA Stopping Climate Change. According to an American Family Association of Pennsylvania voter’s guide, there was no information found for whether Fitzpatrick had a position on the EPA stopping climate change. “Do you support the actions of the EPA in trying to stop climate change? …?”[American Family Association of Pennsylvania 2016 8th Congressional District Voters Guide, accessed 5/25/16]

Paris Climate Accord

Fitzpatrick Signed A Letter Urging Trump To Stay In The Paris Climate Agreement

Fitzpatrick Signed A Letter Urging Trump To Stay In The Paris Climate Agreement. “In announcing that the United States will withdraw from an international agreement seeking to combat climate change, President Donald Trump pointed to places like Pittsburgh in explaining his rationale. He later added that he ‘was elected to represent the citizens of Pittsburgh, not Paris.’ […] Meehan is one of three Pennsylvania Republican congressmen who signed on to a bipartisan letter in April urging Trump to remain in the agreement. U.S. Reps. Ryan Costello of the Chester County-based 6th District and Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County’s 8th District also signed the letter, which showed support for working with other countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.” [Morning Call, 6/2/17]

Fitzpatrick: “The People Of The United States Remain Committed To Pursuing Bipartisan Solutions To Address Climate Change”
Fitzpatrick: “The People Of The United States Remain Committed To Pursuing Bipartisan Solutions To Address Climate Change.” “LONE REPUBLICAN BRIAN FITZPATRICK REBUKES TRUMP FOR REJECTING PARIS DEAL: Republican Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania joined with more than 50 House Democrats Friday to introduce a bill affirming Congress support for the Paris climate agreement that Trump rejected. I continue to urge the administration not to leave the Paris Climate Accord but in the meantime, Congress should send a message to the world: the people of the United States remain committed to pursuing bipartisan solutions to address climate change and protect our environment.” [Washington Examiner, 2/11/19]

**Carbon Tax**

**Fitzpatrick Supported A Carbon Tax**

Fitzpatrick Supported A Carbon Tax. “Fitzpatrick also broke with his party on a bill that would require states to honor concealed-carry gun permits from other states. He said nay to another opposing a carbon tax.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Introduced A Carbon Tax Bill**

Fitzpatrick Introduced A Carbon Tax Bill. “Republican Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania will introduce a carbon tax bill Thursday that would fund improvements to infrastructure. Fitzpatrick’s office confirmed the congressman’s plan for the bill. The legislation will look similar to the ‘MARKET CHOICE Act,’ a carbon tax bill introduced by former Rep. Carlos Curbelo of Florida in July of 2018 that made him the first Republican to introduce national carbon pricing legislation in nearly a decade. Fitzpatrick co-sponsored that bill, which would have imposed a carbon tax in exchange for repealing the federal taxes on gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuels. About 70% of the money would have gone to the Highway Trust Fund, the nearly depleted funding source that spreads money to states to help pay for transportation projects.” [Examiner, 9/25/19]

**Exxon Lobbied For A Carbon Tax**

Exxon Lobbied For A Carbon Tax. “Advocates for bipartisan climate change reduction legislation say Exxon’s commitment Tuesday to spend money lobbying for a carbon tax is a turning point in making that happen. ‘Today’s announcement represents the first time in history a U.S. oil and gas supermajor is throwing significant financial muscle behind a direct price on carbon,’ Greg Bertelsen, the senior vice president of the Climate Leadership Council, told the Washington Examiner in an interview. […] At the same time, it repeals the federal taxes on gasoline, diesel, and aviation fuels, and would use the revenues from the carbon tax to fund improvements to infrastructure. Two other Republicans, Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania and Francis Rooney of Florida, have co-sponsored the bill.” [Washington Examiner, 10/9/18]

**National Parks**

**Fitzpatrick Wrote An Editorial Urging Lawmakers To Prioritize National Parks**

2019: EDITORIAL: Fitzpatrick Urged Lawmakers To Prioritize National Parks. “Investments in America's natural infrastructure - particularly increasing access to public lands for outdoor recreation - are a key driver of the economy. Outdoor recreation is among our nation's largest economic sectors, thriving even when the broader economy has suffered. According to the Outdoor Industry Association, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, paddling, and other outdoor recreation activities contribute $887 billion annually to the U.S. economy, providing jobs for 7.6 million hard-working Americans. These are honest, well-paying jobs that cannot be outsourced or exported.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, Brian Fitzpatrick Editorial, 10/23/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing EPA Funding

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing EPA Funding By $1.8 Million, In Line With Trump’s FY 2018 Budget Proposal.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment that would reduce funding for the EPA by $1.8 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-260. [H R 3354, Vote #492, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Bills That Would Gut The EPA

**HEADLINE: The Transparency Bills That Would Gut the EPA [The Atlantic, 3/15/17]**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against The EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “passage of a bill that would establish a selection process for members of the EPA’s Science Advisory Board. The bill would require the board’s members represent a variety of scientific and technical viewpoints. It would require board member nominees to disclose financial relationships that would be relevant to EPA advisory activities. It would require the board to generally avoid making policy determinations or recommendations to the EPA.” The bill was passed by a vote of 229-193. [HR 1431, Vote #208, 3/30/17; CQ, 3/30/17]


NRDC Called The Bill A “Gift To The Chemical Industry” That Would Make It Much More Difficult To Hold Polluting Industries Accountable.” “Another gift to the chemical industry is being wrapped with a bow by the Republican Congress. The EPA Science Advisory Board is meant to provide scientific advice to the EPA, such as reviewing its chemical hazard assessments. But this new Republican Science Advisory Board Act (SAB Act) would instead invite the chemical and regulated industries to help characterize the science of harm about their own hazardous products. This, ultimately, would make it much more difficult to hold polluting industries accountable.” [NRDC, 3/30/17]

NRDC Said The Bill Would “Encourage Industry Conflicts In The Review Of Scientific Materials” And Hamper The Work And Effectiveness Of The Board, “Undermin[Ing] Important Public Health, Safety And Environmental Measures.” “In short, due to these and other provisions, the ‘EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act of 2017’ would alter the nature of the SAB, which has been largely successful in providing the EPA expert review of key scientific and technical questions, and would encourage industry conflicts in the review of scientific materials. It would also pile new and burdensome requirements on the Board, severely hampering its work and effectiveness. The result would be to further stall and undermine important public health, safety and environmental measures.” [NRDC, 3/30/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing For House Consideration The EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “adoption of the rule (H Res 233) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a selection process for members of the EPA’s Science Advisory Board. The bill would require board member nominees to disclose financial relationships that would be relevant to EPA advisory activities.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 232-188. [HRes 233, Vote #204, 3/29/17; CQ, 3/29/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Any Member Of The EPA Science Advisory Board From Being Employed By Any Interests Before The Board During That Person’s Term And For Three Years After.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: the “Foster, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill the House Science, Space and Technology Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit, both during and for three years following a term on the board, Science
Advisory Board members from being employed by any entity with interests before the board.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-233. [HR 1431, Vote #207, 3/30/17; CQ, 3/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Honest and Open New EPA Science Treatment (HONEST) Act, Prohibiting The EPA From Proposing A Rule Unless The Scientific Information Backing It Up Is Publicly Available. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “passage of the bill that would prohibit the EPA from proposing, finalizing or disseminating a rule, regulation or standard unless the scientific and technical information on which the EPA’s decisions relied is publicly available for independent analysis. It would require any personally identifiable information, trade secrets or sensitive business information to be redacted prior to the publication of the scientific information.” The bill was passed by a vote of 228-194. [HR 1430, Vote #206, 3/29/17, CQ, 3/29/17]

The HONEST Act Would Bar Many Kinds Of Scientific Evidence From Consideration, Including Studies That Included Medical Records, Which Cannot Legally Be Released, And Greatly Increase Costs To Enforce. “For example, it would stop the EPA from crafting public health protections based on studies that use medical records, which are confidential and cannot be legally released. […] The aides I spoke to denied that the process would be unmanageable, noting that every federal agency already redacts plenty of confidential information. But the Congressional Budget Office estimated that old iterations of the HONEST Act would take $250 million a year to enforce, and the new version only allocates an extra $1 million to the added burden of redaction—all while Trump is planning to cut the EPA’s budget.” [The Atlantic, 3/15/17]


Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Exempting EPA Actions Related To Public Health Threats From The Bill’s Requirement That The Scientific Information Behind The EPA’s Actions Must Be Publicly Available. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: the “McEachin, D-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Science, Space and Technology Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt EPA actions taken in response to a public health threat from the bill’s requirement that the scientific information that influenced the EPA’s actions must be publicly available.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-232. [HR 1430, Vote #205, 3/29/17; CQ, 3/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Supported Scott Pruitt’s Resignation From The EPA. “Pruitt watch: Just a month into his role as Environmental Protection Agency chief, Scott Pruitt tried to recruit a top executive from the American Petroleum Institute, a top oil and gas trading group. According to emails obtained by BuzzFeed News via a Freedom of Information Act request from the Sierra Club, major oil company ConocoPhillips contacted the agency after the meeting with API. ‘I understand that Administrator Pruitt met with the API executives last week and he made a plea for candidates to fill some of the regional director positions within the agency,’ Kevin Avery, manager of federal government affairs at ConocoPhillips, wrote in an email to former top EPA aide Samantha Dravis. ‘One of our employees has expressed interest. He is polishing up his resume. Where does he need to send it?’ Avery later followed up with two résumés of people from API. An agency spokesman told BuzzFeed it was ‘not aware of that recruiting plea.’” Meanwhile: Another Republican lawmaker has said he supports Pruitt resigning over the swirling ethical questions about his conduct. ‘Yes I do,’ Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.) said when asked whether he thinks Pruitt should step down, according to video recorded by the environmental group Friends of the Earth. He adding that ‘there is way too much smoke around this man.’” [Washington Post Blogs, 6/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Signed A Letter Sent To Scott Pruitt Urging Him To Withdraw A New Policy That Would Allow The EPA To Only Consider Science That Makes Its Data Public. “Back to EPA policy: More than 100 lawmakers, including four Republicans, sent a letter to Pruitt urging him to withdraw a new science policy that
would allow the agency to only consider science that makes its data public. ‘Contrary to its name, the proposed rule would implement an opaque process allowing EPA to selectively suppress scientific evidence without accountability and in the process undermine bedrock environmental laws,’ the 103 lawmakers led by Rep. Diana DeGette (D-Colo.) wrote in a letter sent Thursday. ‘It appears to be targeted at excluding important public health studies while privileging industry-sponsored research. It also fails to adequately consider the costs of implementation and the potential privacy implications.’ Republican Reps. Carlos Curbelo (Fla.), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (Fla.), Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.) and Ryan Costello (Pa.) joined their Democratic colleagues in signing the letter.” [Washington Post Blogs, 6/8/18]

### Hunting

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Killing A Rule Banning Hunters In Alaska Wildlife Refuges From Shooting Animals From A Helicopter, Shooting Wolf Puppies At Point Blank Range, And Killing Hibernating Bears**

In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of an Interior Department rule that prohibits certain predator control methods on federal lands in Alaska. The rule prevents Alaska, which typically has the authority to manage hunting and trapping practices on federal lands within the state, from allowing certain non-subsistence hunting practices on national wildlife refuges. Under the rule, prohibited practices include using traps to hunt bears and the taking of wolves and coyotes during denning season.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 225-193. [HJRes 69, Vote #98, 2/16/17; CQ, 2/16/17]

### Mining Communities

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Nullifying The Stream Protection Rule Which Protected The Drinking Water, Health, And Environment Of People In Appalachia Who Live Near Mountaintop Removal Mining Sites**

In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the joint resolution that would nullify an Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement rule that requires surface coal mining operations, to the extent possible, to avoid disturbing streams and land within 100 feet of the streams. The rule also includes provisions related to data collection and restoration and requires native trees and plants to be used to replant reclaimed mine sites.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 228-194. [HJRes 41, Vote #73, 2/1/17; CQ, 2/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing The Funding For The Coal Mine Safety And Health Program By 10 Percent – Eliminating 96 Employees – In The FY 2018 Omnibus**

In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment that would reduce the funding for the Coal Mine Safety and Health program by 10 percent.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 178-238. [H R 3354, Vote #511, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

### Conservation Efforts

**Fitzpatrick Called For Permanent Reauthorization Of The Land And Water Conservation Fund**
2019: Fitzpatrick Called For Permanent Reauthorization Of The Land And Water Conservation Fund. “For months I’ve been fighting for a permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and this week we did it! Thank you to all of the people and groups who helped us get this passed! Check out my floor speech from debate” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/28/19]

Interest Group Ratings

Fitzpatrick Received A 80% Rating From The League Of Conservation Voters

2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 80% Rating From The League Of Conservation Voters. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 80% Rating From Defenders Of Wildlife Action Fund

2017: Fitzpatrick Received A 80% Rating From Defenders Of Wildlife Action Fund. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 70% Rating From Clean Water Action

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 70% Rating From Clean Water Action. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 75% Rating From American Forest And Paper Association

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 75% Rating From American Forest And Paper Association. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 77% Rating From Center For Biological Diversity Action Fund

2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 77% Rating From Center For Biological Diversity Action Fund. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness

**Significant Findings**

✓ Fitzpatrick voted to remove the Equal Rights Amendment ratification deadline

✓ Fitzpatrick voted to increase protections against age discrimination in the workplace

✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Paycheck Fairness Act—which aimed to close the gender pay gap

✓ Fitzpatrick voted to repeal a rule that required business to disclose harassment violations when bidding on large federal contracts

✓ By voting to repeal this rule, Fitzpatrick potentially exposed hundreds of thousands of workers to sexual harassment

✓ Trump incorporated a Fitzpatrick-backed provision into the Republican tax bill that blocked companies from deducting legal fees related to sexual harassment or assault cases

✓ Fitzpatrick co-sponsored a bill to create a national Women’s History Museum

**Discrimination**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Removing The Equal Rights Amendment Ratification Deadline**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Removing The Equal Rights Amendment Ratification Deadline. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that ‘equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.’ The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states.” The resolution passed by a vote of 232-183. [H J Res 79, Vote #70, 2/13/20; CQ, 2/13/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act, Increasing Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace**

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act, Increasing Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would specify that adverse actions by an employer in which age was a motivating factor shall be considered unlawful under federal employment law regarding age discrimination. It would specify that a complaining party under such law would not be required to demonstrate that age was the sole cause of an adverse action, thus effectively reversing the 2009 Supreme Court decision in Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc. It would establish the same standard of proof in the case of employment discrimination based on disability or based on actions by an employee to oppose unlawful employment practices or participate in investigations or litigations related to such practices. In age-based employment discrimination cases where a court determines that an adverse action would have been taken in the absence of age-based motivation, the bill would allow courts to grant declaratory or injunctive relief and attorney’s fees, but prohibit courts from awarding damages or ordering
The Oregonian: The Bill Would “Enact New Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace” And “Give Older Workers The Same Safeguards Other Protected Groups Enjoy.” “The U.S. House of Representatives voted Wednesday to enact new protections against age discrimination in the workplace, approving a bill that supporters say will give older workers the same safeguards other protected groups enjoy. [...] The House voted 261 to 155 to approve a bill known as the Protect Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (POWADA). Every Democratic representative who cast a vote supported the bill, joined by 34 Republicans. Supporters say the bill would restore protections older workers lost in a 2009 Supreme Court ruling, which established that older workers must demonstrate the age was the decisive factor – not just a contributing factor – when suing for age discrimination.” [Oregonian, 1/15/20]

Equal Pay

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Paycheck Fairness Act

2019: Fitzpatrick Voted For The Paycheck Fairness Act. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would change the language and grounds that an employer could use in a legal defense to explain a difference in pay between employees when a lawsuit is brought against the employer alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. The bill would narrow the defense such an employer could use by requiring employers to provide non-gender, business-based reasons for differences in pay, rather than allowing the employer to demonstrate in court that ‘any factor other than sex’ had been the basis for the pay disparity. Under the bill, an employer would specifically need to demonstrate that the disparity is based on a bona fide factor such as education, training or experience. It would expand protections for employees against forms of retaliation and increase monetary penalties for violating the Fair Labor Standards Act.” The bill passed 242-187. [HR 7, Vote #134, 3/27/19; CQ, 3/27/19]

HEADLINE: The House just passed a bill to close the gender pay gap [Vox, 3/27/19]

The Paycheck Fairness Act Closed Loopholes In The Equal Pay Act, Including Banning Employers From Asking Job Candidates For Previous Salary And Allowing Employees To Discuss Salary Information. “The Paycheck Fairness Act essentially works to close loopholes in the landmark Equal Pay Act of 1963, which required that men and women receive equal pay for equal work. […] DeLauro’s Paycheck Fairness Act tries to push back on lingering inequity in three key ways. Perhaps most importantly, it would ban employers from asking candidates how much they made in previous jobs. It would also get rid of employer rules that keep workers from talking about their salary information, so that women could ask how much their coworkers are making and find out if they’re underpaid. Third, the bill would require employers to be much more transparent about how much they’re paying workers. Employers would have to share salary data with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, so that body could watch out for potential discriminatory practices.” [Vox, 3/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Supported The Paycheck Fairness Act

Fitzpatrick Supported The Paycheck Fairness Act. “Proud to have supported the Paycheck Fairness Act on this #EqualPayDay. Congress must work in a bipartisan manner to close the gender pay gap and ensure women receive equal pay for equal work.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 4/2/19]
Women In Pennsylvania Made 81.2 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made

Women In Pennsylvania Made 81.2 Cents For Every Dollar A Man Made. [National Women’s Law Center, accessed 6/6/17]

Sexual Harassment

Fitzpatrick Voted For Repealing A Rule Requiring Businesses To Disclose Harassment Violations When Bidding On Large Federal Contracts

Fitzpatrick Voted For Potentially Exposing Hundreds Of Thousands Of American Workers To Sexual Harassment By Repealing A Rule Requiring Businesses To Disclose Harassment Violations When Bidding On Large Federal Contracts. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Defense Department, General Services Administration and NASA rule that requires companies that bid for federal contracts of more than $500,000 to disclose whether they have been determined in the previous three years to have violated certain federal labor laws and equivalent state laws.” The resolution passed 236-187 and was signed into law on March 27, 2017. [H J Res 37, Vote #76, 2/2/17; CQ, 2/2/17]

Politico: A Vote For The Resolution Was A Vote To Endanger “Hundreds Of Thousands Of American Workers” By Repealing Safeguards Against Sexual Harassment. “Not long before a deluge of sexual harassment claims engulfed Capitol Hill, congressional Republicans and President Donald Trump quietly repealed safeguards to protect hundreds of thousands of American workers from such harassment. Their target was an August 2016 regulation issued by the Obama Labor Department that required businesses to disclose certain labor violations — including sexual harassment — whenever they bid on large federal contracts. The vote last year is especially relevant now that Congress, under immense public pressure, is weighing legislation to outlaw the very same secrecy agreements that it voted to keep legal less than a year ago.” [Politico, 1/2/18]

Politico: The Obama Era Regulation “Required Businesses To Disclose Certain Labor Violations — Including Sexual Harassment — Whenever They Bid On Large Federal Contracts.” “Their target was an August 2016 regulation issued by the Obama Labor Department that required businesses to disclose certain labor violations — including sexual harassment — whenever they bid on large federal contracts.” [Politico, 1/2/18]

Trump Incorporated A Fitzpatrick-Backed Provision Into The Tax Bill That Blocked Companies From Deducting Legal Fees Related To Sexual Harassment Or Assault Cases

Trump Incorporated A Fitzpatrick-Backed Provision Into The Tax Bill That Blocked Companies From Deducting Legal Fees Related To Sexual Harassment Or Assault Cases. “Tucked in the massive Republican tax overhaul that President Donald Trump signed into law on Friday is a provision pushed by Bucks County
Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick dealing with a legal quirk related to sexual harassment settlements that have come under recent scrutiny. Under previous tax law, companies could deduct any legal settlements, fines, fees or expenses related to sexual assault or harassment cases, treating those costs as other ordinary business expenses, according to Fitzpatrick's office. The new GOP-drafted tax law prohibits deductions of those expenses in cases where the allegations are public or in cases involving a nondisclosure agreement, the Republican legislator said in a news release on the bill. ‘Just as I'm committed to protecting taxpayer dollars from being misused in Washington to cover up sexual misconduct allegations, I'm also committed to preventing private sector businesses from using tax breaks to sweep these heinous acts under the rug,’ Fitzpatrick said.” [Morning Call, 12/24/17]

### Women’s History

**Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored A Bill Creating A National Women’s History Museum**

Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored A Bill Creating A National Women’s History Museum. “The House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly Tuesday to approve the creation of a national women's history museum as part of the Smithsonian Institution's network of museums in Washington. […] 'For too long, women's history has been left out of the telling of our nation's history. Today, the House of Representatives took an important first step to change that,' the bill's co-sponsors ‘Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D-N.Y.), Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), Rep. Brenda Lawrence (D-Mich.) and D.C. Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D)’ said in a statement. 'Women are part of every American moment, and their contributions should be recognized and celebrated.’” [Washington Post, 2/13/20]
FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues

### Significant Findings

- Fitzpatrick voted for FY2019 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act
- Fitzpatrick voted for supplemental disaster relief funding in 2017
- Fitzpatrick voted against the Resilient Federal Forests Act of 2017—which inadequately funded firefighting while repealing environmental protections and regulations on the logging industry
- Fitzpatrick voted for the Main Harvey Relief Bill
- Fitzpatrick voted to make $36.5 billion in emergency, supplemental funding for FY2018 to partially cover costs of natural disasters
- 2017: Fitzpatrick spent Thanksgiving visiting Puerto Rico and inspecting recovery efforts
- Fitzpatrick voted to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, which did not include risk-reduction programs or flood-risk mapping
- Fitzpatrick claimed that the U.S. coronavirus trajectory was more similar to South Korea’s than Italy’s
  - A Drexel epidemiologist cautioned against Fitzpatrick’s statement as the U.S. has not been able to flatten the curve

### Disaster Relief

#### 2019 Disaster Relief Funding

Fitzpatrick Voted For FY2019 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act, Providing $19.1 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Funds For Response Efforts To Damage Caused By Natural Disasters That Occurred In 2017, 2018, And 2019. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2019 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act that would that would provide $19.1 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. It would provide $648 million in disaster nutrition assistance for individuals impacted by natural disasters in Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. It would extend the National Flood Insurance Program, which will expire on May 31, through September 30, 2019. It would also provide funds for areas impacted by natural disasters for economic development, training and employment services, and behavioral and social health services. The bill includes a total of $4.7 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including $3 billion for crop, tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters that occurred in 2018 and 2019. The bill would provide $2.4 billion for a Housing and Urban Development Department community development block grant program, and $1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including $1.6 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It would provide $1.5 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, $3.3 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers for civil construction projects. It would also state that military construction funds provided by the bill may only be used for purposes specified in the bill.” The motion passed 354-58. [H Res 2157, Vote #232, 6/3/19; CQ, 6/3/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For $17.4 Billion In Comprehensive Disaster Relief Funding For Disasters Including Hurricanes Florence And Michael, Flooding, And Wildfires. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $17.4 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. It would provide $693 million in disaster nutrition and Medicaid assistance for individuals impacted by natural disasters in Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. It would extend the National Flood Insurance Program, which will expire on May 31, through September 30, 2019. It would also provide funds for areas impacted by natural disasters for economic development, training and employment services, and behavioral and social health services. The bill includes a total of $4.3 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including $3 billion for crop, tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters that occurred in 2018 and 2019. The bill would provide $2.2 billion for a Housing and Urban Development Department community development block grant program, and $1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including $1.65 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It would provide $1.5 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, $2.8 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers for civil construction projects, and $2 billion the Army Corps for facility repairs. It would also state that military construction funds provided by the bill may only be used for purposes specified in the bill. As amended, the bill would authorize an additional $1.9 billion in funding for disaster response efforts, including $955 million for Armed Services construction and repair planning, $500 million for highway and road repairs, $310 million for the Farm Service Agency emergency watershed protection program, and $91.2 million for repairs to federal buildings and courthouses damaged as a result of Hurricane Florence.” The bill passed by a vote of 257-150. [HR 2157, Vote #202, 5/10/19; CQ, 5/10/19]

2017 Supplemental Disaster Funding

Fitzpatrick Voted For $81 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Appropriations. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make further supplemental appropriations for fiscal 2018 for disaster assistance for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria and wildfires that occurred in calendar year 2017. The bill would authorize $81 billion in aid for ongoing response and recovery from 2017 hurricanes and wildfires, and would authorize Puerto Rico to use surplus toll credits to cover the local share of federal highway emergency relief. The bill would remove a cap on federal highway assistance to U.S. territories for fiscal 2018 and 2019.” The bill passed 251 to 169. [HR 4667, Vote #709, 12/21/17; CQ, 12/21/17]

2017 Wildfires

In The Midst Of Disastrous Wildfires In California, Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill That Inadequately Funded Firefighting While Repealing Environmental Protections And Regulations On The Logging Industry

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Resilient Federal Forests Act Of 2017, Allowing President To Declare Wildfire Disasters And Fund FEMA Relief As Well As Expedite Timber Salvage After Fires. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow for a presidential declaration of a major disaster with regard to wildfires, which would allow for the release of funding from Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Disaster Relief Fund to fight major wildfires, and would modify the disaster cap under the Budget Control Act to account for expected wildfire funding needs. It would also exempt various forest management activities from filing environmental impact statements and would provide for expedited timber salvage operations and reforestation activities after catastrophic events. It would prohibit any court from issuing restraining orders or injunctions against salvage operations or reforestation activities undertaken in response to a large-scale catastrophic event.” The bill passed 257-166. [HR 2936, Vote #598, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17]

National Parks Conservation Association: The Resilient Federal Forests Act Was “Extreme And… Puts Our Forests, Communities And Wildlife At Risk.” “NPCA, along with partners, submitted the following
position to the House of Representatives ahead of an expected floor vote the week of October 30, 2017. On behalf of our millions of our members and supporters, we urge you to OPPOSE the Resilient Federal Forest Act of 2017 (H.R. 2936). This bill is extreme and unfortunately, instead of protecting and restoring our public forests, H.R. 2936 puts our forests, communities and wildlife at risk.” [NCPA, 10/31/17]

NCPA: Wildfire Suppression Funding In The RFFA Was “Completely Inadequate, Leaving Unaddressed The Largest Part Of The Problem: The Growing Impact Of Wildfire Suppression On The Forest Service’s Annual Budget.” “The provisions offered in response to the wildfire funding crisis, even in this most recent version of the bill, are completely inadequate, leaving unaddressed the largest part of the problem: the growing impact of wildfire suppression on the Forest Service’s annual budget.” [NCPA, 10/31/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Resilient Federal Forests Act Of 2017. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 595) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2936) that would allow for a presidential declaration of a major disaster with regard to wildfires, which would allow for the release of funding from Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Disaster Relief Fund to fight major wildfires, and would modify the disaster cap under the Budget Control Act to account for expected wildfire funding needs. It would also include various categorical exclusions from certain environmental reviews.” The resolution was adopted 232-184. [HRes 595, Vote #593, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17]

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### 2017 Hurricanes

**Main Harvey Relief Bill**

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For $7.9 Billion In Emergency Supplemental Funding To Cover The Costs Of Responding To Hurricane Harvey. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would provide for the House to concur in the Senate amendments to a bill (HR 601) that would codify practices and programs at the United States Agency for International Development related to U.S. education assistance abroad, with further amendment that would appropriate $7.9 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal 2017 as an initial payment to cover the costs of responding to Hurricane Harvey. The total would include $7.4 billion for the Homeland Security Department’s Disaster Relief Fund, which will be used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to support ongoing hurricane response efforts. It would also include $450 million for the Small Business Administration’s disaster loan program to assist small businesses and homeowners.” The motion passed, 419-3. [HRes 502, Vote #441, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

**Funding Tied To FAA Authorization**

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Six Month Extension Of FAA Taxes Tied To Hurricane Relief And Flood Insurance Programs. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would extend through March 31, 2018, various expiring authorities, programs and activities for the Federal Aviation Administration. The measure would also extend multiple health care programs and would establish the basis for the development of a private flood insurance market. It would modify tax provisions for individuals living in areas impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, and would allow the federal government to reimburse the governments of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for any disaster tax relief that those islands provide their citizens.” The bill passed by a vote of 264-155. [HR 3823, Vote #542, 9/28/17; CQ, 9/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Extending Expiring FAA Authorities, Establishing Development Of A Private Flood Insurance Market, And Modifying Tax Provisions For People Impacted By Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, And Maria. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 538) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3823) that would extend through March 31, 2018, various expiring authorities, programs and activities for the Federal Aviation Administration. The measure would also extend multiple health care programs, would establish the basis for the development of a private flood insurance market, and would modify tax provisions for individuals living in areas impacted by
Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria. The rule would also provide for motions to suspend the rules on the legislative day of September 28, 2017.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 223-190. [H RES 538, Vote #539, 9/27/17; CQ, 9/27/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring The Government Pay The U.S. Virgin Islands And Puerto Rico Amounts Equal To 400 Percent Of The Loss In Revenues From Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, And Maria.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the secretary of the Treasury to pay to the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico amounts equal to 400 percent of the loss in revenues from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria for the repair of infrastructure and the payment of health care costs on the islands. It would also modify corporate taxes and charitable contribution limitations in relation to disaster relief.” The motion failed by a vote of 188-277. [H R 3823, Vote #541, 9/28/17; CQ, 9/28/17]

### 2017: Fitzpatrick Spent Thanksgiving Visiting Puerto Rico Inspecting Recovery Efforts

**2017: Fitzpatrick Spent Thanksgiving Visiting Puerto Rico Inspecting Recovery Efforts.** “While many will be home with their families on Thanksgiving, Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick plans to be in Puerto Rico to take in the island’s recovery first hand. The congressman’s office announced Tuesday morning that Fitzpatrick, a moderate Republican from Middletown, will fly to Puerto Rico to ‘inspect hurricane recovery efforts and meet directly with affected residents, as well as with government and humanitarian professionals on the island.’” [Levittown Now, 11/21/17]

**Fitzpatrick: Congress “Must Commit To Supporting Them Following The Devastation Of Hurricane Maria.”** “The people of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are American citizens and this Congress and the Administration must commit to supporting them following the devastation of Hurricane Maria; each deserve the full attention of the federal government and the attention of its representatives,” Fitzpatrick said in a statement before his departure. ‘I am eager to meet with residents, first responders and government officials to get a full picture of the situation on the ground. It is my hope that this mission will provide clarity to help direct the actions of Congress, and offer lessons for responses to future natural disasters.’” [Levittown Now, 11/21/17]

### General Disaster Relief Funding

**Hurricane Relief**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Making $36.5 Billion In Emergency Supplemental Funding For Fiscal 2018 To Partially Cover Costs Of Natural Disasters.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 569) that would provide that upon agreeing to the resolution, the House will have been considered to have concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 2266) with a House amendment that would make available $36.5 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal 2018 to partially cover the costs of responding to multiple natural disasters, including hurricanes and wildfires. The measure would include $18.7 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Disaster Relief Fund - $4.9 billion of which would be used for disaster relief loans to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would also cancel $16 billion of the Treasury debt incurred by FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program, would release $1.2 billion in contingency reserves from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for use in Puerto Rico would provide $577 million in funding to fight wildfires.” The motion was agreed to 353-69. [HRes 569, Vote #566, 10/12/17; CQ, 10/12/17]

### National Flood Insurance Program
Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The National Flood Insurance Program Without Risk-Reduction Programs Or Flood-Risk Mapping. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2022 and would make modifications to the program, including: raise annual surcharges and reserve fund assessments on federal flood insurance policyholders, raise rates on properties that incur multiple losses, establish an annual deductible for severe and extreme repetitive loss properties and end the requirement that flood insurance be purchased for commercial and multifamily properties located in flood risk zones. It would also require that flood insurance provided by private sector carriers be accepted by Federal Emergency Management Agency and considered as meeting the National Flood Insurance Program’s mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements, and would allow private insurers and any other interested party to review FEMA information regarding its assessments of flood risk.” The bill passed 237-189. [HR 2874, Vote #630, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17]

HEADLINE: “U.S. House Of Representatives Misses Mark In Reducing Nation’s Flood Risk." “Unfortunately, this bill falls short of significant improvements needed to bolster risk reduction and flood-risk mapping efforts under the National Flood Insurance Program,” Murdock said. “The program has failed to achieve its intended goal of lessening our nation’s flood risk. Congress needs to place more emphasis on reforms that mitigate risk and promote using the best-available science and technology in mapping processes. It is particularly important that reforms enable the restoration of functioning floodplains and disincentivize development in areas of high flood risk.” [Nature Conservancy, 11/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring FEMA To Certify That Claims From Hurricane Sandy Were Resolved Before The National Flood Insurance Program Is Reauthorized. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pascrell, D-N.J., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prevent the bill’s provisions from taking effect unless the Federal Emergency Management Agency certifies the resolution of all claims for losses resulting from Hurricane Sandy of 2012 that were covered under the National Flood Insurance Program.” The motion was rejected 236-190. [HR 2874, Vote #629, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering The National Defense Authorization Act Of 2018 And Reauthorizing The National Flood Insurance Program. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (HRes 616) that would provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (HR 2810) that would authorize $692.1 billion for defense programs in fiscal 2018. It would also provide for consideration of the bill (HR 2874) that would reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2022 and would modify several aspects of the program. The rule would require the House clerk to not transmit to the Senate a message that the House has adopted the conference report to accompany the Fiscal 2018 Defense Authorization (HR 2810) until the House receives a message from the Senate that the Senate has passed a bill (HR 4374), without amendment, that would authorize the Food and Drug Administration to expedite consideration of certain medical products at the Pentagon’s request.” The rule was adopted 233-187. [HRes 616, Vote #627, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17]

COVID-19 Pandemic

NOTE: Any response to COVID-19 was ongoing as of the writing of this book. Please reach out to the DCCC Research department for an up-to-date analysis of Fitzpatrick’s response to the crisis.

Fitzpatrick Met With President Trump In Allentown, PA To Discuss Bipartisan COVID-19 Legislation
Fitzpatrick Met With President Trump In Allentown, PA To Discuss Bipartisan COVID-19 Legislation.

“U.S. Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-01) met with President Trump in Allentown on May 14 where they discussed Fitzpatrick’s three part legislative response to COVID-19 to ensure that the nation will never go through this again: The Made in America Emergency Preparedness Act, the Never Again Small Business Protection Act, and the Never Again International Outbreak Prevention Act. Fitzpatrick urged President Trump to adopt all three pieces of this bipartisan legislative package and to hold China 100 percent accountable for all economic losses, as part of his COVID-19 response plan.” [Bucks Local News, 5/14/20]

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**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Families First Coronavirus Response Act**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Families First Coronavirus Response Act.** In March 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for:

“Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would appropriate approximately $3.5 billion in supplemental funding and authorize additional funding to support the federal response to the spread and economic effects of COVID-19, including for paid sick leave, unemployment insurance, diagnostic testing, and nutritional assistance. Among other provisions, the bill would require health plans to cover diagnostic tests for COVID-19 and provide $1 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to reimburse laboratories for testing of uninsured individuals. It would temporarily increase by 6.2% the federal medical assistance percentage to match state expenditures for certain medical and social services. It would provide $82 million for the Defense Department health program, $64 million for the HHS Indian Health Services, $60 million for the Veterans Health Administration for coronavirus response. It would provide $1 billion for Labor Dept emergency grants to states related to unemployment insurance and provide full federal funding for extended unemployment insurance in states with an unemployment rate increase of 10% or more. It would provide $1.3 billion for Agriculture and Health and Human Services Department nutrition assistance programs, including for family nutrition programs, grants to U.S. territories, and services for low-income and elderly individuals. It would provide for temporary emergency procedures to provide nutrition assistance for participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and to students affected by school closures. It would require employers with fewer than 500 employees and government employers to grant an additional 80 hours of paid sick leave for individuals affected by the coronavirus, including to care for dependents due to illness or school closures. It would sunset the emergency paid sick leave program one year after enactment. It would also require such employers to provide 12 weeks of job-protected family or medical leave for affected employees during a public health emergency related to COVID-19 and to provide paid leave after 14 days, at a rate of at least two-thirds an employee's regular rate of pay. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of sick leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at $511 per day for each employee who is ill, quarantined, or seeking treatment, or $200 per day for each employee who is caring for a family member. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of family leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at $200 per day and $10,000 per quarter for each employee. It would also provide for paid leave wage tax credits for self-employed individuals. It would provide $15 million for Internal Revenue Service implementation of tax credit provisions under the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 363-40. [HR 6201, Vote #102, 3/14/20; CQ, 3/14/20]

**The Response Package Included Paid Sick Leave And Family And Medical Leave For Workers, But Exceptions Could Exclude 20 Million Workers.** “There is paid sick leave for workers — but millions aren’t covered. The measure gives some workers two weeks of paid sick leave and up to three months of paid family and medical leave, equal to no less than two-thirds of their pay. […] But those benefits only apply to employees of businesses with fewer than 500 employees, or the government, who are infected by the virus, quarantined, have a sick family member or are affected by school closings. Large employers are excluded, and the Labor Department will have the option of exempting workers at any company with fewer than 50 employees, if it determines that providing paid leave ‘would jeopardize the viability of the business as a going concern.’ Those exemptions could potentially exclude nearly 20 million workers.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

**The Response Package Included Free Coronavirus Testing For All Americans.** “It allows for free coronavirus testing for all, including the uninsured. As the White House moved on Friday to catch up with the surging demand for coronavirus testing, Ms. Pelosi emphasized that ‘testing, testing, testing’ would be the centerpiece of the legislation. The final package includes a number of waivers to allow the costs of tests to be
covered by insurance and federal government programs. It also includes a 6.2-percentage point increase in federal payments to Medicaid for states.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

The Response Package Included $1 Billion For Food Security Programs And $1 Billion In Assistance To States To Strengthen Unemployment Insurance Benefits. “The bill includes about $1 billion for food security programs aimed at helping those who may struggle to get access to meals during the pandemic, including those who rely on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, food banks, and the 22 million children who receive free or reduced-price lunch at school. [...] The legislation provides $1 billion in 2020 for emergency grants to states to assist with processing and paying unemployment insurance.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, Providing $8.3 Billion In Emergency Funding For Federal Agencies To Respond To The Coronavirus Outbreak. In March 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide $7.8 billion in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations to federal departments and agencies for activities to prevent, prepare and respond to the threat of COVID-19 domestically and abroad, including $6.5 billion for the Health and Human Services Department. Within the total amount, it would provide $3.1 billion for the HHS Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, including for the development and purchase of vaccines and other medical supplies, with an additional $300 million available for the purchase of medical supplies, if necessary. It would provide $2.2 billion for the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, including $950 million for state and local preparedness grants and $300 million for global response activities. It would provide $986 million for U.S. Agency for International Development bilateral economic assistance related to coronavirus response, including through contributions to international organizations. It would also provide $836 million for the National Institute of Health, $264 million for State Department diplomatic programs, $61 million for the Food and Drug Administration, and $20 million for the Small Business Administration disaster loan program, for expenses related to coronavirus response. The bill would also authorize the Health and Human Services Department to temporarily waive or modify certain Medicare reimbursement rules for in-home health care, to provide for coverage of telehealth services for individuals in a declared emergency area. Such waivers would increase mandatory federal spending for Medicare by approximately $490 million through fiscal 2022.” The motion passed 415-2. [H Res 6074, Vote #86, 3/04/20; CQ, 3/04/20]

New York Times: The Bipartisan Package Was “Substantially Larger Than What The White House Proposed In Late February,” And Included $7.8 Billion For Agencies Dealing With The Virus And $500 Million To Medicare For Telehealth Services. “The bipartisan package, which includes nearly $7.8 billion for agencies dealing with the virus and came together after days of intensive negotiations, is substantially larger than what the White House proposed in late February. It also authorizes roughly $500 million to allow Medicare providers to administer telehealth services so that more elderly patients, who are at greater risk from the virus, can receive care at home.” [New York Times, 3/4/20]

Fitzpatrick Supported The Families First Coronavirus Response Act. “Last night, the House passed the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, to provide emergency assistance to respond to Coronavirus #COVID—19. I was proud to vote for this bipartisan package that prioritizes the health and safety of every American.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/14/20]
Fitzpatrick Helped Launch The Bipartisan Congressional Coronavirus Taskforce

Fitzpatrick Helped Launch The Bipartisan Congressional Coronavirus Taskforce. “This week, I joined my colleagues @JacksonLeeTX18 and @RepRaulRuizMD to launch the Bipartisan Congressional Coronavirus Taskforce. to keep Members of Congress and the American public apprised of facts and updates related to Coronavirus COVID-19.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/1/20]

Fitzpatrick Said The U.S. Coronavirus Trajectory Was More Like South Korea Than Italy

April 2020: Fitzpatrick Said The U.S. Coronavirus Trajectory Was More Like South Korea Than Italy. “Last week, U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick spoke about the coronavirus pandemic on a local talk radio show, and he told the host that the outbreak in this country looks more like the one in South Korea than the one in Italy. ‘We’ve got to give the American public a rough estimate of how long we think this is going to take, based mostly on the South Korean model, which seems to be the trajectory that we are on, thankfully, and not the Italian model,’ the Republican congressman from Bucks County said on The Dom Giordano Program.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/1/20]

Fitzpatrick Was Comparing The Countries’ Fatality Rates—Not The Number Of Cases
According To Fitzpatrick’s Spokesman, He Was Comparing The Countries’ Fatality Rates. “When Fitzpatrick made those remarks, he was comparing the three countries’ case fatality rates, said Will Kiley, his spokesperson. That’s ‘the key metric we’re all watching,’ he added.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/1/20]

However, A Drexel Epidemiologist Cautioned Against Using Fatality Rates Instead Of Cases

A Drexel Epidemiologist Cautioned Against Using Those Numbers, As South Korea Has Been Able To Flatten The Curve And The U.S. Has Not. “Fitzpatrick is right that the fatality rate in the United States roughly matches South Korea’s and is far lower than Italy’s. But Drexel epidemiologist Michael LeVasseur cautioned against reading too much into those numbers. The virus appears to be deadlier in Italy because the population there is older, and elderly coronavirus patients are the most likely to die. For example, 23% of people in Italy are over age 65, compared with only 14% in South Korea and 16% in the U.S. […] He also pointed out that the curve epidemiologists keep talking about depicts the number of coronavirus patients and hospitals’ capacity to care for them — not deaths caused by the virus. He also pointed out that the curve epidemiologists keep talking about depicts the number of coronavirus patients and hospitals’ capacity to care for them — not deaths caused by the virus.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/1/20]

South Korea Had Successfully Reduced The Spread Of The Virus—The U.S. Has Not. “This chart shows how the number of cases has doubled every two to three days since the beginning of March. South Korea has successfully reduced the spread of the coronavirus among its citizens. Since early March, when the virus infected hundreds of members of a single South Korean church, the number of new cases reported each day has slowed to a trickle. The same can’t be said for the U.S. and Italy, where the chart shows growing numbers of new cases being reported each day.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/1/20]

Philadelphia Inquirer: Fitzpatrick’s Claim Is “Half True”

Philadelphia Inquirer: Fitzpatrick’s Claim Is “Half True.” “Fitzpatrick said the spread of the coronavirus in the United States matches the spread of the virus in South Korea, not Italy. The U.S. and South Korea have similar case fatality rates — Italy’s is higher — but all three countries have age-specific mortality rates that are about the same. […] The growth in cases and hospitals’ capacity to treat new patients is the most important factor, and in that department, the United States looks more like Italy than South Korea. We rate this statement Half True.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/1/20]

Fitzpatrick Said That Pennsylvania Businesses Need To Know When Things Will Go Back To Normal

Fitzpatrick Said The Pennsylvania Businesses Need To Know When Things Will Go Back To Normal. “Fitzpatrick’s comments came amid a discussion with Giordano about the economic pain the virus has already inflicted on Pennsylvania business owners, and how much longer the closures ordered by Gov. Tom Wolf might last. The congressman argued that businesses need to know when things will go back to normal if they have any hope of surviving this crisis.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/1/20]

However, Pennsylvanian Businesses Should Not Expect To Re-Open Until The Spread Of The Virus Starts To Slow

However, Pennsylvanian Businesses Should Not Expect To Re-Open Until The Spread Of The Virus Starts To Slow. “Businesses in Pennsylvania won’t get the green light to reopen until the spread of the virus starts to slow. But the latest modeling suggests the outbreak won’t peak here for another two weeks. This chart shows how the number of cases is doubling every two to three days since the beginning of March.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/1/20]
At The End Of March, Bucks County Had A Total Of 288 Cases And Three Deaths

At The End Of March, Bucks County Had A Total Of 288 Cases And Three Deaths. “Bucks County confirmed late Monday 39 new cases of the novel coronavirus in the county, for a total of 288. While 24 people are hospitalized, and nine are in critical condition, no new deaths had been reported in Bucks as of Monday afternoon. Three people, all over 60 with existing health conditions, died last week.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/31/20]

Bucks County Health Department Director: The Number Infected Is Probably Much Higher

Bucks County Health Department Director: The Number Infected Is Probably Much Higher. Although the total number of confirmed cases continues to grow, county Health Department Director Dr. David Damsker said Monday the true number of people infected right now is probably much higher. ‘We don’t want anybody thinking that we only have 288 cases in Bucks County,’ he said. ‘You can get infected anywhere you go in the area.’” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Provide Emergency Funds For Nonprofits Amidst The Pandemic

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Provide Emergency Funds For Nonprofits. “U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA) on March 27 introduced a bipartisan bill that would provide $60 billion in emergency funding for nonprofits and create a universal charitable deduction. ‘Charitable organizations in my community and across our nation are hurting,’ Rep. Fitzpatrick said. ‘In times like these, we must support these critically important organizations that serve our most-vulnerable citizens.’” Rep. Fitzpatrick is the lead original cosponsor of the Save Organizations that Serve (SOS) America Act, H.R. 6408, with bill sponsor U.S. Rep. Seth Moulton (D-MA) and seven other original cosponsors, including U.S. Rep. Darin LaHood (R-IL). The bill would extend the charitable deduction to all taxpayers regardless of whether a taxpayer itemizes deductions in order to encourage and increase charitable giving, and to provide for loans and loan guarantees to certain public charities, according to the congressional record.” [Ripon Advance, 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Urged The Senate To Include A Provision In The Coronavirus Relief Package That Would Cover COVID-19 Losses Under Business Interruption Insurance

Fitzpatrick Urged The Senate To Include A Provision In The Coronavirus Relief Package That Would Cover COVID-19 Losses Under Business Interruption Insurance. “I am urging my Senate colleagues to include a provision requiring insurers to cover #COVID19 losses under Business Interruption Insurance, provided that businesses do not terminate their employees’ employment status or their healthcare coverage. Speaking to small businesses in our community, this provision, coupled with bolstering unemployment insurance with immediate direct payments to furloughed employees, and a 30 day grace period on monthly expenses, will be a big step to solving the economic side of this crisis.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/21/20]
Fitzpatrick Urged All Jurisdictions In PA To Adopt Special Shopping Hours To Protect Vulnerable Citizens.

"Kudos to all jurisdictions that are creating special shopping hours to protect our most vulnerable citizens. I urge all jurisdictions, including all jurisdictions in PA, to adopt similar rules to protect our most vulnerable citizens." [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, 3/18/20]
**Financial Protections & Wall Street**

**Significant Findings**

- Throughout his career, Fitzpatrick has received nearly $1.5 million in campaign contributions from the finance, insurance, and real estate sector.
- Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted to roll back Wall Street reform.
  - He voted to raise the minimum asset level at which more stringent regulations applied—which critics said created a loophole that larger banks would exploit.
  - He voted for the CHOICE Act, which overhauled financial industry regulations and repealed many provisions of the Dodd-Frank law.
- Fitzpatrick voted against the Consumers First Act, clarifying and establishing certain objectives, authorities, and offices of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.
- Fitzpatrick voted to allow risky mortgage lending practices.

**Wall Street**

**Career: Fitzpatrick Received $1,441,466 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance, And Real Estate – Over $461,050 From PACs Alone**

Career: FitzpatrickReceived $1,441,466 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Interests. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had disclosed $1,441,466 in contribution from the FIRE sector including $980,416 from individuals and $461,050 from PACS. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/25/20]

Career: Fitzpatrick Received $461,050 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Industry PACS. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/25/20]

2017-2018: Fitzpatrick Received $696,024 In Campaign Contributions From Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Interests. As of March 2020, Fitzpatrick had disclosed $696,024 in contribution from the FIRE sector including $487,374 from individuals and $208,650 from PACS from 2017 to 2018. [OpenSecrets.org, accessed 3/25/20]


**Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted To Roll Back Wall Street Reform**

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Raise The Minimum Asset Level At Which The More Stringent Bank Regulation Provisions Of The 2010 Financial Overhaul Applied From $50 To $250 Billion. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would apply the more stringent bank regulation provisions of the 2010 financial overhaul to banks with $250 billion in assets, instead of those with at least $50 billion in assets. It would also allow banks with less than $10 billion in assets to trade with depositors’ money. The bill would lift the threshold for disclosure requirements to $10 million for employee-owned securities and would allow venture capital funds to have up to 250 investors and be exempt from certain registering requirements. It would provide
consumers with the right to request a ‘security freeze’ on their credit reports, which would prohibit a consumer reporting agency from releasing information from the consumer’s credit report without express authorization. It would define a ‘qualified mortgage’ as any residential mortgage loan held by a bank, removing the requirement that for a ‘qualified mortgage,’ a bank must determine that a mortgage recipient has the ability to repay.” The bill was passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 258-159. [S. 2155, Vote #216, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18]

Critics Said The Bill Created Loopholes That Larger Banks Would Exploit. “Rothfus made his claim after voting in favor of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, S. 2155, which supporters said will lessen the Dodd-Frank burden on community banking institutions — defined as those with less than $10 billion in assets — and which critics argue creates wiggle room and loopholes that larger banks will exploit. The rollback was signed into law by President Donald Trump on May 24.” [PolitiFact, 5/31/18]

The Bill Contained Policies Which Would Roll Back Or Eliminate Key Parts From The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform And Consumer Protection Act. “Late last year the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act, which was sponsored by Banking Committee Chairman Mike Crapo, R-Idaho, with nearly 20 co-sponsors on both sides of the aisle, was introduced in the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs […] The bill contains policies which would roll back or eliminate key parts from the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.” [Housing Wire, 3/6/18]

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For The CHOICE Act To “Overhaul Financial Industry Regulations And Repeal Many Provisions Of The 2010 Dodd-Frank Law.” In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the bill that would overhaul financial industry regulations and repeal many provisions of the 2010 Dodd-Frank law. It would convert the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau into an executive agency funded by annual appropriations and would modify operations at the Federal Reserve and at the Securities and Exchange Commission. It would repeal the prohibition on banking entities engaging in proprietary trading and would modify regulations governing the amount of capital that banks are required to maintain. It would also nullify the Labor Department’s April 2016 “fiduciary” rule regarding standards for individuals who provide retirement investment advice to act in the best interests of their clients.” The bill passed 233-186. [HR 10, Vote #299, 6/8/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/17]

HEADLINE: House passes Choice Act that would gut Dodd-Frank banking reforms [CNBC, 6/8/17]

New York Times: CHOICE Act “To Erase A Number Of Core Financial Regulations,” Including Limits On Risk Taking Enacted After The Financial Crash, And “Would Weaken The Powers Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.” “The House approved legislation on Thursday to erase a number of core financial regulations put in place by the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, as Republicans moved a step closer to delivering on their promises to eliminate rules that they claim have strangled small businesses and stagnated the economy. […] The Choice Act would exempt some financial institutions that meet capital and liquidity requirements from many of Dodd-Frank’s restrictions that limit risk taking. It would also replace Dodd-Frank’s method of dealing with large and failing financial institutions, known as the orderly liquidation authority — which critics say reinforces the idea that some banks are too big to fail — with a new bankruptcy code provision. In addition, the legislation would weaken the powers of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.” [New York Times, 6/8/17]

### Financial Protections

| Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Consumers First Act, Clarifying And Establishing Certain Objectives, Authorities, And Offices Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau |

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Consumers First Act, Clarifying And Establishing Certain Objectives, Authorities, And Offices Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would statutorily clarify and establish certain objectives, authorities, and offices of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Among provisions related to CFPB organization and
authorities, the bill would require the CFPB director to ensure each statutorily established functional unit of the agency performs its assigned duties and functions; require the director to provide “adequate staff” to each unit to carry out these functions; and prohibit the director from reorganizing or renaming such units. It would statutorily reestablish a CFPB Office of Students and Young Consumers to inform students and young people about education-related savings, loans, and debt. It would statutorily authorize the CFPB Office of Fair Lending and Equal Opportunity to carry out any supervisory and enforcement activities regarding fair lending laws. It would statutorily designate the CFPB as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, replacing any references in federal laws and documents to the “Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.” Among other provisions, the bill would require the CFPB director to ensure the number and duties of political appointees on staff match those of such appointees at other federal financial regulatory agencies. It would add certain qualifications for CFPB consumer advisory board members, urging the CFPB director to appoint certain experts and representatives, including experts in consumer protection, community development, and fair lending, and representatives of communities “significantly impacted” by higher-priced mortgage loans. It would require the CFPB database of consumer complaints to remain publicly available on the CFPB website. As an offset for its provisions, the bill, as amended, would reduce by a total of $38 million the amount of discretionary surplus funds that may be held by the Federal Reserve. As amended, the bill would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to reissue a 2017 rule prohibiting arbitration agreements between consumers and providers of consumer financial products, such as credit card companies, that bar consumers from participating in class action lawsuits against providers. It would reinstate memoranda of understanding between the CFPB and Education Department regarding coordination of oversight related to federal student loans.” The bill passed 231-191. [H Res 1500, Vote #228, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

The Bill Intended To Reverse “Anti-Consumer Action” Taken At CFPB Under Trump Administration. “A bill that would reverse some controversial moves made at the nation’s consumer watchdog could get a floor vote in the House in May, according to a letter that Democratic lawmakers received from their leadership late last week. The Consumers First Act, which was approved 34-26 by the House Financial Services Committee in late March, would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to ‘promptly reverse all anti-consumer actions’ made under its previous acting director, Mick Mulvaney, who is now President Trump’s acting chief of staff. The letter from Majority Leader Steny Hoyer, D-Maryland, said the measure is one of many that the House may vote on next month.” [CNBC, 4/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Allow Risky Mortgage Lending Practices

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Certain Lenders To Forego Mortgage Escrow Requirements. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would exempt lenders with assets of $10 billion or less from the 2010 financial regulatory overhaul requirement that such lenders establish escrow accounts for the first five years of so-called "high-priced" mortgage loans, if the lenders hold the loan on its own balance sheet for three years after the loan is made, and it would exempt companies that service up to 20,000 mortgage loans from current loan servicing and escrow account administration requirements.” The bill passed 294 to 129. [HR 3971, Vote #675, 12/12/17; CQ, 12/12/17]

Maxine Waters: HR 3971 Could “Set The Stage” For Another Financial Crisis. “A bill opponent, Rep. Maxine Waters, D-Calif., said dropping the regulations would ‘set the stage for a return of the harmful practices of the subprime meltdown and the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.’” [Concord Monitor, 12/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Home Manufacturing Companies From Mortgage-Related Regulatory Requirements And Increasing Threshold For “High Cost Mortgages.” In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would change the definitions of ‘mortgage originator’ and ‘loan originator’ to exempt companies that manufacture homes and sell manufactured homes from various mortgage-related regulatory requirements. It would increase the maximum allowable rates and fees that may be applied to a manufactured home loan before the loan is classified as a high-cost mortgage.” The bill passed 256 to 163. [HR 1699, Vote #651, 12/1/17; CQ, 12/1/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Created An Exception To Rules Meant To Reduce Risky, High-Cost Mortgages. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the bill that would exclude insurance paid at closing into escrow, as well as fees paid for related services to lender-affiliated companies, from the three percent cap on points and fees imposed on qualified mortgages by modifying the definition of ‘points and fees.’” According to the Center for Responsible Lending, “the Mortgage Choice Act would allow many more risky, high-cost loans to qualify as Qualified Mortgage (QM) loans by creating exceptions to the points and fees threshold.” The bill passed, 280-131. [H.R. 1153, Vote #64, 2/8/18; CQ, 2/8/18; Center for Responsible Lending, 11/13/17]
**Foreign Policy Issues**

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick was an ardent supporter of Israel
  - Republican Jewish Coalition spent more than $500,000 in support of Fitzpatrick and he received more than $127,000 from Pro-Israel groups
  - Fitzpatrick traveled to Israel at the expense of the American Israel Education Foundation
  - He opposed anti-Israel boycott, divestment, and sanction movements
  - Fitzpatrick spoke at an AIPAC panel about hyperpartisanship
  - He opposed UN resolutions that targeted Israel
  - Fitzpatrick called for Congresswoman Ilhan Omar to be stripped of her committee assignments after she made anti-Israel remarks
- Fitzpatrick voted against restriction on the use of federal funds for any use of military force against Iran
- Fitzpatrick supported tougher sanctions on Iran’s ballistic missile program
- Fitzpatrick supported the airstrike that killed Iranian official Soleimani
- Fitzpatrick opposed the Iran nuclear deal
- Fitzpatrick: “Our leaders must be willing to name our enemy: radical Islamic terrorism”
- Fitzpatrick voted to block consideration of a repeal to the 2001 Authorization for Use of Force
- Fitzpatrick voted against defunding the UN Human Rights Council
- Fitzpatrick: “We need a foreign policy that is based on fact and logic and not on political correctness”

**Israel**

**Pro-Israel Groups Spent More Than $600,000 In Support Of Fitzpatrick**

**Career:** Pro-Israel Group Contributed $127,000 To Fitzpatrick. [Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 3/27/20]

**2020:** Republican Jewish Coalition Contributed $28,530 To Fitzpatrick. [Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 3/17/20]

**2018:** Republican Jewish Coalition Spent $513,000 In Support Of Fitzpatrick. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]
2017: Fitzpatrick Received $22,414.06 From The American Israel Education Foundation To Travel To Israel

August 2017: Fitzpatrick Traveled, At The American Israel Education Foundation’s Expense, To Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, And Tiberias, Israel. From August 6 to August 14, 2017 Fitzpatrick (accompanied by his mother, Mary) traveled to Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Tiberias, Israel at the expense of the American Israel Education Foundation. The cost of the trip totaled $22,414.06, which included transportation ($13,991.12), lodging ($2,492.00), meals ($2,703.62), and other expenses ($3,227.32). Fitzpatrick filed three disclosure forms for each city, though each form was identical. [Member Post-Travel Disclosure Form, accessed 3/19/20]

The Purpose Of Fitzpatrick’s Trip Was To Learn More About U.S. Israel Relations And Its Impact On Foreign Policy. “Rep. Fitzpatrick is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Homeland Security. On this trip he will get the opportunity to learn more about U.S. – Israel relations and the impact that relationship has on U.S. foreign policy. He will also be able to learn about border security between Israel and the West Bank, where he will be seeing the borders construction, operation, and technology that keeps Israel secure. This experience will allow him to better serve as a member of these two committees. As a member of the Committee on Small Business, he will get the opportunity to acquire more insight on Israel’s growing innovation by engaging with Israeli entrepreneurs that have made a huge impact on Israel and the global economy.” [Member Post-Travel Disclosure Form, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick Opposed Anti-Israel Boycott, Divestment, And Sanction Movements

Fitzpatrick Opposed Anti-Israel Boycott, Divestment, And Sanction Movements. “Any and all efforts to delegitimize the state of Israel must be condemned. Congress must work together to oppose the misguided Anti-Israel BDS movement. Combatting Anti-Semitism should never fall on political party lines.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/5/20]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Representative Ilhan Omar For Introducing BDS Legislation. “Rep. Omar, please stop this divisive language. This BDS legislation seeks to undermine Israel, our greatest ally. The United States of America stands with Israel.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 7/18/19]
Fitzpatrick Stated That Terror Groups Like Hamas Should Not Have A Presence On Social Media. “Terror groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas should not have a presence on any social media platforms. These groups use these platforms to spread hateful propaganda and recruit new members. While I welcome this long overdue change in Twitter’s policy, we must ensure that Twitter and other platforms follow through and continue to crack down on the spread of terrorist propaganda online.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Spoke At An AIPAC Panel About Hyperpartisanship. “Today, @RepJoshG and I joined in @AIPAC’s panel on finding common ground in a hyperpartisan Congress. Support for Israel is an area with bipartisan agreement and I’m hopeful our countries will continue working together.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/25/19]
Fitzpatrick Praised AIPAC For Their Bipartisan Work

Fitzpatrick Praised AIPAC For Their Bipartisan Work. “We all must condemn anti-semitism in all its forms and from all its messengers. We commend AIPAC and ADL for their bipartisan work in ensuring that hate has no home anywhere, at any time.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Opposed UN Resolutions That Targeted Israel

Fitzpatrick Opposed UN Resolutions That Targeted Israel. “Opposed one-sided resolutions targeting our ally Israel at the United Nations as well as supported efforts to achieve justice for American victims of Palestinian terrorism.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Called For Congresswoman Ilhan Omar To Be Stripped Of Her Committee Assignments Following Her Anti-Israel Comments

Fitzpatrick Called For Congresswoman Ilhan Omar To Be Stripped Of Her Committee Assignments Following Her Anti-Israel Comments. “The question arises after Minnesota Congresswoman Ilhan Omar said support for Israel in Congress is bought and paid for. It was not Omar’s first anti-Israel comment, and she did apologize after being tarred as an anti-Semite on social media. But is being anti-Israel actually synonymous with being anti-Semitic? […] First District U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Bucks County Republican, says Omar should be stripped of her committee assignments, as was Republican Steve King over accusations of racism. ‘Silence is acquiescence,’ Fitzpatrick tells me.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 2/13/19]
### 2018: Fitzpatrick Attended An Event Where Several People Known For Having Anti-Semitic Views Spoke

Fitzpatrick Attended An Event Where Several People Known For Having Anti-Semitic Views Spoke. “Fitzpatrick came under fire when news surfaced that he had attended an event honoring Polish victims of an airline crash at which several people known for promulgating anti-Semitic views had spoken. A member of Fitzpatrick’s staff had also presented a certificate honoring one of them, Antoni Macierewicz. Macierewicz admitted in 2002 to having read the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, a fraudulent text weaponized by Hitler that claimed the Jewish people wanted to take over the world. ‘I read it. It is very interesting. Some say it is authentic, some say it's not. I am not a specialist. Experience shows that there are such groups in Jewish circles,’ Macierewicz said in 2002.” [Washington Jewish Week, 7/5/18]

The Jewish Federation Of Greater Philadelphia Stood By Fitzpatrick. “Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia Director of Government Affairs Robin Schatz stood by Fitzpatrick. ‘[Fitzpatrick] has a very strong relationship with the Bucks County Jewish community. He has met with many of the rabbis, and he continues to solicit input on issues of concern,’ Schatz said.” [Jewish Exponent, 6/14/18]

### Fitzpatrick Voted For Opposing Obama’s Decision To Abstain On A United Nation’s Vote Condemning Israeli Settlements

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For Expressing The House’s Opposition To A U.N. Security Council Resolution Criticizing Expansion Of Israeli Settlements In Unoccupied Areas. In January, 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the resolution that would express the House’s opposition to a U.N. Security Council resolution that criticized continued expansion of Israeli settlements in occupied areas” on the grounds that the U.N. Security Council Resolution was an obstacle to Israel-Palestinian peace. A yes vote was a vote to block criticism of the resolution. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 342-80. [H.Res 11, Vote #11, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 1/5/17]

### Iran

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Directing The President To Terminate The Use Of Armed Forces In Or Against Iran Unless Congress Has Declared War Or Provided Authorization

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Agreeing To A Resolution Directing The President To Terminate The Use Of Armed Forces In Or Against Iran Unless Congress Has Declared War Or Provided Authorization. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Agreeing to the concurrent resolution that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran or any part of its government or military unless Congress has declared war or provided specific statutory authorization for the use of armed forces or unless the such use is necessary and appropriate to defend against an imminent armed attack upon the U.S., its territories or possessions, or its armed forces, consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution. It would clarify that nothing contained in the concurrent resolution may be construed to prevent the president from using military force against Al Qaeda or associated forces.” The motion passed by a vote of 224-194. [H Con Res 83, Vote #7, 1/9/20; CQ, 1/9/20]

HEADLINE: House Votes To Limit Trump’s Military Action Against Iran Without Congressional Approval. [CNN, 1/9/20]

The Resolution Aimed At Restraining The President’s Ability To Use Military Action Against Iran Without Congressional Approval Amid Tensions Between The U.S. And Iran. “Washington (CNN)The House of Representatives on Thursday voted to approve a resolution aimed at restraining the President's ability
to use military action against Iran without congressional approval, amid simmering tensions between the US and the country.” [CNN, 1/9/20]

The Resolution Outlined An Exception To Allow The Use Of Armed Forces Without Congressional Approval If The Use “Is Necessary And Appropriate To Defend Against An Imminent Armed Attack Upon The United States.” “One additional exception outlined in the resolution is if the use of armed forces ‘is necessary and appropriate to defend against an imminent armed attack upon the United States.’” [CNN, 1/9/20]

### Fitzpatrick Voted Against Restrictions On The Use Of Federal Funds For Any Use Of Military Force Against Iran

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Restricting The Use Of Federal Funds For Any Use Of Military Force Against Iran In Lieu Of Congressional Approval Under The War Powers Resolution, As Well As Block Previous Authorizations Of Military Force Which “May Be Construed To Authorize… Military Force Against Iran.”

In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of Title I, under a divided question, of the bill, via the Engel, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would prohibit the use of federal funds for any use of military force in or against Iran unless Congress enacts a specific statutory authorization or declares war, or to defend against an imminent armed attack on U.S. territory or forces, consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution. It would also state that no previous authorization for use of military force or other existing law may be construed to authorize the use of military force against Iran.” The amendment was adopted 228 to 175, with 26 members not voting. [HR 550, Vote #33, 1/30/20; CQ, 1/30/20]

Roll Call: The Amendment Included An Exception For Military Operations Consistent With The 1973 War Powers Act, Which Under The Law Must End Within Three Months If Congress Had Not Explicitly Approved Them. “The House also voted 228-175 to agree to an amendment from Rep. Ro Khanna, D-Calif., that would deny the Pentagon funding to carry out any unauthorized military operations against Iran. Four Republicans voted for the Khanna amendment; three Democrats against. […] The Khanna legislation includes an exception for military operations consistent with the 1973 War Powers Act, which allows the use of force ‘in a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.’ But such operations under the law must end within three months if Congress has not moved to explicitly approve them.” [Roll Call, 1/30/20]

### Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill Requiring The Department Of The Treasury To Report All Assets Under The Control Of High-Ranking Iranian Officials

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill Requiring The Department Of The Treasury To Report All Assets Under The Control Of High-Ranking Iranian Officials. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the Department of the Treasury to report to Congress on assets held in U.S. and foreign financial institutions that are under direct or indirect control certain high ranking Iranian officials, and how sanctions may be used to prevent the funds from being used to contribute to the continued development of ballistic missile technology by Iran. The bill requires that such a report be submitted to congress within 270 days of enactment, and that it be updated by the Department annually for at least two years thereafter.” The bill passed 289 to 135. [HR 1638, Vote #680, 12/13/17; CQ, 12/13/17]

Rep. Denny Heck (D-Wash): HR 1638 Would Divert Resources From Terrorism Investigations. “A bill opponent, Rep. Denny Heck, D-Wash., said the time and effort used by Treasury employees to track down the leaders’ assets would take resources away from investigations into terrorist financing and money laundering.” [Concord Monitor, 12/17/17]
Fitzpatrick Supported Tougher Sanctions On Iran’s Ballistic Missile Program

Fitzpatrick Supported Tougher Sanctions On Iran’s Ballistic Missile Program. “Supported tougher sanctions on Iran’s illegal ballistic missile program as well as standing up to Iranian aggression targeting Israel and all of our allies in the Middle East.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Supported The Airstrike That Killed Iranian Official Soleimani

Fitzpatrick Supported The Airstrike That Killed Iranian Official Soleimani. “Responding to a dramatic airstrike that killed a top Iranian military commander, Republicans from the Philadelphia region on Friday praised the action as decisive and necessary, while Democrats cautioned that the attack could lead to spiraling escalation in an already volatile region. [...] But Republicans, including U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County, cited the warnings of a coming attack. ‘Therefore, the airstrike was needed to protect our American soldiers, diplomats, and civilians serving in critical missions in the region,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement that largely echoed the explanations provided by the Department of Defense.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/3/20]

Fitzpatrick Supported The Iran Nuclear Deal

Fitzpatrick: “More Money For Iran = More Money For Terror.” “Brian Fitzpatrick, former FBI Supervisory Special Agent and Special Assistant U.S. Attorney, released the following statement Wednesday regarding the Administration’s illegal payment of $400 million (and $1.3 billion in interest) to Iran: ‘As a former FBI Supervisory Special Agent focused on combating terrorism, it is unconscionable that the Administration, in its attempts to advance the misguided nuclear deal with Iran, would deliver, literally, a plane full of money to Tehran – the world’s largest state-sponsor of terrorism. It is no secret what this $400 million, delivered in foreign currency, behind the backs of the American people and in defiance of U.S. law, will go toward: increased support for groups like Hezbollah and the continued exportation of terror around the globe. Moreover, the paying of ransoms to terrorists and their state-sponsors puts our national security at risk and threatens the safety of Americans abroad.’” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 8/3/16]

Syria & ISIS

Fitzpatrick Criticized President Trump For Pulling Troops From Syria

Fitzpatrick Criticized President Trump For Pulling Troops From Syria. “President Donald Trump's decision to pull back U.S. troops from northern Syria drew criticism Monday from members of Congress in both parties, including two Pennsylvania Republicans: Sen. Pat Toomey and Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick. [...] Fitzpatrick, a Republican representing Bucks County in the House of Representatives, also was critical of the withdrawal announcement. ‘This is a terrible decision and it sends a terrible message,’ Fitzpatrick posted on Twitter.” [Morning Call, 10/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Praised A U.S. Missile Strike Against Syria

Fitzpatrick Praised A U.S. Missile Strike Against Syria. “Local congressional lawmakers from both sides of the political aisle described the U.S. missile strike against Syria as an appropriate response to the chemical attack by the Assad regime that killed at least 70 people. [...] Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, whose 8th District covers Bucks County, praised the U.S. response as ‘measured in its scope and relevant to its target.’ He called on the White House to outline its Syrian policy goals.” [Morning Call, 4/8/17]
2016: Fitzpatrick: “Our Leaders Must Be Willing To Name Our Enemy: Radical Islamic Terrorism.” “Our leaders must be willing to name our enemy: radical Islamic terrorism. Only then can we clearly define who our fight is against and execute strategies to defeat this hateful and violent threat. Our national security and foreign policies must be based in reality and facts, not political correctness -- allowing our military and intelligence agencies, not politicians, to implement them. In doing so, we can restore American leadership across the globe in a manner that proactively protects our people without putting our resources at risk. The battle against terror is one with no front line, meaning our police and law enforcement officers are often the first to identify or respond to danger. As such, we must ensure federal, state and local law enforcement has access to every tool necessary to keep us, and our communities safe.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 7/7/16]

North Korea

Fitzpatrick Supported Tougher Sanctions On North Korea

Fitzpatrick Supported Tougher Sanctions On North Korea. “Supported tougher sanctions on North Korea to cut off the flow of money to this state sponsor of terrorism and human rights violator.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Global War On Terror

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Repeal Of The 2001 Authorization For Use Of Force

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Repeal Of The 2001 Authorization For Use Of Force. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 478) that would provide for further House floor consideration of the bill making certain appropriations for fiscal 2018 (HR 3219), would provide for consideration of amendments to the Defense division of the bill, and would provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through July 28, 2017.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to make in order Rep. Barbara Lee’s amendment repealing the 2001 authorization for use of military force.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the repeal of the 2001 authorization for use of force. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-185. [H RES 478, Vote #426, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

United Nations

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Defunding The United Nations Human Rights Council


Foreign Policy
Fitzpatrick: “We Need A Foreign Policy That Is Based On Facts And Logic And Not On Political Correctness.”

Fitzpatrick: “We Need A Foreign Policy That Is Based On Facts And Logic And Not On Political Correctness.” [0:00] FITZPATRICK: We live in a very dangerous world, it’s an unfortunate reality, and there’s a lot that we need to do, and there’s a lot that we must do. First and foremost we need to secure the border … Third we need a foreign policy that is based on facts and logic and not on political correctness and that is not what we have seen in recent years, our foreign policy has been a disaster and I think most reasonable people agree with that. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on National Security: Military Spending [0:00], 4/21/16]

**Interest Group Ratings**

**Fitzpatrick Received A 50% Rating From Council On American-Islamic Relations**

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 50% Rating From Council On American-Islamic Relations. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

**Fitzpatrick Received A 0% Rating From National Iranian American Council**

2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 0% Rating From National Iranian American Council. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

**Fitzpatrick Received A 0% Rating From Washington Report On Middle East Affairs**

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 0% Rating From Washington Report On Middle East Affairs. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
**Gun Issues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant Findings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick voted to close the Charleston and gun show loopholes</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ However, Fitzpatrick also voted to block consideration of bills to close gun safety loopholes</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick on background checks: “This is probably the most common-sense legislation we’ll vote on”</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick co-sponsored a bill that would require background checks on all gun sales and most transfers</td>
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<td>✓ Fitzpatrick supported an assault weapons ban</td>
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<td>✓ He supported raising the minimum age for purchasing a semi-automatic weapon</td>
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<td>✓ He supported banning bump stocks</td>
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<td>✓ Fitzpatrick voted against permitting concealed carry reciprocity between states</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick said that he supported the 2nd amendment</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick met with President Trump and Parkland families to enhance school safety measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick voted to prohibit a VA department determination that an individual is mentally incompetent from preventing that individual from buying a gun</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ The bill was supported by the NRA and opposed by a coalition of retired generals</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick voted to block a rule keeping firearms out of the hands of people deemed mentally incompetent by the Social Security Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ This measure was supported by the NRA</td>
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**Background Checks**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Closing The Charleston Loophole**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Enhanced Background Check Act, Which Would Have Increased The Amount Of Time A Gun Dealer Must Wait To Hear From The FBI For A Background Check.** In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, to hear from the FBI regarding an individual’s background check, in instances in which no immediate determination on the individual had been made through the NICS system, before being allowed to complete the sale or transfer of a firearm. It would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department for the weapon after 10 days. The bill would also modify the language that prohibits the sale of firearms to individuals on the basis of mental illness to bar sales to individuals ‘adjudicated with mental illness, severe developmental disability, or severe emotional instability.’” The bill passed by a vote of 228-198. [HR 1112, Vote #103, 2/28/19; CQ, 2/28/19]
HEADLINE: House passes 'Charleston loophole bill' on gun background checks [CNN, 2/28/19]

The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Extended Background Checks From Three Days To Ten, With The Potential To Be Extended Another Ten. “Currently a gun seller has to wait three business for federal investigators to conduct background check. Most checks are quick, but incomplete data can sometimes cause a delayed response. If the delay lasts more than three business days, the gun sale can move forward. The Enhanced Background Checks Act of 2019 expands the background check period to ten days, with the potential to be extended another ten.” [NPR, 2/28/19]

Dylann Roof Had Been Allowed To Purchase A Gun Despite A Prior Arrest For Drug Possession Because His Background Check Had Taken Longer Than Three Days To Complete. “The legislation addresses a loophole in current law that enables some firearms to be transferred by licensed gun dealers before the required background checks have been completed, a loophole that allowed Dylann Roof to buy a gun in 2015 and kill nine people at Mother Emanuel Church -- one of the most well known historically black churches in Charleston, South Carolina. Due to Roof’s prior admission during an arrest that he was in possession of drugs, he should not have been permitted to buy the gun he used in the massacre. However, an agent working for the FBI’s background check system who was performing the review on Roof failed to contact Columbia, South Carolina, police, who arrested Roof, in part because of a clerical error in records listing the wrong agency. Because Roof’s background check took longer than three days to complete, the gun shop owner was allowed to sell the gun to Roof. The law permits gun sellers to sell guns if a background check takes longer than three days to complete.” [CNN, 2/28/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Closing The Gun Show Loophole**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expanding Background Checks For Firearm Purchases To Include Purchases Made Through Private, Unlicensed Sellers. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require most purchasers of firearms to undergo a background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), including all sales and transfers of firearms through public and private purchases. The bill would specify instances in which a background check could be foregone at the time of a firearm’s transfer, including when transferred as a loan or gift between family members, when transferred for hunting or fishing purposes, or when transferred for use in a shooting range, so long as the weapon remains in the presence of its owner. The bill’s requirements for background checks would not apply to the transfer of firearms to law enforcement personnel, including any law enforcement agency, armed private security professional, or member of the armed forces, insofar as the transfer is associated with official duties.” The bill passed 240-190. [HR 8, Vote #99, 2/27/19; CQ, 2/27/19]

The Bipartisan Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Close The Gun Show Loophole That Allowed People Purchasing Firearms Via Private Sales To Forgo Background Checks. “Giffords, a former congresswoman from Arizona, was shot in the head by a mass shooter during a 2011 meeting with constituents and has advocated for gun-violence prevention ever since. She was chosen to drop the bill, called the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, into the ‘hopper’ where all bills start, as lawmakers introduced it. […] The bill, however, would close the infamous ‘gun show loophole,’ which allows people purchasing firearms via private sales, typically at gun shows, to forgo a background check. Under the legislation, anyone who’s not a licensed firearms dealer would not be able to exchange weapons, which would ensure that all sales run through the national criminal background check system — with a few exceptions.” [Vice News, 1/8/19]

Advocates Called The Bill “The Most Significant Gun Control Measurer In More Than Two Decades.” “The House passed what advocates call the most significant gun control measure in more than two decades on Wednesday when it approved the first of two bills aimed at broadening the federal background check system for firearms purchases. The vote on the first bill, dubbed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, passed largely along party lines 240 to 190 with Democrats who control the House cheering as they carried the legislation across the finish line.” [NPR, 2/27/19]
Fitzpatrick: “We Must Close Loopholes In Our Background Check System”

Fitzpatrick: “We Must Close Loopholes In Our Background Check System.” “We must close loopholes in our background check system so that people cannot purchase a firearm unless they clear a background check. This will not restrict the rights of law-abiding citizens, it will prevent those seeking to harm others from accessing firearms. (3/4) I helped introduce H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, which is a first step to preventing gun violence. This bipartisan bill is just one of many steps I’m taking to protect our communities. (4/4)” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/7/19]

Fitzpatrick On Background Checks: “Don’t Allow Fear Of Special Interest Groups To Stop You From Doing The Right Thing”

Fitzpatrick On Background Checks: “Don’t Allow Fear Of Special Interest Groups To Stop You From Doing The Right Thing.” “As gun-control talks take center stage in Washington, Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), a former FBI agent who represents suburban Philadelphia, said in an interview that ‘my message to my colleagues is: Don't allow fear of special-interest groups to stop you from doing the right thing’ and supporting expanded background checks and other gun-control measures. ‘Whether it's gun safety, the environment, or LGBT equality, you've got to run your own race,’ Fitzpatrick said.” [Washington Post, 8/11/19]

Fitzpatrick On Background Checks: “This Is Probably The Most Common Sense Legislation We’ll Vote On”

Fitzpatrick On Background Checks: “This Is Probably The Most Common Sense Legislation We’ll Vote On.” “The Democratic-controlled House Judiciary Committee advanced a bill, H.R. 8, that would mandate background checks for all firearms' sales and five Republicans signed on as cosponsors. […] Five Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick from Pennsylvania; Peter King from New York; Brian Mast of Florida; Chris Smith of New Jersey; and Fred Upton of Michigan voted with Democrats to advance the measure. […] ‘This is probably the most common sense legislation we'll vote on in the 116th Congress,’ Fitzpatrick said, of his support of the bill, Roll Call reported.” [Washington Times, 2/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Stated That Background Checks Were “A Proven, Effective Measure In Keeping Our Communities Safe”

Fitzpatrick Stated That Background Checks Were “A Proven, Effective Measure In Keeping Our Communities Safe.” “Legislation was introduced - again - Tuesday in the U.S. House and U.S. Senate to require a background check ‘for every firearm sale.’ It's a plan that is starting with some bipartisan support and deserves to
gain even more. […] ‘Background checks are a proven, effective measure in keeping our communities safe,’ said Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican from Bucks County who is a sponsor of the House bill. ‘This common-sense legislation protects the constitutional rights of law-abiding Americans while seeking to prevent felons, domestic abusers and the dangerously mentally ill from lawfully purchasing a firearm. Congress owes our nation's families and children bipartisan gun safety reform.’” [Morning Call, 1/11/19]

**Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored A Bill To Require Background Checks On All Guns Sale And Most Transfers**

Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored A Bill To Require Background Checks On All Gun Sales And Most Transfers. “He's a co-sponsor of a bill introduced this week to require background checks on all gun sales and most gun transfers, calling that idea ‘a no-brainer.’” [Morning Call, 1/11/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted To Block Consideration Of Bills To Close Gun Safety Loopholes**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Three Bills To Close Gun Safety Loopholes. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Mr. Thompson’s (CA) bill H.R. 4240; Mr. Clyburn’s bill H.R. 3464; Mr. Carbajal’s bill H.R. 2598; and Ms. Murphy’s bill H.R. 1478. These four bills close the dangerous gun show, internet sale, and classified ad background check loopholes; prevent the sale of guns without a completed background check; ensure that people who are a danger to themselves or others can be prevented from purchasing or possessing a gun; and allow the government to sponsor scientific research on the causes of gun violence.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bills. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-182. [H Res 780, Vote #113, 3/15/18; CQ, 3/15/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 3/15/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Three Bills To Close Gun Safety Loopholes. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Mr. Thompson’s (CA) bill H.R. 4240, Mr. Clyburn’s bill H.R. 3464, and Mr. Carbajal’s bill H.R. 2598. These three bills close the dangerous gun show, internet sale, and classified ad background check loopholes, prevent the sale of guns without a completed background check, and ensure that people who are a danger to themselves or others can be prevented from purchasing or possessing a gun.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bills. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-185. [H.Res. 747, Vote #86, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18: DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/27/18]

**Fitzpatrick Said Expanding Background Checks Was “A Misnomer,” 92 Percent Of Gun Owners Supported Universal Background Checks, Brother Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Co-Authorred Background Check Bill**

Fitzpatrick Said Expanding Background Checks Was “A Misnomer.” During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: Anything ought to be done about expanding background checks? FITZPATRICK: It’s a misnomer about expanding background checks. Toomey-Manchin is currently going through some revisions, which even the Democratic sponsors support. I met with Congressman Thompson, who is a Democratic sponsor of that legislation, who actually supports the request the NRA made about ensuring in the language of the statute that a national registry will not occur and it will be a crime to start a national registry. So it actually looks like they’re going to come together on something that both sides can support. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 6 [1:20], 3/01/16]

HEADLINE: Poll: 92 Percent Of Gun Owners Support Universal Background Checks. [The Hill, 5/03/14]
Brother Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Was Original Co-Author Of Background Check Bill. “U.S. Reps. Mike Thompson (D-CA) and Pete King (R-NY) today announced that more than 100 Representatives have co-sponsored H.R. 1565, the King-Thompson bipartisan compromise to expand the current background check system to all commercial sales. They join original co-authors Mike Fitzpatrick (R-PA), Pat Meehan (R-PA), Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY) and Peter Defazio (D-OR).” [Congressman Mike Thompson Press Release, 4/30/13]

Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick Wanted To “Close The Loopholes And Fix The Nation’s Background-Check System.” “Our focus should be on measures which have the widest positive effect that have the support of both Republicans and Democrats in Congress. My sense is those include background checks and mental-health-records reporting, with the goal of keeping dangerous weapons out of the hands of dangerous people […] It is imperative that we close the loopholes and fix the nation’s background-check system,” Fitzpatrick said in a statement. [Philadelphia Inquirer, 1/16/13]

Rep. Mike Fitzpatrick “Quickly Endorsed” Bipartisan Toomey-Manchin Bill Expanding Background Checks. “Pennsylvania Sen. Pat Toomey was an unlikely figure to change the course of the nation's debate over gun laws. But there he was Wednesday, a Republican best known for his fiscal views, standing with a Democrat before a phalanx of cameras to present a bipartisan plan for expanding federal background checks to cover firearms purchases at gun shows and online … In a sign of the plan's potential to win over middle-ground lawmakers, two Philadelphia-area House Republicans, Pat Meehan and Mike Fitzpatrick, quickly endorsed it, with Fitzpatrick vowing to sponsor a House version. A third GOP congressman, Charlie Dent of Allentown, praised it. Support from moderate Republicans will be critical to getting any gun bill through the GOP-controlled House.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/11/13]

Assault Weapons

Fitzpatrick Supported An Assault Weapons Ban

Fitzpatrick Supported An Assault Weapons Ban. “Brian Fitzpatrick (R) ‘We have a gun-safety package in place: universal background checks ..., assault-weapons ban, gun violent restraining order, all those things that we... everything that we need to do to enhance gun safety.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/4/18]

Concealed Carry

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Permitting Concealed Carry Reciprocity Between States

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Permitting Concealed Carry Reciprocity Between States. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would permit any individual authorized by their home state to carry a concealed handgun to also carry that concealed weapon in any other state that permits the carrying of concealed weapons. The bill would require a twice-annual certification by all federal agencies, federal courts and state governments, in coordination with the Department of Justice, to verify that all relevant data has been reported and uploaded to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System regarding individuals who are not eligible to purchase firearms.” The bill passed 231 to 198. [HR 38, Vote #663, 12/6/17; CQ, 12/6/17]

NRA Called The Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act Its “Highest Legislative Priority In Congress.” “The House Judiciary Committee approved the Concealed Carry Reciprocity Act on a 19-11 party-line vote, then passed the Fix NICS Act on a 17-6 bipartisan vote. The National Rifle Association this week called the concealed-carry bill, which requires states to honor permits issued elsewhere, its ‘highest legislative priority in Congress.’ The group says mandatory reciprocity would prevent ‘abuses’ in states with strict firearms laws and allow gun owners ‘to exercise their rights nationwide with peace of mind.’” [Washington Post, 11/29/17]

HEADLINE: Domestic abusers could carry concealed guns under US House-passed bill [Columbus Dispatch, 12/6/17]
**15 States Allowed Domestic Abusers To Carry A Handgun.** “Houston Police Chief Art Acevedo, meanwhile, said Texas, despite being a strong gun rights state, has ‘very thoughtful’ concealed carry process that includes a background check and safety test. Other states don’t necessarily have such requirements, he said. Fifteen states, for example, allow domestic abusers to carry a handgun.” [Columbus Dispatch, 12/6/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Permitting Concealed Carry Reciprocity Between States.** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “ Adoption of the rule (H Res 645) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 38) that would permit any individual authorized by their home state to carry a concealed handgun to also carry that concealed weapon in any other state that permits the carrying of concealed weapons.” The rule was adopted 232 to 194. [H Res 645, Vote #660, 12/6/17; CQ, 12/6/17]

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<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Opposed Allowing States To Honor Other State’s Concealed Carry Gun Permits</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzpatrick Opposed The Bill Allowing States To Honor Other State’s Concealed Carry Gun Permits. “Fitzpatrick also broke with his party on a bill that would require states to honor concealed-carry gun permits from other states.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/25/18]</td>
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**Second Amendment**

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<td>Fitzpatrick Supported Raising The Minimum Age For Purchasing A Semi-Automatic Weapon. “He's also the only House Republican co-sponsor listed on a proposal introduced this week to raise the minimum age for purchasing semiautomatic rifles to 21. An AR-15 type weapon was used in Florida, police say. Fitzpatrick, who as a federal agent carried a weapon daily and prosecuted gun crimes, says he cried Tuesday in response to meeting with students from Florida's Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School. He plans to work on his colleagues - including House leaders who control which bills will make it to the floor for a vote - so that he's not the only Republican backing these proposals.” [Morning Call, 2/28/18]</td>
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<td>Fitzpatrick Supported Gun Violence Protection Order Legislation. “He plans to work on his colleagues – including House leaders who control which bills will make it to the floor for a vote - so that he's not the only Republican backing these proposals. ‘This should not be controversial,’ Fitzpatrick told The Morning Call regarding the gun violence protection order legislation. ‘Giving family members and cohabitants the right to petition a court for someone they deem to be dangerous, I don’t see how everyone can't get on board with that. That seems common sense to me.’ He also views the proposal as in line with the Second Amendment's constitutional protections to bear arms, pointing to the due-process rights involved in seeking judicial approval for a potential restraining order.” [Morning Call, 2/28/18]</td>
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<th>Fitzpatrick Supported Banning Bump Stocks</th>
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<td>Fitzpatrick Supported Banning Bump Stocks. “He also supports banning the rapid-fire bump stock accessories used in the Las Vegas concert shooting, and reversing restrictions preventing the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from studying gun violence.” [Morning Call, 2/28/18]</td>
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Fitzpatrick Said Death Of Justice Scalia Put 2nd Amendment Issue “On The Ballet” Because Of Composition Of And Potential For Democratic President To Appoint New Justice To Supreme Ct. During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, FITZPATRICK: I’m a supporter of the 2nd Amendment. I have a pretty unique perspective on guns, which is one neither Steve nor Shaughnessy will have, so I’m happy to engage in them in that debate. I come from the perspective of someone who carried a weapon around his ankle for 14 years to save lives and keep people safe, and on the flip side of that I was also a prosecutor of those who committed gun crimes and those who violated federal firearms laws. I believe in the 2nd amendment that issue is on that ballet this year make no mistake about it, the passing of Justice Scalia has put it squarely on the ballet. He was the author and majority opinion writer of District of Columbia v. Heller which was a very important, seminal case in the area of 2nd amendment law that held that not only is there a constitutional right, there is an individual constitutional right to keep and bear arms. That was a five/four decision. Justice Scalia is now no longer with us, we currently have Democratic president looking to nominate a Supreme Court justice, put that issue literally overnight. So it’s an important issue that we need to… That issue is on the ballet this year make no mistake about it. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 6 [0:00], 3/01/16]

Fitzpatrick Said He Was A “Supporter” Of The 2nd Amendment, And Had The Perspective Of “Someone Who Carried A Weapon Around His Ankle For 14 Years To Save Lives And Keep People Safe”

Fitzpatrick Met With President Trump And Parkland Families To Enhance School Safety Measures

Fitzpatrick Met With President Trump And Parkland Families To Enhance School Safety Measures. “Friday marks two years since the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting in Parkland, Fla., that claimed the lives of 17 people. With years now rolling by, legislators and families are still pressing to find a consensus and solution to safer schools. U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-1st District, met privately Monday in the Oval Office with the families of victims of the Parkland shooting and President Donald Trump. Fitzpatrick, who has been advocating for legislative reform for school safety with Parkland families, presented Trump with an update on bills currently under consideration to enhance school safety measures. Included in the update was HR 3714, or the EAGLES Act of 2019, which reauthorizes the National Threat Assessment Center of the Department of Homeland Security through fiscal year 2023 and expands establishes a national program on targeted school violence prevention in addition to funding school safety assessments nationwide.” [Pennsylvania Capital-Star, 2/11/20]

Mental Health

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting A Veterans Affairs Department Determination That An Individual Is Mentally Incompetent From Preventing The Individual From Buying A Gun
Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting A Veterans Affairs Department Determination That An Individual Is Mentally Incompetent From Preventing The Individual From Buying A Gun. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the bill that would prohibit a Veterans Affairs Department determination that an individual is mentally incompetent from being used as basis for that individual’s inclusion in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, which would thereby prevent the individual from purchasing a gun. Under the measure, an individual could not be considered to be mentally defective without a judicial authority’s finding that the individual poses a danger to himself or herself or others.” The bill passed by a vote of 240-175. [HR 1181, Vote #169, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Bill Would Prevent The VA From Submitting Records Of Veterans With Severe Mental Illnesses To The Federal Criminal Background Check System. “The second measure — which passed 240-175 — would prohibit VA officials from submitting records of veterans with severe mental illnesses to the federal criminal background check system, thereby preventing them from purchasing firearms. Exceptions would be made for court orders mandating the conditions be reported.” [Military Times, 3/16/17]

The Bill Was Supported By The NRA, But Opposed By A Coalition Of Retired General, Who Said It Put Vulnerable Veterans In Harm’s Way. “The National Rifle Association supports the change, while gun control activists have opposed it. […] Earlier in the week, a coalition led by retired Gens. Stanley McChrystal, David Petraeus, Peter Chiarelli, and Wesley Clark wrote a letter to lawmakers saying the proposal would ‘put America’s veterans who need our support the most in harm’s way, by providing them with easy access to firearms.’” [Military Times, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Rule Keeping Firearms Out Of The Hands Of People Deemed Mentally Incompetent By The Social Security Administration

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Rule Keeping Firearms Out Of The Hands Of People Deemed Mentally Incompetent By The Social Security Administration. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify a Social Security Administration rule that outlines reporting of information by the agency for inclusion in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System for gun purchases about certain non-elderly individuals with mental impairments who receive disability insurance or Supplemental Security Income benefits and use a ‘representative payee’ because they cannot manage their benefit payments.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 235-180. [HJRes 40, Vote #77, 2/2/17; CQ, 2/2/17]

AP: Rule Would Have “Prevented An Estimated 75,000 People With Mental Disorders From Being Able To Purchase A Firearm.” “The Obama rule would have prevented an estimated 75,000 people with mental disorders from being able to purchase a firearm. It was crafted as part of Obama’s efforts to strengthen the federal background check system in the wake of the 2012 massacre of 20 young students and six staff at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut.” [Associated Press, 2/15/17]

Resolution To Block Rule Was Supported By The NRA. “The National Rifle Association ‘applauded’ Trump’s action. Chris Cox, NRA-ILA executive director, said the move ‘marks a new era for law-abiding gun owners, as we now have a president who respects and supports our arms.’” [NBC News, 2/28/17]
2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 33% Rating From Gun Owners Of America. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
Governance Issues

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick supported single issue legislation
- Fitzpatrick was a staunch supporter of term limits for all members of Congress
- Fitzpatrick drafted legislation to prevent members of Congress from receiving pay during a government shutdown
  - He opposed pay increases for members of Congress
  - He wanted to abolish congressional pensions
- Fitzpatrick wanted to end ‘duplication’ of federal agencies and aggressively investigate and prosecute fraud, waste, and abuse
- Fitzpatrick opposed ‘Members Only’ signs in the Capitol

**Single Issue Legislation**

**Fitzpatrick Wanted To Eliminate Bills Riders**

**Fitzpatrick Supported Single Issue Voting.** “Supports establishing single issue voting to end the cynical process of filling bills up with non-related items.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

**Fitzpatrick Wanted Single Issue Legislation, Said Omnibus Bills Were Passing Congress “Loaded With Completely Unrelated Items”**

Fitzpatrick Wanted Single Issue Legislation, Said Omnibus Bills Were Passing Congress With “Loaded With Completely Unrelated Items.” [0:01] FITZPATRICK: Number one and I think this comes down to the question of jobs, Mr. Pez is absolutely right, we may be looking at the first generation that will not have a better opportunity than the generation before them … And the third thing is single issue legislation, which again I mean, these are all linked together, we have omnibus bills that are passing congress that are loaded with completely unrelated items, and it stops progress especially on the economic front, we need to pass legislation that actually make it easier for people to get work, that make it more likely that wages will increase. Those are three ideas that I think would help our economy instantly if we can implement them. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Economic Growth [0:01], 4/21/16]

**Term Limits**

**Fitzpatrick: “I Will Not Stop Fighting Until Term Limits Are Achieved”**

Fitzpatrick: “I Will Not Stop Fighting Until Term Limits Are Achieved.” “Now more than ever, we need to return to a citizen legislature and end the stranglehold of career politicians on Washington. I will not stop fighting until term limits are achieved.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 4/26/18]
Fitzpatrick Supported Term Limits For All Members Of Congress

**Fitzpatrick Supported Term Limits For All Members Of Congress.** “Supports term limits for all Members of Congress.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Claimed “Career Politicians” Lacked “Desire … Ability” To Solve Broken System

**Fitzpatrick Claimed “Career Politicians” Lacked “Desire … Ability” To Solve Broken System.** “Trust in our government is at near record lows, and the one thing that Democrats, Republicans and independents can all agree on is that the system is neither working the way it should nor for whom it should: the American people. For a decade and a half, I served our country as an FBI special agent and federal prosecutor, serving as a national supervisor for the FBI’s Political Corruption Unit, where I worked to promote democracy and restore integrity to governmental institutions, both domestically and internationally. The common thread in all of these cases was that, when the system was broken, career partisan politicians lacked both the desire and the ability to fix it.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Op-Ed, 8/22/16]

**Fitzpatrick Wanted To Take His “Anti-Corruption” Experience To DC, Fix “Broken, Corrupting System.”** Today, I’m running for Congress to take my FBI anti-corruption experiences to Capitol Hill as a political outsider focused on solutions. But it doesn’t end there. While changing those we send to Washington to represent us will advance the cause of reform for a time, a broken, corrupting system will continue to break and corrupt even those with the best of intentions. Accordingly, the process itself must be reformed, too.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Op-Ed, 8/22/16]

**Fitzpatrick Praised Early ’90s Joint Congressional Committees That Reformed Committee System, Needed Further Change Thanks To Advancements In Industry, Technology.** “In the 20th century alone, Congress undertook the creation and execution of three of these bipartisan ‘joint committees’ aimed at examining how our legislative body and its processes could be reformed to encourage modernization, increase efficiency and embrace transparency. It’s no wonder that these efforts took place, roughly, once per generation (1945-1946, 1965-1966, 1992-1993). While changes from the early 1990s certainly helped reform the committee system and staffing needs, there is little doubt we are long overdue for a change. Since 1995, when many of the last joint committee’s reforms were realized, our nation has undergone a transformation in every aspect — from business and industry to our means of communication and interaction. The internet age has taken us to a new frontier, yet unlike our past, our government has (so far) been unwilling to modernize itself to meet our challenges. This must change.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Op-Ed, 8/22/16]

**Fitzpatrick: Change Can’t Come From “Career Partisan Politicians Who Represent Perpetual Gridlock … Broken Status Quo.”** “And this much is clear: The change we need to ensure security and opportunity for all can only come from outside of the system. It cannot and will not come from career partisan politicians who represent perpetual gridlock and a continuation of the broken status quo.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Op-Ed, 8/22/16]
**Fitzpatrick Stated That Term Limits Were “The Most Important Thing”**

**2016:** Fitzpatrick Stated That Term Limits Were “The Most Important Thing.” “Term limits is the most important thing we need to do in this country,” Fitzpatrick, a Levittown resident and former FBI agent, said at the debate. Neither he nor Santarsiero pledged to term-limit themselves, though both support creating a limit for members of Congress.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/29/16]

**Congressional Pay**

**Fitzpatrick Drafted Legislation To Prevent Members Of Congress From Receiving Pay During A Government Shutdown**

Fitzpatrick Drafted Legislation To Prevent Members Of Congress From Receiving Pay During A Government Shutdown. “He previously drafted a bill to prevent federal legislators from being paid if there's a government shutdown, and has called on other members to return their shutdown pay.” [Morning Call, 3/13/19]

Fitzpatrick: “Do Your Job Or Don’t Get Paid.” “Other members of Pennsylvania's 18-member House delegation who have publicly said they're forgoing paychecks include Republican Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick and Scott Perry and Democratic Reps. Dwight Evans, Chrissy Houlahan and Mary Gay Scanlon, according to their offices and other news reports. Some, like Fitzpatrick, took the step immediately when the government shut down Dec. 22. ‘I am not delaying my pay; I am sending it back to the United States Treasury,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement at the time. ‘And I am not only encouraging, but I am urging, all my colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, to do the same. Let's send a message to the extreme partisans on both sides: Do your job or don't get paid.’” [LNP, 1/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Opposed A Pay Increase For Members Of Congress**

Fitzpatrick Opposed A Pay Increase For Members Of Congress. “Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, who represents the Bucks County-based 1st District, is among a bipartisan handful of lawmakers opposing a pay increase for Congress. He's introduced an amendment to maintain the current salary. ‘Congress has failed to pass a budget, failed to pass appropriations bills, repeatedly shut down the government, and allows our immigration and health care systems to continue to deteriorate,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement. ‘Members of Congress don't deserve a pay raise while failing to do their job as hardworking Americans show up to work every day, complete their work, and still live paycheck to paycheck.’” [Morning Call, 6/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Called The Pay Raise “Ridiculous.” “Lawmakers say that any effort to give members of Congress a raise won't pass unless both parties agree not to use the issue as a campaign weapon. […] ‘I am pleased that enough of my colleagues agreed to join me that we were able to force leadership to put this ridiculous raise on hold,’ Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), who submitted one of the bipartisan amendments, said in a statement on Tuesday.” [The Hill, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Was The Lead Sponsor Of The Amendment Killing The Pay Raise. “This Congress has had six months since it convened in January to address these issues but has not. Members from both parties are to blame. And yet, members from both parties seem to think they have earned a pay raise,’ said Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania Republican and the lead sponsor of the amendment killing the pay raise.” [Washington Times, 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick: “Members Of Congress Need A Reality Check, Not A Raise”**

Fitzpatrick: “Members Of Congress Need A Reality Check, Not A Raise.” “With bipartisan support, I was able to force House leadership to freeze pay for Members of Congress. Gridlock on major issues must not be rewarded. Members of Congress need a reality check, not a raise.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 6/12/19]
Fitzpatrick Wanted To Abolish Congressional Pensions


Fitzpatrick Proposed “No Budget, No Pay”

Fitzpatrick Proposed “No Budget, No Pay.” “Not only proposed ‘No Budget, No Pay’ legislation so legislators who fail to pass a budget on time do not get paid, but lived up to the standard, returning his pay for the period of a government shutdown.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick: “If Washington Politicians Can’t Pass A Budget…They Shouldn’t Collect A Paycheck.” “If Washington politicians can't pass a budget or fund the government, they shouldn't collect a paycheck. That's...” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 1/20/18]

Federal Agencies

Fitzpatrick Wanted To End “Duplication” Of Federal Agencies

Fitzpatrick Wanted To End “Duplication” Of Federal Agencies. “In favor of ending the Federal government’s duplication of agencies and programs, a practice that costs our economy billions of dollars. [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Aggressively Investigate & Prosecute Fraud, Waste, And Abuse

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Aggressively Investigate & Prosecute Fraud, Waste, And Abuse. Supports bolstering and empowering the Office of Inspectors General (OIGs) to aggressively investigate and prosecute all instances of Fraud, Waste and Abuse in federal agencies, which costs taxpayers billions annually.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Wanted To “Hold Officials Accountable To Meaningful Reform”

Fitzpatrick Wanted To “Hold Officials Accountable To Meaningful Reform.” “Seeing firsthand how public corruption erodes at the core of the institutions and the people they serve, I will hold officials accountable to meaningful reform. That means not only asking tough questions, but developing innovative ways to solve problems
to put the American Dream back on track, rather than pointing fingers. With your support, we can bring people together to safeguard opportunity and security for all Americans to pursue their dreams. I am hopeful that I can earn your vote, I ask that you join our effort.” [Brian Fitzpatrick Security and Opportunity for All Americans, 3/31/16]
# Health Care Issues

## Significant Findings

- Fitzpatrick opposed the Texas lawsuit aiming to repeal the ACA, but voted for the Republican tax bill which repealed the individual mandate and acted as the basis for the lawsuit.

- Fitzpatrick voted to protect the Affordable Care Act.
  - He was one of a few Republicans to vote against repealing the ACA.
  - However, he stated that the ACA was “broken in many areas” and voted to repeal the Independent Payment Advisory Board established by the ACA.

- Fitzpatrick voted against the American Health Care Act—the 2017 Republican health care repeal bill.

- Fitzpatrick voted against a bill condoning the Trump administration’s plan to roll back Medicaid grants.

- Fitzpatrick supported tort reform to drive down health care costs and opposed a single payer system.

- Although Fitzpatrick has voted to lower the costs of prescription drugs, he also voted for the Republican tax scam bill which was a “major victory for pharma manufactures.”
  - The tax bill saved pharmaceutical companies $42.7 billion and instead of using the money to drive down drug prices, they worked to benefit shareholders.
  - Fitzpatrick took more than $90,000 in campaign contributions from big pharma.

- Fitzpatrick authored “Right-to-Try” Legislation that would allow terminally ill patients to use experimental treatment.
  - Trump called on Congress to approve Fitzpatrick’s legislation and he eventually signed the act.
  - The bill was criticized by the FDA and opponents stated it would deliver false hope to patients.

- Fitzpatrick stated he was a “nationally recognized leader in the fight back against the opioid crisis.”
  - Fitzpatrick voted for sentencing guidelines for distributing synthetic opioids that would impose mandatory minimums for low-level offenders, rather than expanding treatment.
  - He opposed supervised injection sites in Philadelphia.

- Fitzpatrick claimed he “stood up for women and women’s health” and called to double funding for women’s health care issues.

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Fitzpatrick Opposed A Lawsuit That Aimed To Repeal The ACA, But Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill That Opened Up The Door For The Lawsuit.
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Allowing The Trump Administration Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act To Move Forward

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Underwood, D-III., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional or invalid in any litigation to which the U.S. is a party.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 238-194. [HR 3055, Vote #374, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Condemning The Trump Administration's Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration's stance on invalidating the 2010 health care law is ‘unacceptable’ and that the Justice Department should protect individuals with pre-existing conditions, individuals who pay high costs for prescription drugs, and individuals who ‘gained health insurance coverage since 2014.’ The resolution passed 240 to 186. [H Res 271, Vote #146, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19]

HEADLINE: “House Votes To Condemn Trump Administration’s Opposition To ACA.” [Jurist.org, 4/4/19]

…However, Fitzpatrick Voted For The Republican Tax Bill, Which Eliminated The Individual Mandate And Opened The Door For The Texas Lawsuit

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for "pass-through" business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, Vote #692, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

In 2018, A Coalition Of GOP AGs And Governors, Led By Texas, Filed A Lawsuit Arguing That Elimination Of The ACA’s Individual Mandate Rendered The Entire Law Unconstitutional

A Republican Coalition Filed A Lawsuit Arguing That Congress’ Effective Elimination Of The Individual Mandate Rendered The ACA’s Mandate Unconstitutional. “The case against the ACA was brought by 20 Republican state attorneys general and governors, as well as two individuals. It revolves around Congress effectively eliminating the individual mandate penalty by reducing it to $0 as part of the 2017 tax cut bill. The mandate requires nearly all Americans to get health insurance or pay a penalty. The Republican coalition, led by Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton, is arguing that the change rendered the mandate itself unconstitutional. The
states say that the voiding of the penalty, which takes effect next year, removes the legal underpinning the Supreme Court relied upon when it upheld the law in 2012 under Congress' tax power.” [CNN, 12/14/18]

### In A 2018 Ruling On The Lawsuit, A Federal Judge In Texas Declared The ACA Unconstitutional

**A Federal Judge Found The ACA’s Individual Mandate Unconstitutional, Holding That As A Result The Entire Law Should Be Struck Down.** “A federal judge in Texas said on Friday that the Affordable Care Act's individual coverage mandate is unconstitutional and that the rest of the law therefore cannot stand. Legal experts say the ruling won't immediately affect Americans' health coverage, and a group of states led by California is already vowing to appeal. But the invalidation of the landmark health care law popularly known as Obamacare throws into doubt the future of health coverage for millions of Americans on the Obamacare exchanges and in Medicaid expansion. The ruling and expected appeal sets up another cliffhanger in which the fate of the law, which Republicans have unsuccessfully tried to repeal for years, will likely once again ultimately lie with the Supreme Court.” [CNN, 12/14/18]

### In June 2018, The Trump Administration Claimed It Would Not Defend The ACA In Court Against The GOP Lawsuit; The DOJ Later Filed A Brief In The Suit

**June 2018: The Trump Administration Announced That It Would Not Defend The ACA In The Lawsuit.** “The Trump administration said Thursday night that it will not defend the Affordable Care Act against the latest legal challenge to its constitutionality — a dramatic break from the executive branch’s tradition of arguing to uphold existing statutes and a land mine for health insurance changes the ACA brought about. In a brief filed in a Texas federal court and an accompanying letter to the House and Senate leaders of both parties, the Justice Department agrees in large part with the 20 Republican-led states that brought the suit. They contend that the ACA provision requiring most Americans to carry health insurance soon will no longer be constitutional and that, as a result, consumer insurance protections under the law will not be valid, either.” [Washington Post, 6/7/18]

**The Administration’s Decision Not To Defend The ACA Was Made “With The Approval Of The President.”** “The three-page letter from Attorney General Jeff Sessions begins by saying that Justice adopted its position ‘with the approval of the President of the United States.’ The letter acknowledges that the decision not to defend an existing law deviates from history but contends that it is not unprecedented.” [Washington Post, 6/7/18]

**March 2019: The Trump Administration Filed A Brief In The Lawsuit, Arguing That The ACA Should Be Struck Down.** “The Trump administration wants the federal courts to overturn the Affordable Care Act in its entirety, an escalation of its legal assault against the health care law. The Justice Department said in a brief filed on Monday that the administration supports a recent district court decision that invalidated all of Obamacare. So it is now the official position of President Trump’s administration that all of the ACA — the private insurance markets that cover 15 million Americans, the Medicaid expansion that covers another 15 million, and the protections for people with preexisting conditions and other regulations — should be nullified.” [Vox, 3/25/19]

### In December 2019, A Federal Judge In Louisiana Struck Down The ACA’s Individual Mandate And Directed A Lower Court To Determine If The ACA Was Lawful Absent That Provision

**December 2019: A 5th Circuit Court Of Appeals Panel Stuck Down The ACA’s Individual Mandate As Unconstitutional.** “The individual mandate, a critical provision of President Barack Obama’s landmark Affordable Care Act, is unconstitutional, a panel on the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Wednesday in a case that has pitted a conservative coalition of states led by Texas against a counter-team of blue states led by California.”

**The Panel Directed A Lower Court In Texas To Determine Whether The ACA Was Lawful If The Individual Mandate Was Struck Down.** “A three-judge panel on the New Orleans-based appeals court shipped the rest of the law back to a federal district court in Texas, charging the judge there with reassessing
how much of the sprawling legislation may stand without the individual mandate provision. In February 2018, the Texas-led coalition asked a federal judge in Fort Worth to strike down the law as unconstitutional, arguing that the landmark health care law must fall in its entirety after Congress in 2017 gutted one of its major provisions, the individual mandate. The conservative-led states won an early victory in December 2018, when U.S. District Judge Reed O’Connor — who has a reputation for issuing rulings friendly to the conservative Texas Attorney General’s Office — ruled the entire law unconstitutional.” [Texas Tribune, 12/18/19]

*Affordable Care Act (ACA)*

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, Prohibiting Federal Departments From Exempting State Health Care Plans From Federal Requirements Under The ACA. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action to implement or enforce their October 2018 guidance regarding criteria for evaluating Section 1332 state health care plan waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul, and would prohibit the departments from effectively reissuing the guidance. Section 1332 waivers exempt state health care plans from certain federal requirements under the Affordable Care Act, including requirements related to qualified health plans, tax credits, and individual and employer mandates. To be eligible for such waivers, proposed state plans are required to provide care to a ‘comparable number’ of residents that is ‘as comprehensive’ and ‘as affordable’ as would otherwise be provided under the ACA. The October 2018 guidance modifies guidelines for considering waiver applications, emphasizing that a proposed state health care plan should be evaluated based on the number of residents that would have ‘access’ to comparable coverage under the plan, as opposed to the number of residents that purchase such coverage.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-183. [HR 986, Vote #196, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

The Bill Would Nullify Trump Administration Guidance Allowing States To Make Major Changes To Their Affordable Care Act Markets. “The bill would nullify a Trump administration guidance that would allow states to ask for waivers to make major changes to their Obamacare markets. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services laid out in November four examples of what states could request -- opening the door for people to use subsidies to buy coverage outside the Obamacare exchanges. This would include short-term health insurance plans that can reject people with pre-existing conditions or charge them higher premiums. The Trump administration last year made these policies more attractive by extending their terms to just under a year, instead of three months.” [CNN, 5/9/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans**

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Castor, D-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the bill for the implementation, administration or enforcement of an August 2018 rule issued by the Departments of the Treasury, Labor, and Health and Human Services related to short-term limited-duration insurance plans.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 188. [HR 2740, Vote #283, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

The Trump Administration Rule Allowed Short Term Health Plans To Be Sold For Up To 3 Years; The Obama Administration Had Limited To 90 Days. “Insurers will again be able to sell short-term health insurance good for up to 12 months under final rules released Wednesday by the Trump administration. This action overturns an Obama administration directive that limited such plans to 90 days. It also adds a new twist: If they wish, insurers can make the short-term plans renewable for up to three years. [...] But the plans could also raise premiums for those who remain in the Affordable Care Act marketplace — and the short-term coverage is far more limited.” [Kaiser Health News, 8/1/18]
Short Term Plans Could Discriminate Based On Pre-existing Conditions, And Exclude Essential Health Benefits. “Short-term plans are less expensive because, unlike their ACA counterparts, which cannot bar people with preexisting health conditions, insurers selling these policies can be choosy — rejecting people with illnesses or limiting their coverage. Short-term plans can also set annual and lifetime caps on benefits, and cover few prescription drugs. Most exclude benefits for maternity care, preventive care, mental health services or substance abuse treatment.” [Kaiser Health News, 8/1/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing House Intervention Into The Texas Court Case That Found The Affordable Care Act Unconstitutional

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing House Intervention Into The Texas Court Case That Found The Affordable Care Act Unconstitutional. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title III of the resolution would authorize the speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to intervene in the Texas court case that found the 2010 healthcare law unconstitutional and other cases related to the law. It would also direct the Office of General Counsel to represent the House in any such litigation.” The resolution was adopted 235-192. [H Res 6, Vote #19, 1/09/19; CQ, 1/09/19]

HEADLINE: House Democrats vote to defend ACA in court — and jam Republicans [Washington Post, 1/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Beginning Process Of Repealing Affordable Care Act

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Beginning The Process Of Repealing Affordable Care Act. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that includes reconciliation instructions for the House Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means Committees as well as the Senate Finance and Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committees to develop legislation to reduce the deficit by at least $1 billion each over a 10-year period by January 27, 2017, which is expected to repeal parts of the 2010 health care law. The concurrent resolution also would set broad spending and revenue targets over the next 10 years. It would allow $3.3 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2017.” The resolution was adopted 227-198. [S Con Res 3, Vote #58, 1/13/17; CQ Floor Votes, 1/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Was One Of A Few Republicans To Vote Against Repealing The ACA

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Repealing The ACA. “He was one of the Republicans who cast a decisive vote against repealing the Affordable Care Act.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/25/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Repeal The Independent Payment Advisory Board

Fitzpatrick Voted To Repeal The Independent Payment Advisory Board. “Voted to Repeal the bureaucratic Independent Payment Advisory Boards established by Obamacare.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Opposed The Trump Administration’s Decision To End Obamacare Subsidy Payments To Insurers

Fitzpatrick Opposed The Trump Administration’s Decision To End Obamacare Subsidy Payments To Insurers. “Several federal lawmakers from Pennsylvania said Friday that Congress should act in response to the Trump administration’s decision to end Obamacare subsidy payments to insurers, a move they said would hike premiums for Pennsylvanians and increase chaos in the insurance markets. […] U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a
Bucks County Republican representing the 8th District, expressed support for continuing the payments without offering an opinion on the potential consequences of the administration's decision. A spokesman said he, like Dent, supports a proposal from the bipartisan Problem Solvers caucus to address the legal questions over those payments by formally authorizing them. “[Morning Call, 10/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Stated That The ACA Was “Broken In Many Areas”

Fitzpatrick Stated That The ACA Was “Broken In Many Areas.” “‘The Affordable Care Act is broken in many areas and desperately needs to be fixed or replaced with a system that works better for everyone,’ he said. ‘Premiums continue to skyrocket, deductibles are soaring, and insurers are opting out of exchanges. Moreover, competition is increasingly limited in the insurance markets; one-third of the counties in the United States have access to only one insurance provider, and five states have only one provider. Last year, premiums in Pennsylvania rose on average by roughly 33 percent. This trajectory is unsustainable. If we accept the status quo, our healthcare system will collapse and all of us will suffer as a result.’” [Philadelphia Tribune, 3/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Was Concerned About The ACA’s High Premiums And Deductibles. “Republican congressmen such as Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County and Patrick Meehan of Delaware County are on record with concerns about the ACA’s high premiums and deductibles, implying that they intend to fix those problems.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 2/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Said He Would “Amend And Not Repeal” Obamacare

2016: Fitzpatrick Said He Would “Amend And Not Repeal” Obamacare. “Questioned on the Affordable Care Act, Fitzpatrick said he would amend and not repeal the federal health mandate, which was ‘well intended but flawed in its structure,’ he said. ‘We absolutely have problems in our system that need to be addressed.’” [Bucks County Courier Times, 5/10/16]

According To American Family Association of Pennsylvania Voter’s Guide Fitzpatrick To A Would Not “Repeal And Replace” Obamacare


American Health Care Act (AHCA)

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill


2017: Fitzpatrick Voted Against The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than $350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require
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states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide $8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual’s health status, and would create a $15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims." The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, Vote #256, 5/4/17; CQ, 5/4/17]

**Fitzpatrick Opposed The American Health Care Act**

**Fitzpatrick Opposed The American Health Care Act—Highlighting Concerns That It Would Hinder Opioid Addiction Treatment.** “Fitzpatrick had opposed the House Republican health care bill due to his concerns about how he believed it would hinder opioid addiction treatment. He's among a bipartisan group that has cobbled together a five-point plan for changes, including making permanent the federal payments intended to hold down out-of-pocket costs for customers buying insurance on the Obamacare exchanges and revising the employer insurance mandate.” [Morning Call, 8/23/17]

**Medicaid**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill Condoning The Trump Administration’s Plan To Roll Back Medicaid Grants**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill Condoming The Trump Administration’s Plan To Roll Back Medicaid Grants. “Voting 223 for and 190 against, the House on Thursday passed a bill to condemn a Trump administration plan to scale back Medicaid's traditional status as an entitlement program in which all individuals who meet certain income or disability criteria receive guaranteed access to defined standards of health care. […] No: Brian Fitzpatrick, R-1st (Bucks, parts of Montgomery and Philadelphia), Dan Meuser, R-9th (Schuylkill, parts of Carbon and Berks)” [Morning Call, 2/9/20]

**Fitzpatrick Supported Expanding Medicaid To Cover Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment**

**EDITORIAL: Fitzpatrick: “Let’s Increase Medicaid’s Ability To Cover Inpatient Treatment For Substance Abuse.”** “That's why we're standing together to support the Road to Recovery Act (H.R. 2938) - bipartisan legislation that removes a key barrier to treatment and makes it easier for Pennsylvanians struggling with addiction to get the help they need. This bill, introduced last month by Congressman Fitzpatrick, is based on input from Pennsylvanians on the front lines of this crisis, including treatment providers, law enforcement leaders, and local advocates. The act removes the law barring Medicaid coverage of inpatient treatment in facilities with more than 16 beds for individuals between the ages of 21 to 64 with substance use disorder.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, Brian Fitzpatrick Editorial, 7/17/17]

**Health Care Reform**

**Fitzpatrick Supported Tort Reforms To Drive Down Health Care Costs**


**Fitzpatrick Opposed Single Payer Health Care**
Fitzpatrick Opposed Single Payer Health Care. “But asked in a follow-up about his view of a single payer health care system, Fitzpatrick responded that while he wants to work toward ensuring that everyone has health coverage, he's ‘not a fan of one-size-fits-all solutions.’” [Morning Call, 8/23/17]

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Reform Health Care To Link Costs To Outcomes. “He added that he would like to work on more fundamental changes to the health care system that would link costs to outcomes instead of specific services, something he described as helping drive the opioid crisis. Fitzpatrick also said he'd like to see more transparency for consumers on health care costs.” [Morning Call, 8/23/17]

Prescription Drugs

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act. Fitzpatrick Voted For The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate prices for certain drugs under Medicare programs and would make a number of modifications to Medicare programs related to drug costs and plan benefits. Specifically, the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program in which HHS would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers negotiate maximum fair prices for certain drugs.” The motion passed by a vote of 230-192. [HR 3, Vote #682, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

The Bill Would Cap Seniors’ Out-Of-Pocket Costs For Prescription Drugs At $2,000 Per Year. “It would also cap seniors’ out-of-pocket prescription drug costs at $2,000 a year. And it would require drug companies that have raised their prices above the inflation rate since 2016 to either lower their prices or rebate the portion back to the U.S. Treasury.” [Washington Post, 9/19/19]

CBO Found H.R. 3’s Negotiation Provision Would Reduce Drug Prices By 55 Percent And Lower Health Care Premiums. “CBO then estimated net spending for drugs with the international prices selected for negotiation under title I [of H.R. 3]. CBO estimates that reducing prices to 114 percent of the AIM price, on average, would reduce—by nearly 55 percent—the prices for the first group of drugs subject to negotiation.” [Congressional Budget Office, 10/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bipartisan Measure To Bring Down Drug Prices By Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies.

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that comprises a package of measures related to the development and market entry of generic drugs and a package of measures related to enrollment in and federal funding to support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces. Title I of the bill includes provisions intended to facilitate the development and market entry of generic and biosimilar drug products. Specifically, it would allow the Food and Drug Administration to approve a subsequent company's application to manufacture a generic drug in cases where an initial company has applied but not received final FDA approval to introduce the drug after 30 months; approval of the subsequent application would trigger a 180-day exclusivity period for sale of
the generic drug by the initial applicant company, after which point other generic versions could enter the market. It would prohibit generic and brand-name drug manufacturers from entering into agreements in which brand-name manufacturers pay to delay entry of a generic drug into the market, and it would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue penalties and initiate civil actions to enforce the prohibition. It would allow generic drug manufacturers to bring civil action against the license holder for a brand-name drug if the license holder does not provide ‘sufficient quantities’ of samples of the brand-name drug on ‘commercially reasonable, market-based terms;’ it would also outline certain affirmative legal defenses for defendants and certain terms for legal remedies in the case of a successful suit. Title II of the bill includes several provisions intended to facilitate enrollment in and provide funding and support for state- and federally-operated health insurance marketplaces under the Affordable Care Act. Specifically, it would authorize $200 million in grant funding for states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces. It would authorize $100 million for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach and educational activities related to ACA marketplace plans. It would authorize $100 million for the HHS ‘navigator’ program, which funds certified entities to help individuals enroll in qualified plans, and would make certain modifications to the duties and selection of navigators. It would prohibit the HHS, Treasury, and Labor departments from taking any action to implement or enforce an August 2018 rule that effectively extends the maximum duration of coverage for short-term, limited-duration health insurance plans, which are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements. As amended, the bill would authorize $25 million annually in grant funding for the ACA navigator program in state-based marketplaces and include a number of additional requirements related to outreach and education programs by navigators and by HHS.” The bill passed 234-183. [HR 987, Vote #214, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

The Bipartisan Measure Included Three Drug Pricing Provisions Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies

The Bipartisan Measure Included Three Drug Pricing Provisions Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies. “House Democrats this evening passed the session’s first legislation aimed at lowering drug prices, as the party looks to solidify its political advantage on a key issue for voters ahead of 2020. […] Five Republicans voted for the measure. The legislation includes three bipartisan drug pricing provisions restricting anti-competitive behaviors by pharmaceutical companies alongside a slate of proposals reversing Trump administration policies designed to undermine the Affordable Care Act.” [Politico, 5/16/19]

The Bill Prevented Tactics Drug Companies Used To Keep Price High By Preventing Generic Drugs From Entering The Market. “1) The bill targets generic drug ‘parking’ […] Research has shown prices start to really come down once there are several generics on the market, not just one. So the House bill tries to prevent ‘parking’ by permitting the FDA to approve a second generic application before the first drug has gone on the market under select circumstances. […] 2) The bill bans ‘pay-for-delay’ agreements This is pretty straight-forward: Sometimes, brand-name drug manufacturers will straight-up pay a generic manufacturer to delay the generic product from entering the market. The Federal Trade Commission has estimated that such deals increase spending on prescription drugs by $3.5 billion annually.” [Vox, 5/13/19]

The Bill Made It Easier For Generic Drugs To Be Developed. “3) The bill makes it easier for generic manufacturers to get the materials from brand-name drug makers Another hiccup in the generic drug pipeline is when brand-name manufacturers refuse to provide the materials that generic competitors need to produce their cheaper knockoff versions of the brand-name drug. […] The House bill would allow generic manufacturers to request the FDA authorize them to obtain materials from the brand-name company, allow generic drug makers to sue in court for samples and the court would be allowed to award monetary damages to the generic company as a way to discourage brand-name companies from participating in anti-competitive behavior.” [Vox, 5/13/19]

The Bill Included Money For States To Set Up ACA Insurance Marketplaces, Restored Funding For ACA Enrollment And Outreach, And Repealed The Expansion Of Short Term Insurance Plans. “Democrats have paired those policies with a few proposals to shore up Obamacare: providing money for states to set up their own insurance marketplaces[;] restoring funding for ACA enrollment outreach and support cut by the Trump
administration[,] repealing President Donald Trump’s expansion of skimpy ‘short-term’ insurance plans” [Vox, 5/13/19]


HEADLINE: “House Passes Drug Pricing Bills Paired With Obamacare Fixes” [Politico, 5/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill – “A Major Victory” For Big Pharma Investors

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill

Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. [HR 1, Vote #699, 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/17]

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Included A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers”

Politico: Repatriation Provision In Tax Bill Was A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers.” “The bill, H.R. 1 (115), lowers the corporate tax rate and would offer a one-time reduction on profits U.S.-based multinational companies earn and keep abroad. The repatriation provision is seen as a major victory for pharma manufacturers who store boatloads of cash in countries where tax rates are lower.” [Politico, 12/4/17]

Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation.

“U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They’ve been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, 12/20/17]

Tax Bill Was Estimated To Save Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies $42.7 Billion. “The tax proposal supported by President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans would give five top pharmaceutical corporations a $42.7 billion tax break.” [Public Citizen and ITEP, 11/20/17]

Pharmaceutical Companies Worked To Benefit Shareholders, Rather Than To Bring Down The Cost Of Drugs Or Invest In New Research And Development

Pharmaceutical Companies Were Predicted To Use Savings From Tax Bill To Invest In Mergers And Acquisitions In An Effort To Preserve Patents And Prevent Competitors From Producing Cheaper, Generic Drugs. “Blue-chip drugmakers holding $200 billion in cash, mostly overseas, will start investing more of it in mergers and acquisitions after President Trump’s tax overhaul slashed the cost of spending the money in the U.S., debt-ratings firm Moody’s predicts. [...] Amgen, Pfizer, Gilead, and Celgene are the most likely to seek deals, Moody’s projects, as they grapple with challenges from a shrinking market for some medications to the expiration of patents on others that will enable rivals to produce cheaper generic versions.” [Washington Examiner, 1/9/18]

Nine Pharmaceutical Companies Announced $50 Billion In Share Buybacks After Tax Bill Passed, “A Sum That Towers Over Investments In Employees Or Drug Research And Development.” “The pharmaceutical industry is using a large portion of its windfall from Republicans’ corporate tax cuts to boost its stock prices. Nine drug companies are spending a combined $50 billion on new share buyback programs, a sum that towers over investments in employees or drug research and development. The bottom line: All of those buybacks were announced during or after the passage of the Republican tax bill. That money is enriching hedge funds, other Wall Street investors and top drug company executives, but it isn’t necessarily helping patients.” [Axios, 2/22/18]
HEADLINE: Pharma’s $50 billion tax windfall for investors [Axios, 2/22/18]

HEADLINE: Big Pharma investors cash in on Trump’s tax plan [Salon, 2/22/18]

Career: Fitzpatrick Took $90,710 In Campaign Cash From Big Pharma

Career: Fitzpatrick Received $90,710 From The Pharmaceutical Industry. [OpenSecrets, accessed 3/25/20]


Right To Try Legislation

Fitzpatrick Pushed “Right-To-Try” Legislation That Would Allow Terminally Ill Patients To Use Experimental Treatment

Fitzpatrick Pushed “Right-To-Try” Legislation That Would Allow Terminally Ill Patients To Use Experimental Treatment. “Some terminally ill patients would have a new option for accessing experimental treatments under a bill pushed by Bucks County Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick and poised for a U.S. House vote today. The ‘right-to-try’ legislation, as supporters refer to it, would create guidelines on which patients can seek out drugs that are still in the federal Food and Drug Administration's approval pipeline. It also would make sure patients get the information they need about the risks and the manufacturers get liability protection.” [Morning Call, 3/12/18]

EDITORIAL: Fitzpatrick: “Right To Try Legislation Has Received Overwhelming Support Nationally, Becoming Law In 38 States.” “Each year, millions of Americans are diagnosed with terminal illnesses. These people are fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, husbands and wives, grandpas and grandmas. More than anything else, these individuals hope to determine their own future. One thing these people don't have is time. […] The Right to Try Act merely allows terminally ill patients who have exhausted all other options to try medications that have passed basic Food and Drug Administration safety protocols but not completed the full, multiyear approval process. This bill safeguards any pharmaceutical company that may wish to participate in Right to Try, but it in no way requires participation, nor does it impose a mandate on anyone. […] Right to Try legislation has received overwhelming support nationally, becoming law in 38 states. In 2014, Arizona's ballot initiative passed with 80 percent of the popular vote. Just last year, Gov. Tom Wolf, D-Penn., signed Right to Try into law after that measure unanimously passed both chambers of the General Assembly.” [Examiner, Brian Fitzpatrick Editorial, 3/7/18]

President Trump Called On Congress To Approve Fitzpatrick’s Right To Try Legislation

2018: During The State Of The Union President Trump Called On Congress To Approve Fitzpatrick’s “Right-To-Try” Legislation. “U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-8th District, jumped to his feet and shouted audibly when Trump called on Congress to approve the Bucks County congressman's ‘Right to Try’ legislation. The measure, which passed the Senate but has not yet passed the House, would make it easier for terminally ill patients to access experimental drug treatments that are still in the Food and Drug Administration's approval process. ‘People who are terminally ill should not have to go from country to country to seek a cure,’ Trump said, prompting a big grin from Fitzpatrick. ‘I want to give them a chance right here at home. It is time for the Congress to give these wonderful Americans the right to try.’” [Morning Call, 2/1/18]

Fitzpatrick Touted Trump’s Support Of The Legislation

Fitzpatrick Touted Trump’s Support Of The Legislation. “ICYMI: At the #SOTU, President Donald J. Trump endorsed our push for #RightToTry” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/1/18]
Trump Signed The Right To Try Act And Specifically Thanked Fitzpatrick

Trump Signed The Right To Try Act And Specifically Thanked Fitzpatrick. “Yesterday, Trump signed the ‘Right to Try Act,’ which will enable terminally ill patients access to experimental medical treatments that haven’t been approved by the FDA. HHS Secretary Alex Azar, FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb and FDA Deputy Commissioner Anna Abram joined the president at the signing ceremony. Trump also specifically thanked members of Congress, including Sen. Ron Johnson (R-Wis.), Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), Rep. Michael Burgess (R-Tex.), and Sen. Joe Donnelly, an Indiana Democrat who Trump mocked as ‘Sleepin’ Joe’ just weeks ago. ‘Senator Donnelly, thank you very much,’ Trump said, calling out the Democrat who helped write the law along with Sen. Johnson. ‘That’s really great. Appreciate it. Thank you.’” [Washington Post Blogs, 5/31/18]

Fitzpatrick Pushed For A Quick Vote On The Bill

Fitzpatrick Pushed For A Quick Vote On The Bill. “Supporters of a bill to let terminally ill patients bypass the Food and Drug Administration to get access to experimental treatments are pressing for a House vote quickly. Reps. Andy Biggs, R-Ariz., and Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Pa., wrote a letter signed by 40 lawmakers to House GOP leadership requesting a vote as soon as possible on the bill. The letter comes as President Trump made a public push for right-to-try legislation during the State of the Union.” [Washington Examiner, 2/5/18]

The FDA Criticized Fitzpatrick’s Right To Try Legislation

The FDA Criticized Fitzpatrick’s Right To Try Legislation. “Legislation to help dying patients get experimental drugs passed unanimously in the Senate, but could get tripped up in the House over the definition of the patients who are meant to benefit. That was among several issues pointed out by the Food and Drug Administration commissioner Tuesday as the House began considering so-called ‘Right to Try’ proposals. […] The House bill (HR 878), by Republicans Andy Biggs of Arizona and Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania, would take the FDA out of this process, leaving it just to the sick patients and companies. […] But FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb told the panel that while the House bill applies to patients with a ‘terminal illness,’ the Senate bill refers to patients ‘diagnosed with a life-threatening disease or condition.’ Gottlieb said the Senate standard would be too broad and could apply to chronic conditions that are not immediately life-threatening, like diabetes or heart disease. ‘The way this is currently written, it could undermine some of the goals of the policy,’ Gottlieb said. ‘We’re certainly going to be exposing patients with potentially less severe positions to a risk,’ that is usually only appropriate in more extreme circumstances, he said.” [Congressional Quarterly, Health Beat, 10/3/17]
Right To Try Legislation Failed In The House

Right-To-Try Legislation Failed To Advance In The House. “The 34-year-old Navy veteran battling ALS was back in the chamber Tuesday evening, watching as the U.S. House debated but then failed to advance that legislation, pushed in part by his congressman, Republican Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick. The proposal needed support from two-thirds of the chamber because of the faster process used in holding the vote. It fell short in a tally of 259-140. Supporters will try again.” [Morning Call, 3/14/18]

Opponents Of The Bill Claimed The Bill Would Deliver “False Hope” To Patients

Opponents Of The Bill Claimed The Bill Would Deliver “False Hope” To Patients. “But Rep. Frank Pallone, D-N.J., top Democrat on the Energy and Commerce Committee, said the bill would deliver false hope to patients and their families, whom he said will think they may have access to a cure. He called the bill ‘nothing more than right to ask for access to unproven treatments’ and said the treatments ‘may do more harm than good,’ particularly because they wouldn't have oversight from the FDA. ‘We must protect patients from bad actors or unsafe treatments that would make their lives worse,’ he said.” [Washington Examiner, 3/13/18]

Republican Leaders Vowed To Force Another Vote On The Legislation

Republican Leaders Vowed To Force Another Vote On The Legislation. “Democrats blocked a bill Tuesday that would have let dying patients try medicines that haven't won full regulatory approval, saying they worry about cutting the federal government out of oversight. The ‘right-to-try’ bill, which President Trump had called for in his State of the Union speech this year, had strong bipartisan support but it still fell shy of the two-thirds majority needed to pass under the fast-track rules the GOP set for the bill. Republican leaders decried Democrats' roadblock and vowed to force another vote soon. ‘The House will not let this be the end. We will try again, pass legislation, and bring hope to those whose only desire is the right to try to live,’ said House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy.” [Washington Times, 3/14/18]

The Bill Was Supported By Outside Conservative Groups

The Bill Was Supported By Outside Conservative Groups—Including Freedom Partners Which Is Funded In Part By The Koch Brothers. “The bill had the support of outside conservative groups, including Freedom Partners, a nonprofit that is partially funded by the Koch brothers. Nathan Nascimento, executive vice president for the group, said in a statement that he was ‘extremely disappointed’ by the bill's failure.” [Washington Examiner, 3/13/18]

Both President Trump And Vice President Pence Supported The Bill. “Trump said during his first State of the Union address last week ‘people who are terminally ill should not have to go from country to country to seek a cure.’ Vice President Mike Pence, who signed a right-to-try bill while governor of Indiana, also tweeted a few weeks ago that the legislation is about ‘restoring hope’ for patients.” [Washington Examiner, 2/5/18]

Opioid Epidemic

Fitzpatrick Voted For Sentencing Guidelines For Distributing Synthetic Opioids That Democrats Warned Would Impose Mandatory Minimums For Low-Level Offenders, Rather Than Expanding Treatment

Fitzpatrick Voted For Creating Sentencing Guidelines For Manufacturing Or Distributing Synthetic Opioids. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would create a new category of controlled substances, "schedule A," for drugs or substances that have similar chemical structures or effects as controlled substances in schedules I through V. It would immediately classify certain fentanyl analogues as schedule A drugs.
The bill would establish maximum penalties for the manufacture, distribution or dispensing of schedule A drugs, though possession of such substances alone would not constitute a basis for criminal or civil penalties.” The bill passed, 239-142. [H.R. 2851, Vote #268, 6/15/18; CQ, 6/15/18]

Democrats Warned The Bill Would Impose Mandatory Minimum Sentences, Filling Prisons With Low-Level Drug Offenders. “The House on Friday passed Rep. John Katko’s bill aimed at combating the opioid epidemic by making it easier for the federal government to stop the importation and distribution of synthetic drugs. But Democrats who opposed the bill warned the law would also impose mandatory minimum sentences, filling up the nation’s prisons with low-level drug offenders rather than expanding treatment options […] House Democratic Whip Steny Hoyer said before the vote that the bill could have unintended consequences. ‘This legislation lacks clarity that could result in thousands of Americans being incarcerated, potentially for life sentences, thus exacerbating an already over-populated prison system,’ Hoyer said. ‘Those suffering from opioid addiction need treatment and proper medical care, not more laws that will simply put them behind bars.’” [Syracuse Post-Standard, 6/15/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering An Amendment To Prohibit Restrictions On Medical Malpractice Lawsuits For “Grossly Negligent” Prescription Of Opioids

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment To The Underlying Legislation That Would Prohibit Restrictions On Medical Malpractice Lawsuits For “Grossly Negligent” Prescription Of Opioids. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Kuster, D-N.H., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify the bill’s definition of ‘health care lawsuits’ to not include a claim or action related to the ‘grossly negligent’ prescription of opioids.” The motion was rejected, 235-191. [HR 1215, Vote #336, 6/28/17; CQ, 6/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Stated That He Was A “Nationally-Recognized Leader In The Fight Back Against The Opioid Crisis”

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation That Aimed To Undo The Ensuring Patient Access And Effective Drug Enforcement Act

2017: Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation That Aimed To Undo The Ensuring Patient Access And Effective Drug Enforcement Act. “This landmark legislation will help to facilitate a balanced solution for ensuring those who genuinely needed access to certain medications were able to do so, while also empowering the Drug Enforcement Agency to enforce the law and prevent the sale and abuse of prescription drugs,” Marino said. ‘I look
forward to remaining in service to the people of Pennsylvania's 10th Congressional District and continuing my long record of championing solutions to better equip law enforcement to combat drugs.’ […] While Marino has taken the brunt of the heat as a prime proponent of the scrutinized law, others in Washington have begun finger-pointing and backpedaling as they sort out how their votes on a piece of legislation that passed Congress unanimously are now coming under fire. Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a freshman legislator from Bucks County and a former FBI agent, is offering a bill to undo the Marino law. His proposal with Democrat Kyrsten Sinema of Arizona, mirrors a bill put forward in the Senate by Missouri Democrat Claire McCaskill. ‘This legislation is about righting a wrong and upholding our commitment to keep our constituents safe,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement, describing the law - approved before he took office in January - as ‘tying one hand behind the back of those in law enforcement.’” [Morning Call, 10/18/17]

Fitzpatrick Stated It Was “Unacceptable” That Fentanyl Epidemic Has Gotten To “This Point”

Fitzpatrick had left his job as an FBI supervisory special agent to run for the eastern Pennsylvania seat his brother was leaving. He heard a near-constant refrain on the campaign trail: The opioid crisis was overwhelming the district. After he got to Congress, he volunteered to chair the House bipartisan heroin task force and sought to shift its focus to fentanyl. ‘It's unacceptable that the problem was able to get to this point, because there were plenty of warning signs,’ Fitzpatrick said in a recent interview with The Post. ‘It's really frustrating that Congress didn't act sooner.’ […] Six fentanyl-specific bills were introduced in 2017. They included a measure championed by Hassan, Fitzpatrick and Markey - the Interdict Act - that designated $15 million for new equipment to detect illicit fentanyl at the nation's ports of entry and postal facilities and for scientists who could translate test results. Fitzpatrick said the legislation was crucial because it was the first acknowledgment that the federal government could do something to try to keep fentanyl, produced mostly in China, from reaching the United States.” [Washington Post, 9/23/19]

Fitzpatrick On The Opioid Epidemic: “Cost Cannot Be An Issue”

“Lawmakers agreed in March 2018 to add an additional $6 billion to battle opioids between 2018 and 2019. Funding for opioid-related programs through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services increased from $2.7 billion in 2017 to $5.5 billion in 2018. The largest share of the HHS money, $2.1 billion, went toward treatment and recovery programs. But advocates and some lawmakers argued it still wasn't enough, and it did little to directly address fentanyl. ‘Cost cannot be an issue,’ Fitzpatrick said. ‘When we're fighting war overseas, we never say we're out of money. Well, we're fighting a war inside the country and we're losing an entire generation.’” [Washington Post, 9/23/19]

Funding For Women’s Health

Fitzpatrick Stated He “Stood Up For Women And Women’s Health”

“Stood Up for Women and Women’s Health, calling for doubling women’s health funding at the National Institutes of Health in order to expand services and accessibility at women’s health clinics. [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Called To Double Funding For Women’s Health Care Issues

“Additionally, he has advocated for increased access to healthcare and medical treatments, including speaking out in support of removing barriers to care for the terminally ill Americans. He has also called for the doubling women's health funding at the National Institutes of Health from $4 billion to $8 billion.” [Philadelphia Tribune, 3/20/17]
Fitzpatrick Supported More Research Into Breast Cancer

**Fitzpatrick Supported Greater Research Into Cures For Breast Cancer And Other Life-Threatening Diseases.** “Supported greater research into potential cures for life-threatening diseases as well as raising awareness of risk factors for breast cancer.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

**Fitzpatrick Pledged To Enhance Breast Cancer Education Efforts.** “Fitzpatrick has made health care a cornerstone of his campaign. He advocated for doubling funding for women's health programs at the National Institutes of Health, enhancing breast cancer education efforts and, like his brother, changing the medical device adverse event reporting system at the FDA.” [Congressional Quarterly Health Beat, 11/8/16]

### Medical Devices

**Fitzpatrick “Sponsored Legislation To Maintain Safety Of Medical Devices”**

**Fitzpatrick “Sponsored Legislation To Maintain Safety Of Medical Devices.”** [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

### Mental Health

**Fitzpatrick Supported The “Helping Families In Mental Health Crisis Act”**

**2016: Fitzpatrick Supported The “Helping Families In Mental Health Crisis Act.”** “Brian Fitzpatrick released the following statement Wednesday regarding the House passage of the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Act [H.R. 2646] – bipartisan legislation overhauling the nation’s mental health system: ‘There is little doubt that our nation’s mental health system is broken and, as a result, we are failing to address the serious challenges presented by mental illness despite spending over $130 billion annually on the issue. This failure is not only concerning to taxpayers; it is a tragedy for millions of American families living with the impact of mental health illnesses.’” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 7/7/16]

### Interest Group Ratings

**Fitzpatrick Received A 50% Rating From American Public Health Administration**

**2017: Fitzpatrick Received A 50% Rating From American Public Health Administration.** [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
**Housing Issues**

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick voted for the Republican tax scam bill, which hurt affordable housing efforts

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**Affordable Housing**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Republican Tax Scam Bill**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for "pass-through" business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, Vote #692, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act By Concurring With A Senate Amendment.** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brady, R-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax overhaul that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for "pass-through" business income through 2025. It would effectively eliminate the penalty for not purchasing health insurance under the 2010 health care overhaul law in 2019. It would also open portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.” The motion was passed 224-201. [HR 1, Vote #699, 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/17]

**The Tax Bill Hurt Affordable Housing Efforts**

**HEADLINE: Tax Overhaul Is a Blow to Affordable Housing Efforts** [New York Times, 1/18/18]

**Republican Tax Bill Cut Tax Credit Meant To Encourage Private Sector Investment In Affordable Housing, Leading Developers Scrambling And Scaling Back Plans.** “The last time that Congress approved a sweeping overhaul of the federal tax code, in 1986, it created a tax credit meant to encourage the private sector to invest in affordable housing. It has grown into a $9 billion-a-year social program that has funded the construction of some three million apartments for low-income residents. But the Republican tax plan approved last month amounts to a vast cutback, making it much less likely that such construction will continue apace. […] According to an analysis by his firm, the new tax law will reduce the growth of subsidized affordable housing by 235,000 units over the next decade, compounding an existing shortage. Already, developers and city agencies are scrambling for new financing and scaling back longer-term plans.” [New York Times, 1/18/18]
Immigration & Border Issues

**Significant Findings**

- In 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for the American Dream and Promise Act
  - In 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for a Republican immigration “compromise” that included a pathway to citizenship for a limited number of DREAMers and $25 billion for a border wall
  - Fitzpatrick voted to kill an attempt to bring the DREAM Act to the floor for a vote, and voted to block the DREAM Act 20 times

- Fitzpatrick voted to restart deportations of DACA recipients
- Fitzpatrick introduced legislation to give immigrants a path to permanent residency
- Fitzpatrick: “Any serious immigration package must include border security and protection of our Dreamers”
- 2018: Fitzpatrick co-sponsored a bipartisan Dreamer proposal that provided conditional, permanent residence to DREAMers and allocated border security grants to states along the border
- 2017: Fitzpatrick signed onto a letter that criticized President Obama’s use of executive action to create the DACA program and urged House Speaker Paul Ryan to hold a vote on the program
- Although Fitzpatrick condemned the Trump Administration’s actions of separating families at the border, he voted to block consideration of a bill prohibiting the Department of Homeland Security from separating families
  - He also voted against prohibiting the use of privatives for-profit immigration detention facilities
- Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted for termination of Trump’s national emergency declaration to fund his border wall and later voted for Trump’s 2018 government funding bill that included funding for a border wall to keep the government open
- Fitzpatrick supported securing the border through a “physical barrier”
  - However, Fitzpatrick wanted to nix the word “wall” from the debate
  - He voted against increasing FEMA funding, eliminating funding for a border wall, and decreasing ICE funding
  - He voted for a “Security Minibus” which included $1.6 billion for a southern border wall
  - He wanted to emulate Israel by building a fence along the border, dispatching the national guard, and instituting aerial surveillance
- Fitzpatrick opposed sanctuary cities
- Fitzpatrick voted against Trump’s Muslim ban 3 times
DACA, DAPA & The DREAM Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For The American Dream And Promise Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For The American Dream And Promise Act, Protecting Residency Status for Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The United States As Children. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals. Title I of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for ten-year conditional permanent residency status to undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as minors at least four years prior to enactment, have lived continuously in the U.S. since that time, and have earned or are enrolled in a program to earn a technical, high school, or postsecondary degree. It would disqualify certain individuals from receiving such a status based on factors including criminal record, gang participation, or other threats to public safety. It would direct DHS to grant permanent resident status to conditional residents if they maintain eligibility for conditional residency and meet certain qualifications related to postsecondary education, military service, or employment. It would also require DHS to establish a streamlined residency application process for individuals enrolled in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. Title II of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for permanent residency status to foreign nationals from countries designated for Temporary Protected Status or Deferred Enforced Departure who have lived continuously in the U.S. for at least three years prior to enactment and are not ineligible for admission to the U.S. under current immigration law. Among other provisions related to residency status under the bill’s provisions, the bill would prohibit DHS from removing eligible individuals before providing them an opportunity to apply for residency. It would provide for judicial and appellate administrative review for individuals whose residency status is denied or revoked, and would require DHS to establish a grant program for nonprofit organizations to assist eligible individuals in the application process.” The bill passed 237-187. [H Res 6, Vote #240, 6/4/19; CQ, 6/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Introduced Bipartisan Legislation To Give Liberian Immigrants A Path To Permanent Residency

2019: Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Give Immigration A Path To Permanent Residency. “Multiple bills have been introduced in the House to give the immigrants a path to permanent residency, including bipartisan legislation introduced Wednesday by Reps. Dean Phillips (D-Minn.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.).” [Washington Post Blogs, 3/29/19]

2019: The Bill Established That Liberian Citizen Should Be Registered For Temporary Protected Status And Employment Authorizations For Three-Years. “This bill establishes that a national of Liberia shall be deemed to have registered for temporary protected status as of April 1, 2019, for three years, if the national registered for such status at any time and was present in the United States on March 30, 2019, under deferred enforced departure. Temporary protected status is available to nationals of certain designated countries, and such aliens shall have work authorization not be removed from the United States while the status is in effect. Liberia’s designation was terminated as of May 21, 2017. The President has granted deferred enforced departure status to Liberian nationals, which prevents their removal from the country and provides work authorization, until March 30, 2020. Individuals with temporary protected status under this bill shall have employment authorization for the three-year period, and any lapse of authorization between April 1, 2019, and the enactment date of this bill shall not affect the validity of such an individual's employment authorization document.” The bill was sponsored by Rep. Dean Phillips.” [Congress.gov, H.R. 1926, 3/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Republican Immigration “Compromise” With A Path To Citizenship For A Limited Number Of DREAMers And $25 Billion For A Border Wall
Fitzpatrick Voted For Border Security and Immigration Reform Act of 2018, Which Would Appropriately Funds To Build A Border Wall With Mexico, Renew DACA For 6 Years, End The Diversity Visa Program And Require That Undocumented Immigrants Be Detained With Their Children. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would appropriate $23.4 billion for various border security activities. Included would be $16.6 billion for a ‘border wall system,’ which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2027, and $6.8 billion for border security investments, which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2023. It would provide those with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals status a six-year renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status and would allow them to apply for a green card after five years, providing a path to citizenship. It would modify legal immigration by ending the diversity visa program and reallocating those visas to other classifications. The bill would require that undocumented immigrants who are charged with a misdemeanor offense for improper entry into the United States be detained with their minor children.” The bill failed 121-301. [HR 6136, Vote #297, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]

The Bill, Known As “Goodlatte 2,” Was Republicans Attempt At An Immigration Compromise. “House Republicans’ legislative attempt to find consensus within their own party on the divisive issue of immigration failed on the floor Wednesday, with the chamber overwhelmingly rejecting their so-called compromise bill, 121-301.” [Roll Call, 6/27/18]

The Bill Would Have Allowed Dreamers To Apply For A “Merit-Based” Visa With A Path To Citizenship. “It would have provided DACA recipients the opportunity to obtain an indefinitely renewable three-year non-immigrant legal status. Goodlatte 2 included the same provision but made it last for six years and expanded its eligibility beyond current DACA recipients to those who would qualify but had not applied. Under the compromise bill, Dreamers could also apply for a new merit-based visa and eventually citizenship, something some conservatives felt amounted to amnesty.” [Roll Call, 6/27/18]

The Bill Added Restrictions To DACA Eligibility; The Bill Would Likely Provide A Pathway To Citizenship To Only 18 Percent Of Dreamers. “These restrictions were also in DACA, but the new bill would go even further to restrict eligibility. […] In the best case scenario, the House GOP plan would likely provide a pathway to citizenship to fewer than 630,000 Dreamers—barely a third of the president’s promise in January and just 18 percent of the entire Dreamer population. Moreover, only an estimated 421,000 immigrants are likely to become citizens.” [CATO Institute, 6/19/18]

The Bill Would Have Required Families Who Illegally Crossed The Border To Be Housed Together, Rather Than In Criminal Custody, But Eliminated The 20 Day Cap On Administrative Custody For Accompanied Children. “The compromise bill also included language intended to prevent children from being separated from their parents when detained at the border. It would have required the Department of Homeland Security to house families together while the parents are going through criminal proceedings for the misdemeanor of first-time illegal border crossing, instead of in criminal custody, and would have eliminated the 20-day cap on administrative custody for accompanied children.” [Roll Call, 6/27/18]

The Bill Granted $25 Billion In Funds For A Southern Border Wall. “The bill also called for granting $25 billion in funds for a southern border wall, making it more difficult for migrants to seek asylum, and allowing families to be detained indefinitely at the border in response to the Trump administration’s ‘zero-tolerance’ family separation policy. It also included provisions that would have significantly cut legal immigration levels.” [Vox, 6/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending The Border Security And Immigration Reform Act Of 2018 To Prohibit Law Enforcement From Detaining, Separately From Their Child, Any Individual Accused Of Entering The U.S. Illegally. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Espaillat, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit law enforcement from detaining, separately from their child, any individual accused of illegally entering the United States with a child, in cases in which the child is under the age of 18.” The motion failed, 190-230. [H.R. 6136, Vote #296, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Hardline Conservative Immigration Bill That Criminalized Undocumented Immigration And Funded The Border Wall

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Securing America’s Future Act, Which Wouldn’t Offer DREAMers Pathway To Citizenship While Cracking Down On Asylum Seekers And Funding Trump’s Border Wall. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “bill that would authorize $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities, including $9.3 billion for a border wall and other physical barriers and would provide individuals registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program with a three-year, renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status but with no special path to citizenship. It would modify legal immigration by ending the diversity visa program and restricting most family-based immigration to allow only spouses and minor children of legal permanent residents to receive green cards. It would increase enforcement of immigration laws within the United States, including by requiring all employers to verify the immigration status and eligibility of individuals seeking jobs in the United States.” The bill failed 193 to 231. [HR 4760, Vote #282, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

HEADLINE: “The Conservative Alternative: No Chance For Citizenship For Legalized Immigrants, Deeper Cuts To Legal Immigration” [Vox, 6/18/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Offered Only Limited Protections For Current DACA Recipients, And Put DREAMers Who Did Not Apply Before Trump Ended The Program At Risk. “[T]he Securing America’s Future Act provides only a potentially renewable three-year reprieve from deportation to current DACA recipients. […] Rep. Goodlatte’s bill offers only a tenuous second-class status to a small subset of people. Left out of the measure, for example, are people such as the 120,000 young Dreamers who never had the opportunity to apply for protection because of the Trump administration’s decision to end the initiative. For these individuals—and for hundreds of thousands of other Dreamers—the Goodlatte bill offers the same peril it offers to all other undocumented immigrants: the threat of criminal prosecution, imprisonment, and deportation.” [Center for American Progress, 6/7/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Would “Make It Easier To Deport Asylum Seekers, Including Unaccompanied Children.” Securing America’s Future Act would “make it easier to deport asylum seekers, including unaccompanied children, without providing basic due process protections. […] Instead of recognizing the unique vulnerability of people fleeing violence and persecution, the bill would make it far more likely that asylum seekers and unaccompanied children will be quickly deported back to their countries of origin, potentially being returned to harm or even death.” [Center for American Progress, 6/7/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Would Criminalize All Undocumented Immigrants. “Under long-standing immigration law, being in the country without status is a civil—not criminal—violation. The Goodlatte bill would change the law and make unlawful presence a crime, turning the 11 million undocumented immigrants in the country today into criminals overnight.” [Center for American Progress, 6/7/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Provided $9.3 Billion For Trump’s Border Wall. The Securing America’s Future Act would “authorize $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities, including $9.3 billion for a border wall and other physical barriers” [CQ, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing His Own Attempt To Bring DREAM Act And Bipartisan Immigration Bill To A Vote

Fitzpatrick Voted For Bringing The Securing America’s Future Act Of 2018 To The Floor For A Vote. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 954) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 4760) that would authorize $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities and would provide individuals registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood
Arrivals program with a three-year, renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status but with no special path to citizenship. Adoption of the rule would provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment that would modify funds authorized for border activities under the bill; authorizing $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022, instead of authorizing $24.8 billion annually for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022.” The resolution passed 226 to 195. [H Res 954, Vote #280, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

Moderate Republicans Agreed To Process To Vote On Republican-Only Immigration Bills, Even Though It “Would Effectively Kill Their Discharge Petition” To Bring Bipartisan Immigration Fix To The Floor. “They agreed to a process that night that would effectively kill their discharge petition. With no agreement in sight, Ryan proposed two immigration votes: One on a conservative DACA bill, the other on ‘compromise’ legislation they’d continue trying to negotiate. Sensing the wind was against them, moderates reluctantly agreed.” [Politico, 6/27/17]

Los Angeles Times: The Vote “Meant Defeat” For The Discharge Petition Effort. “An effort by moderate Republicans to force votes on a bipartisan immigration bill failed in the House on Tuesday, with members agreeing instead to vote on legislation that would guarantee funds for President Trump’s proposed border wall. The agreement meant defeat, at least for now, for an effort led by Rep. Jeff Denham of Turlock and other GOP moderates to use a rare parliamentary maneuver known as a discharge petition to force the House to vote on the bipartisan immigration plan, and three other bills, over the objections of party leaders. […] Defeat of the effort greatly reduces the chances — already slim — that Congress could pass any form of Dreamer legislation before this year’s midterm election.” [Los Angeles Times, 6/12/18]

Ryan “Acknowledged That One Of The Main Goals Of These Votes Was To Forestall” The Discharge Petition. “At Thursday’s weekly news conference, Ryan acknowledged that one of the main goals of these votes was to forestall a renegade group of Republicans from working with Democrats to pass a more liberal overhaul of immigration laws. ‘Our goal was to prevent a discharge petition from reaching the floor, because a discharge petition would have brought legislation to the floor that the president would have surely vetoed,’ Ryan said. ‘It would have been an exercise in futility.’ So instead, he set up this tortured series of votes.” [Washington Post, 6/21/18]

New York Magazine: “The Only Real Purpose Of This Exercise Was To Preempt A Discharge Petition” That Would Have Brought A Bipartisan Immigration Bill To The Floor. “Indeed, the only real purpose of this exercise was to preempt a discharge petition that House Democrats and some politically vulnerable House Republicans had signed that might have brought a Democratic immigration bill — indeed, the original DREAM Act — to the floor under conditions where it might have actually passed. So for all the endless and interminable and redundant House GOP talk about wanting to take action on immigration, when votes were finally held it was really about preventing action on immigration.” [New York Magazine, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Replacing The Text Of The Goodlatte Bill With The Text Of The DREAM Act. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lujan Grisham, D-N.M., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would replace the bill’s provisions with a system that would provide a pathway to citizenship for recipients of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, the motion “would strike the text in the underlying bill and replace it with the text of Rep. Roybal-Allard’s bill H.R. 3440 – Dream Act of 2017.” The motion failed 191 to 234. [HR 4760, Vote #281, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Amendment To The Rule To Bring Up The Four Bills From The Discharge Petition – Two Republican Bills, The DREAM Act, And A Bipartisan Bill – Under A Queen Of The Hill Rule. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would [sic] provide for consideration of H.R. 4760 – Securing America’s Future Act, and will make in order four substitute amendments to that bill, drafted at the discretion of the authors so long as they are germane to the underlying bill. H.Res. 774 allows for the amendment that receives the most votes (and at least a
...However, Fitzpatrick Endorsed The Discharge Letter That Aimed To Force Votes On Immigration

Fitzpatrick Signed The Discharge Petition That Would Have Brought Four Immigration Bills To The Floor For A Vote. [Discharge Petition No. 10, signed 5/24/18]

Fitzpatrick Endorsed A Discharge Letter That Aimed To Force Votes On Immigration. “Freedom Caucus members had been the loudest opponents of the centrists’ discharge petition aimed at forcing votes on immigration, and were demanding a vote on their own hard-line immigration measure while insisting that any compromise bill be pulled to the right. [...] Some centrists lamented that GOP leaders had shifted their focus to a strictly Republican process after they had recently vowed to pursue a bipartisan solution for recipients of the Obama-era Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which President Trump canceled last year. ‘I just hate the straight-line party stuff,’ said Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), who has endorsed the discharge petition. ‘These are human lives on the line here, and we've got to get it right.’” [The Hill, 6/14/18]

The Discharge Petition Would Bring The Conservative Goodlatte Bill, The Democratic DREAM Act, A Republican Leadership Sponsored Bill, And A Bipartisan Immigration Compromise To The Floor Under A “Queen Of The Hill” Rule. “The proposals in Denham’s Queen of the Hill rule are a conservative bill proposed by Rep. Bob Goodlatte (R-Va.) that would grant temporary status to so-called Dreamers while imposing a series of restrictive measures on legal and illegal immigration; the Dream Act, which would grant a path to citizenship to at least 1.8 million Dreamers; the USA Act, a bipartisan compromise that would pair Dream Act-like measures with $25 billion in border security; and an open slot for Speaker Paul Ryan (R-Wis.) to propose an immigration bill of his choosing.” [The Hill, 5/17/18]


2018: Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored A Bipartisan “Dreamer Proposal.” “Fitzpatrick is a co-sponsor of the bipartisan ‘Dreamer’ proposal sponsored by Reps. Will Hurd (R-Texas) and Pete Aguilar (D-Calif.), one of the four bills that would have gotten a vote if the discharge petition received two more signatures to hit the magic number of 218. That immigration proposal, Fitzpatrick said, ‘strikes the right balance.’” [The Hill, 6/14/18]

2018: The Bill Provided Conditional Permanent Residence To Those Who Entered The County When They Were Below The Age Of 18 And Have Resided In The U.S. Since December 2013 And Provided Border Security Grants To States Along The Border. “This bill provides conditional permanent resident status for an alien meeting specified requirements, including having entered the United States when younger than 18 years old and residing in the United States since December 31, 2013. An individual may apply to have such conditional basis removed after meeting specified eligibility requirements. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence on a conditional basis, an individual who was granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status, unless such individual has engaged in disqualifying conduct. The bill repeals provisions that deny an unlawful alien eligibility for higher education benefits on the basis of residence within a state unless a U.S. citizen or national is eligible for such benefits without regard to whether such citizen or national is such a resident. DHS shall: (1)
deploy the most practical and effective technology available in order to achieve situational awareness and operational control along the U.S. border; (2) submit to Congress a comprehensive southern border strategy to achieve border control; and (3) begin eradicating the carrizo cane plant and salt cedar along the Rio Grande River. DHS may construct new ports of entry along the northern and southern borders. The bill establishes Operation Stonegarden in DHS to provide border security grants to law enforcement agencies in border or maritime border states that are involved in U.S. Customs and Border Protection operations. DHS shall establish a two-year grant program to improve emergency communications in the southern border region for individuals who are at risk of violence and lack cellular and LTE network service. The number of immigration judges is increased. The President shall designate a senior official to coordinate federal and international efforts to strengthen citizen security, the rule of law, and economic prosperity in Central America.” [Congress.gov, H.R. 4796, 1/16/18]

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<td><strong>Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Dream Act.</strong> In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 773).” According to Rep. Polis, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the Dream Act. The previous question carried, 234-187. [H Res 773, Vote #104, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18; Congressional Record, 3/14/18]</td>
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<td><strong>Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Dream Act.</strong> In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 762).” According to Rep. Hastings, “Democrats have offered to bring the Dream Act to the floor now 24 times. We are going to give them one more chance. We have done it 23, and every single time this effort has been blocked by the majority. To address my friend who correctly cited that we were bringing this up: […] We on this side of the aisle clearly want to fix this problem. So let’s do it now. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ‘no’ vote on the rule, on the previous question, and on the underlying bills.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the Dream Act. The previous question carried, 229-183. [H Res 762, Vote #96, 3/7/18; CQ, 3/7/18; Congressional Record, 3/7/18]</td>
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<td><strong>Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.</strong> In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-184. [H.Res.748, Vote #84, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/27/18]</td>
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Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 228-187. [H.Res. 734, Vote #72, 2/14/18; CQ, 2/14/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Blocking The DREAM Act. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: a “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 224-186. [H.Res. 734, Vote #67, 2/9/18; CQ, 2/9/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/9/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” A vote for the motion was a vote to block Democrats from bringing the DREAM Act to a vote, according to a floor speech by Democratic Rep. Jim McGovern: “Mr. Speaker, I am going to urge that my colleagues vote to defeat the previous question, and I will give a little explanation why. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, President Trump tweeted that he wants to show that ‘Democrats do not want to solve DACA, only use it.’ Well, I would beg to differ. This is the 19th time that we have attempted to bring the bipartisan bill, H.R. 3440, the Dream Act, for a vote on the House floor, and, if we defeat the previous question, we will bring that bill up. Motion agreed to by a vote of 232-187. [H.R. 695, Vote #47, 1/30/18; Congressional Record, page H694, 1/30/18; CQ, 1/30/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility for amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote against considering a bill to protect DREAMers. The motion was agreed to 230-187. [HR 2954, Vote #20, 1/17/18; CQ, 1/17/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, archived, accessed 1/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 234 to 181. [H Res 681, Vote #9, 1/10/18; CQ, 1/10/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This
bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 234-189. [HR 2874, Vote #626, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17; Congressional Record, 11/14/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” In a speech on the House floor, Rep. Tom Emmer (D-MN) said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way, except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 224-190. [HRes 609, Vote #516, 11/8/17; CQ, 11/8/17; Congressional Record, 11/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “If we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 232-184. [HR 2936, Vote #592, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17; Congressional Record, 11/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the amendment was a vote to block the DREAM Act. The motion passed 228-189. [HRes 577, Vote #572, 11/9/17; CQ, 10/24/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, accessed 11/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 562).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Polis was going to offer an amendment for “consideration of the bill (H.R. 3440) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children and for other purposes.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440. The previous question carried, 227-190. [H Res 562, Vote #560, 10/11/17; CQ, 10/11/17; Congress.gov, 10/11/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 548).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion prohibited “consideration of the bill (H.R. 3440) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children and for other purposes.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440. The previous question carried, 233-184. [HR 36, Vote #546, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 10/3/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 538).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-187. [H RES 538, Vote #538, 9/27/17; CQ, 9/27/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on
the rule (H Res 533).” According to Democratic Rep. Alcee Hastings, “If we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-189. [H RES 533, Vote #532, 9/26/17; Congressional Record, H7503, 9/26/17; CQ, 9/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.RE.3440, which would permanently protect dreamers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-186. A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act. [H RES 504, Vote #457, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s Website “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.RE.3440, which would permanently protect dreamers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-187. [H RES 500, Vote #442, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 9/6/17]

OPINION: Fitzpatrick: “Any Serious Immigration Package Must Include Border Security And Protecting Our Dreamers”

OPINION: Fitzpatrick: “Any Serious Immigration Package Must Include Border Security And Protecting Our Dreamers.” “Moreover, we must treat people with fairness and decency. Young people brought to the United States through no fault of their own who wish to contribute to our economy and society should have an opportunity to do so. Any serious immigration package must include border security and protecting our Dreamers, who are serving our country in numerous ways. As Vice-Chair of the Bipartisan Problem Solvers Caucus, I will support policies that promote these core American principles. I voted for legislation which would keep families together, provide $25 billion in border security funding, and ensure law enforcement has the tools it needs to secure our border and process those arriving. Unfortunately, these proposals did not pass our divided Congress. And in December, I again voted for legislation which would have provided $5 billion for border security. But this legislation didn’t pass the Senate. And last month, I voted to protect our Dreamers, a bill which is now stalled in the Senate.” [Bucks County Courier, Brian Fitzpatrick Opinion Piece, 7/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Wanted To See Action Addressing DACA

Fitzpatrick Wanted To See Action Addressing DACA. “Fitzpatrick also says he wants to see action to address the DACA program. Trump has sought to end it, but court injunctions have allowed those in the program to renew their protected status as several lawsuits play out.” [Morning Call, 1/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Signed Onto A Letter Opposing President Obama’s Use Of Executive Action To Create The DACA Program

2017: Fitzpatrick Signed Onto A Letter Opposing President Obama’s Use Of Executive Action To Create The DACA Program. “Five House Republicans from Pennsylvania were among nearly three-dozen GOP lawmakers who asked House Speaker Paul Ryan to hold a vote this month on legislation dealing with the fate of 800,000 people who were illegally brought to the United States when they were children. U.S. Reps. Charlie Dent, Brian Fitzpatrick, Ryan Costello, Pat Meehan, and G.T. Thompson signed on to a letter dated Tuesday addressing the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. They and other House Republican signing on to the letter
wrote they disagreed with the executive action used by then-President Barack Obama to create the DACA program and the right way to address the issue is through the legislative process. ‘We all agree that our border must be enforced, our national security defended and our broken immigration system reformed, but in this moment, we must address the urgent matter before us in a balanced approach that does not harm valuable sectors of our economy nor the lives of these hard-working young people,’ the letter states.” [Morning Call, 12/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Praised The Dreamers**

2017: **Fitzpatrick Praised The Dreamers.** “When 13 House Republicans held a news conference Thursday calling for a legislative solution to protect some 800,000 young immigrants brought illegally to the United States as children, two Pennsylvania lawmakers were among them. U.S. Reps. Ryan Costello, whose 6th District is based in Chester County, and Brian Fitzpatrick, who represents the Bucks County-based 8th District, were among those urging congressional action before the end of the year. […] Fitzpatrick praised the Dreamers, saying they are part of U.S. communities, serving as teachers, soldiers, engineers and first responders. ‘We are a nation of laws and we are a nation of compassion, and they must not be mutually exclusive concepts,’ Fitzpatrick said.” [Morning Call, 11/12/17]

**Fitzpatrick: Deporting Undocumented Immigrants Is “A Ridiculous Suggestion [,] It’s Not Doable [,] It’s Not Humane, And It Doesn't Make Sense”**

“Fitzpatrick: Deporting Undocumented Immigrants Is “A Ridiculous Suggestion [,] It’s Not Doable [,] It’s Not Humane, And It Doesn't Make Sense.” “The solution to illegal immigration? Fitzpatrick said it would be wrong to suddenly deport some 13 million people in the U.S. ‘They have to be dealt with in a humane manner, certainly not deportation,’ he said. ‘That’s a ridiculous suggestion. It’s not doable. It’s not humane, and it doesn’t make sense.’” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/10/16]

**Refugees**

**Fitzpatrick Stated The Refugee Vetting System Could Be Strengthened**

“Fitzpatrick Stated The Refugee Vetting System Could Be Strengthened. “Both Fitzpatrick and Dent said the current vetting system for refugees, which typically takes at least two years, could be strengthened. But Fitzpatrick said that should not be done in a way that would allow potential terrorists to change their tactics and ‘exploit short-term fixes.’” [The Morning Call, 1/29/17]

**Family Separation**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bipartisan Bill That Addressed The Humanitarian Crisis At The U.S.-Mexico Border By Ensuring That Migrant Children And Families Received Basic Medical Screenings**

“Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Require The Department Of Homeland Security To Institute Basic Procedures To Give Border Patrol Detainees Medical Screenings Within 6 To 12 Hours Of Their Apprehension. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: Passage of the bill, as amended, that would that would require the Homeland Security Department to establish uniform procedures for medical screening of individuals taken into custody by U.S. Border Patrol between U.S. ports of entry. It would require that such screenings be conducted by a medical professional within 12 hours for adults and within 6 hours for minors. It would also require DHS to assess capability gaps in the provision of medical screenings, particularly for vulnerable populations.” The bill passed 230 to 184. [HR 3525, Vote #552, 9/26/19; CQ, 9/26/19]
The Bill Addressed The Humanitarian Crisis At The U.S.-Mexico Border By Ensuring That Migrant Children And Families Received Basic Medical Screenings. “Today, Congresswoman Lauren Underwood’s (IL-14) legislation to address the humanitarian crisis at the U.S.-Mexico border passed the House of Representatives with bipartisan support. The U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening and Standards Act (H.R. 3525) addresses existing gaps in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) policy to ensure that migrant children and families receive basic medical screenings.” [Office of Rep. Lauren Underwood, Press Release, 6/27/19]

The Hill: Critics Of The Legislation Said The Focus Should Be On Preventing Border Crossings And Moving Detainees Out Of Border Patrol Custody. “Critics of the legislation say the focus should be on preventing border crossings and moving detainees out of Border Patrol custody and into Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody.” [The Hill, 9/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Prohibiting The Department Of Homeland Security From Separating Immigrant Families

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Prohibiting The Department Of Homeland Security From Separating Immigrant Families. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 953) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 6136) that would appropriate $23.4 billion for various border security activities.” According to the Congressional Record, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Ranking Member Nadler’s bill, H.R. 6135, the Keep Families Together Act, which I am proud to cosponsor. This thoughtful proposal would prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from separating children from their parents, of course, except in extraordinary circumstances, and limit the criminal prosecution of asylum seekers.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill prohibiting immigrant family separations. The motion was agreed to 233-191. [HR 6136, Vote #285, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18; Congressional Record, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Privatized For-Profit Immigration Detention Facilities

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Privatized For-Profit Immigration Detention Facilities. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security to be used to enter into contracts with privatized immigration detention facilities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-230. [H R 3354, Vote #465, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Condemned The Trump Administration’s Actions Of Separating Families At The Border

Fitzpatrick: “I Firmly Opposed The Inhumane Practice Of Separating Children From Their Parents At The Border.” “There was a different kind of delegation in Tornillo, Tex., a town near El Paso, where the administration has announced the construction of a tent city for immigrant detention. Three Democrats and three Republicans, led by Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), headed down to see what was being put together - and did so the day before a planned protest, organized by opponents of the policy. ‘I firmly opposed the inhumane practice of separating children from their parents at the border,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement. ‘While I am hopeful that the President's executive order will end the practice of separating families awaiting court proceedings, we must ensure that this order is properly carried out.’” [Washington Post Blogs, 6/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Condemned The Trump Administration’s Actions Of Separating Families At The Border. “U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican from Levittown, issued the following statement: ‘I firmly detest the heartless and inhumane practice of separating children from their parents at the border. This extreme measure must end. It is an ineffective deterrent against illegal immigration, and children should not have to face traumatic ordeals given the
actions of their parents. We have waited over a year and a half for Congress to resolve the crisis on our borders. Inaction is unacceptable.’” [York Daily Record, 6/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Led A Bipartisan Trip To The Southern Border. “Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-01) is leading a bipartisan trip to the Southern border with Congressman Josh Harder (CA-10). Tomorrow, Fitzpatrick and Harder, both members of the Problem Solvers Caucus, will tour Customs and Border Protection (‘CBP’) facilities in Hidalgo County, Texas, to see firsthand the complex issues facing our nation’s immigration system. ‘The humanitarian crisis on America’s Southern border has been politicized to an unacceptable degree,’ said Fitzpatrick. ‘Cutting through the noise requires visiting areas most affected to listen, learn, and find lasting bipartisan policy solutions.’” [Brian Fitzpatrick United States Representative, 8/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Visited A Child Detention Center At The Border. “Denham is one of the few Republican members of Congress to visit one of the child detention facilities. Such visits have been more common among Democrats. Reps. Mike Coffman, R-Colorado, Roger Marshall, R-Kansas, Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Pennsylvania, and Sen. Marco Rubio, R-Florida, have visited facilities.” [McClatchy Washington Bureau, 3/12/18]

Border Wall And Patrol

Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted For Terminating Trump’s National Emergency Declaration To Fund His Border Wall

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Joint Resolution That Terminated The National Emergency Declared By President Trump Related To The Construction Of A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by the President Donald Trump on Feb. 15, 2019, related to the construction of a physical barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border.” The motion passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 236-174. [SJ Res 54, Vote #553, 9/27/19; CQ, 9/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Overriding Trump’s Veto To Pass A Resolution Terminating His National Emergency Declaration. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage, over President Donald Trump's March 15, 2019 veto, of the joint resolution that would terminate the president's Feb. 15 national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border.” The bill was rejected 248-181. [H J Res 46, Vote #127, 3/26/19; CQ, 3/26/19]

HEADLINE: House fails to override President Trump’s veto of national emergency resolution [USA Today, 3/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution That Would Have Terminated Trump’s Declaration Of A National Emergency At The Southern Border. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would terminate the president’s national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border.” The resolution passed by a vote of 245-182. [H J Res 46, Vote #94, 2/26/19; CQ, 2/26/19]

Trump Declared A National Emergency In Order To Gain Access To Funds To Build A Wall On The Southern Border, But Said “I Didn’t Need To Do This, But I’d Rather Do It Much Faster.” “President Trump declared a national emergency on the border with Mexico on Friday in order to access billions of dollars that Congress refused to give him to build a wall there, transforming a highly charged policy dispute into a confrontation over the separation of powers outlined in the Constitution. […] But with illegal border crossings already down and critics accusing him of manufacturing a crisis, he may have undercut his own argument that the
border situation was so urgent that it required emergency action. ‘I didn’t need to do this, but I’d rather do it much faster,’ he said. ‘I just want to get it done faster, that’s all.’ The president’s decision incited instant condemnation from Democrats, who called it an unconstitutional abuse of his authority and vowed to try to overturn it with the support of Republicans who also objected to the move.” [New York Times, 2/15/19]

**Border Wall Funding**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Increasing FEMA Funding, Eliminating Funding For A Border Wall, And Decreasing Funding For ICE Operations In The FY 2018 Omnibus.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s National Predisaster Mitigation Fund by $2.4 billion, would eliminate $1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border, and would decrease funding for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations by $849.5 million.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 186-223. [H R 3354, Vote #527, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The “Security Minibus” Which Included $1.6 Billion In Funding For A Southern Border Wall.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $788 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2018 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $658.1 billion in funding for Defense programs; $88.8 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; $37.6 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for the Energy Department, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and related agencies; and $3.6 billion in funding fiscal 2018 for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. The bill would provide $1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” Passed by a vote of 235-192. [H R 3219, Vote #435, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Eliminate Border Wall Funding From The Security Minibus.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Roybal-Allard, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision related to providing funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would strike the division of the underlying bill that appropriates $1.6 billion in taxpayer funds to begin construction of President Trump’s border wall along the U.S. – Mexico border.” Motion rejected by a vote of 193-234. [H R 3219, Vote #434, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17; Democratic Leader’s Office, motion to recommit, 7/27/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adding A Requirement That All Iron And Steel Products Used In The Construction Of The Border Wall Be From The United States.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “O’Halleran, D-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require, as a condition of issuing a certificate of crossing, that all iron and steel products used in the construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of a border-crossing facility would be produced in the United States.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would add a requirement to the underlying bill that all iron and steel products used in construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of the border-crossing facility be produced in the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 193-232. [H R 2883, Vote #397, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 7/19/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Defense Authorization From Being Used To Plan, Develop, Or Constrict A Border Wall.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lujan Grisham, D-N.M.,
motion to recommit the bill to the House Armed Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit funds authorized by the bill from being used to plan, develop, or construct any barriers, including walls or fences, along “the international border of the United States.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, ‘Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated in the underlying bill from being used to plan, develop, or construct any barriers, including walls or fences, along the international border of the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-235. [H R 2810, Vote #377, 7/14/17; CQ, 7/14/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 7/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Pass Trump’s Government Funding Bill That Included Funding For The Border Wall—Though Fitzpatrick Claimed He Only Voted For It To Keep The Government Funded

2018: Fitzpatrick Voted To Pass Trump’s Government Funding Bill That Included Funding For The Wall—Though Fitzpatrick Claimed He Only Voted For It To Keep The Government Funded. “When Nancy Pelosi chided President Trump in the Oval Office last week that he didn’t have the votes in the House to pass a government funding bill that included $5 billion for his border wall, she was probably expecting that Trump's GOP critics, particularly those on their way out the door, would buck him. […] Other Republicans cited the same reasoning. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), who won his reelection distancing himself not only from Trump but the Republican Party as a whole, said he too voted for the bill solely to keep the government funded. He said the border wall and what Trump wanted was not a factor in his calculus. ‘I'm not going to get involved in the games, our most basic function is to fund the government,’ he said in an interview. ‘We have to vote for what's in front of us and it's a binary choice ...you have to choose one or the other and trying to predict what the President or the Senate is going to do is an impossible analysis.’” [Washington Post Blogs, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Trump For Declaring A National Emergency To Fund His Proposed Border Wall

Fitzpatrick Questioned Whether Trump’s Declaration Was Constitutional. “Republican critics of Trump’s national emergency questioned whether the move violated the Constitution. Others argued shifting billions of dollars from the Defense Department could have a negative impact on military readiness. ‘We all agree with the need for border security, so I want to be clear on that, but we need to separate out the need for border security with how we get there. And there are constitutional concerns here,’ GOP Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.) told CNN ahead of the vote Tuesday. ‘And the message that I've shared with all my colleagues is, “Be careful of the precedent you're setting here, because if you take that position now on this issue, be prepared to be consistent on the same issue of [powers] when a future administration takes this action on another issue.”” [The Hill, 3/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Trump For Declaring A National Emergency To Fund His Proposed Border Wall. “Eleven members of Pennsylvania’s congressional delegation are raising their voices against President Donald Trump’s declaration of a national emergency to fund a border wall between the U.S. and Mexico using dollars appropriated for military projects including one at Fort Indiantown Gap. In a letter to acting Defense Secretary Patrick Shanahan last week, all Democratic representatives in the state’s delegation as well as U.S. Sen. Bob Casey Jr., D-Pa., and Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick called this reallocation of funds from military projects ‘an ill-advised approach that will have serious consequences for our military readiness and local economies.’” [Patriot News, 2/28/19]

Fitzpatrick Supported A Resolution To Undo Trump’s Emergency Declaration To Redirect Federal Money To His Border Wall. “Democrats in the U.S. House - and a handful of Republicans - took aim Tuesday at President Donald Trump’s effort to redirect federal money to his border wall proposal, voting to undo the emergency declaration that the president announced to justify moving those dollars. That resolution passed the House on a vote of 245-182, with Pennsylvania Republican Brian Fitzpatrick among supporters. Now the Senate will decide if the resolution heads to the White House for an expected veto. […] In an interview Tuesday outside the House chamber, Fitzpatrick said the issue for him is whether any president, regardless of party, can override the spending authority that Congress has exerted. ‘This is bigger than any one issue or any one president,’ the Bucks County Republican said. ‘This goes to the Constitution. It goes to what precedent is set. Once spending is allocated by Congress, can the president unilaterally reprogram those funds?’” [Morning Call, 2/27/19]
**Fitzpatrick Supported Securing The Border “Through A Physical Border”**


**However, He Wanted To Nix The Word “Wall” From The Debate**

Fitzpatrick: “I Never Even Use The Term Wall.” “Many moderate Republicans, such as Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-Pa.), a former FBI agent who represents the Philadelphia suburbs, have noticed Trump’s evolving updates on the wall - and have grown frustrated with his insistence on calling for a wall. ‘I never even use the term wall,’ Fitzpatrick said. ‘That conjures up images of a brick-and-mortar structure, from sea to shining sea, when it’s far more complicated.’” [Washington Post Blogs, 2/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Nix The Word “Wall” From Debate Around Border Security. “Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County has suggested nixing the word "wall" from the debate entirely. ‘The first thing that needs to happen is everyone needs to stop using the term “wall,” because in this instance it's become so toxic that it is now a proxy for a person, and that's the president,’ Fitzpatrick said in an interview this month. ‘People who don't like the president are going to have nothing to do with anything that is referred to as a wall.’ Fitzpatrick added: ‘It's not a wall or no wall. It's whether or not we are securing our border to the extent that [the] Border Patrol feels they need to do their jobs.’” [Morning Call, 1/31/19]

**Fitzpatrick Wanted To Emulate Israel By Building A Fence Along Border, Dispatching National Guard, Instituting Aerial Surveillance, Increasing Human Intelligence**

Fitzpatrick Thought U.S. Should “Take A Page Out Of Israel’s Handbook” By Building A Fence, Deploying The National Guard To Border; Called The Undocumented “12 Million People In The Country” “Problem B.” [6:25] FITZPATRICK: I think we can take a page out of Israel's handbook about how to secure your border, because they managed to do it in the most dangerous part of the world. How did they do it? They built a fence, they have aerial surveillance surveilling the border, they have human intelligence on the other side of the border to find out what's going on, the intelligence they need, and they deploy what would be the equivalent of our National Guard to the border. I think that's exactly what we need to do in this country. The problem is that these ‘comprehensive immigration reform’, they won't just focus on building the fence because it's always got to be a part of some compromise about what to do with the 12+ million people in the country. The priority has to be in a standalone bill, build a fence, then we'll figure out problem B. Secure the border, it's like Swiss cheese right now. That needs to be stopped, and quite frankly it's a national security disaster waiting to happen, and we've seen that in many contexts, not just the Syrian refugee crisis but the southwest border is a big, big problem.” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate [6:25], 3/01/16]

**Fitzpatrick Suggested Building “Physical Barrier” To “Secure” Southern Border; Form “Federal Agent-National Guard Task Force” For Border Policing**

Fitzpatrick Suggested Building A “Physical Barrier” To “Secure” Southern Border; Form “Federal Agent-National Guard Task Force” For Border Policing. “Here at home, there is more to be done. Our borders are not secure. It is well-documented that terror groups understand this weakness and attempt to exploit it regularly. Through first-hand experience, it is abundantly clear that we must use all of the prudent and proven options available to police our border. That includes securing the southern border through a physical barrier, constant aerial surveillance, an enhanced human intelligence program to intercept threats before they reach us, and the formation of a Federal Agent-National Guard Task Force to police our borders.” [The Intelligencer, Brian Fitzpatrick Op Ed, 5/18/16]
Fitzpatrick Signed A Letter Asking The Trump Administration To Clarify Source Of Wall Funding

Fitzpatrick Signed A Letter Asking The Trump Administration To Clarify Source Of Wall Funding. “A dozen Pennsylvania lawmakers are seeking clarity from the Trump administration on which state projects might be in jeopardy under the president’s plan to divert military construction funds to border wall construction. ‘Like many of our constituents, we seek clarity on the [Defense Department's] intent and are concerned that the department has not yet shared with Congress or the public a list of projects at risk of being defunded,’ the lawmakers wrote to acting Defense Secretary Patrick M. Shanahan. The letter was signed by all nine of the state's Democratic House members as well as Democratic Sen. Bob Casey and one Republican -Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick of Bucks County. The House Committee on Appropriations previously provided a list of $15.6 billion in projects nationwide that the administration could choose from to come up with the $3.6 billion in funding President Donald Trump has said he would reallocate.” [Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 3/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Called Diversion Of Funds For The Wall “An Ill-Advised Approach.” “Eleven members of Pennsylvania’s congressional delegation are raising their voices against President Donald Trump’s declaration of a national emergency to fund a border wall between the U.S. and Mexico using money for military projects, including one at Fort Indiantown Gap. In a letter to acting Defense Secretary Patrick Shanahan this week, all Democratic representatives in the state’s delegation, as well as U.S. Sen. Bob Casey Jr., D-Pa., and Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, called this reallocation of funds from military projects ‘an ill-advised approach that will have serious consequences for our military readiness and local economies.’” [Patriot News, 3/1/19]

The Letter Outlined Pennsylvania Projects That Could Be Negatively Impacted By The Diversion Of Funds

The Letter Outlined Pennsylvania Projects That Could Be Negatively Impacted By The Diversion Of Funds. “They identified three Pennsylvania projects totaling nearly $200 million that could potentially be affected. They are: $8 million for a National Guard project at Fort Indiantown Gap to replace an aging operations training facility and dining hall, which could impact the Guard’s ability to recruit and train effectively. $85 million for an Air Force Reserve project in Pittsburgh to convert smaller C-130 aircraft to the larger C-17s. These larger aircraft can provide strategic airlift of cargo and personnel to support service members deployed overseas while supporting construction and related jobs in the western part of the state. More than $71 million to construct a Submarine Propulsor Manufacturing Support facility in Philadelphia for the Navy. This facility is seen as critical to the Defense Department’s plans to move forward with Columbia Class submarine development.” [Patriot News, 3/1/19]

Fitzpatrick Said He Would Deploy National Guard To Border, Better Compensate Current Law Enforcement Officers

Fitzpatrick Said He Would Deploy National Guard To Border, Better Compensate Current Law Enforcement Officers. “To secure the nation’s borders, Fitzpatrick said he would deploy the National Guard and better compensate the current law enforcement officers protecting the nation.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/10/16]

Fitzpatrick Said He Wanted To Secure The Border, That It Had Been Politicized “Endlessly,” Was A National Security Priority

Fitzpatrick Said He Wanted To Secure The Border, That It Had Been Politicized “Endlessly,” Was A National Security Priority. [0:00] FITZPATRICK: We live in a very dangerous world, it’s an unfortunate reality, and there’s a lot that we need to do, and there’s a lot that we must do. First and foremost we need to secure the border. The border has been politicized endlessly, the reality is it is a National Security priority, we absolutely have to address that situation, and which probably or possibly would be a whole question in and of itself. Second is supporting our law enforcement, federal, state and local, and it is a joint effort, believe me, public safety in the local level, national security from the federal perspective and everything in between, the first responders to the San
Bernardino shooter were the local police, national security is fed state and local, and with all the budget cuts that we’ve seen far too often its been law enforcement and unfortunately the local police officers that have been the low hanging fruit that have taken the brunt of that and that needs to change. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on National Security: Military Spending [0:00], 4/21/16]

**Fitzpatrick Suggested That “Terror Groups” Exploit Borders That “Are Not Secure”**

Fitzpatrick Suggested That “Terror Groups” Exploit Borders That “Are Not Secure.” “Here at home, there is more to be done. Our borders are not secure. It is well-documented that terror groups understand this weakness and attempt to exploit it regularly. Through first-hand experience, it is abundantly clear that we must use all of the prudent and proven options available to police our border. That includes securing the southern border through a physical barrier, constant aerial surveillance, an enhanced human intelligence program to intercept threats before they reach us, and the formation of a Federal Agent-National Guard Task Force to police our borders.” [The Intelligencer Brian Fitzpatrick Op Ed, 5/18/16]

**Fitzpatrick Said The Border Needed To Be Secured First Before Dealing With “12 Plus Million” Undocumented Immigrants In The Country**

Fitzpatrick Said The Border Needed To Be Secured First Before Dealing With “12 Plus Million” Undocumented Immigrants In The Country. With During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, FITZPATRICK: I think we can take a page out of Israel’s handbook about how to secure your border, because they managed to do it in the most dangerous part of the world. How did they do it? They built a fence, they have aerial surveillance surveilling the border, they have human intelligence on the other side of the border to find out what’s going on, the intelligence they need, and they deploy what would be the equivalent of our National Guard to the border. I think that’s exactly what we need to do in this country. The problem is that these ‘comprehensive immigration reform’, they won’t just focus on building the fence because it’s always got to be a part of some compromise about what to do with the 12+ million people in the country. The priority has to be in a standalone bill, build a fence, then we’ll figure out problem B. Secure the border, it’s like Swiss cheese right now. That needs to be stopped, and quite frankly it’s a national security disaster waiting to happen, and we’ve seen that in many contexts, not just the Syrian refugee crisis but the southwest border is a big, big problem. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 6 [6:25], 3/01/16]

**Fitzpatrick Said Border Agents Should Be Paid More**

Fitzpatrick Said Border Agents Should Be Paid More. “‘Corruption is very high, and it’s not just drugs crossing the border,’ he said. ‘It’s potentially people that want to harm us. Quite frankly, (border control agents) should be getting paid more than they are, and there needs to be better screening.’” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/10/16]

**Sanctuary Cities**

**Fitzpatrick Criticized Philadelphia’s Status As A Sanctuary City**

Fitzpatrick Criticized Philadelphia’s Status As A Sanctuary City. Fitzpatrick tweeted an opinion piece titled, “ICE chief lists worst sanctuary cities: Chicago, NYC, San Francisco, Philadelphia” and wrote, “Not reporting criminals or potential terrorists to federal authorities is a recipe for disaster, particularly...” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 7/26/17]
Fitzpatrick Urged Congress To Address Sanctuary Cities

2017: Fitzpatrick Urged Congress To Address Sanctuary Cities. “Fitzpatrick added in a written statement he also wants Congress to address sanctuary cities, local governments that do not cooperate with federal immigration officials.” [Morning Call, 11/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Said “Sanctuary Cities” Wouldn’t Tell Federal Government If Undocumented Immigrant Was Released From Jail For Violent Felony, Terrorist Suspect

Fitzpatrick said “Sanctuary Cities” wouldn’t tell federal government if undocumented immigrant was released from jail for violent felony, terrorist suspect. “Case in point, several cities across the United States, including the City of Philadelphia, are in direct defiance of President Obama’s order to end their illegal policy known as ‘Sanctuary Cities.’ These cities refuse to notify federal authorities when a non-citizen living in the U.S. illegally is going to be released from police custody, even if that person is convicted of a violent felony, is an active gang member or suspected of being a terrorist. Not reporting suspected terrorists to federal authorities is a recipe for disaster, particularly when it is potentially happening just a few miles away from our homes.” [The Intelligencer Brian Fitzpatrick Op Ed, 5/18/16]

Fitzpatrick Criticized Philadelphia’s Refusal To Comply With President Obama Order To End “Sanctuary Cities”

Fitzpatrick criticized Philadelphia’s refusal to comply with President Obama’s order to end their illegal policy known as ‘Sanctuary Cities.’ “Case in point, several cities across the United States, including the City of Philadelphia, are in direct defiance of President Obama’s order to end their illegal policy known as ‘Sanctuary Cities.’ These cities refuse to notify federal authorities when a non-citizen living in the U.S. illegally is going to be released from police custody, even if that person is convicted of a violent felony, is an active gang member or suspected of being a terrorist. Not reporting suspected terrorists to federal authorities is a recipe for disaster, particularly when it is potentially happening just a few miles away from our homes.” [The Intelligencer Brian Fitzpatrick Op Ed, 5/18/16]

Muslim Ban

Fitzpatrick Voted 3 Times Against Blocking Trump’s Muslim Ban

Fitzpatrick voted for blocking consideration of an act nullifying Trump’s immigration executive order. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus
ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 70).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 724, the Statue of Liberty Values Act of 2017, which provides that President Trump’s Immigration Executive Order shall have no force or effect.” A vote for the previous question was a vote in support of the executive order. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 236-191. [HRes 70, Vote #68, 1/30/17; CQ, 1/30/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 1/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of An Act To Nullify Trump’s Immigration Executive Order. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 71).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 724, the Statue of Liberty Values Act of 2017, which provides that President Trump’s Immigration Executive Order shall have no force or effect.” A vote for the previous question was a vote in support of the executive order. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-191. [HRes 71, Vote #70, 2/1/17; CQ, 2/1/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 2/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of An Act Nullifying Trump’s Immigration Executive Order. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 74).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would bring up HR 724, the Statue of Liberty Values Act, offered by Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren, which would give the Republican Congress a second chance in as many days to defund and rescind President Trump’s unconstitutional and dangerous ban.” A vote for the previous question was a vote in support of the executive order. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-188. [HRes 74, Vote #74, 2/2/17; CQ, 2/2/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 2/2/17]

### Agricultural Visas

#### Fitzpatrick Voted For The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain undocumented agricultural workers in the United States to apply for permanent residency status. It would also overhaul the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program and replace the E-verify employment status verification system with a similar system for use by the agricultural sector. It would allow undocumented agricultural workers who have worked for at least 180 work days in the two years before enactment and lived continuously in the U.S. since that time status to apply for certified agricultural worker status, which would authorize such individuals to continue working in the U.S. for five and a half years. It would also allow such individuals to eventually apply for a green card, or legal permanent resident status, if they have worked in agriculture for at least 10 years prior to enactment and at least 4 years as a certified agricultural worker, or for at least 8 years as a certified agricultural worker. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for Homeland Security Department for related activities, including for a grant program for nonprofits to assist eligible individuals with applications. The bill would overhaul the H-2A visa program, which grants nonimmigrant visas for temporary or seasonal agricultural workers. Among other provisions, it would add up to 20,000 three-year visas authorizing year-round agricultural work; it would require DHS to establish an electronic platform to serve as an access point for employers for documentation, certification, and petitions for H-2A worker positions; it would modify wage requirements for H-2A workers and establish a number of requirements related to legal protections, housing, and transportation for such workers. It would require DHS to terminate the existing federal E-verify employment status verification system and administer a new electronic system to determine the eligibility of individuals to work in the U.S. agricultural sector. It would require agricultural sector employers to use the new system. Finally, it would authorize funding for Agriculture Department rural housing assistance programs, including $200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for a rural multifamily housing assistance program, $75 million annually through fiscal 2029 for housing loan assistance for agricultural workers, and $50 million for fiscal 2020 to improve the technology used
to process multifamily housing loans and to manage such housing.” The bill passed 260-165. [HR 5038, Vote #674, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]

The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act Would Give Undocumented Farmworkers A Path To Permanent Residence

The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act Would Give Undocumented Farmworkers A Path To Permanent Residence. “The House passed the Farm Workforce Modernization Act Wednesday, voting for a measure that would give undocumented farmworkers a pathway to permanent residence.” [Californian, 12/11/19]

The Bill Would Make Changes To The H-2A Program That Allows Agricultural Employers To Employ Guest Workers For Six Months. “The H-2A program allows agricultural employers to temporarily employ guest workers from other countries for six months at a time if there is a shortage of workers willing to take the jobs they offer. The bill would create additional green cards for people in agriculture and horticulture, and gives H-2A workers who have worked 10 years in agriculture the option to apply for one of those green cards. The bill also changes the way H-2A wages are calculated, making it more affordable for growers to employ H-2A worker. It follows the Trump Administration's lead after a proposed rule change to H-2A visas over the summer.” [Californian, 12/11/19]
Infrastructure & Transportation Issues

Significant Findings

✓ Fitzpatrick: “Fixing our infrastructure is a bipartisan issue”
✓ Fitzpatrick supported a balanced budget amendment which would prevent investments in infrastructure
✓ Fitzpatrick worked to secure transportation from acts of terrorism

Funding

2018: Fitzpatrick Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution

Fitzpatrick Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would propose a constitutional amendment that would require the U.S. government to operate under a balanced budget each year, beginning five years after ratification. Under the proposal, three-fifths of the entire House and Senate would be required to approve deficit spending or an increase in the public debt limit, but a simple majority would be sufficient to waive the requirement in times of congressionally declared war or in the face of a serious military threat.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 233-184. [H J Res 2, Vote #138, 4/12/18; CQ, 4/12/18]

Balanced Budget Amendment Would Prevent Important Investments

CBPP: BBA Would Mean “No Borrowing To Finance Infrastructure Or Other Investments To Boost Future Economic Growth Would Be Allowed.” “But the proposed constitutional amendment would bar such practices at the federal level. The total federal budget — including capital investments — would have to be balanced every year; no borrowing to finance infrastructure or other investments to boost future economic growth would be allowed. And if the federal government ran a surplus one year, it could not draw it down the next year to help balance the budget — saving for the future would be nearly pointless.” [CBPP, Constitutional Balanced Budget Poses Serious Risks, 7/16/14]

Nobel Laureates & Economists Letter: State Constitutions Allow Borrowing For Capital Projects, Amendment “Would Prevent Federal Borrowing” For Investments In Infrastructure, Education. “Unlike many state constitutions, which permit borrowing to finance capital expenditures, the federal budget makes no distinction between capital investments and current outlays. Private businesses and households borrow all the time to finance capital spending. A balanced budget amendment would prevent federal borrowing to finance expenditures for infrastructure, education, research and development, environmental protection, and other investment vital to the nation’s future well-being.” [Nobel Laurates & Economists Letter to White House and Capitol, 7/25/11]

CBPP: Even If Government Ran A Surplus It Couldn’t Spend It The Next Year, “Saving For The Future Would Be Nearly Pointless.” “But the proposed constitutional amendment would bar such practices at the federal level. The total federal budget — including capital investments — would have to be balanced every year; no borrowing to finance infrastructure or other investments to boost future economic growth would be allowed. And if the federal government ran a surplus one year, it could not draw it down the next year to help balance the budget —
saving for the future would be nearly pointless.” [CBPP, Constitutional Balanced Budget Poses Serious Risks, 7/16/14]

**Bipartisanship**


**Op-Ed: Fitzpatrick: “Fixing Our Infrastructure Is A Bipartisan Issue.”** “At a moment when deep political division pervades every facet of our lives, infrastructure presents a unique opportunity to bring both sides of the aisle together, put politics aside, and deliver results for the American public. Our national infrastructure needs present a tremendous opportunity to renew America and make Washington work; to build a climate safe future that empowers students, families, commuters, and businesses. And with a nearly 4-to-1 return on investment, a federal infrastructure plan presents an opportunity that should not go to waste. We are asking our colleagues in Washington to join us in a call to pass a national infrastructure plan that rebuilds and modernizes our country for the 21st century, strengthens our economy, builds a climate-resilient future, and creates hundreds of thousands of good-paying American jobs. This plan must do more than make our roads and bridges work and keep our water clean, it must create a foundation for the next generation to reimagine what the future of this country looks like. And it must do so transparently, so our constituents know they are getting a return on their investment.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick: “I Look Forward To Working With Democrats, Republicans, And The White House To Advance A Plan That Brings Each Phase Of Infrastructure Into The 21st Century”**

2018: Fitzpatrick: “I Look Forward To Working With Democrats, Republicans, And The White House To Advance A Plan That Brings Each Phase Of Infrastructure Into The 21st Century.” “Congressmen Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-08) released the following statement Monday regarding the White House’s release of its infrastructure plan: ‘Investing in our roads, bridges, energy grid and IT infrastructure is an investment in our nation, our economy and our families. I look forward to working with Democrats, Republicans and the White House to advance a plan that brings each phase of infrastructure into the 21st century.” [Brian Fitzpatrick United States Representative, 2/12/18]

**Fitzpatrick Urged Congress To Act On His Fairness To Veterans For Infrastructure Investment Act**

**Fitzpatrick Urged Congress To Act On His Fairness To Veterans For Infrastructure Investment Act.** “In addition, Congress should immediately act on my Fairness to Veterans for Infrastructure Investment Act [H.R. 4319] – bipartisan legislation which would ensure veterans play a critical role in rebuilding America’s infrastructure by leveling the playing field in federal contracting. Our veterans are one of the most highly skilled workforces in America’s history – the product of rigorous training, an ironclad commitment to teamwork and the remarkable ability to succeed where others might fail. In total, veteran-owned businesses make up nearly 10-percent of all businesses in the United States and account for more than $1 trillion in business receipts every year. Let’s put these heroes to work rebuilding our roads and bridges; this bill does just that.” [Brian Fitzpatrick United States Representative, 2/12/18]

**Terrorism Risks**

**Fitzpatrick Stated That He Was A “Leading Advocate For Securing Critical Transportation From Acts Of Terrorism”**

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Tighten Security On Airplanes And Cockpit Doors. “For many years, he unsuccessfully lobbied Congress to demand better security on airplanes and cockpit doors, which terrorists breached on 9/11 - a bill signed into law last year after being reintroduced by his brother, Brian Fitzpatrick, who was elected in 2016 after Mike Fitzpatrick retired from public office.” [Morning Call, 1/7/20]

Fitzpatrick Said That Protecting Cockpits Was Crucial To Preventing Commercial Airliners From Hijacking. “‘As our nation continues to combat the threat of terrorism, it is crucial that air travel frameworks are enhanced to keep our nation safe. Protecting the cockpits in our nation's airplanes is critical in preventing commercial airliners from hijacking and deterring malicious actors around the globe,’ said Fitzpatrick. ‘This bipartisan agreement is a major victory for airline safety. We will continue to fight alongside Ellen Saracini until all current passenger aircraft contain secondary barriers.’ It is similar to Fitzpatrick's Saracini Aviation Safety Act of 2017 [H.R. 911], which mandates the installation of secondary barriers on all passenger aircraft.” [Daily American, 9/26/18]
Labor & Working Families

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick said he was a “leader in the fight for vocational education and apprenticeships”
- 2019: Fitzpatrick “reluctantly” voted to raise the minimum wage to $15 per hour
  - 2017: Fitzpatrick voted to block a bill increasing the minimum wage to $15 per hour in 7 years
  - Fitzpatrick argued for a “livable, not minimum wage”
- Fitzpatrick opposed requiring construction workers on federally funded projects to be paid prevailing wages
- Fitzpatrick voted against a bill that undermined overtime pay and sick leave
  - He voted to block an amendment to allow Americans to earn paid sick leave
  - He co-sponsored the Fair Access for Individuals to Receive Leave Act
- Fitzpatrick voted for the Protecting the Right to Organize Act, which strengthened union
  - Fitzpatrick pledged to protect bargaining rights
  - Fitzpatrick was “extremely disappointed” by the Janus v. AFSCME Supreme Court decision that rolled back union rights
- Fitzpatrick opposed privatizing the U.S. Postal Service
- Fitzpatrick opposed federal retirement cuts proposed by Trump
- Fitzpatrick stated that he supported politics that “put American manufacturing at the forefront of our economy”
  - He co-sponsored the Made in America Act of 2017
- Fitzpatrick repeatedly voted to protect Davis-Bacon wage protections

**Minimum Wage**

**2019: Fitzpatrick Voted For The Raise The Wage Act, Which Would Raise The Minimum Wage To $15 Per Hour**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Raise The Wage Act, Which Would Raise The Minimum Wage To $15 Per Hour. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would increase the federal minimum wage to $8.40 per hour on the first day of the third month after enactment and would incrementally increase it annually to reach $15 per hour six years after the effective date. On the seventh year, the bill would require the Labor Department to determine the minimum wage based on increases in the median hourly
wage of all employees. The bill would also increase the minimum wage for tipped employees, teens, and individuals with disabilities, with incremental increases over five years until each of these rates reaches $15 per hour, at which point the separate minimum wages would be repealed.” The bill passed 231 to 199. [HR 582, Vote #496, 7/18/19; CQ, 7/18/19]

Fitzpatrick “Reluctantly”Supported Raising The Minimum Wage To $15.

Fitzpatrick “Reluctantly” Supported Raising The Minimum Wage To $15. “One Pennsylvania Republican congressman joined U.S. House Democrats in voting Friday to raise the minimum wage to $15 an hour by 2025, though Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick says he isn’t a fan of the bill’s ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach and is drafting an alternative plan for boosting hourly pay. Fitzpatrick, who represents the Bucks County-based 1st District, was one of only three House Republicans to back a measure drafted by Democrats to boost the $7.25-per-hour minimum wage. That bill passed the House on Thursday on a vote of 231-199. Afterward, Fitzpatrick said in a statement that he believes the federal minimum wage is ‘woefully too low.’ He said he ‘reluctantly’ supported the Raise the Wage Act because he would prefer a minimum wage that’s based on regional economic factors. ‘It is yet another politically motivated messaging bill that has no chance of enactment and was not properly designed to provide sustainability for workers or businesses,’ Fitzpatrick said of the House bill expected to die in the GOP-led U.S. Senate. ‘My Fair Wage Act will acknowledge cost-of-living disparities in regions across the United States and will take a holistic approach to enhancing the minimum wage in the United States.’” [Morning Call, 7/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Preferred To Raise The Minimum Wage To $15 Over A 5-14 Year Period.

Fitzpatrick is working on would gradually get to the same $15-per-hour wage, but would do so over a 5- to 14-year period. It also would create a ‘sub-minimum’ for workers 18 years of age and younger, which would be set at two-thirds of a region's minimum wage, according to his office. Pennsylvania's minimum wage has been set at $7.25 since 2009, when the federal government last raised it.” [Morning Call, 7/19/19]

Fitzpatrick: “Livable, Not Minimum, Wage.”

EDITORIAL: Fitzpatrick: “Livable, Not Minimum, Wage.” “Despite our low unemployment and the increasing wages driven by strong economic growth, a livable wage for all American workers remains elusive. This should be unacceptable to each and every one of us. First, we must replace the term minimum wage to livable wage, reflecting that each and every American worker should be able to afford basic living necessities. Moreover, we must adjust this wage in a way that respects the economic diversity of our nation. A wage that works for New York City might have the unintended consequence of driving away business and jobs in Bucks County; conversely, a wage that works in Bucks County would fail to provide workers in New York City with the income they need to make ends meet.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, Brian Fitzpatrick Editorial, 12/16/18]

Fitzpatrick Declined To Commit To A $15 Minimum Wage

Fitzpatrick Declined To Commit To A $15 Minimum Wage. “On the other hand, when asked if he supports a living wage of $15 an hour, Fitzpatrick said that he is unwilling to commit to a specific number, but believes we need to find out what a livable wage is in every community, attach it to inflation, and have that be the minimum wage in that community.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/15/18]

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Increase The Minimum Wage To $15 Per Hour In Seven Years

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Increase The Minimum Wage To $15 Per Hour In Seven Years. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: a motion to order the previous question. A yes vote would block consideration of “H.R. 15, The Raise The Wage Act., which would give workers the raise they deserve, and increase the federal minimum wage to $15 an hour within 7 years.” The bill passed 235-190. [HR 3003, Vote #331, 6/28/17; CQ, 6/28/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, accessed 9/12/17]
Fitzpatrick Opposed Requiring Construction Workers On Federally Funded Projects To Be Paid The Prevailing Wage.

Fitzpatrick Opposed Requiring Construction Workers On Federally Funded Projects To Be Paid The Prevailing Wage. “He also joined Democrats in defeating a Republican-led effort to weaken the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires most construction workers on federally funded projects to be paid the prevailing wage.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/15/18]

Paid Leave

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Allow Americans To Earn Paid Sick Leave

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Allow Americans To Earn Paid Sick Leave. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the previous question would allow for “consideration of the bill (H.R. 1516) to allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the amendment for paid sick leave. The previous question carried, 231-188. [H Res 352, Vote #275, 5/24/17; CQ, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill That Undermined Overtime Pay And Sick Leave

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Working Families Flexibility Act, Allowing Private-Sector Employees To Swap Overtime Pay For ‘Comp Time.’ In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow private-sector employers to provide non-exempt employees compensatory time off at a rate of 1.5 hours per hour of overtime work. To be eligible, employees would be required to have worked at least 1,000 hours in a 12-month period. Employees would be limited to 160 hours of compensatory time and employers would be required to provide monetary compensation by Jan. 31, for any unused compensatory time accrued during the preceding year. The bill’s provisions would sunset five years after enactment.” The bill was passed by a vote of 229-197. [HR 1180, Vote #244, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Protections From The Bill For Employees Who Receive Seven Or More Sick Days From Their Employers, Which Can Be Used To Seek Care For Pre-Existing Medical Conditions. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scott, D-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and the Workforce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions employees who receive seven or more sick days from their employer.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 192-234. [HR 1180, Vote #243, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted To Waive Certain Rules Making It Easier For The House To Pass A Bill To Allow Employees To Trade Overtime Pay For Comp Time. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 299) that would allow private-sector employers to provide non-exempt employees compensatory time off at a rate of 1.5 hours per hour of overtime work. It would waive, through the legislative day of May 5, 2017, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee. It also would provide for consideration of measures under suspension of the rules on the legislative days of May 4 and May 5, 2017.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 230-193. [HR 1180 (HRes 299), Vote #241, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored The Bipartisan Fair Access For Individuals To Receive Act (FAIR), Which Allowed Paid Leave For Workers To Care For Loved Ones

Individuals to Receive (FAIR) Leave Act in the U.S. House on Thursday. ‘Regardless of their employer, working couples should never have to choose between keeping their job or caring for a loved one,’ Stevens said in a news release. ‘Married couples should not be penalized for working for the same employer. The bipartisan, bicameral FAIR Leave Act is a commonsense solution that will help Michiganders take the time they need to care for a new child or an ailing parent, while maintaining their job security.’ U.S. Reps. Katie Porter, D-California, Peter King, R-New York, John Katko, R-New York, and Brian Fitzpatrick R-Pennsylvania, co-sponsored the legislation. The FAIR Leave Act would enable eligible spouses working for the same employer to each take up to 12 weeks of unpaid annual leave for a child's birth or adoption, or caring for a parent with a serious health condition.” [Daily American, 11/18/19]

Unemployment

2019: Fitzpatrick Stated That Bucks County Experienced Its Lowest Unemployment Rate Since The Turn Of The Century

2019: Fitzpatrick Stated That Bucks County Experienced Its Lowest Unemployment Rate Since The Turn Of The Century. “Great news for Bucks County families! This is the lowest unemployment rate our community has seen since the turn of the century. In Congress, I will continue to advocate for pro-growth policies for working-class families in our community. Check it out” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 6/24/19]

[Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 6/24/19]

The Bucks County Unemployment Rate Dropped To 2.8%. “Bucks County’s unemployment rate has dropped. Data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics shows Bucks County’s unemployment rate dipped from 3.4 percent in March to 2.9 percent in April, the latest month data is available. The last time the county’s unemployment rate was that low was around the turn of the century, according to federal data.” [Levittown Now, 6/22/19]

Apprenticeships

Fitzpatrick Said He Was A “Leader In The Fight For Vocational Education And Apprenticeships”


Unions

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act
Fitzpatrick Voted For The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act, Allowing Enforcement Authorities Of The National Labor Relations Board And Modifying Procedures By Which Employees May Unionize. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues. It would authorize the board to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to $50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to impose temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees' right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. The bill would also modify definitions of ‘employee’ and ‘supervisor,’ particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-194. [H.R. 2474, Vote #50, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

HEADLINE: House passes bill to rewrite labor laws and strengthen unions [Washington Post, 2/6/20]

The PRO Act Would Allow The NLRB TO Fine Companies That Retaliated Against Workers Who Organized, And Weaken “Right To Work” Laws. “The Protecting the Right to Organize Act, known as the PRO Act, would amend some of the country’s decades-old labor laws to give workers more power during disputes at work, add penalties for companies that retaliate against workers who organize and grant some hundreds of thousands of workers collective-bargaining rights they don’t currently have. It would also weaken ‘right-to-work’ laws in 27 states that allow employees to forgo participating in and paying dues to unions. The House passed the bill with a vote of 224 to 194, mostly along party lines.” [Washington Post, 2/6/20]

The Bill Would Allow More People Classified As Contractors To Be Given Employee Status. “The bill would also allow more people currently classified as contractors to be given the status of employees for the purposes of union organizing, potentially paving the way for gig workers at companies like Lyft, Uber and DoorDash to organize with unions or among themselves.” [Washington Post, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Attended And Spoke At The American Federation Of Government Employees Legislative Conference

2020: Fitzpatrick Attended And Spoke At The American Federation Of Government Employees Legislative Conference. “Delegates to the American Federation of Government Employees legislative conference were fired up by high-profile speakers, including House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) and three Republicans, who pledged their support as Trump continues to push policies that would hit the workers’ wallets and the ability of unions to represent them. […] Securing Pelosi’s attendance was quite the attraction for the union members, particularly after her high-profile, speech-ripping confrontation with Trump at his State of the Union address last week. Also notable during this time of harsh partisanship were speeches by three Republicans, including Sen. Susan Collins of Maine, to an organization that usually, but not strictly, endorses Democrats. Republican Reps. Tom Cole (Okla.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.) also spoke.” [Washington Post, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Pledged To Protect Bargaining Rights
Fitzpatrick Pledged To Protect Bargaining Rights. “I’m proud to partner with @AFGENational to make sure our hardworking federal employees’ bargaining rights are protected and to keep our government open so they get the paychecks they rely on.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 2/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Rallied With Airport Workers Amidst The Government Shutdown


Fitzpatrick Rallied With American Federation Of Government Employees Members To Protest The Partial Government Shutdown

2019: Fitzpatrick Rallied With American Federation Of Government Employees Members To Protest The Partial Government Shutdown. “ABOUT 200 FEDERAL employees, union leaders, and supporters rallied in front of the Liberty Bell on Tuesday morning to protest the partial government shutdown and pay freeze. […] The rally was organized by the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), which represents about 10,000 workers in Philadelphia, including Transportation Security Administration agents, Department of Housing and Urban Development employees, and correctional officers, and the National Treasury Employees Union (NTEU), representing more than 5,000 employees locally. […] U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a Republican from Bucks County who has touted his independence from the White House, was the only GOP official who spoke at the rally. A former FBI agent, he talked of his experience during the 2013 federal shutdown, telling the crowd that shutdowns can endanger national security.” [Philadelphia Daily News, 1/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Led Republican Efforts That Criticized Trump’s Decision To Upend Government Unions

Fitzpatrick Led Republican Efforts That Criticized Trump’s Decision To Upend Government Unions. “President Trump's aggressive efforts to upend the long-standing federal labor-management landscape by undermining government unions increasingly are the target of bipartisan rebukes. His workplace policies, including restrictive executive orders and proposed retirement cuts, are being hit politically and legally, from Republicans and Democrats and by multiple union lawsuits. […] Twenty-one House Republicans, with significant federal employee constituencies, were more restrained in their criticism of their party's leader, but they too objected to Trump's actions. ‘The recent Executive Orders embark upon a path that will undo many of the long-standing principles protected by law, which establish checks and balances not only in the federal workplace, but for the American
public,’ wrote the Republicans, led by Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.) and including Virginians Barbara Comstock, who faces a tough reelection battle, and Rob Wittman.” [Washington Post Blogs, 6/15/18]

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**Fitzpatrick Was “Extremely Disappointed” By The Janus v. AFSCME Supreme Court Decision**

2018: Fitzpatrick Was “Extremely Disappointed” By The Janus v. AFSCME Supreme Court Decision. “U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, a freshman GOP lawmaker who has sided with Democrats on some key issues and said he is ‘extremely disappointed’ by a recent Supreme Court decision weakening unions,” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/15/18]

Following The Decision, Fitzpatrick Stated He Stood By Working Middle-Class Families Of Bucks And Montgomery Counties. “Extremely disappointed in Janus case ruling by SCOTUS. I stand by the working middle-class families of Bucks and Montgomery counties and will work with my friends @AFLCIO to respond to this poor decision.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 6/28/18]

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**Federal Jobs**

**Fitzpatrick Opposed The Privatization Of The U.S. Postal Service**

Fitzpatrick Opposed The Privatization Of The U.S. Postal Service. “It’s early October, and Republican U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick is marching with dozens of unionized postal workers down the streets of Philadelphia. He's come to a Center City rally opposing the privatization of the U.S. Postal Service, and he's dressed for the part: A T-shirt emblazoned with the slogan ‘U.S. Mail Not For Sale’ is pulled over his white button-up. Federal employees are chanting, ‘We are the union, the mighty, mighty union!’ When they reach Independence Mall, Fitzpatrick speaks alongside three Democratic congressmen, a Democratic state senator, and an attorney running for the U.S. House on the Democratic ticket. ‘The post office works pretty darn well, I think,’ he said to cheers. ‘We have your back.’ [Philadelphia Daily News, 10/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Signed A Letter Opposing Federal Retirement Cuts Proposed By President Trump**

Fitzpatrick Signed A Letter Opposing Federal Retirement Cuts Proposed By President Trump. “But wait. Although he has voted against positions favored by employee groups on many issues, he recently led nine Republicans in writing a letter to House GOP leaders opposing federal retirement cuts proposed by President Trump. […] Citing the various ways Trump's budget plan would hit federal workers, despite the president's call for a 1.9 percent pay raise, the letter says that ‘our strongest objection is how the proposals break a promise to employees and retirees who have based career planning on longstanding promised benefit calculations. They and their families don't deserve to be treated in this cavalier manner.’ In addition to Bishop, the letter was signed by Reps. Tom Cole (Okla.), Austin Scott (Ga.), Barbara Comstock (Va.), Rob Wittman (Va.), Christopher H. Smith (N.J.), Frank A. LoBiondo (N.J.), Walter B. Jones (N.C.) and Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.).” [Washington Post, 7/13/17]

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**Manufacturing**
**Fitzpatrick Stated That He Supported Policies That “Put American Manufacturing At The Forefront Of Our Economy”**

Wanted policies that put American manufacturing at the forefront of our economy, as it creates family sustaining careers and true wealth for our nation.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

**Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored The Made In America Act Of 2017**

2017: Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored The Made In America Act Of 2017. “The legislation, called the Made in America Act of 2017 and co-sponsored by U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick and Congresswoman Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ), would establish a standardized labeling system and encourage consumers to buy products that were made in the United States, according to a news release on the bipartisan bill. ‘The Made in America Act would connect American consumers to American manufacturers like never before by creating a definitive, standardized definition of American-made goods,’ Fitzpatrick said in a statement. The bill tasks the Federal Trade Commission with creating guidelines and the design of the labels, as well as enforcing the program. Fitzpatrick and Sinema say the label program, which would mark the percentage of the product made in the United States, will encourage job growth at home. ‘American manufacturing means American jobs. People in my community understand that when they buy American they're not only buying quality products, they're helping American businesses - and American workers - in their neighborhoods and across the country,’ Fitzpatrick's statement said.” [Philadelphia Business Journal, 10/2/17]

**Fitzpatrick Supported Almo Corporation’s Request To Be Exempt From Tariffs On Goods Imported From China**

Fitzpatrick Supported Almo Corporation’s Request To Be Exempt From Tariffs On Goods Imported From China. “Meehan, a former federal prosecutor who resigned amid a sexual harassment scandal last year, is representing Almo Corp., a Philadelphia company that distributes appliances, consumer electronics, furniture and other products, according to his public lobbying disclosure. He is aiding the company as it seeks exceptions to President Donald Trump’s tariffs on goods that it imports from China. […] Sen. Pat Toomey (R., Pa.), Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), and Rep. C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger III (D., Md.) have signed letters of support backing Almo's requests. The company is one of more than 2,500 seeking exemptions on tariffs on Chinese-made goods.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/7/19]

**Former Pennsylvania Representative Pat Meehan Worked As A Lobbyist For Almo Corporation.** “Meehan, a former federal prosecutor who resigned amid a sexual harassment scandal last year, is representing Almo Corp., a Philadelphia company that distributes appliances, consumer electronics, furniture and other products, according to his public lobbying disclosure. He is aiding the company as it seeks exceptions to President Donald Trump's tariffs on goods that it imports from China. Meehan said he is working with the company as a lawyer, but registered as a lobbyist so he could seek support from sitting lawmakers as Almo appeals to the U.S. trade representative. His registration was effective on Aug. 1. Meehan said he is trying to help Almo preserve U.S. jobs and continue to grow.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 10/4/19]

**Davis-Bacon**

**Fitzpatrick Repeatedly Voted To Protect Davis-Bacon Wage Protections**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Defunding Enforcement Of The Davis-Bacon Act, Which Ensures Fair Wages In Government Contracts For Construction And Repair Of Public Buildings And Public Works. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit funds made available in the bill from being used to implement, administer or enforce prevailing wage requirements associated with the Davis-Bacon Act,
which specify the basis for wages paid to employees by companies under contract with the federal government.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 178-249. [H R 3219, Vote #419, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Defunding Enforcement Of The Davis-Bacon Act, Which Ensures Fair Wages In Government Contracts For Construction And Repair Of Public Buildings And Public Works.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit funds made available in the bill for the Agriculture Department and related agencies from being used to implement, administer or enforce Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 176-241. [H R 3354, Vote #445, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Defunding Enforcement Of The Davis-Bacon Act, Which Ensures Fair Wages In Government Contracts For Construction And Repair Of Public Buildings And Public Works.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated to the Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and related agencies from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirement. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-241. [H R 3354, Vote #453, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Defunding Enforcement Of The Davis-Bacon Act, Which Ensures Fair Wages In Government Contracts For Construction And Repair Of Public Buildings And Public Works.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment, as modified, that would prohibit funding made available in the bill for the Department of Homeland Security and related agencies from being used to implement, administer or enforce the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 173-240. [H R 3354, Vote #464, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

### Interest Group Ratings

**Fitzpatrick Received A 95% Rating From American Federation Of Government Employees**

2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 95% Rating From American Federation Of Government Employees. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

**Fitzpatrick Received A 47% Rating From The AFL-CIO**

2017: Fitzpatrick Received A 47% Rating From The AFL-CIO. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

**Fitzpatrick Received A 32% Rating From AFSCME**

2017: Fitzpatrick Received A 32% Rating From AFSCME. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

**Fitzpatrick Received A 60% Rating From Communications Workers Of America**

2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 60% Rating From Communications Workers Of America. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

**Fitzpatrick Received A 54% Rating From International Brotherhood Of Teamsters**

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 54% Rating From International Brotherhood Of Teamsters. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 60% Rating From National Treasury Employees Union. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
LGBT Issues

Significant Findings

✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the Equality Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or sexual identity

✓ However, Fitzpatrick also co-sponsored for the Fairness for All Act—which banned LGBTQ discrimination except for religious reasons
  ✓ The Act was opposed by the Human Rights Campaign, the Transgender Law Center, and the NAACP
  ✓ The bill would support religiously affiliated adoption agencies who refuse to allow same-sex couples to adopt

✓ Fitzpatrick opposed Trump’s transgender military ban

✓ Fitzpatrick opposed taxpayer money funding sex-reassignment surgery

✓ In 2019, Fitzpatrick received a 100% rating from Family Research Council—an anti-LGBTQ hate group

Workplace Discrimination

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Equality Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Equality Act. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service, and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of ‘public accommodations’ to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service, or program, including retailers, health care facilities, and legal services. The bill would define ‘gender identity’ as ‘gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,’ regardless of designated sex at birth. The bill would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 236-173. [HR 5, Vote #217, 5/17/19; CQ, 5/17/19]


“The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. […] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, 5/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Supported The Equality Act

Fitzpatrick Supported The Equality Act. “I met with members of our community representing the @HRC who joined me in supporting the Equality Act. We must stand together to fight discrimination in all its forms. Freedom means freedom for everyone.” [Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 3/17/19]
Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored The Fairness For All Act—Which Banned LGBTQ Discrimination Except For Religious Reasons

Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored The Fairness For All Act—Which Banned LGBTQ Discrimination Except For Religious Reasons. “The Fairness for All Act, introduced by Rep. Chris Stewart, Utah Republican, is based on legislation enacted in his home state that bans discrimination against LGBTQ people except for religious reasons. GOP co-sponsors include Reps. Mark Amodei and Rob Bishop of Utah, David Joyce of Ohio, Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania, Mike Simpson of Idaho and Elise Stefanik of New York. No Democrats have signed onto the legislation. Mr. Fitzpatrick also co-sponsored the Equality Act, which passed in the House in May with support from seven other Republicans, including Ms. Stefanik.” [Washington Times, 12/9/19]

The Human Rights Campaign, The Transgender Law Center, And The NAACP Opposed The Fairness For All Act

The Human Rights Campaign, The Transgender Law Center, And The NAACP Opposed The Fairness For All Act. “The bill received almost immediate backlash Friday from civil rights groups that oppose religious exemptions that have protected a Colorado baker from making a wedding cake for a same-sex couple and the Archdiocese of Indianapolis, whose officials recently fired two male Catholic school teachers who married each other. ‘The 'Fairness for All' Act is anything but fair, and it certainly does not serve all of us,’ 17 rights groups, including the NAACP, the Transgender Law Center and the Human Rights Campaign, said Friday in a written statement. ‘It is an affront to existing civil rights protections that protect people on the basis of race, sex, and religion and creates new, substandard protections for LGBTQ people with massive loopholes and carve-outs, and upends critical federal programs that serve children in need.’” [Washington Times, 12/9/19]

Conservative Groups Also Opposed The Fairness For All Act

Conservative Groups Also Opposed The Fairness For All Act. “Touted as a compromise, the Fairness for All Act faces opposition from liberal and conservative groups. Nearly 90 groups from Focus on the Family to The Gospel Coalition have vowed to oppose the legislation. Ryan T. Anderson, a researcher with Heritage Foundation, said Friday the bill would ‘allow the federal government to use our civil rights laws as a sword to punish citizens who dissent from the reigning sexual orthodoxy.’” [Washington Times, 12/9/19]

The Fairness For All Act Would Support Religiously Affiliated Adoption Agencies Who Refuse To Allow Same-Sex Couples To Adopt

The Fairness For All Act Would Support Religiously Affiliated Adoption Agencies Who Refuse To Allow Same-Sex Couples To Adopt. “The Fairness for All Act also would allow religiously affiliated adoption agencies to receive federal funding even if they refuse to adopt to same-sex couples. The Equality Act bill has not received a
vote in the Senate, where it has nearly 50 co-sponsors. Some Republicans have said it would protect LGBTQ people at the expense of people who oppose same-sex marriage on religious grounds. Other bill opponents have said it would erode athletic opportunities with women and girls who would be forced to compete with transgender athletes.” [Washington Times, 12/9/19]

**In Reference To LGBTQ Rights, Fitzpatrick Stated, “Freedom Means Freedom For Everybody”**

In Reference To LGBTQ Rights, Fitzpatrick Stated, “Freedom means freedom for everybody. We must ensure that everyone receives equal protection under the law. No exceptions. I am grateful for the huge…” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/15/18]

**Transgender Issues**

**Fitzpatrick Opposed Trump’s Transgender Military Ban**

Fitzpatrick Opposed Trump’s Transgender Troop Ban. “When the U.S. House voted a few weeks ago on a controversial amendment to ban the Pentagon from paying for sex-reassignment surgeries, the Defense Department had asked Congress to hold off until officials finished a review of military policy toward transgender individuals that was expected to be completed by December. But on Wednesday, President Donald Trump offered an abrupt announcement on Twitter: His administration will no longer ‘accept or allow’ transgender individuals to serve in the military, offering few other details about how the policy would be implemented. […] Others from Pennsylvania, who joined with Democrats in opposition, were Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick, of Bucks County; Ryan Costello, of Chester County; and Bill Shuster, of Blair County. […] ‘The congressman also believes in the military's longstanding policy that individuals should be allowed to serve their country unless they have a condition that is incompatible with military readiness,’ Long said. ‘These military readiness decisions must be made by the military professionals.’” [Morning Call, 7/27/17]

**Fitzpatrick Opposed Taxpayer Money Funding Sex-Reassignment Surgery**

Fitzpatrick Opposed Taxpayer Money Funding Sex-Reassignment Surgery. “Pat Long, a spokesman for Fitzpatrick, said the congressman has requested a Defense Department policy memo on the transgender change. Long added that Fitzpatrick opposes taxpayer money being used for sex-reassignment surgery.” [Morning Call, 7/27/17]
**Marriage Equality**

| 2016: Either No Information Found Or Response Given For Whether He Agreed With Constitutionality Of Marriage Equality |

2016: According To A Local Voter Guide, Either No Information Found Or Response Given For Whether He Agreed With Constitutionality Of Marriage Equality. According to an American Family Association of Pennsylvania voter’s guide, there was no response found or given, or information found for whether Fitzpatrick agreed with constitutionality of marriage equality. “Do you believe the US Supreme Court ruling in Obergefell v. Hodges was constitutionally sound? Do you view it as the law of the land? …NR.” [American Family Association of Pennsylvania 2016 8th Congressional District Voters Guide, accessed 5/25/16]

**Interest Group Ratings**

| Fitzpatrick Received A 61% Rating From The Human Rights Campaign |

2017 – 2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 61% Rating From The Human Rights Campaign. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

| Fitzpatrick Received A 100% Rating From Family Research Council Action |

2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 100% Rating From Family Research Council Action. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

| Family Research Council Was Designated As A Hate Group By The Southern Poverty Law Center |

Family Research Council Was Designated As A Hate Group By The Southern Poverty Law Center. “The FRC often makes false claims about the LGBT community based on discredited research and junk science. The intention is to denigrate LGBT people as the organization battles against same-sex marriage, hate crime laws, anti-bullying programs and the repeal of the military’s ‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’ policy. To make the case that the LGBT community is a threat to American society, the FRC employs a number of ‘policy experts’ whose ‘research’ has allowed the FRC to be extremely active politically in shaping public debate. Its research fellows and leaders often testify before Congress and appear in the mainstream media. It also works at the grassroots level, conducting outreach to pastors in an effort to ‘transform the culture.’” [Southern Poverty Law Center, accessed 3/31/20]
National Defense & Security Issues

### Significant Findings

- Fitzpatrick voted for the Conference Report for the NDAA FY2020
  - He opposed the House version of the NDAA FY2020
- Fitzpatrick agreed to the Conference report for the NDAA FY2019
- Fitzpatrick voted for the NDAA of 2018—which authorized $692.1 billion for defense and prohibited closing Guantanamo Bay
- Fitzpatrick stated he was a “leading advocate for securing critical transportation from acts of terrorism”
  - He introduced legislation to tighten security on airplane and cockpit doors
- Fitzpatrick said his time at the FBI gave him a “unique perspective” on national security, public corruption, and “threats” that face the country
- Fitzpatrick voted for the Reauthorizing the Foreign Intelligence Security Act, including section 702 which conducts surveillance on foreign targets’ communications
  - Fitzpatrick voted against an amendment that would require the government to obtain a warrant before searching surveillance data collected through section 702

### Funding


**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Conference Report For the NDAA Fiscal Year 2020.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the bill that would authorize, in total, $738 billion in discretionary defense spending, including $256.7 billion for Defense Department operations and maintenance, including operations in Afghanistan and Syria, $143 billion for weapons and other procurement, and $188 billion for personnel-related expenses. Within the total, the bill would authorize $71.5 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize $23.1 billion for Energy Department defense-related activities, including for nuclear weapon programs and environmental restoration activities; $33 billion for the Defense health program; $11.8 billion for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure activities; and approximately $11 billion for missile defense programs. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3.1 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; expand protections for victims of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces; provide 12 weeks of paid parental leave for all federal workers; phase out over three years the “widow's tax” requirement that Defense Department compensation benefits for survivors of veterans be reduced based on benefits received by the survivor from the VA; and allow the Defense Department to allow and pay claims for personal injury or death of a servicemember resulting from medical malpractice by a department health care provider. It would authorize the creation of a Space Force within the Air Force; authorize funds for the deployment of the low-yield, submarine-launched W76-2 nuclear; and prohibit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey unless the Turkish government certifies that it will not purchase S-
400 air defense technology from Russia. It would require the Defense Department to submit a number of reports on the effects of climate change and develop a climate vulnerability and risk-assessment tool. It would prohibit the use of any funds authorized to withdraw the U.S. from NATO; prohibit the use of funds authorized to close the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and extend prohibitions on the transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay to certain other countries.” The motion was adopted by 377-48. [S 1790, Vote #672, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]


Fitzpatrick Voted Against National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2020. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize $724.9 billion in discretionary defense spending, including $256 billion for Defense Department operations and maintenance, including operations in Afghanistan and Syria, $140.5 billion for weapons and other procurement, and $187.6 billion for personnel-related expenses. Within the total, the bill would authorize $69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize $22.7 billion for Energy Department defense-related activities, including for nuclear weapon programs programs and environmental restoration activities; $33 billion for the Defense health program; $11.5 billion for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure activities; and approximately $11 billion for missile defense programs. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3.1 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize the creation of a Space Corps within the Air Force; require the Defense Department to submit a number of reports on the effects of climate change and develop a climate vulnerability and risk-assessment tool; expand protections for victims of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces; and prohibit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey unless the Turkish government certifies that it will not purchase S-400 air defense technology from Russia. It would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the department to construct any physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S-Mexico border. It would also prohibit the use of funds authorized to detain additional individuals at the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and modify limitations on the transfer or release of current detainees to certain countries. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of federal funds for the use of military force against Iran absent congressional authorization or declaration of war, repeal the 2002 authorization for use of military force against Iraq, and prohibit the transfer of certain defense articles and services to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates, with regards to hostilities in Yemen. It would require Defense Department personnel policies to ensure equal treatment and opportunity for servicemembers without regard to race, color, national origin, religion or sex, including gender-related identity regardless of designated sex at birth.” The bill passed by a vote of 220 - 197. [H.R. 2500, Vote #473, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/12/19]


Fitzpatrick Voted For Agreeing To The Conference Report For The National Defense Authorization Act FY 2019. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize $708.1 billion for defense-related programs, with $639.1 billion for the Defense Department’s base budget, and $69 billion for overseas contingency operations. Specifically, it would authorize $65 million for the development of low-yield nuclear weapons. It would also authorize $18.8 billion for Navy aircraft procurement, $16.5 billion for Air Force aircraft, and 24.1 billion for Navy shipbuilding. It would prohibit any U.S. government agency from using technology produced by the Chinese companies ZTE or Huawei, but would not reimpose a ban on U.S. exports to ZTE.” The report was agreed to, 359-54. [HR 5515, Vote #379, 7/26/18; CQ, 7/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of FY2019 Bill Providing Appropriations To The Department Of Defense For Military Activities. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make a total of $674.6 billion in discretionary defense spending for fiscal 2019, which would include $605.5 billion in discretionary spending subject to spending caps for fiscal 2019 and $68.1 billion in uncapped Overseas Contingency Operations funding.” The bill passed, 359-49. [HR 6157, Vote #313, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Bill Amended To A 15,600 Troop Increase Across The Military And 2.6 Percent Pay Raise For Service Members. “The House’s budget amount includes a 15,600 troop increase across the military, and a 2.6 percent pay raise for service members beginning in January.” [The Hill, 6/28/18]
Bill Included $9.4 Billion For 93 F-35s – 16 More Than The Trump Administration Requested – And $22.7 Billion For 12 New Navy Ships. “In addition, the bill would provide $9.4 billion for 93 F-35 fighter jets - 16 more jets than the administration requested and four more than Senate appropriators want – as well as $22.7 billion for 12 new Navy ships, and $145.7 billion for equipment purchases and upgrades. House lawmakers had inserted several amendments into the bill leading up to the vote, including a provision to add $10 million to aid in bringing Korea War remains from North Korea to the United States, and a proposal to block the Pentagon from business with Chinese telecom companies ZTE and Huawei.” [The Hill, 6/28/18]

FY 2018 National Defense Authorization Act

Fitzpatrick Voted For The National Defense Authorization Act Of 2018 That Authorized $692.1 Billion For Defense And Prohibited Closing Guantanamo Bay. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize $692.1 billion for defense programs in fiscal 2018, including $65.7 billion for overseas operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria, and for the general war on terror. It would authorize $241.2 billion for operations and maintenance; $146.2 billion for military personnel; 10.7 billion for military construction and family housing; $15 billion for ballistic-missile defense; and $33.9 billion for defense health care programs, including $396 million from the overseas operations account. It would prohibit the use of funds for a new round of base closures. It would authorize $8 billion for various cybersecurity programs, would require the president to develop a national policy for the United States related to cybersecurity and would withhold certain funds made available for White House staff until the president would submit such national policy to Congress. The bill would authorize a 2.4 percent pay raise for military personnel. It would prohibit detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, from being transferred to U.S. soil, and would prohibit the closing of the main base and detention facility at Guantanamo. It would extend, through 2018, the authority for several bonus and special payments for military members.” The conference report was adopted 356-70. [HR 2810, Vote #631, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17]

President Trump Signed The Bill Into Law On December 12, 2017. [HR 2810, latest action 12/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorization FY 2018 Discretionary Funding For Defense Programs. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize $688.3 billion in discretionary funding for defense programs in fiscal 2018. The total would include $74.6 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations funds, of which $10 billion would be used for non-war, base defense budget needs; $239.7 billion for operations and maintenance; $10.2 billion for military construction; $142.9 billion for military personnel; and $33.9 billion for defense health care programs. It would authorize $12.5 billion for procurement of F-35 planes, research and development, as well as modifications to existing aircraft, and would prohibit the retirement of the A-10 bomber fleet. The bill would require the Defense Department to submit to Congress a report on vulnerabilities to military installations resulting from climate change over the next 20 years, and would express the sense of Congress that climate change is a “direct threat” to U.S. national security. The bill would also require the Air Force to establish, by 2019, the Space Corps, a fighting force to improve the U.S. military’s ability to address threats in space.” The bill passed by a vote of 344-81. [H R 2810, Vote #378, 7/14/17; CQ, 7/14/17]

Transportation Security

Fitzpatrick Stated That He Was A “Leading Advocate For Securing Critical Transportation From Acts Of Terrorism”

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Tighten Security On Airplanes And Cockpit Doors

Fitzpatrick Introduced Legislation To Tighten Security On Airplanes And Cockpit Doors. “For many years, he unsuccessfully lobbied Congress to demand better security on airplanes and cockpit doors, which terrorists breached on 9/11 - a bill signed into law last year after being reintroduced by his brother, Brian Fitzpatrick, who was elected in 2016 after Mike Fitzpatrick retired from public office.” [Morning Call, 1/7/20]

Fitzpatrick Said That Protecting Cockpits Was Crucial To Preventing Commercial Airliners From Hijacking. “As our nation continues to combat the threat of terrorism, it is crucial that air travel frameworks are enhanced to keep our nation safe. Protecting the cockpits in our nation's airplanes is critical in preventing commercial airliners from hijacking and deterring malicious actors around the globe,’ said Fitzpatrick. ‘This bipartisan agreement is a major victory for airline safety. We will continue to fight alongside Ellen Saracini until all current passenger aircraft contain secondary barriers.’ It is similar to Fitzpatrick's Saracini Aviation Safety Act of 2017 [H.R. 911], which mandates the installation of secondary barriers on all passenger aircraft.” [Daily American, 9/26/18]

Terrorism Issues

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Cut Financing For “Enemies” To Keep “Servicemen And Women Out Of Harm’s Way Until Absolutely Necessary”

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Cut Financing For “Enemies” To Keep “Servicemen And Women Out Of Harm’s Way Until Absolutely Necessary.” “Coupled with the keen sensibility of our community, along with my training and experience, I can bring a unique perspective on the steps we can take to secure our safety and promote opportunity for all. My priority is to advance the best policies to protect our country, clearly define the threats to our nation and help implement a coordinated strategy to keep us safe. Political correctness is not a strategy that will protect us. Equipping ourselves and our allies to defeat our enemies while cutting off their financing are keys to a plan that keeps our brave servicemen and women out of harm’s way until absolutely necessary for a sustainable strategy focused on winning.” [Brian Fitzpatrick Security and Opportunity for All Americans, archived 9/24/16]

Fitzpatrick Wanted Cut Off “The Lifeblood Of Terrorism – Money” To Terrorists

Fitzpatrick Wanted Cut Off “The Lifeblood Of Terrorism – Money” To Terrorists. “Base foreign policy on facts and logic, not political correctness. Enact policies to cut off the lifeblood of terrorism – money – which enables extremists to self-finance and perpetuate their evil agendas. Reverse the misguided and dangerous Iran nuclear deal.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Issues Page, archived 10/3/16]

Fitzpatrick Said He Believed Apple Had Ability To Extract Data From Its Phones, And Request – On The Part Of The FBI – To Examine The Phones Was “A Reasonable One”

Fitzpatrick Said He Believed Apple Had Ability To Extract Data From Its Phones, And Request – On The Part Of The FBI – To Examine The Phones Was “A Reasonable One.” [0:05] FITZPATRICK: National Security and Civil Liberties are not mutually exclusive concepts. They are not. And I could tell [you] having spent my entire career in the FBI they are not, they are both honored. National Security is of premium importance, we have real threats faced in this county more than most people in this room realize. I can tell you having worked side by side with those individuals that worked for what I’ve always called the most amazing organization on this planet, trust me and believe me when I tell you that they have best interest in mind, they do. And as far as the government dictating to private enterprise that’s not what happened in that situation, I can tell you exactly what happened, and as a side note Apple had the ability, I believe, and I believe director Comey testified to this, of extracting that data on their own, they did. I think the FBI's request was a reasonable one, when you recover two phones as direct evidence from a terror attack which by the way was the worst terror attack on American soil since 9/11, and you recover two phones, one Is obliterated, the other one is intact, and there could be information on there
that could save people’s lives I think that’s all that needs to be said. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Apple and Civil Liberties [0:05], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick: “As Far As The Government Dictating To Private Enterprise That’s Not What Happened In [The Apple] Situation.” [0:05] FITZPATRICK: And as far as the government dictating to private enterprise that’s not what happened in that situation, I can tell you exactly what happened, and as a side note apple had the ability, I believe, and I believe director Comey testified to this, of extracting that data on their own, they did. I think the FBI’s request was a reasonable one, when you recover two phones as direct evidence from a terror attack which by the way was the worst terror attack on American soil since 9/11, and you recover two phones, one is obliterated, the other one is intact, and there could be information on there that could save people’s lives I think that’s all that needs to be said. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Apple and Civil Liberties [0:05], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Said He Is “Not Real Happy With Apple” Over Their Refusal To Co-Operate With The FBI Over Unlocking Cellphones

Fitzpatrick Said He Was “Not Real Happy With Apple” Over Their Refusal To Co-Operate With The FBI Over Unlocking Cellphones. Fitzpatrick: like Apple for example although I’m not real happy with Apple right now coming from the FBI, but overwhelming number of their employees are over in China. Why is that?” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate, 3/01/16]


Fitzpatrick Said His Time At The FBI Gave Him A “Unique Perspective” On National Security, Public Corruption, “Threats” That Face The Country. [0:00] FITZPATRICK: Thank you for organizing, to the bucks county community college thank you so much for putting this together. Uh, there’s a lot of work involved in this as we all know, Mark and Andy thank you for participating, and thank you all for coming, especially the students I got to meet a few of you before we started here today, this selection is about you and much of my campaign will be about you because you are the future. My name is Brian Fitzpatrick and I come to this race from a pretty different place, I’ve spent the last fourteen years as a special agent with the FBI assigned here domestically from coast to coast and posted around the world many times over. I made a tough decision the leave a job I love, six years before retirement to do what I thought was the right thing to do, and that is to offer myself up to the voters in this district, to serve my country in a very different way. Um during my time in the FBI I was originally assigned to New York City, then went to Washington DC and then was assigned to the west coast. Had various tours around the world throughout, it taught me a lot, it taught me a lot about public service, it taught me a lot about national security, where threats are coming from, it taught me a lot about corruption uh, which was one of the big violations that I worked in the FBI and how to fix the problems, because when you sit from the position of an FBI agent in the public corruption unit, you have a very unique perspective, a very unique purview of what the problems are that face our country, and serving in a national security role, it gives you a very unique perspective and a very unique purview on the threats that face our country. That is what I offer the voters in this district, were gonna be talking a lot about it throughout the campaign, I don’t really consider this a debate, but more of a conversation between us and the voters. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick Introduction [0:00], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick: “Terrorism Blurs The Lines Of Traditional Law Enforcement … Places Every Police Officer And First Responder On The Front Lines”

Fitzpatrick: “Terrorism Blurs The Lines Of Traditional Law Enforcement … Places Every Police Officer And First Responder On The Front Lines.” “Our nation is under constant threat, unimaginable just a generation ago. Terrorism blurs the lines of traditional law enforcement as it is a foreign menace on domestic soil. It places every police officer and first responder on the front lines, as they protect our families here at home. Having supported counterterrorism efforts as a former supervisory special agent in the FBI, my experience affords a unique
perspective on the steps we can take to keep our families safe. It begins with clearly defining our enemies and executing strategies to defeat them, not appease them. ISIS and their copycats must be eliminated.” [The Intelligence Brian Fitzpatrick Op Ed, 5/18/16]

### Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Reauthorization

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Government To Obtain A Warrant Before Searching Surveillance Data Collected Through Section 702**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Government To Obtain A Warrant Before Searching Surveillance Data Collected Through Section 702. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Amash R-Mich., amendment that would end NSA collection of communications data that is neither to nor from an approved foreign target, but rather communications "about" a foreign target entirely between American citizens. It would prohibit the FBI and intelligence agencies from searching the Section 702 database for information on U.S. citizens without first obtaining a warrant, except in certain circumstances. The amendment would end the so-called ‘reverse targeting’ practice, in which an American communicating with a foreign target is also subject to surveillance, and would modify oversight of and appointments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.” The amendment failed 183 to 233. [S 139, Vote #14, 1/11/18; CQ, 1/11/18]

**Detroit News: The Amendment Would Have “Required Officials To Get Warrants In Most Cases Before Intercepting And Reading Emails And More Of U.S. Citizens.”** “Before approving a six-year extension of the law, the House voted 233 to 183 to kill an amendment designed to protect Americans civil liberties. This amendment would have required officials to get warrants in most cases before intercepting and reading emails and more of U.S. citizens. This amendment was proposed by Rep. Justin Amash (R-Mich). The vote was a victory for Republican establishment. House Speaker Paul D. Ryan had blocked the House from considering a compromise bill.” [Forbes, 1/11/18]

**New York Times: The Amendment Would Have Provided “A Series Of New Safeguards” On Officials That Conduct Surveillance On Foreign Communications.** “Before voting to extend the law, known as Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act, the House rejected an amendment that would have imposed a series of new safeguards. That proposal included a requirement that officials obtain warrants in most cases before hunting for, and reading, emails and other messages of Americans that were swept up under the surveillance.” [New York Times, 1/11/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Including Additional Requirements To Obtaining Warrants For Surveillance Through FISA**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Including Additional Requirements To Obtaining Warrants For Surveillance Through FISA.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Himes D-Conn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Intelligence Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would include additional requirements related to obtaining warrants in order to query information incidentally collected on U.S. citizens.” The motion failed 189 to 227. [S 139, Vote #15, 1/11/18; CQ, 1/11/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Foreign Intelligence Security Act (FISA), Including Section 702, Which Conducts Surveillance On Foreign Targets’ Communications**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Foreign Intelligence Security Act (FISA), Including Section 702, Which Conducts Surveillance On Foreign Targets’ Communications.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize for six years, through 2023, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which governs electronic surveillance of foreign terrorism suspects. The bill would reauthorize Section 702 surveillance authorities on foreign targets, and would require the development of procedures for searching the
Section 702 database that would protect the Fourth Amendment rights of U.S. citizens. The bill would prohibit the FBI from accessing information without an order from the secret FISA court in certain cases. The measure would increase penalties for the unauthorized removal of classified documents or information.” The bill passed 256 to 164. [S 139, Vote #16, 1/11/18; CQ, 1/11/18]


New York Times: Section 702 Permitted The Government To Conduct Warrantless Surveillance On Communications Of Foreigners Abroad, “Even When They Are Talking To Americans.” “A yearslong debate over National Security Agency surveillance and protections for Americans’ privacy rights will reach a climactic moment on Thursday as the House of Representatives takes up legislation to extend a program of warrantless spying on internet and phone networks that traces back to the Sept. 11 attacks. There is little doubt that Congress will extend an expiring statute, known as Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act, that permits the government to collect without a warrant from American firms, like Google and AT&T, the emails and other communications of foreigners abroad — even when they are talking to Americans.” [New York Times, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Reauthorizing The Foreign Intelligence Security Act (FISA), Including Section 702. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 682) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (S 139) that would reauthorize Title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act through Dec. 31, 2023, and would require the development of procedures for searching the Section 702 database that protect the Fourth Amendment rights of U.S. citizens.” [H Res 682, Vote #8, 1/8/18; CQ, 1/10/18]

Military Spending

Fitzpatrick Referred To Current Military Spending As “Anemic” And “Not Good”

Fitzpatrick Referred To Current Military Spending As “Anemic” And “Not Good.” [0:00] FITZPATRICK: And lastly we need to build our military back. Our military spending is anemic right now, I believe the last stats were four percent of our GDP is spent on military spending, that puts us roughly 28th in the world, that’s not good and it’s also a national security issue as far as I’m concerned. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on National Security: Military Spending [0:00], 4/21/16]
State Issues

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick called for a rock quarry that contained asbestos in Bucks County to permanently close.
- Fitzpatrick urged the Postmaster General to replace the Croydon Post Office in Bucks County.
- Fitzpatrick demanded transparency from the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission—which plays a big role in how money is spent on transportation in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

**Rock Quarry**

**Fitzpatrick Called For A Rock Quarry In Bucks County Containing Asbestos To Permanently Close**

Fitzpatrick Called For A Rock Quarry In Bucks County Containing Asbestos To Permanently Close. “The rock in the quarry contains naturally occurring asbestos, regulators discovered in December 2018. As a new operator seeks to begin mining, crushing rock, and running an asphalt plant in the long-dormant Rockhill Quarry, residents like Soliday worry about asbestos dust being carried out on truck tires, settling on leaves or grass, and making its way into their lungs. [...] ‘We know that there is asbestos in that rock,’ State Sen. Steve Santarsiero (D., Bucks) said at a news conference Friday with Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Bucks), calling for the quarry to permanently close. ‘A residential community has grown up around this site. We know that families day in and day out live their lives in close proximity.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 2/26/20]

**Croydon Post Office**

**Fitzpatrick Urged The Postmaster General To Replace The Croydon Post Office In Bucks County**

Fitzpatrick Urged The Postmaster General To Replace The Croydon Post Office In Bucks County. “To the 10,000 or so folks who live in Croydon, the local post office was more than a warehouse for packages and letters. It was a community staple, where an impromptu lending library thrived and neighbors shared their stories. Now, it's a literal shell, its door replaced by a thick piece of plywood that has weathered the elements and stood against the growing resentment in this Bucks County community. Croydon has been without its post office for three months, lost to a still-unexplained fire at a strip mall where the U.S. Postal Service leased the space. Nearby residents, just four weeks removed from Christmas and the steady flow of letters and packages its brings, are restless. [...] Their plight has caught the attention of the recently reelected U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), who penned a letter of complaint to Postmaster General Megan J. Brennan on Nov.13. ‘In the nearly three months that members of the community have waited, we have not received information on when, or even if, the post office will reopen,’ Fitzpatrick wrote. ‘As I'm sure you can understand, the interruption of service, and the limited resources deployed by USPS to mitigate this interruption, have caused challenges to many of Croydon's residents.”’ [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/26/18]

**Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission**

**Fitzpatrick Demanded Transparency From The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission**
Fitzpatrick Demanded Transparency From The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission. “The 61-year-old retired software engineer from Yardley has directed his single-mindedness and concern about good government toward the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, an organization that doesn't receive much attention but plays a big role in how money is spent on transportation in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Boyle's raison d'être has been to shine a light on how the DVRPC divvies out tens of millions in public money each year. […] Some public officials, however, think Boyle may have a point. Among them is U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R., Pa.), who wrote in a statement, ‘When it comes to spending taxpayer dollars, my constituents demand transparency and accountability - two essential characteristics of good governance. The people of Bucks and Montgomery Counties deserve to know how their money is being spent at Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 7/26/18]
Seniors’ Issues

Significant Findings

✓ Fitzpatrick voted against the FY18 House Republican Budget Resolution that would gut Medicare
✓ Fitzpatrick voted against consideration of an amendment lowering out-of-pocket drug costs for seniors
✓ Fitzpatrick promised to protect Medicare and Social Security
  ✓ However, he is a staunch supporter of a Balanced Budget Amendment and zero-based budgeting—both of which would threaten Social Security and Medicare funding and benefits
✓ Fitzpatrick voted to nullify a Department of Labor rule exempting certain government-administered state retirement savings plans from select government regulations

Medicare

2019: 51,422 Residents Of Pennsylvania’s 1st District Received Some Medicare Benefits

2019: 51,422 Residents Of Fitzpatrick’s District Received Medicare Benefits. [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2019 Congressional District Report]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote For Republican Budgets That Would Gut Medicare

Fitzpatrick Voted Against FY18 House Republican Budget Resolution. [H Con Res 71, Vote #557, 10/5/17; CQ, 10/5/17]

AP: House Budget “Reprises A Controversial Plan To Turn Medicare Into A Voucher-Like Program.”
“The House on Thursday passed a $4.1 trillion budget plan that promises deep cuts to social programs while paving the way for Republicans to rewrite the tax code later this year. The 2018 House GOP budget reprises a controversial plan to turn Medicare into a voucher-like program for future retirees as well as the party’s efforts to repeal the "Obamacare“ health law. Republicans controlling Congress have no plans to actually implement those cuts while they pursue their tax overhaul.” [Associated Press, 10/5/17]

Medicare Part D

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Lowering Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Lowering Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: the “Demings, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would exempt regulations that significantly lower seniors’ out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs under Medicare Part D. It would remove the bill’s provision that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency’s interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-233. [HR 5, Vote #44, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]
Fitzpatrick Promised To Protect Medicare

Fitzpatrick Promised To Protect Medicare. “Like you, my parents worked a lifetime to earn their Medicare and Social Security. Some politicians seek to cut these programs. I will fight to protect and strengthen these programs for all of our seniors.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Defended Medicare Advantage Benefits


Social Security

2018: 151,432 Residents Of The Pennsylvania 1st District Received Some Social Security Benefits

2018: 151,432 Residents Of Fitzpatrick’s District Received Social Security Benefits Worth Nearly $2.9 Million A Year. [Social Security Administration, Congressional Statistics, released May 2019]

In Fitzpatrick’s District, Social Security Beneficiaries Include 120,950 Seniors; 111,646 Were Retirees. Of the 151,432 social security beneficiaries in Fitzpatrick’s district, 120,950 were aged 65 or older; 111,646 were retirees. [Social Security Administration, Congressional Statistics, released May 2019]

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[Social Security Administration OASDI/SSI 2018 Fact Sheet, released May 2019]

Fitzpatrick Promised To Protect Social Security

Fitzpatrick Promised To Protect Social Security. “Like you, my parents worked a lifetime to earn their Medicare and Social Security. Some politicians seek to cut these programs. I will fight to protect and strengthen these programs for all of our seniors.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Fitzpatrick Supported Balanced-Budget Amendment That Would Threaten Social Security

Supported Balanced-Budget Amendment. “Support a Balanced-Budget Amendment to our Constitution to end the limitless borrowing which is crippling our future.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Issues Page, accessed 5/19/16]

Balanced Budget Amendment Would Threaten Social Security

CBPP: Balanced Budget Amendment Would Prevent Social Security From Accessing Reserves In Trust Fund. “Beyond the economy, a balanced budget amendment would raise other problems. That’s due to its requirement that federal spending in any year must be offset by revenues collected in that same year. Social Security could not draw down its reserves from previous years to pay benefits in a later year but, instead, could be forced to cut benefits even if it had ample balances in its trust funds, as it does today. The same would be true for military retirement and civil service retirement programs.” [CBPP, 7/16/14]
CBPP: Amendment Would Make It “Essentially” Unconstitutional For Social Security To Draw On Its Reserves, “Benefits Could Have To Be Cut.” Consider how this requirement would affect Social Security. By design, the Social Security trust fund is building up reserves — in the form of Treasury securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States — which will be drawn down to help pay benefits when the number of retired “baby boomers” peaks in the late 2020’s and early 2030s. Currently, Social Security holds $2.8 trillion in Treasury securities. But under the balanced budget amendment, it would essentially be unconstitutional for Social Security to draw down these savings to pay promised benefits. Instead, benefits could have to be cut, because all spending would have to be covered by tax revenues collected during that same year. More precisely, Social Security would be allowed to use its accumulated Treasury securities to help pay benefits only if the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus (or if the House and Senate each mustered three-fifths or two-thirds votes to permit deficit spending). [CBPP, Constitutional Balanced Budget Poses Serious Risks, 7/16/14]

NWLC: Proposed Amendment Would Include Social Security Benefit Payments Among Outlays Subject To Cuts Even If Social Security Trust Fund Were Sufficient. “Each of the current proposals requires all spending to be offset by tax revenues collected in the same year. If total government spending exceeded total revenue in any year, Social Security benefit payments would be included among the outlays that could be subject to cuts to reduce the deficit – even if the balance in the Social Security Trust Fund considered separately were more than sufficient to pay current benefits (as it is expected to be until 2036). In fact, the amendment would generally bar Social Security from drawing on its Trust Fund reserves to pay promised benefits unless the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus (or the House and Senate each garnered the supermajority necessary to permit deficit spending).” [National Women’s Law Center, 6/23/11]

If Total Spending Exceeded Total Receipts In Any Given Year, Amendment Would Bar Social Security From Drawing On Its Trust Fund To Pay Beneficiaries. “The terms ‘total outlays’ and ‘total receipts’ include Social Security benefits and payroll taxes. Thus, if total spending exceeds total revenue in any year, Social Security benefits could be cut to balance the budget. The amendment would bar Social Security from drawing on its Trust Fund to pay promised benefits unless the rest of the federal budget ran an offsetting surplus, even if the Trust Fund held trillions of dollars contributed by workers precisely to ensure those payments.” [National Women’s Law Center, 6/23/11]

**Fitzpatrick Supported Enacting “Zero-Based” Budgeting**

Fitzpatrick Supported Enacting “Zero-Based” Budgeting. “Force the bureaucrats to defend every taxpayer dollar they spend by enacting ‘zero-based’ budgeting.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Issues Page, accessed 5/19/16]

[Video] Fitzpatrick Wanted To Institute Zero-Based Budgeting For The Federal Government. [0:01]FITZPATRICK: Number one and I think this comes down to the question of jobs, Mr. Pez is absolutely right, we may be looking at the first generation that will not have a better opportunity then the generation before them … Second is zero based budgeting, which is part and parcel to balancing the budget, every family in America, and virtually every business in America, the way they run their budget every year is they start from the ground up, and every single year for every single line item they have to justify that is not how the government is run today, the way the government is run today is every single bureaucracy. Most of them bloated. Take last year’s budget, they carry it over to the next year and they add a CPI percentage to it. [0:01], 4/21/16

**Vox: If Zero Based Budgeting Applied To Social Security & Medicare Funding Would Likely Decrease, Benefits Would Be Limited**

Vox: If Zero Based Budgeting Applied To Social Security And Medicare Funding Would Likely Decrease, Benefits Would Be Limited. “Fiorina said that ‘zero-based budgeting’ would be one of her top priorities if she were to win the presidency … If Fiorina’s favored way of accounting were applied to mandatory spending — the
part of the budget that funds the big eligibility-based programs — Medicare and Social Security recipients could be in for a serious budget squeeze. They are currently on ‘autopilot,’ meaning their cost changes each year to fully cover the new number of people who are eligible for them. If Congress set Medicare, Social Security, and other entitlement spending each year, it is likely that the overall pool of money would decrease and benefits for recipients would be limited.” [Vox, 5/04/15]

### Fitzpatrick Said Not Reforming Entitlements Resulted In Debt That “For Many” Denied “Opportunity And Prosperity”

Fitzpatrick Said Not Reforming Entitlements Resulted In Debt That “For Many” Denied “Opportunity And Prosperity.” “We see it when partisan interests selfishly refuse to reform entitlements, burdening future generations with crushing debt. These are some the issues that have — for many — resulted in denying opportunity and prosperity. People believe the deck is stacked against them. In turn, many feel success is achieved through ‘shortcuts.’ Too many fear for their children’s future because the pathway to success is unclear. And there are those who, despite doing everything right, are left behind. The time is now to take a stand for our families and our future.” [Brian Fitzpatrick Security and Opportunity for All Americans, 3/31/16]

### State-Run Retirement Plans

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Department Of Labor Rule Exempting Certain Government-Administered State Retirement Savings Plans From Select Federal Regulations

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Department Of Labor Rule Exempting Certain Government-Administered State Retirement Savings Plans From Select Federal Regulations, Taking Power Away From States Helping Their Citizens Prepare For Retirement. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Labor Department rule that exempts certain local government-administered retirement savings plans for non-government employees from select federal regulations governing pension plans. Under the rule, a city or county must have a population at least as large as the least populated state in the nation, and must administer a retirement plan for its own employees for the program to qualify for the exemption.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 234-191. [HJRes 67, Vote #95, 2/15/17; CQ, 2/15/17]

### Interest Group Ratings

Fitzpatrick Received A 90% Rating From Alliance For Retired Americans

2019: Fitzpatrick Received A 90% Rating From Alliance For Retired Americans. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]
**Significant Findings**

✓ Fitzpatrick voted for the final passage of the Republican tax scam bill

✓ While Fitzpatrick stated that tax cuts would help families, they actually benefitted the wealthy, corporations, and special interests while millions of Americans would pay more in taxes

✓ The tax bill increased the federal debt and Republicans planned to pay for it with cuts to Medicare and Social Security

✓ The tax bill increased incentives to move jobs oversees

✓ The tax bill repealed the Affordable Care Act’s individual mandate, leading to more expensive health insurance and 13 million uninsured

✓ Fitzpatrick also voted for the House version of the Republican tax bill—which repealed medical expense reduction, hurting Americans who need long term care

✓ Fitzpatrick voted to pass the SALT Act

✓ Fitzpatrick supported cutting corporate taxes and wanted to eliminate the estate tax

✓ Repealing the estate tax would only benefit 0.2% of the population and would add $320 billion to the deficit

✓ Fitzpatrick wanted to simplify and flatten the tax code

✓ A flat tax code would cause middle class families to pay more in taxes while the rich pay less

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**Republican Tax Bill**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Making Several Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Permanent**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Making Several Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Permanent.** In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would make permanent a number of tax provisions that would otherwise expire in 2025. The provisions from the 2017 tax overhaul (PL 115-97) that would become permanent include: reduced tax rates and modified tax bracket breakpoints for the seven tax brackets, the standard deduction amount, the elimination of personal exemptions for each taxpayer and dependent, and the increased child tax credit.” The bill passed 220-19. [HR 6760, Vote #414, 9/28/18; CQ, 9/28/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Republican Tax Scam Bill**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025;
limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for "pass-through" business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, Vote #692, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act By Concurring With A Senate Amendment. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brady, R-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax overhaul that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for "pass-through" business income through 2025. It would effectively eliminate the penalty for not purchasing health insurance under the 2010 health care overhaul law in 2019. It would also open portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.” The motion was passed 224-201. [HR 1, Vote #699, 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/17]

House Was Forced To Vote For A Second Time On The Final Bill After Small Changes Were Made To Comply With Senate Budget Rules. “The House, forced to vote a second time on the $1.5 trillion tax bill, moved swiftly to pass the final version on Wednesday, clearing the way for President Trump to sign into law the most sweeping tax overhaul in decades. House lawmakers approved the tax bill 224 to 201 on Wednesday, after being forced to vote on the bill again after last-minute revisions were made to it in the Senate, which passed the measure 51 to 48 early Wednesday morning. The final House vote was essentially a formality, as the changes, which were made to comply with Senate budget rules, did not significantly alter the overall bill.” [New York Times, 12/20/17]

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Benefitted The Wealthy, Corporations, And Special Interests…

Washington Post: Final Tax Bill Included A “Significant Tax Break For The Very Wealthy” And “A Massive Tax Cut For Corporations.” “A new tax cut for the rich: The final plan lowers the top tax rate for top earners. Under current law, the highest rate is 39.6 percent for married couples earning over $470,700. The GOP bill would drop that to 37 percent and raise the threshold at which that top rate kicks in, to $500,000 for individuals and $600,000 for married couples. This amounts to a significant tax break for the very wealthy, a departure from repeated claims by Trump and his top officials that the bill would not benefit the rich. […] A massive tax cut for corporations “A massive tax cut for corporations: Starting on Jan. 1, 2018, big businesses’ tax rate would fall from 35 percent to just 21 percent, the largest one-time rate cut in U.S. history for the nation’s largest companies.” [Washington Post, 12/15/17]

…While Millions Of Americans Would Pay More In Taxes

Politifact: GOP Tax Bill Would Raise Taxes For The Middle Class After Individual Tax Cut Provisions Expired In 2025. “Gillibrand said the Republican ‘tax [plan] raises middle-class taxes.’ That’s not true during the first years of the new tax provisions. If not for the sunset for the tax changes for individuals, we likely would have rated Gillibrand’s statement False or perhaps Mostly False. Middle-income taxpayers will either benefit or see no change in their tax liability through 2025. But her claim could hold up after the bill’s individual provisions expire that year. There’s no guarantee a future Congress will extend those parts of the bill.” [Politifact, 12/22/17]
Tax Policy Center: In 2018, 5 Percent Of Taxpayers Would Pay More In Taxes Under The GOP Tax Bill, But Would Increase To 53 Percent Of Taxpayers In 2027. “Some taxpayers would pay more in taxes under the proposal in 2018 and 2025 than under current law: about 5 percent of taxpayers in 2018 and 9 percent in 2025. In 2027, however, taxes would increase for 53 percent of taxpayers compared with current law.” [Tax Policy Center, 12/18/17]

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased The Federal Debt – And Republicans Planned To Pay For It With Cuts To Medicare And Social Security

Fitzpatrick Argued That Economic Growth From The Tax Cut Would Reduce The Deficit—Despite The Fact That The Tax Bill Increased Debt Levels. “Wallace criticized Fitzpatrick’s vote last December for the Trump tax package. ‘I think it was utterly irresponsible to vote for the tax bill which exploded our debt by $2 trillion,’ Wallace said. ‘I say make the rich pay their fair share.’ Fitzpatrick argued that only economic growth will generate revenue to meet critical needs and reduce the deficit, and that the tax cuts are working already. ‘We have a 3.7 percent unemployment rate,’ he said. ‘Walk down Mill Street in Bristol Borough [where there are] 58 storefronts or so. There are three vacancies, help wanted signs in every other store. That’s economic growth. That’s what we wanted to do,’ said Fitzpatrick.” [WHYY, 10/14/18]

Official CBO Estimate Found Final Tax Bill Would Increase The Federal Deficit By $1.9 Trillion. “The GOP’s signature tax law is projected to increase the national debt by $1.9 trillion between 2018 and 2028, according to a new report by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). According to the report, the tax law would cost the government $2.3 trillion in revenues, but economic growth would offset that figure by about $461 billion.” [The Hill, 4/9/18]

After Passing A Tax Bill That Added Trillions To The Deficit, Speaker Ryan Said Medicare And Medicaid Would Need To Be “Reformed” In Order To Decrease The Deficit. “With his dream of tax reform now realized, Ryan is hoping to make progress on two other issues he’s targeted during his two-decade career in Washington: entitlement and welfare reform. ‘We’re going to have to get back next year at entitlement reform, which is how you tackle the debt and the deficit,’ Ryan, a former Budget Committee chairman, said in a recent interview this month on the Ross Kaminsky radio talk show. Medicare and Medicaid are the ‘big drivers of debt,’ Ryan said, suggesting Republicans could once again use the budget reconciliation process to avoid a Democratic filibuster. Medicare is the ‘biggest entitlement that’s got to have reform,’ Ryan added.” [The Hill, 12/27/17]


HEADLINE: Ryan says Republicans to target welfare, Medicare, Medicaid spending in 2018 [Washington Post, 12/6/17]

HEADLINE: Paul Ryan Pushes to Keep Overhaul of Safety-Net Programs on GOP Agenda [Wall Street Journal, 2/4/18]

AP: “A Wide Range Of Economists And Nonpartisan Analysts Have Warned That The Bill Will Likely Escalate Federal Debt, Intensify Pressure To Cut Spending On Social Programs And Further Widen America’s Troubling Income Inequality.” “The tax overhaul of 2017 amounts to a high-stakes gamble by Republicans in Congress: That slashing taxes for corporations and wealthy individuals will accelerate growth and assure greater prosperity for Americans for years to come. The risks are considerable. A wide range of economists and nonpartisan analysts have warned that the bill will likely escalate federal debt, intensify pressure to cut spending on social programs and further widen America’s troubling income inequality.” [Associated Press, 12/17/17]

Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Increase Incentives To Move Jobs Overseas
Tax Experts Said The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Increased Incentives For Companies To Move Jobs Overseas. “What happened to the workers in Clinton, tax experts say, will probably happen to more Americans if the Republican tax overhaul becomes law. The legislation fails to eliminate long-standing incentives for companies to move overseas and, in some cases, may even increase them, they say. ‘This bill is potentially more dangerous than our current system,’ said Stephen Shay, a senior lecturer at Harvard Law School and former Treasury Department international tax expert in the Obama administration. ‘It creates a real incentive to shift real activity offshore.’” [Washington Post, 12/15/17]

**Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Lead To More Expensive Health Insurance; 13 Million More Uninsured**

Final Tax Bill Eliminated Central Affordable Care Act Provision, Leading To 13 Million Fewer Americans With Insurance. “The individual mandate is part of the Affordable Care Act, and removing it was a top priority for Trump and congressional Republicans. The Congressional Budget Office projects the change will increase insurance premiums and lead to 13 million fewer Americans with insurance in a decade, while also cutting government spending by more than $300 billion over that period.” [Washington Post, 12/15/17]

GOP Tax Bill Would Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Rise, And Could Lead Insurers To Drop Out Of Regional Markets. “The final GOP plan will repeal the Affordable Care Act’s individual insurance mandate, which would allow young and healthy people to leave the insurance pool, forcing insurers to compensate by raising prices due to the higher costs of insuring only less-healthy people. Not only would premiums likely rise, but many insurers could drop out of regional markets.” [Newsweek, 12/18/17]

HEADLINE: Republican Tax Plan Will Make Health Insurance More Expensive [Newsweek, 12/18/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act To Conference**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act To Conference Committee. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brady, R-Texas, motion that the House disagree with the Senate amendment and request a conference with the Senate on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering individual and corporate tax rates, repealing various deductions through 2025.” The motion to go to conference passed 222-192. [HR 1, Vote #653, 12/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Sending The Tax Bill Back To Conference And Instructing Conferees To Oppose Repeal Of The Individual Mandate And To Disagree With Provisions Related To The SALT Deduction. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Neal, D-Mass., motion to recommit the bill to the Committee of Conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House that they disagree with provisions related to state and local tax deductions, and related to the bill’s language that would effectively repeal the individual health care mandate established by the 2010 health care overhaul.” The motion to recommit the conference report failed 191-236. [HR 1, Vote #691, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Instructing Conferees On The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act To Oppose Repeal Of The Individual Mandate And To Recede From The House Bill’s Provisions To Eliminate The SALT Deduction. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Neal, D-Mass., motion to instruct conferees to disagree with the Senate amendment that would repeal the individual health insurance mandate, and to recede from the section House bill that would eliminate the deduction for state and local income taxes through 2025.” The motion to instruct conferees failed 186-233. [HR 1, Vote #654, 12/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/4/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For House Passage Of The Republican Tax Scam Bill**

Fitzpatrick Voted For House Passage Of The Republican Tax Scam Bill
Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The House Version Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “passage of the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering individual and corporate tax rates; consolidating the current seven tax income rates into four rates; eliminating the deduction for state and local income taxes; limiting certain deductions for property taxes and home mortgages; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would eliminate personal exemptions and would nearly double the standard deduction. It would raise the child tax credit through 2022, repeal the alternative minimum tax, repeal the estate tax in 2025 and reduce the gift tax rate in 2025. It would establish a new top tax rate for pass-through business income and would modify tax credits related to energy production.” The bill passed 227-205. [HR 1, Vote #637, 11/16/17; CQ Floor Votes, 11/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 619) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1) that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering individual and corporate tax rates; consolidating the current seven tax income rates into four rates; eliminating the deduction for state and local income taxes; limiting certain deductions for property taxes and home mortgages; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries.” The rule was adopted 235-191. [HRes 619, Vote #633, 11/15/17; CQ, 11/15/17]

House Version Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Raise Taxes On Millions

Politifact Found In 2018, Roughly 14 Million American Households Would See A Tax Increase, And The Number Would Grow Over Time, Increasing To 40 Million Americans By 2027. “In other words, while most Americans would indeed see a tax cut or a minor increase in the first year, 8 percent, or roughly 14 million American households, would see an increase of at least $100. (We approximated the raw number using Tax Policy Center data.) Meanwhile, the number of Americans facing a tax increase would grow over time. By 2027, 46 percent would see a decrease and 34 percent would see a change of less than $100, but 20 percent would see a tax increase. That could mean close to 40 million Americans would pay higher taxes in 2027 than they would under today’s tax laws.” [Politifact, 11/9/17]

House Version Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would Benefit Wealthy Americans And Corporations

Washington Post Fact Checker: “No Matter How You Slice It, The Superwealthy Do Rather Well Under The House GOP Proposal.” “Contrary to the president’s claim, the tax plan is not ‘so bad’ for the wealthy. In fact, no matter how you slice it, the superwealthy do rather well under the House GOP proposal. As we have said, that’s because they already pay a large chuck of income taxes already. Trump could actually make the distribution tables look better if he pushed to keep the AMT in place for incomes above $1 million and the estate tax in place for estates larger than $11 million. The failure to do so underscores the fact that this tax plan is not only for the middle class.” [Washington Post, 11/9/17]

House Version Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Repealed Medical Expense Deduction - Hurting Americans Who Need Long Term Care, Like Seniors With Alzheimer’s And Children With Chronic Illnesses

Medical Expenses Deduction Helped Older Americans With Long Term Care Costs, And Younger Families Struggling To Care For Children With Chronic Conditions And Disabilities. “According to an analysis in January from the Joint Committee on Taxation, most taxpayers who claim the deduction have incomes below $100,000, with about 40 percent below $75,000. More than half of those who claim it are older than 65, according to AARP, the lobby for older Americans. They often face staggering medical and long-term care costs. The deduction also helps younger families struggling to pay the enormous cost of caring for children with chronic conditions or disabilities, and couples going through costly fertility treatments like in vitro fertilization.” [New York Times, 11/8/17]

while the party has framed its tax plan as a boon for the middle class, eliminating the medical-expense deduction would hit the middle class squarely, eliminating a source of relief that has helped millions of people cope with steep medical costs in a country without comprehensive, universal health coverage.”

**House Version Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Would End Tax Breaks For Teachers, Student Loans, Graduate Tuition**

**Republican Tax Bill Cut Deduction For Teachers Who Spend Their Own Money On School Supplies, As They Are Regularly Expected To Do.** “For now, teachers can get a small tax break — deducting up to $250 from their taxes — for what they spend on supplies. But under the GOP tax reform bill, that deduction would go away for teachers and other categories of workers, including certain state and local officials and performing artists. […] Unlike other professionals, teachers are regularly expected to furnish their own supplies. They are often filling in gaps where students are unable to afford supplies — and where districts are unable to furnish them. Teachers in the United States are not paid as well as other similarly educated professionals, studies have found.” [Washington Post, 11/2/17]

**Washington Post: “The GOP Plan Would No Longer Allow People Repaying Their Student Loans To Reduce Their Tax Burden By Up To $2,500.”** “The GOP plan would no longer allow people repaying their student loans to reduce their tax burden by up to $2,500. People whose employers cover a portion of their college costs would also see the money become taxable income. The plan would also do away with a tuition tax break for university employees and their families. As it stands, tuition discounts provided to that group are excluded from income, under what are known as qualified tuition reductions. Republicans estimate that doing away with all of those deductions and tax breaks will increase government revenue by $47.5 billion over the next decade.” [Washington Post, 11/2/17]

**Under Republican Tax Bill, A Large Percentage Of Undergraduate And Graduate Students Would See Increases In Their Tax Bills, Some Dramatically.** “To help pay for the $1.5 trillion tax cut, lawmakers eliminated many individual tax breaks, arguing the overall plan would compensate for any lost benefits. The result: while many families and businesses would see tax cuts, a large percentage of undergraduates and graduate students would see their tax bills increase, some dramatically.” [New York Times, 11/15/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Prohibit Repeal Of The State And Local Tax Deduction**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Prohibit Repeal Of The State And Local Tax Deduction. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” In a speech on the House floor, Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL) said, “‘if we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment that will prohibit any legislation from limiting or repealing the State and local tax deduction, which prevents millions of families from being taxed twice on the same income.’” A vote for the amendment is a vote to block protecting the state and local tax deduction. The motion was agreed to 234-193. [HRes 619, Vote #632, 11/15/17; CQ, 11/15/17, Congressional Record, 11/15/17]

**Fitzpatrick Stated That The Tax Cuts Would Help Families**

Fitzpatrick Stated That The Tax Cuts Would Help Families. “U.S. Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick (PA-08) released the following statement Thursday regarding the House passage of the first comprehensive tax reform measure [H.R.1] since 1986: ‘Tax reform has always been about three things: More American jobs. Bigger paychecks for middle class families. Fairer taxes for everyone. Today, the House took the first step toward enacting real tax reform for the first time in decades… and not a moment too soon.’ […] ‘The positive impact of strong, sustained economic growth has the potential to not only help families make ends meet, but address a number of other pressures we face as a nation,’ Fitzpatrick continued. ‘It is my hope that the Senate takes this once-in-a-
generation opportunity seriously and returns a reform bill that meets our shared goals and commitments.” [Bucks Local News, 11/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Praised Corporations For Raising Wages Following The Tax Cut, When Corporations Actually Hurt Workers

Fitzpatrick Praised Walmart For Raising Wages—Despite The Fact The Company Closed 63 Sam’s Clubs Stores

Fitzpatrick Praised Walmart For Raising Wages Following The Tax Cut. “Walmart is raising wages and giving bonuses, citing tax cuts https://fb.me/Ma5wU3mI” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 1/11/18]

Walmart Raised The Starting Salary To Just $11 An Hour. “The company, which is the largest private employer in the U.S. and employs roughly 2.2 million people worldwide, is also raising its starting wage to $11 an hour. The current starting wage for store associates is $9 an hour. The company also said it plans to expand its maternity and paternity leave benefits.” [Axios, 1/11/18]

However, Walmart’s Wage Hike Was Likely Necessary To Remain Competitive With Other Retailers And Comply With New State Laws. “Walmart also announced it will increase its minimum wage from $10 to $11. While Walmart claimed this announcement was linked to the tax cut, the wage hike was likely necessary for the company to remain competitive — and, in some states, legally compliant. Target announced it was raising its minimum wage to $11 last September and pledged to establish a $15 minimum wage by 2020. Costco has had a minimum wage of $13.50 since 2016.” [ThinkProgress, 1/11/18]

Walmart Had Increased Its Minimum Wage By Similar Amounts The Previous Two Years – Without A Tax Cut To Prompt Them. “Target announced it was raising its minimum wage to $11 last September and pledged to establish a $15 minimum wage by 2020. Costco has had a minimum wage of $13.50 since 2016. Walmart itself announced similar $1 minimum wage increases in 2015 and 2016. Additionally, many states have increased their minimum wage above $10. California, for example, now has an $11 minimum wage.” [ThinkProgress, 1/11/18]

Bonuses Were Only Given To Workers Who Had Worked At Least 20 Years. “The bonus is based on length of service, with those who've worked 20 years eligible for $1,000.” [Axios, 1/11/18]

Walmart Company Closed 63 Sam’s Clubs Stores Following The Tax Cut. “Walmart is boosting starting wages, providing a one-time bonus for employees and expanding benefits, the company said on Thursday, citing the tax cuts signed into law by President Trump last year. The company is also closing 63 Sam's Club stores, it announced Thursday.” [Axios, 1/11/18]

More Than 11,000 People Could Be Impacted By The Walmart Closures. “Each Sam's Club warehouse employs about 175 people, meaning more than 11,000 people could be impacted.” [Business Insider, 1/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Praised AT&T For Giving Workers “Huge Bonuses”…

AT&T Gave $1,000 Bonuses To 200,000 Workers. “AT&T says it will pay a $1,000 bonus to more than 200,000 US employees after the GOP tax bill is enacted — an announcement sure to please Republican lawmakers who have been pitching corporate tax cuts as a boost for American workers.” [Business Insider, 12/20/17]

These Bonuses Were Set To Be Given To “Union-Represented, Non-Management And Front-Line Managers.” “Once tax reform is signed into law, AT&T plans to invest an additional $1 billion in the United States in 2018 and pay a special $1,000 bonus to more than 200,000 AT&T US employees — all union-represented, non-management and front-line managers,’ the company said in a press release. ‘If the president signs the bill before Christmas, employees will receive the bonus over the holidays.’” [Business Insider, 12/20/17]

…Even Though AT&T Laid Off Thousands Of Workers Following The Tax Cut

AT&T, While Touting Bonuses, Laid Off Thousands Of Workers. “AT&T, touting bonuses and investment fueled by tax reform, quietly lays off thousands.” [IndyStar, 1/2/18]

The Vice President Of Communications Workers Of America Said AT&T Laid Off Over 4,000 Workers. “But Larry Robbins, vice president of Communications Workers of America Local 4900, said AT&T was publicly forecasting employment growth while privately notifying employees they would be losing their jobs in the new year. ‘We believe there's more than 4,000 people AT&T has (notified of layoffs) across the country,’ Robbins said. ‘We believe the $1,000 bonus and the promise of 7,000 new jobs are all a publicity stunt.’” [IndyStar, 1/2/18]

The Communications Workers Of America Requested A $4,000 Bonus For Workers, The Average Income Gain The White House Promised. “The Communications Workers of America, a labor union, asked CEOs of large corporations to give workers the $4,000 average income gain that White House officials said would flow eventually from lower corporate taxes. AT&T, the first company to announce bonuses, said it chose the $1,000 bonus instead.” [Chicago Tribune, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Stated That The Republican Tax Bill Boosted The Economy

Fitzpatrick Stated That The Republican Tax Bill Boosted The Economy. “At the Doylestown American Legion, Fitzpatrick questioned Trump's closing pitch ahead of the midterm election. In recent weeks, the president has stoked fears about a caravan of Latin American migrants heading north to this country and floated a plan to end birthright citizenship. ‘I think it should be focused on the economy,’ he said, arguing that GOP tax cuts have been a boon to business and jobs. ‘People are happy with the economic status of the country right now.’” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 11/3/18]
Fitzpatrick Stated That He Had A “Very Positive” View Of The Republican Tax Bill. “The House Republican tax-overhaul proposal unveiled Thursday gave Pennsylvania lawmakers - and a sea of Washington lobbyists - a 429-page bill to dig through as they sort out how the changes to tax rates and elimination of deductions will affect their constituents. […] Several other local GOP legislators offered few specifics on their initial view of the bill. U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-8th District, which is centered in Bucks County, said in a statement that he had a ‘very positive’ first impression, but would be reading and reviewing the bill.” [Morning Call, 11/3/17]

### SALT

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act, Which Would Eliminate The Existing $10,000 SALT Cap For Those Whose Yearly Gross Adjusted Income Fell Below The $100 Million Threshold. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reduce or eliminate the existing $10,000 cap on federal tax deductions for state and local taxes, which was established under the 2017 tax law, for tax years 2019 through 2021. Specifically, it would double the cap to $20,000 for married couples filing a joint tax return for tax year 2019, and it would eliminate the cap for tax years 2020 and 2021. As amended, the bill would retain the cap for taxpayers whose adjusted gross incomes exceed $100 million in a taxable year. As an offset, the bill would increase the top individual income tax rate from 37% to 39.6% and it would reduce the corresponding income thresholds at which the top tax bracket applies. The bill would also permanently increase from $250 to $1,000 a tax deduction for professional development costs for elementary and secondary school teachers, and it would establish a new tax deduction of up to $1,000 for first responders, including for costs associated with related professional development courses.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-206. [HR 5377, Vote #700, 12/19/19; CQ, 12/19/19]

The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act Would Eliminate The $10,000 Limit On SALT Deductions

CNBC: The Bill “Marked The Latest Effort By Blue States To Fight Back Against Certain Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.” “The bill, sponsored by Rep. Thomas Suozzi, D-N.Y, along with Reps. Bill Pascrell, D-N.J., and Mike Thompson, D-Calif., marked the latest effort by blue states to fight back against certain provisions in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The 2018 overhaul of the tax code placed the $10,000 cap on SALT deductions. ‘This has been a high priority for Democrats in the House since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was passed,’ said Nicole Kaeding, vice president of policy promotion at the National Taxpayers Union Foundation. ‘The concern has been over the impact of the limit on individuals in high-tax states such as New York, New Jersey and California,’ she said.” [CNBC, 12/20/19]

### Corporate Tax

**Fitzpatrick Supported Cutting Corporate Taxes**

Fitzpatrick: “We Have The Highest Corporate Tax Rate In The Developed World, It Is Far In Excess Of What It Should Be And You Have Great American Companies.” Of During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: What form of tax reform, if any, would you support? FITZPATRICK: Like I said, the tax code is absolutely absurd and even tax professionals and people in the industry, it’s ridiculous for us. As far as job creation, the first thing I’d like to tackle is a corporate tax rate, we have the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world, it is far in excess of what it should be and you have great American companies, like Apple for example although I’m not real happy with Apple right now coming from the
FBI, but overwhelming number of their employees are over in China. Why is that? Because they can make more money over in China, this is common sense. I don’t understand why we can’t figure out a tax scheme, especially on the corporate side, that encourages businesses to stay here and do business here and to create jobs here. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [4:00], 3/01/16]

**Fitzpatrick Supported Lowering Corporate Tax Rate.** Of During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: What form of tax reform, if any, would you support? FITZPATRICK: Like I said, the tax code is absolutely absurd and even tax professionals and people in the industry, it’s ridiculous for us. As far as job creation, the first thing I’d like to tackle is a corporate tax rate, we have the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world, it is far in excess of what it should be and you have great American companies” [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [4:00], 3/01/16]

**Fitzpatrick Said “First Thing” – For Tax Reform – He Wanted To Address For Job Creation Was The Corporate Tax Rate.** Of During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: What form of tax reform, if any, would you support? FITZPATRICK: Like I said, the tax code is absolutely absurd and even tax professionals and people in the industry, it’s ridiculous for us. As far as job creation, the first thing I’d like to tackle is a corporate tax rate, we have the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world, it is far in excess of what it should be and you have great American companies, like Apple for example although I’m not real happy with Apple right now coming from the FBI, but overwhelming number of their employees are over in China. Why is that? Because they can make more money over in China, this is common sense. I don’t understand why we can’t figure out a tax scheme, especially on the corporate side, that encourages businesses to stay here and do business here and to create jobs here. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [4:00], 3/01/16]

**Fitzpatrick: “We Have The Highest Corporate Tax Rate In The Developed World, It Is Far In Excess Of What It Should Be And You Have Great American Companies.”** Of During a Pennsylvania 8th District GOP Debate Q&A the following occurred, QUESTION: What form of tax reform, if any, would you support? FITZPATRICK: Like I said, the tax code is absolutely absurd and even tax professionals and people in the industry, it’s ridiculous for us. As far as job creation, the first thing I’d like to tackle is a corporate tax rate, we have the highest corporate tax rate in the developed world, it is far in excess of what it should be and you have great American companies, like Apple for example although I’m not real happy with Apple right now coming from the FBI, but overwhelming number of their employees are over in China. Why is that? Because they can make more money over in China, this is common sense. I don’t understand why we can’t figure out a tax scheme, especially on the corporate side, that encourages businesses to stay here and do business here and to create jobs here. [The New Britain Township Republican Club Debate: Part 5 [4:00], 3/01/16]
Fitzpatrick Said Reason “Overwhelming” Majority Apple Employees Were In China Was Because Of The Corporate Tax Rate

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Estate Tax

Fitzpatrick Wanted Eliminate Estate Tax

Fitzpatrick Wanted To Eliminate Estate Tax Because It “Unfairly [Penalized] Small Business And Farmers.” “Force the regulatory bureaucracies to require Congressional approval for any regulation costing the economy more than $100M, which holds back American workers from succeeding. Eliminate the Death Tax, which unfairly penalizes small business and farmers from passing their vocation to future generations.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress Issues Page, accessed 5/19/16]

Estate Tax Applied To Those With Estates Worth $5.43M. “Do nothing for 99.8 percent of estates. Only the estates of the wealthiest 0.2 percent of Americans — roughly 2 out of every 1,000 people who die — owe any estate tax. This is because of the tax’s high exemption amount, which has jumped from $650,000 in 2001 to $5.43 million per person (effectively $10.86 million for a couple) in 2015. Repeal would bestow a tax windfall averaging over $3 million apiece, or more than a typical college graduate earns in a lifetime, on the roughly 5,400 wealthy estates that will owe the tax in 2016.[2] The 318 estates worth at least $50 million (some of which are worth hundreds of millions of dollars) would receive tax windfalls averaging more than $20 million each.” [CBPP, 4/13/15]

Repealing Estate Tax Would Increase Deficits, Add $320B

2015: Repeal Would Have Cost Nearly $270B In Revenue, Adding $320B In Deficits. “Cost $269 billion in reduced revenues over 2016 to 2025, according to the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT), adding $320 billion to deficits when counting additional interest on the national debt. The legislation before the House would not offset this cost, contrary to Republican calls for a balanced budget.” [CBPP, 4/13/15]

HEADLINE: Eliminating Estate Tax On Inherited Wealth Would Increase Deficits And Inequality. [CBPP, 4/13/15]

99.8 Percent Of Households Already Exempted From Estate Tax

Estate Tax Didn’t Apply To 99.8 Percent Of Estates, Exempted Income Below $5.43M. “Do nothing for 99.8 percent of estates. Only the estates of the wealthiest 0.2 percent of Americans — roughly 2 out of every 1,000 people who die — owe any estate tax. This is because of the tax’s high exemption amount, which has jumped from $650,000 in 2001 to $5.43 million per person (effectively $10.86 million for a couple) in 2015. Repeal would bestow a tax windfall averaging over $3 million apiece, or more than a typical college graduate earns in a lifetime,
on the roughly 5,400 wealthy estates that will owe the tax in 2016.[2] The 318 estates worth at least $50 million (some of which are worth hundreds of millions of dollars) would receive tax windfalls averaging more than $20 million each.” [CBPP, 4/13/15]

2013: Estates That Paid Tax Paid On Average Less Than 17 Percent, Top Statutory Rate Was 40 Percent. “Among the few estates nationwide that owed any estate tax in 2013, the effective tax rate — that is, the share of the estate’s value paid in taxes — was 16.6 percent, on average, according to the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center (TPC).[5] That is far below the top statutory rate of 40 percent. Claims by repeal proponents that the estate tax consumes nearly half of an estate’s value are therefore false.” [CBPP, 3/23/15]

CBPP: “Roughly 2 Of Every 1,000 Estates Face The Estate Tax.” “Today, 99.8 percent of estates owe no estate tax at all, according to the Joint Committee on Taxation.[3] Only the estates of the wealthiest 0.2 percent of Americans -- roughly 2 out of every 1,000 people who die -- owe any estate tax. (See Figure 1.) This is because of the tax's high exemption amount, which has jumped from $650,000 per person in 2001 to $5.43 million per person in 2015.” [CBPP, “10 Facts You Should Know About The Federal Estate Tax,” 3/23/15]

Only 30 Farms & Small Businesses Had To Pay Estate Taxes; Applied To Only 5400 Families

2015: TPC: Only 30 Small Farms & Closely Held Businesses Paid Estate Taxes. “Only 30 small farms and closely held businesses—estates with farm and business assets totaling no more than $5 million and making up at least half of gross estate—will pay any estate tax in 2015. Such estates will represent less than 1 percent of all taxable estate tax returns. The Tax Policy Center estimates that small farms and businesses will pay only $10 million in estate tax in 2015, less than one-tenth of 1 percentage of the total estate tax revenue.” [Tax Policy Center Who Pays the Estate Tax, accessed 5/25/16]

POLITIFACT: False – “Estate Tax ‘In Many Cases’ Forces Family Farmers And Small Business Owners To Sell Their Holdings. “The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates only 6 tenths of 1 percent of estates with farms qualified for the tax in 2013. The nonpartisan Tax Policy Center estimates that there were 20 small, closely held farms and businesses that were subject to the tax that year. It’s unknown how many of them, if any at all, were sold to pay the levy. So Hurt’s statement comes up empty. We rate it False.” [Politifact, 5/03/15]

After Accounting For Tax Deductions & Credits Estate Tax Only Applied To Less Than 5,400 Families. “The Tax Policy Center estimates that some 10,800 individuals dying in 2015 will leave estates large enough to require filing an estate tax return (estates with a gross value under $5.43 million need not file this return in 2015). After allowing for deductions and credits, 5,330 estates will owe tax. Nearly 85 percent of these taxable estates will come from the top 10 percent of income earners and over 40 percent will come from the top 1 percent alone.” [Tax Policy Center Who Pays the Estate Tax, accessed 5/25/16]

Simple Tax Code

Fitzpatrick Wanted A “Simpler, Fairer Tax Code”

Fitzpatrick Wanted A “Simpler, Fairer Tax Code.” “Supported a simpler, fairer tax code. Across our communities, small businesses are already hiring more while their workers receive bonuses and higher take-home pay.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Flat Tax Rate

Fitzpatrick Wanted To “Simplify And Flatten” Tax Code
Fitzpatrick Wanted To “Simplify And Flatten” Tax Code. “Paying taxes should be easy, fair and straightforward. We must simplify and flatten the tax code while ensuring... http://fb.me/2vHEXhqRj.” [Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/7/16]

[Brian Fitzpatrick, Twitter, 11/7/16]

**Flat Tax Would Be More Regressive Than Current Tax System, Middle Class Would Pay More**

CRS: Flat Tax “Likely To Be Less Progressive Than The Current Tax System.” “Relative to the current system, it is often asserted that a flat tax (or consumption tax)37 would increase economic efficiency.38 The type of tax is imposed on a broad definition of wage income (or consumption), and there are limited deductions, exemptions, and credits to reduce tax liability.39 Lower tax rates on a broader tax base tend to promote economic efficiency.40 If the flat tax (consumption tax) is not applied to capital income or corporate income, the flat tax may contribute to additional capital accumulation and investment.41 A flat tax (or consumption tax) system, however, is likely to be less progressive than the current tax system, particularly at the top of the income distribution. Thus, efficiency gains achieved by moving to a flat tax (or consumption tax) system would come at the cost of reduced equity, as higher-income groups would tend to see tax burdens decline while lower income groups would tend to see increased tax burdens.” [CRS Tax Reform in the 113th Congress: An Overview of Proposals, 3/24/14]

Dean Baker: Flat Tax Would Mean The Rich Pay Less, Middle Class Pays More. The other part of the story is that the flat tax means a large tax cut for rich people. Every economist who has examined flat tax proposals over the years comes to that same conclusion: A flat tax means the rich pay less. And if the rich pay less and we raise the same amount of money, then someone else has to pay more. And the someone in this story is the middle class. It really is that simple. The flat taxers like to run around with Lake Wobegone economics where we are all going to pay less and still have the same amount of money, but the world doesn’t work that way. We have tried reducing taxes to raise revenue. People remember Reagan’s tax cuts and the large deficits they led to. They remember Bush’s tax cuts and the large deficits they led to.” [US News and World Report Dean Baker OpEd, 6/07/16]

Dean Baker: Flat Tax “The Opposite Of … Fair.” “While simplicity is generally desirable in a tax code, it has nothing to do with the tax code being flat. And being flat would be the opposite of being fair, unless people think it is unfair that they don’t pay more taxes. Confusing a simple tax code with a flat tax is a cheap political stunt. The number of tax brackets doesn’t affect simplicity at all. Regardless of the number of brackets, there is only one calculation needed. The instruction is simple. It looks like this: ‘pay $1,000, plus 15 percent of income above $50,000.’ You can have a flat tax or 100 tax brackets, it is the same formula. Even a Republican presidential candidate can figure it out.” [US News and World Report, Dean Baker OpEd, 6/07/16]

Dean Baker: “Confusing A Simple Tax Code With A Flat Tax Is A Cheap Political Stunt, Number Of Tax Brackets “Doesn’t Affect Simplicity At All.” “While simplicity is generally desirable in a tax code, it has nothing to do with the tax code being flat. And being flat would be the opposite of being fair, unless people think it is unfair that they don’t pay more taxes. Confusing a simple tax code with a flat tax is a cheap political stunt. The number of tax brackets doesn’t affect simplicity at all. Regardless of the number of brackets, there is only one calculation needed. The instruction is simple. It looks like this: ‘pay $1,000, plus 15 percent of income above $50,000.’ You can have a flat tax or 100 tax brackets, it is the same formula. Even a Republican presidential candidate can figure it out.” [US News and World Report Dean Baker OpEd, 6/07/16]
Jared Bernstein: Flat Tax Is “Highly Regressive;” Number Of Rates Doesn’t Complicate Tax Code Its “Preferences, Deductions And Credits.” “Unfortunately, it’s far from perfect and in any real-world incarnation would be a lot worse than the current code on at least two key dimensions: fairness and fiscal. It’s a highly regressive tax that would mean the loss of gobs of revenue. Moreover, its simplicity is a ruse. The thing that complicates the tax code is not the number of rates. It’s the myriad ways in which we define different types of income. It’s all the preferences, deductions and credits.” [Washington Post Jared Bernstein Column, 5/26/15]

Even 15 Percent Flat Tax Would Raise Taxes On Teacher Making $20K A Year By Nearly $500, Slash Taxes On Attorney Earning $500K A Year By More Than Half

Proposed 15 Percent Flat Tax Would Raise Taxes On Teacher Making $20K A Year By Nearly $500, Slash Taxes On Attorney Earning $500K A Year By More Than Half. “The fallacy of the claim that a flat tax promotes fairness is easily illustrated by a hypothetical in which the current progressive tax system, using the 2014 tax brackets, is replaced by a flat tax with a rate of 15 percent. A teacher with $20,000 of taxable income filing as single would have paid $2,550 under the current tax code compared to $3,000 under a 15 percent flat tax. Meanwhile, a lawyer with a taxable income of $500,000 would have paid $155,046 under the current system but only $75,000 under a 15 percent flat tax. Since the current tax system has a progressive rate structure—meaning that higher incomes are subject to higher tax rates—those at the top will always benefit the most from a flat tax, regardless of the level at which the single tax rate is set.” [Center for American Progress Debunking 7 Persistent Tax Reform Myths, 10/22/15]

New Jersey-Pennsylvania Tax Agreement

2016: Fitzpatrick Opposed Cutting The New Jersey-Pennsylvania Tax Agreement

2016: Fitzpatrick Opposed Cutting The New Jersey-Pennsylvania Tax Agreement. “Late last month, Governor Chris Christie instructed New Jersey officials to explore the possibility of removing the state from a joint tax agreement with Pennsylvania in hopes of addressing budget shortfalls. This executive order will cost Bucks Co. residents who work in the Garden State thousands in higher taxes – in some cases nearly triple! This is ridiculous! Hardworking Bucks Co. families shouldn’t be subject to tax hikes because New Jersey politicians can’t agree on a bipartisan budget. This isn’t a partisan issue – it’s one that we need to push back against, together. If you agree that New Jersey’s budget shouldn’t be balanced on the back of Pennsylvanians, sign your name to my letter to Gov. Christie saying ‘NO’ to playing politics with Pennsylvania paychecks!” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, 7/11/16]

Interest Group Ratings

Fitzpatrick Received A 27% Rating From FreedomWorks

2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 27% Rating From FreedomWorks. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 51% Rating From National Taxpayers Union

2018: Fitzpatrick Received A 51% Rating From National Taxpayers Union. [Brian Fitzpatrick, VoteSmart, accessed 3/31/20]

Fitzpatrick Received A 28% Rating From Club For Growth

Trade & Outsourcing Issues

**Significant Findings**

- Fitzpatrick voted for the USMCA Trade Agreement—an updated version of NAFTA
- 2016: Fitzpatrick stated that NAFTA was a “disaster”
- Fitzpatrick said he would reform “unfair trade deals” and criticized the Trans Pacific Partnership agreement
- Fitzpatrick voted to reauthorize the Export-Import bank through FY2019

**USMCA**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USCMA)**

Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would implement the trade agreement reached between the United States, Mexico, and Canada that replaces the North American Free Trade Agreement. It would modify existing trade law to provide for implementation of the agreement, authorize federal agencies and other entities to implement and enforce provisions of the agreement, and authorize or appropriate more than $2 billion in funding for certain implementation activities. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Treasury and Labor departments to issue regulations to implement trade provisions in the USMCA and outline classification standards for the origin of goods under such provisions. It would require the establishment of interagency committees related to implementation and enforcement of the agreement's provisions related to automobiles, environmental obligations, and labor obligations. It would provide for additional enforcement and monitoring mechanisms related to forced labor, labor reforms in Mexico, and remedies for labor rights violations. It would require the EPA to construct and maintain facilities to treat wastewater and pollution sources resulting from transboundary water flows originating in Mexico. It would provide for transition procedures in the case of withdrawal of any country from the agreement. The bill would authorize $1.5 billion for the North American Development Bank, a binational institution that funds environmental infrastructure projects in the U.S.-Mexico border region, and it would require the bank to prioritize the financing of projects related to water pollution. It would make supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations to provide $300 million for Environmental Protection Agency grants for construction of wastewater facilities in the U.S.-Mexico border region; $210 million for Labor Department international grant programs, including $180 million for grants to support labor justice system reforms in Mexico; $40 million for enforcement of environmental obligations under the USMCA; and $16 million for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration activities related to addressing marine debris and combating illegal and unregulated fishing in coordination with Mexico. The USMCA, which would be implemented by the bill, would increase from 60%-62.5% to 75% the North American content threshold for automobiles to qualify for duty-free access, and it would establish additional thresholds for steel and aluminum content and content made by workers earning at least $16 per hour. It would establish trade regulations for products created using agricultural biotechnology. It would require signatories to implement and maintain certain multilateral environmental agreements to which they are already signatories, and to adopt and maintain certain internationally recognized labor rights, including to prohibit the importation of goods produced by forced labor.” The bill passed by a vote of 385-41. [HR 5430, Vote #701, 12/19/19; CQ, 12/19/19]

**USMCA Was An Updated Version Of The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**
The USMCA Was An Updated Version Of The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) That Included Major Changes On Cars And New Policies On Labor And Environmental Standards, Intellectual Property Protections, And Digital Trade Provisions. “The United States Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA) is an updated version of the nearly 25-year-old, trillion-dollar North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It includes major changes on cars and new policies on labor and environmental standards, intellectual property protections, and some digital trade provisions. During his 2016 presidential campaign, Donald Trump promised to renegotiate NAFTA, which he called ‘the worst trade deal ever made.’ As president, he did so. The result is the USMCA, which the leaders of the three countries signed in November 2018.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

The USMCA Included Country Of Origin Rules, Which Ruled That Automobiles Must Have 75 Percent Of Their Components Manufactured In Mexico, The US, Or Canada To Qualify For Zero Tariffs. “Country of origin rules: Automobiles must have 75 percent of their components manufactured in Mexico, the US, or Canada to qualify for zero tariffs (up from 62.5 percent under NAFTA).” [Vox, 12/19/19]

The International Trade Commission Report Found The Automotive Manufacturing Changes Would Add 28,000 Jobs In The Industry Over Six Years But Lead To A Small Increase In The Price Of Vehicles. “The International Trade Commission report found that these changes would add 28,000 jobs in the industry over six years, while also leading to a small increase in the price of vehicles that consumers pay.” [CNN, 12/17/19]

The USMCA Included Labor Provision That Raised The Percentage Of Automobile Parts That Must Be Made By Workers Earning At Least $16 An Hour By 2023 From 40 To 45 Percent. “Labor provisions: 40 to 45 percent of automobile parts must be made by workers who earn at least $16 an hour by 2023. Mexico agreed to pass new labor laws to give greater protections to workers, including migrants and women. Most notably, these laws are supposed to make it easier for Mexican workers to unionize.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

The USMCA Included A 16-Year Sunset Clause. “Sunset clause: The agreement adds a 16-year sunset clause — meaning the terms of the agreement expire, or “sunset,” after 16 years. The deal is also subject to a review every six years, at which point the US, Mexico, and Canada can decide to extend the USMCA.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

The USMCA Was Subject To A Review Every Six Years – At Which Point The Three Countries Can Decide To Extend The Agreement. “Sunset clause: The agreement adds a 16-year sunset clause — meaning the terms of the agreement expire, or “sunset,” after 16 years. The deal is also subject to a review every six years, at which point the US, Mexico, and Canada can decide to extend the USMCA.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

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**Trade Deals**

**Fitzpatrick Stated That He Would Reform “Unfair Trade Deals”**

Fitzpatrick Stated That He Would Reform “Unfair Trade Deals.” “Puts American workers first by reforming unfair trade deals that put the American worker at a disadvantage through no fault of their own.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

**Fitzpatrick On Trade Agreements: “We’re Dealing With Countries” That Have Lower Labor, Environmental Standards, Manipulate Currency**

Fitzpatrick On Trade Agreements: “We’re Dealing With Countries That May Have Lower Labor Standards, They May Have Lower Environmental Standards, Often Times These Countries Manipulate Their Currency.” [0:00] FITZPATRICK: Our trade agreements have failed us greatly, they have failed the American worker, they have failed the middle class, I think we all know that. And both parties quite frankly are responsible for that. You go back to NAFTA under President Clinton, it was a disaster we now know that, CAFTA under president bush mixed results at best, and now we have TPP the Trans-Pacific Partnership that President Obama is advancing, which I am very suspect of the details have not fully been worked out yet. But time and time
again these trade agreements, often times due to Fast Track Authority they refer to it as, end up being bad deals, and they end up being bad deals for the American worker, by and large because often times we’re playing on an un-level playing field, we’re dealing with countries that may have lower labor standards, they may have lower environmental standards, often times these countries manipulate their currency, sometimes as a matter of public policy, if you’re not playing on a level playing field we should not enter any of these trade agreements that are costing more and more American jobs and hurting the middle class. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Trade [0:00], 4/21/16]

Trans Pacific Partnership

Fitzpatrick: “I Wanna Be Clear, I’m Suspect Of TPP … It Has Not Fully Been Vetted”

Fitzpatrick: “I Wanna Be Clear, I’m Suspect Of TPP … It Has Not Fully Been Vetted.” [1:02]
FITZPATRICK: Just to Andy’s point, because Andy correctly pointed out, I wanna be clear, I’m suspect of TPP, we don’t know exactly what’s in it yet, it has not fully been vetted, I am suspect because of our history of trade agreements which have historically not benefitted the American worker and have hurt the middle class, so the details are being worked out, I hope their worked out in a good manner where we can actually get behind it. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Trade Rebuttal [1:02], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick Criticized NAFTA, CAFTA, Said He Was Skeptical Of TPP Because The Details Hadn’t Been “Worked Out Yet”

Fitzpatrick Criticized NAFTA, CAFTA, Said He Was Skeptical Of TPP Because The Details Hadn't Been “Worked Out Yet.” [0:00] FITZPATRICK: Our trade agreements have failed us greatly, they have failed the American worker, they have failed the middle class, I think we all know that. And both parties quite frankly are responsible for that. You go back to NAFTA under President Clinton, it was a disaster we now know that, CAFTA under President Bush mixed results at best, and now we have TPP the Trans-Pacific Partnership that President Obama is advancing, which I am very suspect of the details have not fully been worked out yet. But time and time again these trade agreements, often times due to Fast Track Authority they refer to it as, end up being bad deals, and they end up being bad deals for the American worker, by and large because often times we’re playing on an un-level playing field, we’re dealing with countries that may have lower labor standards, they may have lower environmental standards, often times these countries manipulate their currency, sometimes as a matter of public policy, if you’re not playing on a level playing field we should not enter any of these trade agreements that are costing more and more American jobs and hurting the middle class. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Trade [0:00], 4/21/16]

Export-Import Bank

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Export-Import Bank Through Fiscal 2029

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Export-Import Bank Through Fiscal 2029. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for, guarantees, and insurance the bank may have outstanding at any one time from $135 million to $175 million, increasing the amount annually through fiscal 2026. It would redesignate the agency as the ‘United States Export Finance Agency.’ Among other provisions, it would establish a number of offices within the agency, including an office focused on promoting the inclusion of minorities and women in the agency's workforce and activities and an office focused on financing for exports related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy storage. It would increase from 25% to 30% the amount of Ex-Im Bank lending activity that must be directed to small businesses by fiscal 2029 and require the agency to prepare an outreach plan to inform small businesses about agency services. It would prohibit the agency from approving any transactions involving individuals subject to certain trade and economic sanctions or involving the People's Liberation Army or Chinese intelligence agency. It would establish alternative procedures for agency operations in the event of a quorum lapse on the board of
directors, authorizing a temporary board that would include the U.S. trade representative and Trade and Commerce secretaries and could approve agency transactions.” The bill passed the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 235 to 184. [H.R. 4863, Vote #624, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]

### 2019: Following His Support To Extend The Export-Import Bank, Fitzpatrick Was Targeted By The Koch-Backed Americans For Prosperity

“Americans for Prosperity said Thursday it is mounting a six-figure advertising campaign against 15 members of Congress who voted in favor of extending the Export-Import Bank last month. AFP, the political advocacy arm of the Koch network, will run newspaper, digital and direct mail ads labeling the Ex-Im Bank reauthorization a ‘boondoggle’ that ‘costs taxpayers billions in corporate welfare subsidies.’ ‘We are calling out members of Congress who voted to give away billions of tax dollars to big business and special interests,’ Russ Latino, AFP vice president of economic opportunity, said in a statement. […] The bipartisan cadre of 15 representatives targeted by AFP include: Rep. Cindy Axne, Iowa Democrat; Rep. Sean Casten, Illinois Democrat; Rep. Joe Cunningham, South Carolina Democrat; Rep. Sharice Davids, Kansas Democrat; Rep. Abby Finkenauer, Iowa Democrat; Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania Republican...”

[Washington Times, 12/6/19]
### Veterans & Military Family Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick voted for an appropriations bill that would transition the VA Choice program from mandatory to discretionary spending—leaving it open to cuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ However, Fitzpatrick stated that he wanted veterans to have healthcare options outside the VA system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick voted to protect VA whistleblowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick stated that not a “single individual” has been held accountable for VA mishaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick: Corruption is “dishonest, self-serving managers” from the Philadelphia Veterans Administration who “are re-appointed to their jobs despite failing to meet veterans’ needs”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Fitzpatrick stated it was “unacceptable” for disabled veterans to be drowning in student debt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Military Personnel

**Fitzpatrick Co-Aauthored A Bill That Would Create A Grant Process For Students To Participate In A Federal Program To Remember Those Buried At Veteran Cemeteries**

Fitzpatrick Co-Aauthored A Bill That Would Create A Grant Process For Students To Participate In A Federal Program To Remember Those Buried At Veteran Cemeteries. “The U.S. House has passed Rep. Conor Lamb ’s bill that would create a grant process for students to participate in a federal program that works to ensure that those buried at veterans cemeteries are not forgotten. House Resolution 2385, introduced by Lamb, D-17, Mount Lebanon, in April and co-authored by U.S. Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-1, Bucks County, passed 409-1 on Wednesday, with the only no vote coming from U.S. Rep. Justin Amash of Michigan, a former Republican who switched to independent in July. Under the bill, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs would be authorized to establish grants to conduct cemetery research and produce outreach materials for the Veterans Legacy Program, according to a release from Lamb’s office.” [Ellwood City Ledger, 10/17/19]

### Department of Veterans Affairs

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Appropriations Bill That Would Transition VA Choice Program From Mandatory To Discretionary Spending, Leaving It Open To Cuts**

Fitzpatrick Voted For A $146.5 Energy-Water-Legislative Branch-Veterans Affairs Appropriations For Fiscal Year 2019. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $146.5 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $44.7 billion for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department’s Bureau of Reclamation; $98 billion for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; and $3.8 billion for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. It would provide $11.2 billion for programs that maintain and refurbish nuclear weapons in the United States’ stockpile. As amended, it would provide $1.1 billion in funding for the Veterans Community Care Program.” The bill passed by a vote of 235-179. [HR 5895, Vote #257, 6/8/18; CQ, 6/8/18]
Rep Lowey: Appropriations Bill Would Transition VA Choice Program From Mandatory To Discretionary Spending, Leaving It Open To Cuts. “While I support many of the increases within the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs bill, Republicans have created a dilemma by transitioning the VA Choice program from mandatory to discretionary funding in the middle of fiscal year 2019. Even worse, Republicans have blocked consideration of my amendment to solve this problem. That will mean a further squeeze, and perhaps even cuts, to programs that benefit the middle class.” [Rep. Lowey Floor Statement, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Wanted Vets To Have Option Of Seeking Healthcare Outside Of VA System; May Be Similar To Highly-Criticized Veterans Choice Program

Fitzpatrick Wanted Vets To Have Option Of Seeking Healthcare Outside Of VA System. “Defends our veterans right to see the physicians of their choice, as opposed to being hand strung to an inconvenient and impractical VA system.” [Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/23/20]

Largest Vet Groups, Including American Legion & VFW, Opposed Expansion Of Veterans Affairs Choice Program. “The nation’s largest veterans groups have lined up to oppose any expansion of the Veterans Affairs Choice program that would allow all veterans who are eligible for VA medical care to use it. The stand, by the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and others, places the groups squarely in the corner of VA Secretary Bob McDonald, who has called proposals favoring private care for veterans over VA facilities, a ‘dereliction’ of department duties, and at odds with seven powerful U.S. senators, including Arizona Republican John McCain, who have proposed legislation to lift restrictions on Choice.” [Military Times, 5/05/16]

Vets Groups Letter To VA Secretary: Access To Private Healthcare Provided By VA Would Have Serious Costs, Trade-Offs And Consequences That Could Endanger Or Harm The Provision Of Health Care To Veterans.” “Seven veterans organizations wrote the VA Commission on Care on April 29 saying they would oppose any VA health system that allows veterans to see a non-VA provider at any time. The heads of the organizations, which also included Disabled American Veterans, Vietnam Veterans of America, AMVETS, Military Officers Association of America and Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, told panel chairwoman Nancy Schlichting that giving all veterans access to private health care paid for by VA ‘would have serious costs, trade-offs and consequences that could endanger or harm the provision of health care to veterans.’” [Military Times, 5/05/16]

Vets Groups Letter To VA Secretary: Access To Private Care Providers “Could Result In A Decline In The Number Of Veterans Using VA Programs And Facilities, Which Would Threaten The Financial And Clinical Viability Of Some VA Medical Programs And Facilities.” ‘Such unfettered access to the Choice program could result in a decline in the number of veterans using VA programs and facilities, which would threaten the financial and clinical viability of some VA medical programs and facilities,’ they wrote. McCain introduced a bill April 27 that would make the Choice program permanent and expand its eligibility to all veterans enrolled in VA care.” [Military Times, 5/05/16]

HEADLINE: Veterans Groups Oppose Choice Program Expansion. [Military Times, 5/05/16]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Protect VA Whistleblowers

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Protect VA Whistleblowers. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would set specific penalties for federal supervisors who retaliate against an employee who discloses waste, fraud or abuse. It would require a supervisor to be suspended for at least three days for an initial offense, and would require a supervisor to be fired for a second offense. It would also require the VA to develop a plan to protect the medical records of employees and would prohibit VA employees from accessing medical files for demographic information when another non-medical database is available.” The bill passed, 420-0. [S 585, Vote #568, 10/12/17; CQ, 10/12/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Extend The VA Whistleblower Protection Bill Provisions To Apply To Any Federal Employee Disclosure Regarding The Violation Of Any Law Or Regulation Related To Travel. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “O’Halleran, D-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would extend the bill’s provisions to apply to any federal employee disclosure regarding the violation of any law or regulation related to travel by the head of an agency or a political appointee.” The motion was rejected, 232-190. [S 585, Vote #567, 10/12/17; CQ, 10/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Exempt The VA From The Trump Administration’s Hiring Freeze

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Exempt The VA From The Trump Administration’s Hiring Freeze. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill (HR 1259).” According to Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL), a vote for the motion was a vote to block “an amendment to the rule to bring up HR 696, Representative Schrader’s bill to exempt the Department of Veterans Affairs from Donald John Trump’s hiring freeze. As we have already discussed, my amendment to allow the VA Secretary to fill vacant positions, regardless of whether they were vacated before or after the hiring freeze, was blocked last night in the Rules Committee. There are nearly 47,000 vacant positions within the VA, and we should not be limiting the VA’s authority to fill these positions, especially as we continue to work towards reducing patient wait times.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-185. [HRes 198, Vote #162, 3/16/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 3/16/17; Congressional Record, H2099, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing A Bill That Would Make More Funds Available For The Veterans Choice Fund

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing A Bill That Would Make More Funds Available For The Veterans Choice Fund. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Roe, R-Tenn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would make available an additional $2 billion in funding for the Veterans Choice Fund, without fiscal year limitation. The bill would extend until Dec. 31, 2027, the current cap on per-month payment of VA pensions to certain veterans residing at VA nursing care facilities, as well as the VA’s authority to collect fees for VA housing loans and the VA’s authority to obtain and use income information from the Social Security Administration and the IRS to validate an application for VA benefits.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 219-186. [S 114, Vote #408, 7/24/17; CQ, 7/24/17]

Fitzpatrick: Philadelphia Veterans Administration Had “Self-Serving Managers … Re-Appointed To Their Jobs”

Fitzpatrick: Philadelphia Veterans Administration Had “Self-Serving Managers … Re-Appointed To Their Jobs.” “We are all too familiar with the calamity that is the Philadelphia Veterans Administration, where dishonest, self-serving managers are re-appointed to their jobs, despite failing to meet veterans’ needs. We see it when unaccountable bureaucrats issue crushing regulations aimed at perpetuating bureaucracy instead of unleashing the productivity, ingenuity and power of the American worker. We see it when the administration implements a flawed health care law that will make medical care less accessible because it will bankrupt our country.” [Bucks County Courier Times, 3/30/16]

Fitzpatrick Said Not A “Single Individual” Had Been Held Accountable For VA Mishaps

Fitzpatrick Said Not A “Single Individual” Had Been Held Accountable For VA Mishaps. [0:02] FITZPATRICK: We have completely failed our veterans, in fact that’s probably one of the biggest embarrassments in recent years … we’re all great as Americans … people that defend our country, we wouldn’t have a country
without these men and women, brave men and women that have put their lives on the line their families on the line for all of us, and they have been failed. And the disasters that we’ve all read about we’ve all seen are unacceptable, and to this day not a single individual has been held accountable, not a single one. There’s not many spending programs that Republicans champion, this is one that we all should get behind. We should never ever let any member of the military, or any veteran that has served our country deal with what they’re dealing now, choice as far as the VA system goes I am a huge fan of, they ought to be given the choice to go to whatever doctor they want, give them the money let them have the choice, we need to take care of our vets, I think that hopefully we can all agree on that. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Veterans [0:02], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick: “We Have Completely Failed Our Veterans … Probably One Of The Biggest Embarrassments In Recent Years”

Fitzpatrick: “We Have Completely Failed Our Veterans … Probably One Of The Biggest Embarrassments In Recent Years.” [0:02] FITZPATRICK: We have completely failed our veterans, in fact that’s probably one of the biggest embarrassments in recent years … we’re all great as Americans … people that defend our country, we wouldn’t have a country without these men and women, brave men and women that have put their lives on the line their families on the line for all of us, and they have been failed. And the disasters that we’ve all read about we’ve all seen are unacceptable, and to this day not a single individual has been held accountable, not a single one. There’s not many spending programs that Republicans champion, this is one that we all should get behind. We should never ever let any member of the military, or any veteran that has served our country deal with what they’re dealing now, choice as far as the VA system goes I am a huge fan of, they ought to be given the choice to go to whatever doctor they want, give them the money let them have the choice, we need to take care of our vets, I think that hopefully we can all agree on that. [PA-08 GOP Debate: Brian Fitzpatrick on Veterans [0:02], 4/21/16]

Fitzpatrick: Corruption Is “Dishonest, Self-Serving Managers” From The Philadelphia Veterans Administration Who “Are Re-Appointed To Their Jobs Despite Failing To Meet Veterans’ Needs”

Fitzpatrick: Corruption Is “Dishonest, Self-Serving Managers” From The Philadelphia Veterans Administration Who “Are Re-Appointed To Their Jobs Despite Failing To Meet Veterans’ Needs.” “The type of corruption I am speaking of is a most devastating form that robs every American of the ability to pursue a fulfilling life of dignity and prosperity. We are all too familiar with the calamity that is the Philadelphia Veterans Administration, where dishonest, self-serving managers are re-appointed to their jobs, despite failing to meet veterans’ needs. We see it when unaccountable bureaucrats issue crushing regulations aimed at perpetuating bureaucracy instead of unleashing the productivity, ingenuity and power of the American worker. We see it when the Administration implements a flawed healthcare law, which will make medical care less accessible because it will bankrupt our country.” [Brian Fitzpatrick Security and Opportunity for All Americans, 3/31/16]

Veteran Debt

Fitzpatrick Stated It Was “Unacceptable” For Disabled Veterans To Be Drowning In High Levels Of Student Debt

Fitzpatrick Stated It Was “Unacceptable” For Disabled Veterans To Be Drowning In High Levels Of Student Debt. “Western Pennsylvania U.S. Reps. Conor Lamb and Guy Reschenthaler have joined on a bipartisan bill that would automatically eliminate federal student loan debt for some permanently disabled veterans. […] Joining Lamb, a Marine Corps veteran, and Reschenthaler, R-14, Peters Township, a Navy veteran, on the Federally Requiring Earned Education-Debt Discharges for Veterans (FREED Vets) Act were Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick, R-Bucks County; Joe Courtney, D-Conn.; and Andy Levin, D-Mich. […] Fitzpatrick said, ‘It is unacceptable that many disabled veterans continue to be saddled with high levels of student debt.’” [Ellwood City Ledger, 7/1/19]
Appendix I – Personal Financial Disclosures

2018– Federal Personal Financial Disclosure

Net Worth

2018: Fitzpatrick Had An Estimated Net Worth Between -$678,998 And $429,997


Earned Income

2018: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Earned Income


Assets & Unearned Income

2018: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $501,002 And $1,015,000 In Assets

2018: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $501,002 And $1,015,000 In Assets. [Fitzpatrick 2018 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/14/19]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SP/DC/JT</th>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Year-End Value</th>
<th>Type Of Income</th>
<th>Amount Of Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Min</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>Min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAA Bank Account</td>
<td>$1,001</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Property</td>
<td>$500,001</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$1,015,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,002</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transactions

2018: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Transactions


Liabilities

2018: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $585,003 And $1,180,000 In Liabilities

2018: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $585,003 And $1,180,000 In Liabilities. [Fitzpatrick 2018 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/14/19]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Creditor</th>
<th>Date Incurred</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount Of Liability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Wells Fargo</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>Home Equity Loan</td>
<td>$50,001–$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Wells Fargo</td>
<td>12/12</td>
<td>Mortgage–Investment Property</td>
<td>$500,001–$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>USAA</td>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>Line Of Credit</td>
<td>$10,000–$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>USAA</td>
<td>4/17</td>
<td>Line Credit</td>
<td>$10,000–$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>USAA</td>
<td>12/31/17</td>
<td>Revolving Charge Account</td>
<td>$15,001–$50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Fitzpatrick 2018 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/14/19]

**Positions**

2018: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Positions


**Agreements**

2018: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Agreements


**2017– Federal Personal Financial Disclosure**

**Net Worth**

2017: Fitzpatrick Had An Estimated Net Worth Between -$664,998 And $464,997


**Earned Income**

2017: Fitzpatrick Reported $1,770 In Earned Income


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Fitzpatrick Earned Income</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source: Ballard Spahr LLC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type: Salary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amount: $1,770</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

[Fitzpatrick 2017 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/15/18]

**Assets & Unearned Income**

2017: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $515,002 And $1,050,000 In Assets

2017: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $515,002 And $1,050,000 In Assets. [Fitzpatrick 2017 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/15/18]
**2018 Fitzpatrick Assets & “Unearned” Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Year-End Value</th>
<th>Type Of Income</th>
<th>Amount Of Income</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Interest $1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Property</td>
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<td>Max $1,000,000</td>
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<td>Max $1,050,000</td>
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[Fitzpatrick 2017 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/15/18]

**Transactions**

2017: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Transactions


**Liabilities**

2017: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $585,003 And $1,180,000 In Liabilities

2017: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $585,003 And $1,180,000 In Liabilities. [Fitzpatrick 2017 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/15/18]

**2017 Fitzpatrick Liabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Creditor</th>
<th>Date Incurred</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount Of Liability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Wells Fargo</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>Home Equity Loan</td>
<td>$50,001–$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Wells Fargo</td>
<td>12/12</td>
<td>Mortgage–Investment Property</td>
<td>$500,001–$1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>USAA</td>
<td>1/17</td>
<td>Line Of Credit</td>
<td>$10,000–$15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
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<td>4/17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>USAA–Credit Card</td>
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<td>Revolving Charge Account</td>
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</table>

[Fitzpatrick 2017 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 5/15/18]

**Positions**

2017: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Positions


**Agreements**

2017: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Agreements


**2016– Federal Personal Financial Disclosure**
**Net Worth**

2016: Fitzpatrick Had An Estimated Net Worth Between -$564,998 And $425,997


**Earned Income**

2016: Fitzpatrick Reported $75,022 In Earned Income For The Preceding Year

2016: Fitzpatrick Reported $75,022 In Earned Income From Ballard Spahr LLC For The Preceding Year. Fitzpatrick did not report any earned income for the current year. [Fitzpatrick 2016 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 6/14/17]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Fitzpatrick Earned Income</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Amount Current Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballard Spahr LLC.</td>
<td>Salary</td>
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[Fitzpatrick 2016 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 6/14/17]

**Assets & Unearned Income**

2016: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $500,002 And $1,001,000 In Assets

2016: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $500,002 And $1,001,000 In Assets. [Fitzpatrick 2016 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 6/14/17]

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<thead>
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<th>2018 Fitzpatrick Assets &amp; “Unearned” Income</th>
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<tbody>
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[Fitzpatrick 2016 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 6/14/17]

**Liabilities**

2016: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $575,003 And $1,165,000 In Liabilities

2016: Fitzpatrick Reported Between $585,003 And $1,165,000 In Liabilities. [Fitzpatrick 2016 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 6/14/17]

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<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Creditor</td>
<td>Date Incurred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Wells Fargo</td>
<td>1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Wells Fargo</td>
<td>12/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>USAA</td>
<td>7/13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>USAA–Personal Loan</td>
<td>6/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Fitzpatrick 2016 Public Financial Disclosure Report, filed 6/14/17]
### Positions

**2016: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Positions**


### Agreements

**2016: Fitzpatrick Did Not Report Any Agreements**

Appendix II – Campaign Finance

Items of Interest

✓ Despite efforts to distance himself from the Republican Party, the NRCC and the Congressional leadership fund spent nearly $15.4 million in support of Fitzpatrick

✓ Additionally, Fitzpatrick’s leadership PAC, Bringing America Together PAC, mainly funded Republican committees and candidates—including the NRCC, Republican Senate candidate Lou Barletta, and the Republican Federal Committee of Pennsylvania

✓ Fitzpatrick received the most money from the financial, real estate, and insurance sector—totaling nearly $1.5 million over the course of his career

✓ Comcast Corporation and Blue Cross/Blue Shield were among Fitzpatrick’s top contributors

✓ A plurality of Fitzpatrick’s campaign cash comes from PACs, making up 46.3% of his campaign committee funds

Toplines

Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Raised $7.5 Million And Spent $6.1 Million Throughout His Career

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Total Receipts</th>
<th>Total Disbursements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Indivs</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$1,854,633.97</td>
<td>$521,713.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>$2,178,900.19</td>
<td>$1,345,182.20</td>
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</table>

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/17/20]

Fitzpatrick’s Leadership PAC Raised $237,700 And Spent $306,199.94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Indivs</th>
<th>Party Cmtes</th>
<th>Other Cmtes</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Operating Expdts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$131,500.00</td>
<td>$2,750.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$128,750.00</td>
<td>$167,877.96</td>
<td>$80,447.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$106,200.00</td>
<td>$6,200.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
<td>$138,321.98</td>
<td>$99,946.98</td>
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</table>

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/17/20]

Fitzpatrick’s Campaign Committee Received 38.3% Of His Contributions From Individual Contributors And 46.3% From PACs

| Source Of Fitzpatrick Career Congressional Campaign Committee Funds |
### Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2018#</th>
<th>2020#</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>$1,485,443</td>
<td>$521,714</td>
<td>$2,007,157</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>$1,495,730</td>
<td>$926,525</td>
<td>$2,422,255</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Financing</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$401,939</td>
<td>$402,655</td>
<td>$804,594</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[OpenSecrets, accessed 3/17/20]

### Top Overall Industries

#### Fitzpatrick Career Top Contributors By Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Leaderships PACs</td>
<td>$626,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Securities &amp; Investment</td>
<td>$449,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>$316,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>$313,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Health Professionals</td>
<td>$286,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lawyers/ Law Firms</td>
<td>$263,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>$256,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Candidate Committees</td>
<td>$198,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transportation Unions</td>
<td>$170,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Oil &amp; Gas</td>
<td>$155,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Public Sector Unions</td>
<td>$144,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Republican/Conservative</td>
<td>$141,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Accountants</td>
<td>$132,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pro-Israel</td>
<td>$127,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Misc Manufacturing &amp; Distributing</td>
<td>$125,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td>$118,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Building Trade Unions</td>
<td>$112,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>General Contractors</td>
<td>$96,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Special Trade Contractors</td>
<td>$96,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Food Processing &amp; Sales</td>
<td>$88,037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 3/17/20]

**NOTE:** According to the Center for Responsive Politics, “The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations’ PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals’ immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates” [Center for Responsive Politics Top Contributors, accessed 3/21/17]

### Top Overall Sectors

#### Fitzpatrick’s Career Top Contributors By Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>PACs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>$1,441,466</td>
<td>$980,416</td>
<td>$461,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideological/ Single-Issue</td>
<td>$1,241,077</td>
<td>$231,028</td>
<td>$1,010,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc Business</td>
<td>$656,889</td>
<td>$446,05</td>
<td>$210,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>$529,250</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$527,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$473,582</td>
<td>$169,582</td>
<td>$304,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$454,126</td>
<td>$442,626</td>
<td>$11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$368,834</td>
<td>$232,384</td>
<td>$136,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyers &amp; Lobbyists</td>
<td>$336,825</td>
<td>$280,575</td>
<td>$56,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy &amp; Natural Resources</td>
<td>$267,910</td>
<td>$111,910</td>
<td>$156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications/Electronics</td>
<td>$223,833</td>
<td>$123,833</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: According to the Center for Responsive Politics, “The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations’ PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals’ immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates” [Center for Responsive Politics Top Contributors, accessed 3/21/17]

### Top Overall Contributors

#### Fitzpatrick Career Top Contributors (Campaign Committee & LPAC Combined)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>PACs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comcast Corporation</td>
<td>$67,800</td>
<td>$42,800</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefern Food</td>
<td>$49,300</td>
<td>$29,300</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Metrics LLC</td>
<td>$39,800</td>
<td>$39,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Cross/Blue Shield</td>
<td>$37,108</td>
<td>$11,408</td>
<td>$25,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Jewish Coalition</td>
<td>$34,020</td>
<td>$28,920</td>
<td>$5,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizlender LLC</td>
<td>$34,000</td>
<td>$34,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvi Concrete</td>
<td>$32,600</td>
<td>$32,600</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Society of Anesthesiologists</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majority Committee PAC</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Electrical Contractors Assn</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PriceWaterhouseCoopers</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Bankers Assn</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American College of Emergency Physicians</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPMG LLP</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$27,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFS Group</td>
<td>$27,400</td>
<td>$27,400</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cozen O’Connor</td>
<td>$26,400</td>
<td>$9,400</td>
<td>$17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Union National Assn</td>
<td>$26,250</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafarers International Union</td>
<td>$25,750</td>
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<td>$25,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPL Corp</td>
<td>$25,100</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Line Pilots Assn</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Institute of CPAs</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive Free International Trade PAC</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Insurance Agents &amp; Brokers</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye of the Tiger PAC</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Depot</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$22,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Auto Dealers Assn</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Main Street Partnership</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 3/17/20; FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/17/20]

### Top Campaign Committee Contributors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Contributor</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Indivs</th>
<th>PACs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Republican Jewish Coalition</td>
<td>$28,530</td>
<td>$28,430</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 3/17/20; FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/17/20]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Contributor</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Indivs</th>
<th>PACs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Comcast Corporation</td>
<td>$28,800</td>
<td>$18,800</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Assn of Fire Fighters</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tuesday Group PAC</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cozen O’Connor</td>
<td>$14,500</td>
<td>$5,500</td>
<td>$9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Independence Blue Cross</td>
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<td>$5,250</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>National Assn of Letter Carriers</td>
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<td>$13,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ShopRite</td>
<td>$12,800</td>
<td>$12,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Newtown Athletic Club</td>
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<td>$12,650</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>New York Life Insurance</td>
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<td>$100</td>
<td>$12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Home Depot</td>
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<td>$10,000</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Beal Bank</td>
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<td>$11,071</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Chevron Corp</td>
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<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>National Air Traffic Controllers Assn</td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>United Mine Workers of America</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ariel Corp</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>BFS Group</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bizlender LLC</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Chartwell Staffing</td>
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<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Fred Beans Auto Group</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Funding Metrics LLC</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: According to the Center for Responsive Politics, “The organizations themselves did not donate, rather the money came from the organizations’ PACs, their individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals’ immediate families. Organization totals include subsidiaries and affiliates” [Center for Responsive Politics Top Contributors, accessed 3/21/17]

### Top Leadership PAC Political Donations

**Fitzpatrick’s Leadership PAC Contributed To Republican Committees And Candidates**

**Fitzpatrick’s Leadership PAC Contributed At Least $97,200 To Republican Committees And Candidates.** According to FEC records, Fitzpatrick’s leadership PAC contributed at least $97,2000 to Republican committees and candidates. [FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/18/20]

**Bucks County Republican Committee And NRCC Were The Top Recipients.** According to FEC records, the Bucks County Republican Committee and NRCC were the top recipients of political contributions from Fitzpatrick’s leadership PAC. Fitzpatrick’s leadership PAC contributed $23,000 to the Bucks County Republican Committee and $9,000 to NRCC. [FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/18/20]

### 2020: Fitzpatrick PAC Top Recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bucks County Republican Committee</td>
<td>$23,000.00</td>
<td>Local Party Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Committee to Secure Bristol’s Future</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>State Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Republican Federal Committee of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Don Bacon for Congress</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vern Buchanan for Congress</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Denise Bowman for Judge</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>American Society of Anesthesiologists PAC</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
<td>Event Tickets</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hurd for Congress</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Friends of Wendi Thomas</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
<td>State Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Friends of Meghan Schroeder</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
<td>State Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Upton For All Of Us</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/18/20]

### 2018: Fitzpatrick PAC Top Recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NRCC</td>
<td>$9,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ryan Costello for Congress</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upton For All of Us</td>
<td>$2,700.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Denham for Congress</td>
<td>$2,700.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carlos Curbelo for Congress</td>
<td>$2,700.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Culberson for Congress</td>
<td>$2,700.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I Like Luke</td>
<td>$2,700.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lou Barletta for Senate</td>
<td>$2,500.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Smucker for Congress</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
<td>Political Contribution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fitzpatrick’s Top Leadership PAC Contributor Was Samuel Worthington

Samuel Worthington Was Fitzpatrick’s Top Leadership PAC Contributor. According to FEC records, Samuel Worthington was the top contributor of Fitzpatrick’s leadership PAC, contributing $10,000 in 2018. [FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/18/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Joseph Cowhey</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Shoprite of Warminster</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Robert Jordan</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Samuel Worthington</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[FEC Committee Candidate and Committee Viewer, accessed 3/18/20]

Outside Spending

2018: Republican Affiliated Outside Groups Spent More Than $9.8 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race

Republican Affiliated Outside Groups Spent More Than $9.8 Million On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, Republican affiliated groups spent $9,800,234 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]

Notably, Congressional Leadership Fund And NRCC Spent Nearly $8 Million Combined On Fitzpatrick’s Race. According to records found on ProPublica, the Congressional Leadership Fund and NRCC spent a combined total of $7,999,060 on Fitzpatrick’s race. [ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Outside Spender</th>
<th>Total Spent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Congressional Leadership Fund</td>
<td>$4,463,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NRCC</td>
<td>$3,535,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Planned Parenthood Votes</td>
<td>$1,850,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DCCC</td>
<td>$623,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>American Unity PAC Inc</td>
<td>$557,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Defending Main Street Superpac Inc</td>
<td>$546,315</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No Labels Action, INC</td>
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<td>Women Vote!</td>
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<td>22</td>
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[ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 3/18/20]
BRIAN FITZPATRICK (PA-01) Research Book | 331

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<td>Defending Main Street Superpac Inc</td>
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<td>314 PAC</td>
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[ProPublica, FEC Itemizer, accessed 5/11/20]

Notable Contributions

Fitzpatrick Received Funding From Bucks County Beer Distributor Pat Deon. “In Bucks County, Pat Deon is known for the chain of beer distribution stores that carry his name. Though the stores have been passed on to his children, he still owns the land the buildings sit on and remains active through a slew of ventures. Deon listed 13 separate sources of income, including an AM radio station in Levittown and a stake in Bethlehem's Sands Casino, in financial disclosure forms. His company Progressive Management handles real estate, consulting, and operates taverns and bars. […] For most of the last decade, state law barred casino owners from fund-raising for state candidates, until Deon successfully sued. He remained a rainmaker for national candidates, committees, and PACs, though, raising almost $300,000 from 1997 to 2018. Eight of the top 10 recipients of Deon's donations were
Pennsylvania candidates or PACs. He's been particularly generous to Michael and Brian Fitzpatrick, brothers who have represented Bucks County in Congress.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 6/2/19]

**Fitzpatrick Was Backed By The Defense Industry**

Fitzpatrick **Was Backed By The Defense Industry**. “Defense contractors were also big donors, with PACs for Raytheon, Boeing, and Lockheed Martin giving a total of $60,000. Every incumbent in the region running for reelection - U.S. Reps. Boyle, Evans, and Brian Fitzpatrick in Pennsylvania, and Tom Mac-Arthur and Donald Norcross in New Jersey - received help from the defense industry; Donald and George Norcross are brothers.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/4/18]

**Fitzpatrick Was Backed By Comcast**

Fitzpatrick **Was Backed By Comcast**. “Comcast's PAC, as well as company senior executive vice president David L. Cohen and his wife, Rhonda, gave nearly $66,000 to local candidates in both parties, including Scanlon, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Boyle, Mac-Arthur, and Norcross.” [Philadelphia Inquirer, 9/4/18]
Appendix III – Revolving Door

Top Lines

Two Of Fitzpatrick’s Staffers Entered The Revolving Door

Michael Conallen Jr.

Michael Conallen Jr. Worked As A Lobbyist Before He Worked For Fitzpatrick

Conallen Was Registered As A Lobbyist With Meridican Inc.

2008-2010: Conallen Was Registered As A Lobbyist With Meridican Inc. Conallen was registered as a lobbyist with Meridican Inc from 2008 to 2010. His clients included: Environmental Tectonics Corp, Delaware Valley Industrial Resource Center, Lower Bucks Hospital, and PChem Associates. [Legistorm, accessed 3/20/20]

Meridican Inc Was A Strategic Government Relations Firm Focused On The Energy Sector. “Meridican, LLC is a strategic advisory/implementation and government relations firm, developing business opportunities domestically and internationally – with companies from start-up enterprises to multinational corporations- with primary focus on the energy sector.” [Meridican, accessed 3/20/20]

Conallen Was The VP Of Government Affairs And Sales For Environmental Tectonics Corp.

2011-2012: Conallen Was The VP Of Government Affairs And Sales For Environmental Tectonics Corp. [Legistorm, accessed 3/20/20]

Environmental Tectonics Corporation Provided Engineering Solutions For Aerospace And Industrial Systems. “Environmental Tectonics Corporation (‘ETC’) was founded in 1969. For over four decades, ETC has provided engineered solutions to its customers with products, service and support, which in many cases leads to better training which saves lives. Innovation, continuous technological improvement and enhancement, and product quality are core values that are critical to our success. […] ETC is composed of two business segments. Aerospace Solutions […] Commercial/Industrial Systems.” [ETCUSA, accessed 3/20/20]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Michael Conallen Jr. Employment History</th>
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<tr>
<td>Employer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware River Port Authority of Pennsylvania and New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Tectonics Corp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meridican Inc.</td>
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<td>Rep. Curt Weldon</td>
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[Legistorm, accessed 3/20/20]


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<td>Environmental Tectonics Corp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008 – 2010</td>
<td>Delaware Valley Industrial Resource Center</td>
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</table>
Charlotte Pineda

Charlotte Pineda Worked For Delta Dental Plans Association—An Insurance Company

Prior To Working For Fitzpatrick, Pineda Worked As A Government Relations Associate For Delta Dental Plans Association—A Leading Dental Insurance Company


Delta Dental Plans Association Was A Leading Insurance Company. “As the nation’s leading provider of dental insurance, we make it easy to protect your smile and keep it healthy, with the largest network of dentists nationwide, quick answers and personalized service.” [Delta Dental Plans Association, accessed 3/20/20]

The American Dental Association Filed A Lawsuit Against Delta Dental For Anticompetitive Conduct. “The American Dental Association and two individual dentists filed a class-action lawsuit Nov. 26 against the Delta Dental Plans Association, its affiliated national entities and 39 independent Delta Dental companies, alleging the provider network has engaged in anticompetitive conduct and violated federal antitrust laws. The complaint alleges Delta Dental allocated territories of operation and divided the national market in order to restrict competition and reduce reimbursement rates to dentists.” [ADA News, 11/17/19]

2017: Pineda Was A Legislative Assistant For Fitzpatrick. [Legistorm, accessed 3/20/20]

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<tr>
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<th>Date of Employment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Legislative Assistant</td>
<td>2017 – 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delta Dental Plans Association</td>
<td>Government Relations Associate</td>
<td>2015 – 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources for the Future</td>
<td>Aide to the VP for Research</td>
<td>2011 – 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sen. George LeMieux</td>
<td>Intern</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larrison Group LLC</td>
<td>Assistant to the President</td>
<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biotechnology Innovation Organization</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
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Charlotte Pineda’s Clients – 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Client</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>
Fitzpatrick Received $0 From Pineda’s Clients

Fitzpatrick Received $0 From Pineda’s Clients. According to FEC records, Brian Fitzpatrick’s campaign committee, leadership PAC, or PAC, did not received any contributions from Delta Dental Plans Associations or any employees of Delta Dental Plans Association. [FEC, Brian Fitzpatrick for Congress, accessed 3/20/20; FEC, Bringing America Together PAC, accessed 3/20/20; FEC, Team Fitz, accessed 3/20/20]
## Appendix IV – Paid Media Summary

*NOTE: Paid media advertisements saved on the DCCC research drive.*

### 2018 Election

#### American Action Network

**TITLE:** In Charge: Fitzpatrick (30 Seconds)  
**DATE:** 3/14/17

ANNCR: Republicans are keeping their promise with a new plan for better health care,  
More choices and lower costs.  
Putting doctors and patients in charge again.  
No more big government penalties or job-killing mandates.  
New tax credits to make insurance cheaper.  
And real protections for people with pre-existing conditions.  
Thank Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick for keeping his promise,  
And replacing the Affordable Care Act with the better health care you deserve.

**TITLE:** Laid Off (30 seconds)  
**DATE:** 8/9/17

ALBERT: I was proud of my job. I was middle class, And it meant a better life for my daughter.  
But with more foreign competition – I got laid off. America’s tax code is so complicated – we can’t be as competitive.  
Thousands of jobs like mine are lost to places like China. So when I see Congress working to cut taxes for working families,  
And brings jobs back, I know how that matters.  
Tell Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick, keep fighting for tax reforms that brings the middle class back.

#### Brian Fitzpatrick

**TITLE:** “Drug Epidemic” (30)  
**DATE:** 9/5/18

MATT WEINTRAUB, BUCKS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY: Drug epidemic doesn’t discriminate.  
Opioid addiction is a phenomenon that is ravaging our communities.  
The likes of which we’ve never seen before.  
Brian Fitzpatrick, the special assistant US Attorney, prosecuted violent drug crimes. He worked in the FBI.  
**VISUAL:** Brian Fitzpatrick – endorsed by police, emergency services  
WEINTRAUB: He is working to get these deadly drugs off our streets.  
And working to get people the help that they need.  
**VISUAL:** Brian Fitzpatrick – Ranked #1 most independent freshman congressman  
WEINTRAUB: Brian’s not afraid to take on Washington to make a difference for families back here.  
We know we can count on him.
TITLE: Carlos (30)  
DATE: 9/4/18

VISUAL: Brian Fitzpatrick // Named “champion” healthcare innovator & addiction professionals’ legislator of year // NAADAC The Association for Addiction Professionals // ALSIC American Life Sciences Innovation Council

PAM GAROZZO: Brian Fitzpatrick brings a passion to fighting opioid addiction for so many families. He’s our champion and our advocate. Carlos was a good student but his true passion was music. For Carlos, drugs were an escape. At 18 he overdosed. He vowed that he was going to stay clean. He even walked me down the aisle at my wedding. Three weeks after, Carlos died from a drug overdose. For parents like us, Brian Fitzpatrick gives us a voice in Washington.

VISUAL: Bucks County Courier Times // Fitzpatrick anti-opioid bill signed into law

TITLE: “Uncle Phil” (30)  
DATE: 9/18/18

NARRATOR: As an FBI agent, Brian Fitzpatrick would drive from Bucks County to New York City every day. Serving in law enforcement as a tribute to his great uncle Phil. An NYPD officer killed in the line of duty. His opponent?

ANCHORWOMAN: Scott Wallace is under fire. The issue?

VISUAL: “Scott Wallace donated about $3 million to” [Independent Journal Review, 6/21/18]; “org sympathetic to cop-killer Mumia Abu-Jamal” [Fox News, 6/21/18]

ANCHORWOMAN: Donations he made to a liberal organization that has given a voice to the convicted cop killer Mumia Abu-Jamal.

VISUAL: “Sickens Me” – Bob Bray, Bucks Co. FOP President; “Reprehensible” – Fred Harran, Bucks Co. Police Chief President

NARRATOR: Bucks County law enforcement leaders say Scott Wallace “sickens me,” is “reprehensible,” and just too dangerous.

TITLE: “Deployment” (30)  
DATE: 10/3/18


TITLE: “Mom”  
DATE: 10/16/18

MARY FITZPATRICK: During my battle with breast cancer, Brian never left my side.
As a mom, it’s hard to see all these attacks.
Brian understands what health care means to families.
He protected people with pre-existing conditions and stood up to his own party.
I know my son. He knows we’re living on Social Security and Medicare.
Brian would never put any senior’s retirement security at risk.
Right Brian?
BRIAN FITZPATRICK: Right Mom.
I’m Brian Fitzpatrick and I approve this message because we should all be listening to our moms.

TITLE: “Problem Solvers Caucus” (30)
DATE: 10/31/18

BRIAN FITZPATRICK: I’m Brian Fitzpatrick, a member of the Problem Solvers Caucus.
VISUAL: Endorsed by the Philadelphia Inquirer // Bucks County Courier Times // The Intelligencer
FITZPATRICK: A bipartisan group of Democrats and Republicans committed to ending the ridiculous Hatfield and McCoy brand of politics.
VISUAL: Endorsed by PSEA // Everytown for Gun Safety // Giffords
FITZPATRICK: I’m ranked the number one most independent freshman congressman in the entire nation.
And that is exactly what our community deserves.
VISUAL: Endorsed by AFL-CIO Unions and Chamber of Commerce
FITZPATRICK: Our community is not far left or far right.
We are centrist and pragmatic.
VISUAL: Endorsed by police, emergency services
FITZPATRICK: I’m Brian Fitzpatrick and I approve this message and I’m asking you to join me.
Because we need to be one community, now more than ever.

Club for Growth

DATE: 3/21/17

ANNCR: The Obamacare train wreck – big government at its worst.
Canceled plans, broken promises, coverage too expensive.
Now congress is pushing Ryancare, a bad idea doubling down on disaster.
Washington’s still in charge.
Premiums even higher.
 Millions more uninsured.
It even keeps Obamacare’s tax hikes.
That’s not what Congressman Fitzpatrick promised.
Tell Congressman Fitzpatrick – don’t fall for fake repeal, vote no on Ryancare and get rid of Obamacare for good.

Congressional Leadership Fund

TITLE: “Rich” (30)
DATE: 8/29/18

VO: What’s rich?
Scott Wallace. He inherited a hundred million bucks.
But Wallace repeatedly failed to pay his own taxes.

Wallace was hit with a seventy-thousand-dollar lien for unpaid taxes.

But now Wallace wants to go to Congress to raise our taxes.

Delinquent taxes for him. Higher taxes for us.

That’s really, really rich.

Scott Wallace.

Trust fund baby.

Tax dodger.

Hypocrite.

TITLE: “Hypocrite” (30)
DATE: 10/10/18

VO: Washington is full of hypocritical politicians.

Scott Wallace would fit right in.

Wallace is worth a hundred million dollars.

But Wallace was still slapped with a seventy-grand lien for unpaid taxes.

Now Wallace wants to increase taxes on Bucks County families.

In Congress, Wallace would vote with Pelosi to raise middle-class taxes.

Scott Wallace.

Unpaid taxes for him.

Higher taxes for us.

TITLE: “Debt” (30)
DATE: 10/17/18

VO: Nancy Pelosi and the big spenders in Washington have created a twenty trillion dollar national debt.

Scott Wallace would make things even worse.

Wallace would rubber-stamp Nancy Pelosi’s liberal agenda.

Thirty-two trillion dollars in new spending.

Almost doubling the national debt.

Increasing income taxes by twenty percent.
Scott Wallace. Nancy Pelosi.


TITLE: "Pennsylvania Families" (30)
DATE: 10/24/18

NARRATOR: Brian Fitzpatrick cut middle class taxes.
Saving Pennsylvania families over two thousand dollars.
Now four million jobs have been created.
And unemployment is at a fifty year low.
Scott Wallace would take us backward.
Wallace would vote with Pelosi to repeal the middle class tax cut.
And Wallace supports 32 trillion dollars of new spending, almost doubling the debt.

TITLE: “Radical Policies” (30)
DATE: 10/31/18

VO: A booming economy….
…..or the radical policies of an angry liberal mob.

That’s our choice.

Brian Fitzpatrick cut middle-class taxes…

…helping create four million jobs…

…and bringing unemployment down to a fifty-year low.

Scott Wallace and the liberal mob would take us backward…

…raising income taxes by twenty percent…

…almost doubling the debt.

Scott Wallace is with them, not us.

TITLE: “Why” (30)
DATE: 10/2/18

NARRATOR: If you have a pre-existing condition … Brian Fitzpatrick sold you out.
Brian Fitzpatrick sided with Donald Trump and the insurance industry.
He voted against protecting people with pre-existing conditions.
Three separate times.
Why?
The insurance industry gave Brian Fitzpatrick a hundred forty thousand dollars.
And Donald Trump is backing his campaign.
Five million Pennsylvanians have pre-existing conditions.
But Brian Fitzpatrick sided with Donald Trump and the insurance industry.

**Dean Malik**

**TITLE:** “DEAN MALIK TELEVISION AD! YOUR REAL REPUBLICAN CHOICE ON MAY 15!” (*30 sec*)  
**DATE:** 5/3/18

**DEAN MALIK:** I’m Dean Malik, and I’m asking for your vote on May 15th to be your next Republican Congressman.  
**MAN 1:** Dean fought for us in Iraq as a United States Marine.  
**WOMAN 1:** Dean fought for us here in Bucks County as our prosecutor.  
**MAN 2:** Let’s send Dean Malik to DC to fight for us there.  
**MAN 3:** I’m voting for Dean Malik.  
**WOMAN 2:** I’m voting for Dean Malik.  
**WOMAN 3:** We’re voting for Dean Malik.  
**WOMAN 4:** We’re voting for Dean Malik.  
**MAN 4:** The real Republican.  
**MAN 5:** The real Republican.  
**WOMAN 3:** The real Republican.  
**MALIK:** I’m Dean Malik, your real Republican choice for Congress, and I approve this message.

**Defending Main Street**

**TITLE:** “Silenced Forever” (*30*)  
**DATE:** 10/18/18

**MAUREEN FAULKNER:** On December 9th of 1981, my husband, Philadelphia police officer Daniel Faulkner, was brutally murdered by Mumia Abu-Jamal. Jamal shot Danny in the back and then point-blank between the eyes and left him for dead. Jamal silenced Danny forever.  
Scott Wallace funded Jamal’s legal defense through an organization that has given my husband’s killer a public voice for the last 21 years.  
I’m pleading with you: Please don’t give Scott Wallace a voice in Congress.

**NRCC**

**TITLE:** “Irresponsible” (*30*)  
**DATE:** 9/12/18

**NARRATOR:** Parents are stretched pretty thin.  
Soccer, band, tutors, family dinners.  
But one person doesn’t think it’s hard enough.  
Scott Wallace wants to tax families of five for, quote, irresponsible breeding.  
We know because it’s where his money went.  
Scott Wallace gave almost half a million dollars to a population control group.  
**AUDIO:** [literally a record scratch]  
**VISUAL:** Gave $$$ to population control group [Fox News, 7/20/18]  
**NARRATOR:** Their plan: Families of five are taxed to the hilt.  
Scott Wallace for Congress? Now that’s irresponsible.

**TITLE:** “Mocking Scott” (*30*)
DATE: 9/25/18

**VISUAL:** A hooded possible antifa terrorist in a basement, sitting across from a TV and a corkboard

**NARRATOR:** No, Scott shouldn’t be mocked.

**VISUAL:** the last NRCC ad on the TV about how Scott Wallace wants to “tax families for ‘irresponsible breeding’”

**NARRATOR:** Breeding is irresponsible. Big families should be taxed.

**VISUAL:** On the cork board, a picture of Scott Wallace – The Bank

**NARRATOR:** Scott Wallace has radical values and funds radical causes. Over a million dollars to promote socialism.

**VISUAL:** Che Guevara, antifa symbol, brochure for the Palestine Communist Party

**NARRATOR:** Funded AlterNet, which pushed conspiracy theories linking Cheney to the anthrax attacks.

**VISUAL:** Dick Cheney with screenshots of the Alternet posts

**NARRATOR:** Scott Wallace even gave cash to a politician who blames America for the September 11th attacks.

**VISUAL:** George Galloway with front pages featuring the Twin Towers exploding

**NARRATOR:** That’s radical. That’s Scott Wallace.

**TITLE:** “Fabric” (30)

**DATE:** 10/9/18

**NARRATOR:** Bucks County transplant Scott Wallace funds radical causes that tear away the fabric of our society.

He gave millions to Democracy Now.

It broadcasts the political commentary of convicted cop killer Mumia Abu-Jamal.

And Wallace’s response to 9/11? Funding the Guantanamo Bay detainees’ lawyers.

Arguing for terrorists’ rights. Arguing for their release.

That’s not just radical, it’s dangerous. And that’s Scott Wallace.

**TITLE:** “Shattered” (30)

**DATE:** 10/23/18

**NARRATOR:** A child, sexually abused.

Their innocence, shattered.

A trauma they should never have to relive.

But Scott Wallace would demand it.

Wallace believes sexually abused children should be forced to face their abuser in open court.

**VISUAL:** Scott Wallace: Sexually abused children should testify face-to-face with the accused in open court – Newsday, 6/28/90

**NARRATOR:** And Wallace would deny survivors the right to speak out at sentencing.

**VISUAL:** Wallace opposed Victim’s Rights Amendment – Washington Post, 6/28/96

**NARRATOR:** Or be notified when their abuser is released.

Scott Wallace. He’s just never on your side.

**TITLE:** “Smarter” (30)

**DATE:** 10/26/18

**VO:** Scott Wallace caught on tape.

**SW:** Dogs are smarter than police officers

**VO:** Catch that?

**SW:** Dogs are smarter than police officers

**VO:** Scott Wallace said, “Dogs are smarter than police officers.” It’s what he Believes. Wallace gave a voice to convicted cop-killer Mumia Abu-Jamal, funded a group who broadcast Mumia’s political commentary from prison.
SW: Dogs are smarter than police officers
VO: Scott Wallace. Insulting. Radical. Dangerous. NRCC is responsible for the content of this advertising.

Patriot Majority

TITLE: Special (30)
DATE: 8/10/18

NARRATOR: Health care’s supposed to be about taking care of those special to us. But for Congressman Fitzpatrick, it’s all about the special interests. Fitzpatrick took over two hundred thousand from insurance and financial interests. And voted for tax breaks giving them billions. But Fitzpatrick increased premiums on older Americans. The AARP said it could cost us fifteen hundred more a year. Congressman Fitzpatrick is just not for us.

Republican Jewish Coalition

TITLE: Wonder (30)
DATE: 6/20/18

NARRATOR: You have to wonder about Scott Wallace. Mansions in Maryland and South Africa? Donated $300,000 to anti-Semitic organizations that promote boycotting Israel. Supported giving billions of dollars to Iran. So radically anti-Israel, Pennsylvania’s top Democrat Jewish organizations refusing support. You have to wonder why he moved here to run for Congress. Scott Wallace. At home in South Africa. Too radical for us.

Planned Parenthood

TITLE: “Not With Us” (30)
DATE: 10/19/18

NARRATOR: How much can Donald Trump rely on Congressman Fitzpatrick’s vote? It’s off the chart, and it’s hurting Pennsylvanians. Fitzpatrick would defund Planned Parenthood, just like Trump. He voted with Trump to gut protections for pre-existing conditions. And rubber-stamped Trump’s tax plan, giving 83 percent of benefits to the richest 1 percent. Congressman Fitzpatrick stands with Trump, and not with us.

TITLE: “Stamp of Approval” (30)
DATE: 10/30/18

NARRATOR: When Congressman Fitzpatrick votes, he always gets Donald Trump’s stamp of approval. Fitzpatrick supports defunding Planned Parenthood, just like Trump. Fitzpatrick voted with Trump to gut protections for people with pre-existing conditions. And Fitzpatrick voted to give 83 percent of tax benefits to the wealthiest one percent. That’s Trump’s plan too. Congressman Fitzpatrick’s with Trump, not us.
Scott Wallace for Congress

**TITLE: **We Knew (30)  
**DATE: **3/27/18

**SUPER:** “The largest audience to witness an inauguration, period.” [Donald Trump’s Spokesman, 1/21/17]  
**WALLACE:** From the day he took office we’ve recognized his lies. I’m Scott Wallace. I’m running for Congress from Bucks County. People here are tired of Donald Trump’s war on the truth…

**SUPER:** “Global warming is based on faulty science…” [Donald Trump, Twitter, 11/2/2012]  
**WALLACE:** …his war on science and denying the realities of our warming planet…

**SUPER:** Donald Trump meets with Parkland School Shooting Survivors – February 21, 2018  
**WALLACE:** …and offering his thoughts and prayers to gunshot victims while telling the NRA he’ll never ever let them down.

**SUPER:** “I will never, ever let you down.” [Donald Trump NRA Speech, New York Times, 4/28/2017]  
**WALLACE:** Well you can believe this. I’ll stand up to Donald Trump and every lie he tells. That’s why I approve this message.

---

**TITLE: **Change (30)  
**DATE: **3/27/18

**ASTRA WALLACE:** Our dad’s been fighting for change his whole life. As a general counsel in the US Senate he helped uncover the damage Agent Orange did to our Vietnam Vets.

**JOHANNA WALLACE:** And for the last 15 years he and my mom have run a charitable organization that promotes progressive values and has led the fight against climate change.

**SCOTT WALLACE:** I’m Scott Wallace. I’m running for Congress from Bucks County to stand up to President Trump, and I won’t take a dime in corporate PAC money. I approve this message because it’s time to fight for the change we need for all our families.

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**TITLE: **The Truth (30)  
**DATE: **6/27/18

**NARRATOR:** Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick, he's in the pocket of Donald Trump. Big oil, big insurance and the NRA. No wonder special interests are running false ads attacking his opponent, Scott Wallace.

The truth? Scott Wallace grew up in Bucks County and lives in the house he was born in. He’s a strong supporter of Israel, and Wallace built a global foundation that’s leading the battle against climate change and creating clean energy jobs.

Go to this website [scottwallacefacts.com] to see the facts for yourself. I’m Scott Wallace and I approve this message.

---

**TITLE: **Pumping Iron (30)  
**DATE: **8/29/18

**SCOTT WALLACE:** I’m running against this guy: Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick. He’s taken $123,000 dollars from big oil and energy companies. Brian Fitzpatrick voted for the new tax law that gives most of the money to big corporations and the top one percent. Exxon alone got a six billion dollar tax break.
How’s that working out for you here at the pump?
I’m Scott Wallace. I’m not taking a dime in corporate PAC money, and in Congress, I’ll stand up for you.
That’s why I approve this message.

TITLE: Garbage (30)
DATE: 8/31/18

NARRATOR: garbage ads attacking scott wallace from brian fitzpatrick's billionaire backers.
the truth? scott wallace paid all his taxes in full.
it's brian fitzpatrick we can't trust.
fitzpatrick voted for the new tax law that gives most of the money to big corporations and the top one percent.
adding nearly two trillion dollars to the debt.
and to pay for it, a plan to cut medicare and social security.
brian fitzpatrick's not for you.

TITLE: “Smear” (30)
DATE: 9/14/18

VISUAL: Brian Fitzpatrick attack ad (also a screenshot of the population control attack ad)
NARRATOR: More lies from Fox News and Brian Fitzpatrick’s big corporate backers.
The attack is ridiculous.
Scott Wallace has three kids of his own.
And Wallace and his wife run a foundation that helps fund Planned Parenthood.
In Washington, it’s Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick who voted to eliminate funding for Planned Parenthood.
VISUAL: Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick voted to eliminate funding for Planned Parenthood [HJRes 43, Vote #99, 2/16/17; CQ, 2/16/17]
NARRATOR: And Fitzpatrick wants to overturn Roe v. Wade and make abortion illegal.
VISUAL: Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick Outlaw Abortion [HR 36, Vote #549, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]
NARRATOR: The women of Pennsylvania can’t trust Brian Fitzpatrick.

TITLE: “Running” (30)
DATE: 9/15/18

SCOTT WALLACE: I’m running against Brian Fitzpatrick.
He’s taken big bucks from corporate special interests.
No wonder he voted for the new tax law that gives huge tax breaks to the top one percent.
It’ll add $1.9 trillion to the national debt.
And Fitzpatrick and the Republicans admit they’ll cut Social Security and Medicare to pay for it.
I’m Scott Wallace. I’m not taking a dime in corporate PAC money.
In Congress, I’ll protect Medicare and Social Security.
That’s why I approve this message.

TITLE: “Safe” (30)
DATE: 9/19/18

NARRATOR: Another garbage ad attacking Scott Wallace.
Fox News smears that have been called “false.”
Go to this website to see the facts for yourself.
VISUAL: Scottwallacefacts.com
MILT WARRELL, BUCKS COUNTY SHERIFF: I know Scott Wallace, and I know what he’s done to keep our families safe.
As counsel to the US Senate Judiciary Committee, working for a Republican senator, Scott Wallace wrote major crime legislation including the Missing Children’s Assistance Act. Don’t believe the attacks. I trust Scott Wallace to keep us safe.

TITLE: “Independent” (30)
DATE: 10/4/18

VISUAL: Wallace standing next to a Fitzpatrick cutout
SCOTT WALLACE: I’m running against this guy because we need an independent Congressman...
VISUAL: Pan out to reveal a Trump cutout next to the Fitzpatrick cutout
WALLACE: ...who’ll stand up to this other guy.
Fitzpatrick and Trump both want to make abortion illegal.
Fitzpatrick voted with Trump to end protections for people with pre-existing conditions.
And Fitzpatrick voted for Trump’s tax law that gives 83 percent of the benefits to the top one percent.
How’s that working out for you?
I’m Scott Wallace, and I approve this message because I’ll be an independent Congressman for you.

TITLE: “Agent Orange” (30)
DATE: 10/5/18

NARRATOR: More garbage and total lies from Brian Fitzpatrick.
VISUAL: A dumpster labeled “Fitzpatrick’s Garbage.” A screenshot of the most recent Fitzpatrick attack ad is inside.
NARRATOR: Using fake news sources to question Scott Wallace’s patriotism.
VISUAL: A circle is drawn around “Washington Free Beacon, 6/28/18”
JIM THOMSON: I fought for my country in Vietnam.
My unit was mistakenly exposed to Agent Orange.
I know it was Scott Wallace who helped uncover the damage done by Agent Orange, and helped get guys like me the care and benefits we needed.
Scott Wallace stood up for me, and I know in Congress he’ll stand up for you.

TITLE: “False Attacks” (30)
DATE: 10/11/18

SCOTT WALLACE: By now you’ve probably seen the false attacks against the foundation that my wife and I ran.
Now they’re even questioning our patriotism.
I’m Scott Wallace, and I’m proud my wife served our country in the foreign service in danger zones around the world.
VISUAL: Bombing of US Embassy – Nairobi, 1998
WALLACE: And I’m proud of the work I did to uncover the damage done by Agent Orange to our troops in Vietnam.
I hope you’ll support my campaign for Congress, and join me in standing up to the false attacks.
That’s why I approve this message.

TITLE: “Shelley”
DATE: 10/12/18

SHELLEY HOWLAND: I’ve been a Republican my whole life.
But this year, I just can’t vote the party line.
I know Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick sides with Donald Trump.
VISUAL: The Morning Call – Pa. abortion foes optimistic about policy changes under Trump [Fitzpatrick pictured]
SHELLEY: Voting to eliminate funding for Planned Parenthood. And Fitzpatrick wants to take away a woman’s right to choose.

VISUAL: The Washington Post – Trump makes clear Roe v. Wade is on the chopping block [Trump+Fitzpatrick pictured]

SHELLEY: I just think women in Bucks and Montgomery County, no matter what party they belong to, should not be voting for Brian Fitzpatrick.

TITLE: “This Other Guy” (30)
DATE: 10/19/18

SCOTT WALLACE: I’m running against this guy.

VISUAL: Wallace in front of a Brian Fitzpatrick cutout, in a hospital room

WALLACE: Because we need a congressman who’s gonna stand up to this other guy.

VISUAL: Trump cutout next to Fitzpatrick cutout

WALLACE: Brian Fitzpatrick sides with Donald Trump. Voting to strip away health insurance from people with pre-existing conditions like cancer and diabetes.

VISUAL: Brian Fitzpatrick voted to strip health insurance for pre-existing conditions – HR 1, vote #692, 12/19/17

WALLACE: Then Fitzpatrick voted with Trump to give insurance companies tens of billions in tax breaks.

VISUAL: Brian Fitzpatrick voted for Trump tax plan: Billions in breaks for insurance companies – HR 1, Vote #699, 12/20/17

WALLACE: How’s that helping you?
I’m Scott Wallace. I’ll be an independent congressman.
That’s why I approve this message.

TITLE: “Smears” (30)
DATE: 10/29/18

NARRATOR: Have you seen these smears against Scott Wallace?
Fact checkers call them “false,” “out of context,” “flat-out lies.”

VISUAL: The Philadelphia Inquirer // TV spot tying Mumia to Wallace is suspended // Bucks County Courier Times – “ads with little or no basis in reality”

NARRATOR: They’re ads for a desperate Brian Fitzpatrick.
The truth? Scott Wallace’s foundation has invested millions to fight child abuse.
And working with Republicans, Wallace helped write the Missing Children’s Assistance Act.
Police, prosecutors and law enforcement back Scott Wallace for Congress.

MILT WARRELL, Bucks County Sheriff: Don’t believe the attacks. I trust Scott Wallace to keep us safe.

TITLE: “Tax Cuts” (30)
DATE: 10/31/18

SCOTT WALLACE: Tax cuts for the richest Americans.
Ending protections for pre-existing conditions.
And a Congress that does whatever Donald Trump wants.
Washington has it all wrong, and so does my opponent.
Congressman Brian Fitzpatrick votes with Donald Trump almost all the time.
I’m Scott Wallace. I’ll be a check and balance on Donald Trump.
I’m not taking a dime of corporate PAC money.
And I’ll be an independent Congressman for you.
That’s why I approve this message.
2016 Election

Brian Fitzpatrick For Congress

TITLE: Hometown Lessons
DATE: 9/12/16

Fitzpatrick: I’m Brian Fitzpatrick. This is the House I grew up in with seven brothers and sisters; mom and dad still live here today.

Our parents were always teaching us about the importance of family and watching out for the neighborhood.

It’s a lesson I carried with me as a federal prosecutor going after drug dealers who were selling their poison to our kids.

And, it’s a lesson I carried with me as an FBI agent sent to Iraq to fight terrorists.

And, as your Congressman, it is a lesson I’ll never forget.

I’m Brian Fitzpatrick and I approve this message.

TITLE: Needed The Most
DATE: 10/11/16

Fitzpatrick: Sometimes I think Congress doesn’t understand that their top priority isn’t to argue with each other, it’s to keep your family safe. I know because keeping your family safe has been my life’s work. As a federal prosecutor, I put away drug dealers and violent criminals. And, as an FBI agent, I worked counter-terrorism investigations and was sent to Iraq to confront terrorists face-to-face. Now, I’m running for Congress so I can take my experience protecting your family to the place where it’s needed the most.

DCCC

TITLE: Brother
Date: 9/26/16


Title: Gold Star (Digital Ad)
Date: 9/22/16
Voiceover: Brian Fitzpatrick is not Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick. And it shows. Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. Trump attacked a Gold Star family. Still, Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. DCCC is responsible for the content of this ad.

Title: Disability (Digital Ad)
Date: 9/22/16

Voiceover: Brian Fitzpatrick is not Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick. And it shows. Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. Trump mocked a disabled reporter. Still, Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. DCCC is responsible for the content of this ad.

Title: Dangerous (Digital Ad)
Date: 9/22/16

Voiceover: Brian Fitzpatrick is not Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick. And it shows. Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. National Security experts call Trump “dangerous”. Still, Brian. Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. DCCC is responsible for the content of this ad

Title: Women (Digital Ad)
Date: 9/22/16

VO: Brian Fitzpatrick is not Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick. And it shows. Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. Trump calls women fat pigs. Still, Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump. DCCC is responsible for the content of this ad.

TITLE: Planned Parenthood
DATE: 10/05/16

[Male Narrator]  
Brian Fitzpatrick is not Congressman Mike Fitzpatrick. Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump and his dangerous agenda for women. They both want to de-fund Planned Parenthood …

[Donald Trump]  
“I am totally for de-funding … we shouldn’t be giving to Planned Parenthood.” (4sec)

[Brian Fitzpatrick]  
“I would vote, and will vote, to defund Planned Parenthood. Absolutely.” (4sec)

They would eliminate cancer screenings and pre-natal care for thousands of Pennsylvania women. Donald Trump and Brian Fitzpatrick. A dangerous agenda. DCCC is responsible for the content of this advertising.

TITLE: Agenda
DATE: 10/26/16

[Male Narrator]  
Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump’s dangerous agenda. Brian Fitzpatrick wants to defund Planned Parenthood, just like Trump.

[Brian Fitzpatrick]  
“I would vote, and will vote, to defund Planned Parenthood. Absolutely.”
And Brian Fitzpatrick supported Donald Trump, even after he mocked a disabled reporter … attacked a gold star family … and demeaned women.

[Donald Trump]
“I’d look her right in that fat ugly face”

“She ate like a pig.”

Brian Fitzpatrick and Donald Trump. We’re better than this. DCCC is responsible for the content of this advertising.

TITLE: Character
DATE: 10/26/16
Brian Fitzpatrick supports Donald Trump’s dangerous agenda for women. He wants to defund Planned Parenthood … just like Trump. [Brian Fitzpatrick] “I would vote, and will vote, to defund Planned Parenthood. Absolutely.” And Brian Fitzpatrick supported Donald Trump, even after he repeatedly demeaned women. The Philadelphia Inquirer endorses Steve Santarsiero for his “character and legislative experience.” Steve Santarsiero will protect a woman’s right to choose, and fight for equal pay. DCCC is responsible for the content of this advertising.

Defending Main Street

TITLE: Taxman Santa
Date: 9/20/16

V/O: Some say there’s a good Santa, and a bad. Tax Man Steve Santarsiero has been very bad. Santa Claus gives gifts, Santarsiero takes things away. The Tax man supported taking more of your money in higher gas taxes, and even more in higher property taxes. Santarsiero has voted to take billions of your money in higher taxes. Tax Man Steve Santarsiero. Bad taxes. Bad Santa.

Defending Main Street is responsible for the content of this ad.

NRCC IE

TITLE: Dead End
DATE: 9/27/16

Announcer: Things are headed in the wrong direction. It’s been sixteen years since the middle class got a raise. But Steve Santarsiero has voted repeatedly for higher taxes, driving good-paying jobs away. Santarsiero voted for higher poverty taxes as township supervisor. He voted for higher income taxes as state legislator. And he’ll vote for higher taxes again in Washington.

Self-serving politician Steve Santarsiero: A dead end for Pennsylvania.

NRCC is responsible for the content of this advertising.

TITLE: Treadmill
DATE: 10/07/16

Announcer: It’s been sixteen years since middle class families got a raise. It feels like we’re running in place. But career politician Steve Santarsiero has voted for higher taxes that destroy good-paying jobs. Santarsiero voted for
higher property taxes as township supervisor. He voted for higher income taxes as state legislator. And he’ll vote for higher taxes again in Washington. Self-serving politician Steve Santarsiero has really made taxpayers sweat. NRCC is responsible for the content of this advertising

**Shaunessy Naughton For Congress**

**Title:** N/A  
**Date:** 4/21/16

*Narrator:* Why should we trust a Harrisburg politician like Steve Santarsiero, who will say anything to win an election? After claiming credit for passing universal background checks for all gun purchases, Santarsiero admitted in an interview that he didn’t write Pennsylvania gun safety laws. His campaign brags about his accomplishments. But in fact, he has failed in 54 attempts to get any legislation on the books. We just can’t trust Steve Santarsiero.

*Naughton:* I’m Shaunessy Naughton, and I approve this message, because we deserve better.

**Steve Santarsiero For Congress**

**TITLE:** Steve Santarsiero  
**DATE:** 9/7/16

STEVE  
I’m Steve Santarsiero, and I approve this message because…

PAPERBOY  
Here you go.

STEVE  
Hey thanks

PAPERBOY  
Because Steve puts people ahead of politics.

PRINT SHOP OWNER (Dad)  
In Harrisburg, Steve refused…

PRINT SHOP EMPLOYEE (Son)  
…the perks, and the per diems.

GIRL  
He packed his own lunch just like me. Bye mom.

MOM  
Bye Hon

MECHANIC  
Steve said no to a state car to protect our tax dollars.

MOM  
He fought for background checks to keep guns away from terrorists.
BUSINESS OWNER
And he gave tax breaks to local businesses to create jobs right here.

DAD
Because Steve knows he works for us…

STEVE (smiling)
I wouldn’t have it any other way.
## Appendix V – Bill Sponsorships & Amendments

### Toplines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Sponsorship Toplines</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Congress</strong></td>
<td><strong># of Sponsorships</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116th Congress (2019 - 2020)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115th Congress (2017 - 2018)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

*NOTE: Table updated as of 3/19/2020.*

### Fitzpatrick Career Sponsorships By Subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th># Of Bills Sponsored</th>
<th># Became Law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime and Law Enforcement</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government Operations and Politics</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economics and Public Finance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor and Employment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Public Works</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces and National Security</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and Financial Sector</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOTE: Table updated as of 3/19/2020.*

### 116th Congress

*NOTE: Updated as of 3/19/20.*

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 28 Bills, 0 Of Which Became Law

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 28 Bills In The 116th Congress, 0 Of Which Became Law. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick Introduced 0 Amendments. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Last Action</th>
<th>Last Action/Effective Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/19/19</td>
<td>H.R. 5509</td>
<td>Identifying Drug Cartels as Terrorists Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship</td>
<td>1/28/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/21/19</td>
<td>H.R. 5233</td>
<td>Extend Act</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
<td>12/19/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/21/19</td>
<td>H.R. 5232</td>
<td>Road to Recovery Act</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Health</td>
<td>11/22/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4563</td>
<td>Restoring Enforcement Standards to Track Opioids Responsively and Effectively Act</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
<td>10/28/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/26/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4520</td>
<td>Modernizing America with Rebuilding to Kickstart the Economy of the Twenty-first century with a Historic Infrastructure-Centered Expansion Act</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources</td>
<td>10/18/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>9/20/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4443</td>
<td>Fair Wage Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor</td>
<td>9/20/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>9/20/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4429</td>
<td>Fairness to Kids with Cancer Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to Subcommittee on Health</td>
<td>9/23/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/25/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4025</td>
<td>Mental Health in Schools Excellence Program Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor</td>
<td>7/25/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/22/19</td>
<td>H.R. 2915</td>
<td>Medical Device Guardians Act</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Health</td>
<td>5/23/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/8/19</td>
<td>H.R. 2586</td>
<td>Federal Agency Customer Experience Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform</td>
<td>5/8/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/1/19</td>
<td>H.R. 2442</td>
<td>Puppy Protection Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture</td>
<td>5/16/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/7/19</td>
<td>H.R. 1612</td>
<td>Nonpartisan Bill For the People Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties</td>
<td>4/12/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/6/19</td>
<td>H.R. 1002</td>
<td>WOOF! Act</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture</td>
<td>3/1/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/30/19</td>
<td>H.R. 911</td>
<td>Saracini Enhanced Aviation Safety Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Aviation</td>
<td>2/7/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/15/19</td>
<td>H.R. 570</td>
<td>Combat Online Predators Act</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
<td>2/25/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/11/19</td>
<td>H.R. 489</td>
<td>SHIELD Act of 2019</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation</td>
<td>2/7/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/8/19</td>
<td>H.R. 295</td>
<td>End Banking for Human Traffickers Act of 2019</td>
<td>Committee Agreed to Seek Consideration Under Suspension of Rules</td>
<td>3/7/19</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.R. 164</td>
<td>CLEAN Public Service Act</td>
<td>Referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of</td>
<td>1/3/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Committee or Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.R. 163</td>
<td>CLEAN Elections Act</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.R. 162</td>
<td>Presidential Transparency Act</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.R. 161</td>
<td>Cabinet Service Integrity Act</td>
<td>Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.R. 160</td>
<td>CLEAN Congress Act</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.J. Res. 12</td>
<td>Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms an individual may serve as a Member of Congress</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.J. Res. 11</td>
<td>Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets for the Government</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/3/19</td>
<td>H.J. Res 10</td>
<td>Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit Members of Congress from receiving compensation during a fiscal year unless both Houses of Congress have agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year prior to the beginning of that fiscal year</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/28/20</td>
<td>H.Res.8 17</td>
<td>Raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by expressing support for the designation of January 2020 as &quot;National Stalking Awareness Month&quot;</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7/25/19</td>
<td>H.Res.5 25</td>
<td>Calling for the designation of Antifa as a domestic terrorist organization</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/31/19</td>
<td>H.Res.9 4</td>
<td>Raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by expressing support for the designation of January 2019 as &quot;National Stalking Awareness Month&quot;.</td>
<td>Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

### 115th Congress

**Fitzpatrick Sponsored 34 Pieces Of Legislation, 0 Of Which Became Law**

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 34 Bills In The 115th Congress, 0 Of Which Became Law. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]
Fitzpatrick Introduced 2 Amendments, 1 Of Which Passed The House. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick Bills Sponsored With Floor Consideration Or More

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 0 Pieces Of Legislation That Became Law

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 0 Pieces Of Legislation That Became Law In The 115th Congress. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Last Action</th>
<th>Last Action/Effective Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/15/18</td>
<td>H.R. 5796</td>
<td>Responsible Education Care and Healthy Outcomes for Users’ Treatment Act of 2018</td>
<td>Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance</td>
<td>6/20/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/13/18</td>
<td>H.R. 5247</td>
<td>Trickett Wendler, Frank Mongiello, Jordan McLinn, and Matthew Bellina Right to Try Act of 2018</td>
<td>Senate-Read the second time. Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.</td>
<td>4/9/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/7/17</td>
<td>H.R. 4581</td>
<td>Screening and Vetting Passenger Exchange Act of 2017</td>
<td>Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.</td>
<td>9/4/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1/17</td>
<td>H.R. 4203</td>
<td>Combat Online Predators Act</td>
<td>Message on Senate action sent to the House</td>
<td>12/22/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/18/17</td>
<td>H.R. 3284</td>
<td>Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series Act of 2017</td>
<td>Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.</td>
<td>9/18/17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fitzpatrick Sponsored 6 Pieces Of Legislation That Passed The House

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 6 Pieces Of Legislation That Passed The House In The 115th Congress. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Bill #</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9/18/17</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/28/17</td>
<td>H.R. 1249</td>
<td>DHS Multiyear Acquisition Strategy Act of 2017</td>
<td>Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.</td>
<td>3/21/17</td>
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Amendments

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 2 Amendments, 1 Which The House Agreed To

Fitzpatrick Sponsored 2 Amendments, 1 Which The House Agreed To. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Last Action</th>
<th>Last Action/Effective Date</th>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Amendment Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/20/18</td>
<td>H.Amdt.795</td>
<td>An amendment numbered 3 printed in Part D of House Report 115-766 to provide flexibility for States to allow the State plan amendment to include assessments to determine level of care and length of stay recommendations based upon criteria established or endorsed by a State agency pursuant to 1932(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Public Health Service Act.</td>
<td>By unanimous consent, the Fitzpatrick amendment was withdrawn</td>
<td>6/20/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/6/17</td>
<td>H.Amdt.308</td>
<td>An amendment numbered 70 printed in Part B of House Report 115-295 to increase funding to the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General, to meet their budgetary request, so they may fully execute their mission of rectifying fraud, waste, and abuse.</td>
<td>On agreeing to the Fitzpatrick amendment (A036) Agreed to by voice vote</td>
<td>9/6/17</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Appendix VI – Bill Co-Sponsorships

Career

Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored 1,526 Pieces Of Legislation; 48 Or 3 Percent Became Law

As Of March 2020, Fitzpatrick Co-sponsored 1,526 Of Legislation; 48 Or 3 Percent Of Became Law.
[Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

Toplines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsorship Toplines</th>
<th># of Co-sponsorships</th>
<th># Became Law</th>
<th>Percentage Became Law</th>
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<tr>
<td>116th Congress (2019 - 2020)</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.85%</td>
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<tr>
<td>115th Congress (2017 - 2018)</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3.15%</td>
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[Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

Subject

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<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Career Co-Sponsorships By Subject</th>
<th># Of Bills Co-Sponsored</th>
<th># Became Law</th>
<th>Percentage Became Law</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Affairs</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Armed Forces &amp; National Security</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government Operations &amp; Politics</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crime &amp; Law Enforcement</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science, Technology, Communications</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor &amp; Employment</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Lands &amp; Natural Resources</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>2.50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance and Financial Sector</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Public Works</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>Immigration</td>
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<td>Animals</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Rights &amp; Liberties, Minority Issues</td>
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<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>21</td>
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BRIAN FITZPATRICK (PA-01) Research Book | 360

<table>
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<th>Social Welfare</th>
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<td>Agriculture &amp; Food</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economics and Public Finance</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing &amp; Community Development</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports &amp; Recreation</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>10.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native Americans</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Trade &amp; International Finance</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arts, Culture, Religion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Resources Development</td>
<td>2</td>
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NOTE: Table updated as of March 19, 2020

[Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored 340 Bills With Fewer Than 10 Other Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Intro.</th>
<th>Bill #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th># of Cosponsors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/31/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4942</td>
<td>Darren Drake Act</td>
<td>Josh Gottheimer</td>
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<tr>
<td>4/29/19</td>
<td>H.R. 2385</td>
<td>To permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a grant program to conduct cemetery research and produce educational materials for the Veterans Legacy Program.</td>
<td>Rep. Lamb, Conor [D-PA-17]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/24/19</td>
<td>H.R. 765</td>
<td>Serve the People, Not the Swamp Act</td>
<td>Rep. Gallagher, Mike [R-WI-8]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/5/17</td>
<td>H.R. 1934</td>
<td>To establish a 5-year ban on individuals appointed to Executive Schedule positions and Members of Congress engaging in lobbying activities at the Federal level.</td>
<td>Rep. Gallagher, Mike [R-WI-8]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/25/18</td>
<td>H.R. 6209</td>
<td>To amend the Fair Housing Act to provide that it is unlawful for any person engaging in a residential real estate-related transaction to discriminate against any person in making available such a transaction, or in the terms or conditions of such a transaction, because all or part of the person's income derives from a source located in Puerto Rico or any other territory of the United States, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Gonzalez-Colon, Jennifer [R-PR-At Large]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Sponsor Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>2/28/19</td>
<td>H.Res. 161</td>
<td>Expressing support for the designation of the last day of February each year as &quot;Rare Disease Day&quot;.</td>
<td>Rep. Caron, Andre [D-IN-7]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill No.</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor(s)</td>
<td>Pages</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/11/20</td>
<td>H.R. 6206</td>
<td>To provide that the President may provide additional Federal assistance</td>
<td>Rep. Delgado, Antonio [D-NY-19]</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>for an emergency related to a public health emergency, including a</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>pandemic or virus threat, and for other purposes.</td>
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<td>Performance Act of 2020</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dystonia Awareness Month&quot; and raising awareness and understanding of the</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>disorder of dystonia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/2/19</td>
<td>H.Res. 474</td>
<td>Condemning the decision of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe to restore full rights to Russia within the Council.</td>
<td>Rep. Kaptur, Marcy [D-OH-9]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill No.</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Pages</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/7/17</td>
<td>H.Res. 608</td>
<td>Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the 85th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 (Holodomor) should serve as a reminder of repressive Soviet policies against the people of Ukraine.</td>
<td>Rep. Levin, Sander M. [D-MI-9]</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/15/18</td>
<td>H.R. 5801</td>
<td>Medicaid Providers Are Required To Note Experiences in Record Systems to Help In-need Patients Act</td>
<td>Rep. Griffith, H. Morgan [R-VA-9]</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/12/20</td>
<td>H.R. 6246</td>
<td>To provide that certain Executive Orders with respect to Federal employee collective bargaining shall have no force or effect, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Kilmer, Derek [D-WA-6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Sponsor, State District</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Ray, Jr. [D-CA-39]</td>
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<td>10/15/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4673</td>
<td>IDEA High Cost Pool Funding Act</td>
<td>Rep. Huffman, Jared</td>
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<td>9/18/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4387</td>
<td>To establish Growth Accelerator Fund Competition within the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Espaillat, Adriano</td>
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<td>9/11/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4290</td>
<td>To direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate a week as &quot;Battle Buddy Check Week&quot; for the purpose of outreach and education concerning peer wellness checks for veterans, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Jackson Lee, Sheila</td>
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<td>[D-TX-18]</td>
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<td>9/9/19</td>
<td>H.R. 4244</td>
<td>MAGIC Act</td>
<td>Rep. Kelly, Mike</td>
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<td>[R-PA-16]</td>
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<td>7/23/19</td>
<td>H.R. 3912</td>
<td>Chronic Kidney Disease Improvement in Research and Treatment Act</td>
<td>Rep. Lewis, John</td>
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<td>7/23/19</td>
<td>H.R. 3891</td>
<td>Making Education Affordable and Accessible Act</td>
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<td>H.R. 3835</td>
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<td>H.R. 2924</td>
<td>Housing for Women Veterans Act</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill No.</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Representative(s)</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/25/18</td>
<td>H.Res. 1030</td>
<td>Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia are a part of the sovereign state of Georgia and condemning the decision by the Syrian Arab Republic to recognize these territories as independent of Georgia.</td>
<td>Rep. Rooney, Francis [R-FL-19]</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/11/20</td>
<td>H.R. 6190</td>
<td>To amend title 49, United States Code, to require all-cargo aircraft to be equipped with cockpit doors that meet certain safety requirements, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Garcia, Jesus G. [D-IL-4]</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>HR Number</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Representative(s)</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/22/19</td>
<td>H.R. 2898</td>
<td>To direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate a week as &quot;Buddy Check Week&quot; for the purpose of outreach and education concerning peer wellness checks for veterans, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Jackson Lee, Sheila [D-TX-18]</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill No.</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Rep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/9/19</td>
<td>H.R. 399</td>
<td>PATH Act</td>
<td>To direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Norcross, Donald [D-NJ-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/1/17</td>
<td>H.J.Res. 85</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the number of terms Senators and Representatives may serve.</td>
<td>Rep. Gallagher, Mike [R-WI-8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/15/18</td>
<td>H.Res. 893</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recognizing the memorials and monuments to the Katyn Massacre are important historical reminders of the heinous acts that took the lives of approximately 22,000 innocent Polish prisoners of war at the order of Joseph Stalin.</td>
<td>Rep. Sires, Albio [D-NJ-8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/30/19</td>
<td>H.Res. 93</td>
<td>Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia are a part of the sovereign state of Georgia and condemning the decision by the Syrian Arab Republic to recognize these territories as independent of Georgia.</td>
<td>Rep. Rooney, Francis [R-FL-19]</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/30/19</td>
<td>H.Res. 92</td>
<td>Calling for the immediate extradition or rendering to the United States of convicted felons William Morales, Joanne Cheshire, and all other fugitives from justice who are receiving safe harbor in Cuba in order to escape prosecution or confinement for criminal offenses committed in the United States.</td>
<td>Rep. King, Peter T. [R-NY-2]</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Sponsor ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/20/18</td>
<td>H.Res. 955</td>
<td>Affirming United States support to the nations of</td>
<td>Rep. Poe, Ted</td>
<td>[R-TX-2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/11/20</td>
<td>H.R. 6198</td>
<td>To provide emergency paid leave benefits to certain</td>
<td>Rep. Murphy, Stephanie N.</td>
<td>[D-FL-7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/5/19</td>
<td>H.R. 3108</td>
<td>Teachers are Leaders Act of 2019</td>
<td>Rep. Schneider, Bradley Scott</td>
<td>[D-IL-10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/21/19</td>
<td>H.R. 2875</td>
<td>Ravi Thackurdeen Safe Students Study Abroad Act</td>
<td>Rep. Maloney, Sean Patrick</td>
<td>[D-NY-18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>H.R. Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor(s)</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/28/19</td>
<td>H.R. 813</td>
<td>Puerto Rico Integrity in Medicare Advantage Act</td>
<td>Rep. Gonzalez-Colon, Jenniffer [R-PR-At Large]</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/13/18</td>
<td>H.R. 6809</td>
<td>Puerto Rico Integrity in Medicare Advantage Act</td>
<td>Rep. Gonzalez-Colon, Jenniffer [R-PR-At Large]</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/29/17</td>
<td>H.R. 3106</td>
<td>To amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a maximum contaminant level goal and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for perfluorinated compounds (including perfluorooctanesulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid), and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Boyle, Brendan F. [D-PA-13]</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/7/18</td>
<td>H.Res. 1055</td>
<td>To affirm strong United States-Liberia ties and support for democratic principles, and call for full implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations, including the establishment of an Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal for Liberia.</td>
<td>Rep. Donovan, Daniel M., Jr. [R-NY-11]</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/30/19</td>
<td>H.Res. 535</td>
<td>Recognizing August 6, National Night Out, the national coming together of Americans all over the Nation to unite and promote public safety.</td>
<td>Rep. Torres, Norma J. [D-CA-35]</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor Party</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/3/17</td>
<td>H.Res. 88</td>
<td>Calling on the Russian Federation to stop the violence in Ukraine, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>Rep. Harris</td>
<td>Andy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill No.</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor Name, Party, State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/12/19</td>
<td>H.Res. 487</td>
<td>Expressing full support to the Ukrainian people in their aspiration to continue consolidating their democracy and rule of law.</td>
<td>Rep. Keating, William R. [D-MA-9]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/19/19</td>
<td>H.R. 3359</td>
<td>National Adoption and Foster Care Home Study Act</td>
<td>Rep. Huffman, Jared [D-CA-2]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/15/19</td>
<td>H.Res. 384</td>
<td>Recognizing the September 11th National Memorial Trail as an important trail and greenway to be enjoyed by all in honor of the heroes of September 11th.</td>
<td>Rep. Connolly, Gerald E. [D-VA-11]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bill Number</td>
<td>Bill Title</td>
<td>Sponsor(s)</td>
<td>How Many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/10/18</td>
<td>H.J.Res. 134</td>
<td>Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms an individual may serve as a Member of Congress.</td>
<td>Rep. Arrington, Jodey C. [R-TX-19]</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

### Fitzpatrick Co-Sponsored 999 Bills With Democratic Sponsors

As Of March 2020, Fitzpatrick Cosponsored 999 Bills (65.5%) Sponsored By A Democrat. [Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Congress Period</th>
<th># of Co-sponsorships</th>
<th># With Dem Sponsor</th>
<th>% With Dem Sponsor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>116th Congress (2019 - 2020)</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>82.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115th Congress (2017 - 2018)</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Congress.gov, accessed 3/19/20]
Appendix VII – Office Expenditures

Items of Interest

✓ Fitzpatrick was the top spender on mass mail and communications in the Pennsylvania delegation
✓ Fitzpatrick consistently spent nearly double of the second highest spender in Pennsylvania
✓ Fitzpatrick spent disproportionately more money on travel than members in nearby districts
✓ 2019: Fitzpatrick donated $10,008 for the reduction of the public debt
✓ 2018: Fitzpatrick donated $1,450 for the reduction of the public debt

Career

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Office Expenditures – Career</th>
<th>Franked Mail</th>
<th>Personnel Compensation</th>
<th>Travel</th>
<th>Rent, Commns., Utilities</th>
<th>Printing</th>
<th>Other Services</th>
<th>Supplies and Materials</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$101,387.09</td>
<td>$768,792.89</td>
<td>$36,103.52</td>
<td>$147,230.42</td>
<td>$53,865.93</td>
<td>$45,338.50</td>
<td>$45,445.28</td>
<td>$10,315.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$114,378.17</td>
<td>$840,161.85</td>
<td>$26,698.81</td>
<td>$150,166.51</td>
<td>$107,172.40</td>
<td>$40,222.93</td>
<td>$26,159.02</td>
<td>$3,895.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$130,416.52</td>
<td>$764,020.28</td>
<td>$29,602.35</td>
<td>$152,064.92</td>
<td>$105,272.04</td>
<td>$64,126.04</td>
<td>$22,953.89</td>
<td>$23,836.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career</td>
<td>$346,181.78</td>
<td>$2,372,975.02</td>
<td>$92,404.68</td>
<td>$449,461.85</td>
<td>$266,310.37</td>
<td>$149,687.47</td>
<td>$94,556.19</td>
<td>$38,047.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fitzpatrick Spent $703,170 On Mass Mail And Communication, The Most In His Delegation

Fitzpatrick Mass Mail And Communication Spending – Career

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Mass Mail And Communication Spending – Career</th>
<th>Mass Mail</th>
<th>Mass Communications</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$155,046.78</td>
<td>$54,466.24</td>
<td>$209,513.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$152,178.73</td>
<td>$89,112.25</td>
<td>$241,290.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$176,845.83</td>
<td>$75,521.16</td>
<td>$252,366.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career</td>
<td>$484,071.34</td>
<td>$219,099.65</td>
<td>$703,170.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2019: Fitzpatrick Was The Top Spender In The Pennsylvania Delegation—Spending Almost Double The Amount Than The Second Highest Spender. According to disbursement records of all Representatives from Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick was the top spender of mass mail and communications in 2019—spending $209,513.02. The next highest spender was Democrat Chrissy Höllahan from PA-07, who spent $124,205.94. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2019 Q1, 2019 Q2, 2019 Q3, 2019 Q4]

2018: Fitzpatrick Was The Top Spender In The Pennsylvania Delegation—Spending Nearly Double That Of The Second Highest Spender. According to disbursement records of all Representatives from Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick was the top spender of mass mail and communications in 2018—spending $241,290.88. The next highest spender was Republican Keith Rothfus from PA-12, who spent $150,244.52. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2018 Q1, 2018 Q2, 2018 Q3, 2018 Q4]

2017: Fitzpatrick Was The Top Spender In The Pennsylvania Delegation—Spending Nearly Double That Of The Second Highest Spender. According to disbursement records of all Representatives from Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick was the top spender of mass mail and communications in 2017—spending $252,366.99. The next
highest spender was Republican Keith Rothfus from PA-12, who spent $145,583.86. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2017 Q1, 2017 Q2, 2017 Q3, 2017 Q4]

Fitzpatrick Spent Disproportionately More Money On Travel Than Other Members In Nearby Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fitzpatrick Travel Expenditures – Career</th>
<th>Neighboring District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitzpatrick (PA-01)</td>
<td>Neighboring District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$36,103.52</td>
<td>$19,197.27 (Madeleine Dean, PA-04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$24,792.58</td>
<td>$6,768.58 (Ryan Costello, PA-06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$26,659.37</td>
<td>$12,982.08 (Ryan Costello, PA-06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career</td>
<td>$87,555.47</td>
<td>$38,931.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Fitzpatrick’s neighboring district changed from PA-06 to PA-04 following Pennsylvania’s redistricting in 2018

2019: Fitzpatrick Spent $36,103.52 On Travel Expenditures. According to disbursement records, Fitzpatrick spent a total of $36,103.52 on travel expenditures in 2019—which was more than $16,000 more than Democrat Madeleine Dean from PA-04, a neighboring district of Fitzpatrick’s, who spent $19,197.27. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2019 Q4]

2018: Fitzpatrick Spent $24,792.58 On Travel Expenditures. According to disbursement records, Fitzpatrick spent a total of $24,792.58 on travel expenditures in 2018—which was more than triple the amount Republican Ryan Costello from PA-06, a neighboring district of Fitzpatrick’s, who spent $6,768.58. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2018 Q4]

2017: Fitzpatrick Spent $26,659.37 On Travel Expenditures. According to disbursement records, Fitzpatrick spent a total of $26,659.37 on travel expenditures in 2017—which was more than double what Republican Ryan Costello from PA-06, a neighboring district of Fitzpatrick’s, who spent $12,982.08. [U.S. House of Representatives, Statements of Disbursements, 2017 Q4]

Fitzpatrick Collected $9,692.94 In Personal Reimbursements For A Computer Hardware Purchase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Personal Reimbursements To Fitzpatrick</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$9,692.94</td>
<td>Computer Hardware Purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$9,692.94</td>
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2019

Toplines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fitzpatrick Office Expenditures – 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fitzpatrick Collected $0 In Personal Reimbursements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Payee</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Voucher #</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
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</table>


**Fitzpatrick Donated $10,008 For The Reduction Of The Public Debt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Donator</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$10,008.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$10,008.68</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 2018

**Toplines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Franked Mail</th>
<th>Personnel Compensation</th>
<th>Travel</th>
<th>Transportation of Things</th>
<th>Rent, Comms., Utilities</th>
<th>Printing</th>
<th>Other Services</th>
<th>Supplies and Materials</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$17,831.56</td>
<td>$201,269.39</td>
<td>$2,911.99</td>
<td>$17,845.87</td>
<td>$10,090.12</td>
<td>$4,019.00</td>
<td>$2,137.25</td>
<td>$904.07</td>
<td>$904.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,917.96</td>
<td>$216,616.76</td>
<td>$8,101.85</td>
<td>$32,860.59</td>
<td>$4,601.60</td>
<td>$10,125.46</td>
<td>$11,458.11</td>
<td>$897.75</td>
<td>$897.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,624.59</td>
<td>$207,415.38</td>
<td>$6,810.80</td>
<td>$47,588.94</td>
<td>$72,831.52</td>
<td>$6,264.47</td>
<td>$3,874.36</td>
<td>$1,196.00</td>
<td>$1,196.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,523.33</td>
<td>$209,902.00</td>
<td>$6,968.14</td>
<td>$43,798.32</td>
<td>$3,907.58</td>
<td>$5,888.00</td>
<td>$6,667.02</td>
<td>$897.75</td>
<td>$897.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$100,487.44</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,792.78</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,093.72</strong></td>
<td><strong>$91,430.82</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,136.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>$24,136.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,895.57</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,895.57</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Fitzpatrick Collected $9,692 In Personal Reimbursements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Payee</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Voucher #</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Computer Hardware Purchase Less Than $25</td>
<td>01020865</td>
<td>04/27/18</td>
<td>$9,692.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$9,692.94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fitzpatrick Donated $1,450 For The Reduction Of The Public Debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Donator</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$1,450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,450.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2017

Toplines

Fitzpatrick Office Expenditures – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Franked Mail</th>
<th>Personnel Compensation</th>
<th>Travel</th>
<th>Rent, Comms., Utilities</th>
<th>Printing</th>
<th>Other Services</th>
<th>Supplies and Materials</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>$2,375.68</td>
<td>$178,194.46</td>
<td>$1,238.78</td>
<td>$22,208.19</td>
<td>$6,392.28</td>
<td>$10,460.80</td>
<td>$2,404.50</td>
<td>$909.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>$6,459.09</td>
<td>$199,497.22</td>
<td>$7,452.81</td>
<td>$27,361.94</td>
<td>$2,895.82</td>
<td>$10,603.00</td>
<td>$6,045.30</td>
<td>$897.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>$3,344.19</td>
<td>$183,280.52</td>
<td>$8,582.51</td>
<td>$30,938.70</td>
<td>$13,604.45</td>
<td>$12,301.24</td>
<td>$2,898.41</td>
<td>$897.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>$43,664.05</td>
<td>$182,279.13</td>
<td>9,385.27</td>
<td>$29,440.24</td>
<td>$43,088.75</td>
<td>$10,603.00</td>
<td>$4,896.43</td>
<td>$1,238.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$55,843.01</td>
<td>$743,251.33</td>
<td>$26,659.37</td>
<td>$109,949.07</td>
<td>$65,981.30</td>
<td>$43,968.04</td>
<td>$16,244.64</td>
<td>$3,943.71</td>
</tr>
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</table>


Fitzpatrick Collected $0 In Personal Reimbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Payee</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Voucher #</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Fitzpatrick Donated $0 For The Reduction Of The Public Debt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Donator</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix VIII – Travel Expenditures

NOTE: Primary source documents are available on the DCCC Research drive.

Toplines

Fitzpatrick Spent $1,446.07 On Taxpayer Funded Foreign Travel

Fitzpatrick Spent $1,446.07 On Taxpayer Funded Travel To 6 Different Countries. According to records found on the Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, Fitzpatrick spent $1,446.07 on taxpayer funded travel. Fitzpatrick visited Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Italy, Sicily, and Spain. [Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, accessed 3/19/20]

Official Foreign Travel Expenditures

Fitzpatrick Spent $1,446 On Taxpayer Funded Travel To 6 Countries

NOTE: Does not include MECEA fund travel.

Fitzpatrick Spent $1,446.07 On Taxpayer Funded Travel

Fitzpatrick Spent $1,446.07 On Taxpayer Funded Travel. According to records found on the Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, Fitzpatrick spent $1,446.07 on taxpayer funded travel. [Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick Travelled To 6 Countries From Taxpayer Funds

Fitzpatrick Travelled To 6 Countries From Taxpayer Funds. According to records found on the Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, Fitzpatrick travelled to: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Italy, Sicily, and Spain. Fitzpatrick visited Kuwait twice, once in 2019 and once in 2018. [Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, accessed 3/19/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Per Diem Cost</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/23/19 – 12/24/19</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>$422.00</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>$422.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/24/19 – 12/25/19</td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Missing Expense Reporting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/25/19 – 12/25/19</td>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>$322.84</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$322.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/27/19 – 12/27/19</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>$549.50</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$549.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$872.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/25/18 – 12/26/18</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>$213.00</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>$213.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/26/18 - 12/27/18</td>
<td>Sicily</td>
<td>$227.98</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>$227.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/27/18 - 12/28/18</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>$132.75</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>$132.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$573.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,446.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, accessed 3/19/20]

December 2019: Fitzpatrick Spent $872.34 On An Official Trip To Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, And Italy
December 2019: Fitzpatrick Travelled To Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, And Italy From December 23 To 27. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick traveled with a Congressional delegation to Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and Italy. Fitzpatrick visited Kuwait from December 23 to 24, Bahrain from December 24 to 25, Qatar from December 25 to 25, and Italy from December 27 to 27. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, First Quarter, 2/10/20]

In Kuwait, Fitzpatrick Spent $422.00 Per Diem, Including Lodging And Meals. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, First Quarter, 2/10/20]

In Bahrain, Fitzpatrick’s Expense Report Was Missing. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, First Quarter, 2/10/20]

In Qatar, Fitzpatrick Spent $322.84 Per Diem, Including Lodging And Meals. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, First Quarter, 2/10/20]

In Italy, Fitzpatrick Spent $549.50 Per Diem, Including Lodging And Meals. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, First Quarter, 2/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Spent A Total Of $872.34 During His Official Trip To Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, And Italy From December 23 To 27. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, First Quarter, 2/10/20]

December 2018: Fitzpatrick Travelled To Kuwait, Sicily, And Spain From December 25 To 28. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick traveled with a Congressional delegation to Kuwait, Sicily, and Spain. Fitzpatrick visited Kuwait from December 25 to 26, Sicily from December 26 to 27, and Spain from December 27 to 27. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, Second Quarter, 4/10/20]

In Kuwait, Fitzpatrick Spent $213.00 Per Diem, Including Lodging And Meals. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, Second Quarter, 4/10/20]

In Sicily, Fitzpatrick Spent $227.98 Per Diem, Including Lodging And Meals. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, Second Quarter, 4/10/20]

In Spain, Fitzpatrick Spent $132.75 Per Diem, Including Lodging And Meals. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, Second Quarter, 4/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Spent A Total Of $573.73 During His Official Trip To Kuwait, Sicily, And Spain From December 25 To 28. [Congressional Foreign Travel Report, Second Quarter, 4/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Private Travel Expenditures

Fitzpatrick Received $24,290.87 Worth Of Special Interests Funded Travel And Travelled To 2 Countries

Fitzpatrick Received $24,290.87 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel. According to records found on the Congressional Gift Travel Filings Database, Fitzpatrick received $24,290.87 worth of special interest funded travel from 2017 to 2019. [Congressional Gift Travel Filings, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick Travelled To 2 Countries From Special Interest Funds
Fitzpatrick Travelled To 2 Countries From Special Interest Funds. According to records found on the Congressional Gift Travel Filings Database, Fitzpatrick travelled to two countries—Israel and Ireland—from special interest funds. [Congressional Gift Travel Filings, accessed 3/19/20]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Accompanying Relative</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Lodging</th>
<th>Meals</th>
<th>Other Expenses</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/6/17 – 8/14/17</td>
<td>Jerusalem/ Tel Aviv/Tiberias Israel</td>
<td>American Israel Education Foundation</td>
<td>Mary Fitzpatrick (Mother)</td>
<td>$13,991.12</td>
<td>$2,492.00</td>
<td>$2,703.62</td>
<td>$3,227.32</td>
<td>$22,414.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/29/19 – 7/3/19</td>
<td>Dublin, Ireland</td>
<td>Center Forward</td>
<td>Did not specify accompanying relative</td>
<td>$1,116.17</td>
<td>$560.44</td>
<td>$187.78</td>
<td>$12.42</td>
<td>$1,876.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES** $24,290.87

[Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, accessed 3/19/20]

2019: Fitzpatrick Reported 1 Travel Payment And Reimbursement

**June 2019: Fitzpatrick Traveled, At The Center Forward’s Expense, To Dublin, Ireland.** From June 29 to July 3, 2019, Fitzpatrick travelled to Dublin, Ireland at the expense of the Center Forward. The cost of the trip totaled $1,876.81, which included transportation ($1,116.16), lodging ($560.44), meals ($187.78), and other expenses ($12.42). [Member Post-Travel Disclosure Form, accessed 3/19/20]

The Purpose Of Fitzpatrick’s Trip Was To Discuss Topics Including Trade, Foreign Investment, Healthcare, And Immigration. Fitzpatrick reported that during the trip he “Had discussions on the topics of trade and foreign direct investment, healthcare and tech innovation, immigration, taxation, and the strengthening of ties between the two countries’ governments and business communities. [Member Post-Travel Disclosure Form, accessed 3/19/20]

2017: Fitzpatrick Reported 1 Travel Payment And Reimbursement

**August 2017: Fitzpatrick Traveled, At The American Israel Education Foundation’s Expense, To Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, And Tiberias, Israel.** From August 6 to August 14, 2017 Fitzpatrick (accompanied by his mother, Mary) traveled to Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Tiberias, Israel at the expense of the American Israel Education Foundation. The cost of the trip totaled $22,414.06, which included transportation ($13,991.12), lodging ($2,492.00), meals ($2,703.62), and other expenses ($3,227.32). Fitzpatrick filed three disclosure forms for each city, though each form was identical. [Member Post-Travel Disclosure Form, accessed 3/19/20]

The Purpose Of Fitzpatrick’s Trip Was To Learn More About U.S. Israel Relations And Its Impact On Foreign Policy. “Rep. Fitzpatrick is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Homeland Security. On this trip he will get the opportunity to learn more about U.S. – Israel relations and the impact that relationship has on U.S. foreign policy. He will also be able to learn about border security between Israel and the West Bank, where he will be seeing the borders construction, operation, and technology that keeps Israel secure. This experience will allow him to better serve as a member of these two committees. As a member of the Committee on Small Business, he will get the opportunity to acquire more insight on Israel’s growing innovation by engaging with Israeli entrepreneurs that have made a huge impact on Israel and the global economy.” [Member Post-Travel Disclosure Form, accessed 3/19/20]

Fitzpatrick’s Staff Received $31,968 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel

Fitzpatrick’s Staff Received $31,968 Worth Of Special Interest Funded Travel. According to Congressional Gift Travel Filings, Fitzpatrick Staff received $31,968.00 worth of special interest funded travel. [Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, accessed 3/19/20]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Staff Member</th>
<th>Most Recent Position</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Lodging</th>
<th>Meals</th>
<th>Other Expense</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/17/17 – 4/20/17</td>
<td>Paul Ritacco</td>
<td>Senior Advisor</td>
<td>Dublin, Ireland</td>
<td>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</td>
<td>$704</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$172.92</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$1,171.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/11/17 – 5/13/17</td>
<td>Patrick Long</td>
<td>Press Secretary</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>The Congressional Institute</td>
<td>$48.26</td>
<td>$359.58</td>
<td>$172.50</td>
<td>$207.87</td>
<td>$813.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/15/17 – 10/21/17</td>
<td>Patrick Long</td>
<td>Press Secretary</td>
<td>Tanzania (Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha)</td>
<td>United Nations Foundation</td>
<td>$1,858</td>
<td>$591</td>
<td>$468</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$3,017.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/15/17 – 10/22/17</td>
<td>Paul Ritacco</td>
<td>Senior Advisor</td>
<td>Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>Friedrich Ebert Foundation</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
<td>$875</td>
<td>$375</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$2,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/10/18 – 5/13/18</td>
<td>Patrick Long</td>
<td>Press Secretary</td>
<td>Cambridge, MD</td>
<td>Congressional Institute</td>
<td>$53.42</td>
<td>$326.88</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
<td>$172.07</td>
<td>$712.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/10/18 – 5/12/18</td>
<td>Joseph Knowles</td>
<td>Legislative Director</td>
<td>Cambridge, MD</td>
<td>Congressional Institute</td>
<td>$53.42</td>
<td>$326.88</td>
<td>$160.00</td>
<td>$172.07</td>
<td>$712.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/26/18 – 6/3/18</td>
<td>Michael McCabe, Jr</td>
<td>Legislative Assistant</td>
<td>Israel (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv)</td>
<td>American Israel Education Foundation</td>
<td>$2,623.37</td>
<td>$1,821.29</td>
<td>$1,271.26</td>
<td>$3,140.53</td>
<td>$8,856.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/13/18 – 8/16/18</td>
<td>Brianna Nagle</td>
<td>Scheduler</td>
<td>Iowa (Des Moines, Ames, Ralston, Carroll, Storm Lake, Marcus, LeMars)</td>
<td>Iowa Renewable Fuels Association</td>
<td>$846.28</td>
<td>$346.08</td>
<td>$136.93</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$1,337.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/26/18 – 8/31/18</td>
<td>Mace Flitter</td>
<td>Senior Legislative Assistant</td>
<td>Tallinn, Estonia</td>
<td>Aspen Institute</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
<td>$524</td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$93</td>
<td>$2,517.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/4/19 – 4/5/19</td>
<td>Alexis Stalcup-Gutierrez</td>
<td>Staff Assistant</td>
<td>Atlanta, GA</td>
<td>United Nations Foundation</td>
<td>$437.00</td>
<td>$152</td>
<td>$132.00</td>
<td>$17.90</td>
<td>$738.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/2/19 – 5/3/19</td>
<td>Andrew Renteria</td>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>Congressional Institute</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$172.10</td>
<td>$110.50</td>
<td>$147.29</td>
<td>$429.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/8/19 – 6/9/19</td>
<td>Michael McCabe Jr</td>
<td>Legislative Assistant</td>
<td>Warrenton, VA</td>
<td>Partnership for a Secure America; Carnegie Corporation of New York</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$77</td>
<td>$191</td>
<td>$393.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/5/19 – 6/6/19</td>
<td>Cole Staadt</td>
<td>Communications Director</td>
<td>Hot Springs, VA</td>
<td>Congressional Institute</td>
<td>$43.92</td>
<td>$304.04</td>
<td>$137.50</td>
<td>$434.86</td>
<td>$920.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/5/19 – 6/7/19</td>
<td>Joseph Knowles</td>
<td>Legislative Director</td>
<td>Hot Springs, VA</td>
<td>Congressional Institute</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$304.04</td>
<td>$137.50</td>
<td>$434.86</td>
<td>$876.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/24/19 – 5/31/19</td>
<td>Michael McCabe</td>
<td>Legislative Assistant</td>
<td>Ukraine (Kharkiv, Kyiv)</td>
<td>Atlantic Council</td>
<td>$2,155 $980</td>
<td>$800</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,935.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/21/19 – 6/22/19</td>
<td>Joseph Knowles</td>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>White Sulphur Springs, WV</td>
<td>Congressional Institute</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$222.50</td>
<td>$144.77</td>
<td>$397.91</td>
<td>$765.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES** $31,968.00
[Congressional Foreign Travel Reports, accessed 3/19/20]
Appendix X – Vote Statistics

Attendance Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Votes Eligible</th>
<th>Missed Votes</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Percentile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 Jan-Mar</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>36th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Apr-Jun</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Jul-Sep</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Oct-Dec</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Jan-Mar</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>23rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Apr-Jun</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Jul-Sep</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Nov-Dec</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>33rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 Jan-Mar</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 Apr-Jun</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 Jul-Sep</td>
<td>125</td>
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<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.6%</strong></td>
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Vote Comparisons

Speakership Votes

Voted For Kevin McCarthy and Paul Ryan For Speaker Of The House

**January 2019: Fitzpatrick Voted To Elect Kevin McCarthy Speaker Of The House.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for the nomination of Kevin McCarthy, R-Calif for Speaker of House of Representatives for the 166th Congress. Pelosi was elected by a vote 220-192. [Vote #2, 1/3/19; CQ, 1/3/19]

**January 2017: Fitzpatrick Voted To Elect Paul Ryan Speaker Of The House.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the Nomination of Paul D. Ryan, R-Wis. for Speaker of House of Representatives for the 115th Congress. Ryan was elected by a vote of 239-189. [Vote #2, 1/3/17; CQ, 1/3/17]

Vote Studies

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[CQ, accessed 3/26/20]
Appendix XI – Votes – 116th Congress

NOTE: Updated as of March 2020

Abortion & Women’s Health Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Strike $750 Million From The Bill For Family Planning And Reproductive Health Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision allocating $750 million for family planning and reproductive health programs, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity, from funding provided by the bill for U.S. Agency for International Development global health programs.” The amendment was rejected 188 to 225. [H R 2740, Vote #324, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit Funds From The Bill Being Used To Convene An Ethics Advisory Board On Research Grants And Projects That Propose The Use Of Human Fetal Tissue. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pocan, D-Wis., amendment that would prohibit use of funds made available by the bill to convene an ethics advisory board on research grants and projects that propose the use of human fetal tissue.” The amendment was agreed to 225 to 193. [H R 2740, Vote #321, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Strike Language Blocking The Trump Administration’s Rule Requiring All Title X Recipients To Separate Themselves From Abortion-Providing Facilities. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Roby, R-Ala., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision requiring the Health and Human Services Department to administer certain family planning program grants under statutory frameworks in effect as of January 18, 2017. The provision that would be struck would effectively block implementation of a March 2019 HHS rule related to grants for facilities providing abortions.” The amendment was rejected 191 to 231. [HR 2740, Vote #267, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Strike Language Preventing The Use Of Funds To Enforce Protections For Conscientious Protections Relating To Abortion. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting funds authorized by the bill to be used to enforce a May 2019 Health and Human Services Department rule regarding enforcement of conscientious objection protections related to abortion and other health provisions under HHS programs.” The amendment was rejected 192 to 230. [HR 2740, Vote #266, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the text of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-195. [H Res 144, Vote #92, 2/26/19; CQ, 2/26/19; Congressional Record, 2/26/19]

Agriculture, Animal & Food Access Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to table (kill) the Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed, 260-165, the Farm Workhouse Modernization Act (HR 5038) on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2019.” The motion was agreed to 216-164. [HR 5038, Vote #675, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain undocumented agricultural workers in the United States to apply for permanent residency status. It would also overhaul the H-2A nonimmigrant visa program and replace the E-verify employment status verification system with a similar system for use by the agricultural sector. It would allow undocumented agricultural workers who have worked for at least 180 work days in the two years before enactment and lived continuously in the U.S. since that time to apply for certified agricultural worker status, which would authorize such individuals to continue working in the U.S. for five and a half years. It would also allow such individuals to eventually apply for a green card, or legal permanent resident status, if they have worked in agriculture for at least 10 years prior to enactment and at least 4 years as a certified agricultural worker, or for at least 8 years as a certified agricultural worker. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for Homeland Security Department for related activities, including for a grant program for nonprofits to assist eligible individuals with applications. The bill would overhaul the H-2A visa program, which grants nonimmigrant visas for temporary or seasonal agricultural workers. Among other provisions, it would add up to 20,000 three-year visas authorizing year-round agricultural work; it would require DHS to establish an electronic platform to serve as an access point for employers for documentation, certification, and petitions for H-2A worker positions; it would modify wage requirements for H-2A workers and establish a number of requirements related to legal protections, housing, and transportation for such workers. It would require DHS to terminate the existing federal E-verify employment status verification system and administer a new electronic system to determine the eligibility of individuals to work in the U.S. agricultural sector. It would require agricultural sector employers to use the new system. Finally, it would authorize funding for Agriculture Department rural housing assistance programs, including $200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for a rural multifamily housing assistance program, $75 million annually through fiscal 2029 for housing loan assistance for agricultural workers, and $50 million for fiscal 2020 to improve the technology used to process multifamily housing loans and to manage such housing.” The bill passed 260-165. [HR 5038, Vote #674, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]

The Farm Workhouse Modernization Act Would Give Undocumented Farmworkers A Path To Permanent Residence. “The House passed the Farm Workforce Modernization Act Wednesday, voting for a measure that would give undocumented farmworkers a pathway to permanent residence.” [Californian, 12/11/19]

The Bill Would Make Changes To The H-2A Program That Allows Agricultural Employers To Employ Guest Workers For Six Months. “The H-2A program allows agricultural employers to temporarily employ guest workers from other countries for six months at a time if there is a shortage of workers willing to take the jobs they offer. The bill would create additional green cards for people in agriculture and horticulture, and gives H-2A workers who have worked 10 years in agriculture the option to apply for one of those green cards. The bill also changes the way H-2A wages are calculated, making it more affordable for growers to employ H-2A worker. It follows the Trump Administration’s lead after a proposed rule change to H-2A visas over the summer.” [Californian, 12/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amending The Farm Workforce Modernization Act To Strike Provisions Related To H-2A Agricultural Worker Visas. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Biggs, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the Farm Workforce Modernization Act to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would strike from the bill provisions related to the applicability of law to agricultural workers under the H-2A visa program, including a provision requiring that such workers not be denied any right or remedy applicable to U.S. agricultural workers under federal or state labor law, and a provision that would grant such workers access to free federal mediation and conciliation services to assist in resolving disputes between workers and employers.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 191-230. [HR 5038, Vote #673, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Individuals From Possessing, Selling, Or Purchasing Shark Fin Products, Except For Research Or Noncommercial Purposes. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for selling, or purchasing shark fins or products containing shark fins and impose a fine of up to $100,000 for violations. It would provide an exemption for shark fins lawfully acquired with a government permit for research or noncommercial
purposes. It would clarify that the prohibition would not apply to dogfish fins or tails. It would require the Commerce Department to add rays and skates to a list of species for which it tracks import data on fish and fish products.” The motion was agreed to 310-107. [HR 737, Vote #634, 11/20/19; CQ, 11/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass Horse Soring Protections.** In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Schroder, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that would require the Department of Agriculture to create a new licensing process under which the department’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service would appoint inspectors to ensure that chemicals, pressure, and devices that cause pain to horses’ front legs or hooves are not being used to harm horses, pursuant to the 1970 Horse Protection Act.” The motion passed by a vote of 333 to 96. [HR 693, Vote #510, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funding To Relocate National Institute of Food and Agriculture Or The Economic Research Service Outside Of The DC Area.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Norton, D-D.C., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to relocate the National Institute of Food and Agriculture or the Economic Research Service outside of the national capital region.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 226 – 198. [HR 3351, Vote #412, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Issuing Permits For Importing Hunted Animal Trophies From Zimbabwe, Zambia Or Tanzania.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buchanan, R-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to issue permits for the importation of sport-hunted elephant or lion trophies from Zimbabwe, Zambia, or Tanzania.” The amendment passed 239 to 192. [HR 3055, Vote #380, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Discretionary Funding By 14 Percent For Agriculture, Rural Development, And The FDA.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies title of the bill (Division B). Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 113-318” The motion failed by a vote of 113-318. [HR 3055, Vote #375, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

> Rep. Banks Press Release: “The 14% Percent Cuts […] Would Bring Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Below The FY2020 Cap Set By The Budget Control Act.” “The 14% percent cuts proposed by Congressman Banks, when applied to all non-discretionary accounts, would bring non-defense discretionary spending below the FY2020 cap set by the Budget Control Act. Congressman Banks’ amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Division, though ultimately defeated, was supported by 150 members. A vote on the Congressman’s amendment to State and Foreign Operations Division is scheduled for next week. Congressman Banks will continue to offer the same amendment to all non-defense discretionary accounts as the appropriations process moves forward.” [Office of Rep. Banks, Press Release, 6/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Justice Department.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., amendment that would increase then decrease by $2 million funding for Justice Department expenses for legal activities, administration of pardon and clemency petitions, and space rental in the District of Columbia.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 381-50. [HR 3055, Vote #373, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Include “Medically-Tailored Meals” For Certain Senior HHS Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment that would include ‘medically-tailored meals’ among practices to enhance senior nutrition under certain HHS programs funded by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 338 to 83. [HR 2740, Vote #251, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending Authorization And Funding Through September 30, 2019 For The Temporary Assistance For Needy Families Program And Related HHS Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davis, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend authorization and funding through September 30, 2019 for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program and related Health and Human Services Department programs, including family assistance and child care grants, to states and territories.” The motion passed 357-55. [H Res 415, Vote #233, 6/4/19; CQ, 6/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For $145.4 Billion In FY 2019 Funding For The Department Of Agriculture. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $145.4 billion in fiscal 2019 for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, including $23.2 billion in discretionary funding. The bill would provide $5.4 billion for the Food and Drug Administration, $3.8 billion for Agriculture Department rural development activities, and $2.7 billion for agricultural research programs. It would reauthorize the federal crop insurance program and authorize loan levels for federal loans related to farming and rural development. It would provide $102.6 billion for domestic food programs, including $73.2 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, $23.2 billion for child nutrition programs, and $6.2 billion for the Women, Infants, and Children program.” The bill passed 243-183. [HR 265, Vote #25, 1/10/19; CQ, 1/10/19]

Budget Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing $860 Billion In Spending For Four Of The 12 Appropriations Bills. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, that would provide $860.3 billion in discretionary spending for four of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations bills: Defense, Homeland Security, Commerce-Justice-Science, and Financial Services. It would provide $695.1 billion for the Defense Department, $68 billion for the Homeland Security Department, $73.2 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, and $23.8 billion for the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, and other agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 280-138. [HR 1158, Vote #690, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, Authorizing $540 Billion In Spending For Eight Of The 12 Appropriations Bills. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, with a further House amendment, as modified, that would provide approximately $540 billion in discretionary funding for eight of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations: Labor-HHS-Education, Agriculture, Energy-Water, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-VA, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD. It would provide $184.9 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education departments and related agencies; $23.5 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; $48.3 billion for the Energy Department and federal water projects; $36 billion for the Interior Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; $5 billion for legislative branch entities; $110.4 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies; $54.7 billion for the State Department and related agencies; and $74.3 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies…” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 297-120. [HR 1865, Vote #689, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

The Consolidated Appropriations Agreement Was A Part Of A Package Of Democratic Funding Bills That Were A Counter Proposal To Cuts Proposed By Cuts On Schools, Health Care, Infrastructure, And The Environment. “The House today passed two legislative packages that together comprise all 12 fiscal year 2020 funding bills. The packages, products of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations, now head to the Senate. […]"
The domestic priorities and international assistance appropriations minibus, H.R. 1865 reflects conference agreements for eight appropriations bills: Labor-Health and Human Services-Education, Agriculture, Energy and Water Development, Interior-Environment, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It also includes other matter outside the Appropriations Committee’s jurisdiction that was negotiated on a bipartisan, bicameral basis. The minibus reflects the efforts of the new House Democratic majority to fund gun violence research. It also includes historic investments in Head Start and child care programs, record funding for lifesaving medical research at the National Institutes of Health, and rejects President Trump’s misguided cuts to schools, health care, infrastructure, and environmental protection and clean energy programs.” [House Committee on Appropriations, Press Release, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 765) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act (HR 1158), with a further House amendment, and provide for House floor consideration of Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2020 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act (HR 1865), with a further House amendment, as modified.” The motion passed by a vote of 219-189. [HR 765, Vote #684, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For To Concur With A Senate Amendment To A Continuing Resolution With A Further House Amendment To Maintain FY 2019 Funding In Addition To Extending Authorizations For Medicaid, Medicare, And The PATRIOT Act. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the short-term continuing resolution (HR 3055), with a further House amendment that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Dec. 20, 2019, at fiscal 2019 levels. Among other provisions, it would extend through Dec. 20 authorizations for certain expiring programs and entities, including certain Medicaid and Medicare programs and other health-related HHS programs. It would increase or modify funding rates for certain activities, including to provide for a 3.1 percent pay increase for the members of the armed forces and to provide $7.3 billion for activities related to the 2020 decennial census. It would repeal a $7.6 billion rescission of federal highway funding set to take effect in July 2020; extend certain federal surveillance authorities under the Patriot Act and other existing law through March 15, 2020; and modify provisions related to the Justice Department fund for victims of state-sponsored terrorism, including to designate 50 percent of funds for victims of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks..” The amendment was adopted 231 to 192. [HR 3055, Vote #631, 11/19/19; CQ, 11/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Granting Floor Consideration To A Senate Amendment To The Bill, Alongside A House Amendment Appropriating Funds To The Government Through December 20, 2019. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 708) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 3055). The rule would make in order a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment that would make continuing appropriations for federal government operations and services through Dec. 20, 2019.” The bill passed 230 to 194. [HR 708, Vote #629, 11/19/19; CQ, 11/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing FY2020 Continuing Appropriations To Federal Agencies Through November 21, 2019. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services through Nov. 21, 2019, at fiscal 2019 levels. Among other provisions, it would extend through Nov. 21 authorizations for certain expiring programs and entities, including the National Flood Insurance Program, the Export-Import Bank, certain Medicare and Medicaid programs, and other health-related HHS programs; it would allow for increased funding rates for certain activities, including the 2020 census and FEMA disaster relief; and it would provide for reimbursements to the Agriculture Department Commodity Credit Corporation for payments made to farmers impacted by retaliatory tariffs and other export barriers.” The bill was adopted by a vote of 301-123. [H Res 4378, Vote #538, 9/19/19; CQ, 9/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment That Would Change The Name Of The Bipartisan Budget Act To “A Bill To Kick The Can Down The Road, And For Other Purposes.” In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Massie, R-Ky., amendment to the bill that would change the bill’s title to read, ‘A bill to kick the can down the road, and for other purposes.’” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 47-384. [HR 3877, Vote #512, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Bipartisan Budget Act That Would Suspend The Public Debt Limit Though July 31, 2021. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish enforceable budget levels in the House and Senate for fiscal 2020 and 2021 and suspend the public debt limit through July 31, 2021.” The bill passed by a vote of 284 to 149. [HR 3877, Vote #511, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19]

The Compromise Bill Suspended The Debt Limit For 2 Years And Lifted Spending Caps By $320 Billion. “This two-year agreement raises spending to $320 billion above previously-negotiated spending caps and suspends the debt ceiling for two years, allowing the federal government to continue borrowing to pay its bills while diminishing the prospects of another fiscal showdown over raising the borrowing limit before the 2020 election.” [ABC News, 7/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adopting The Rule That Would Provide For Floor Consideration Of The Bipartisan Budget Act And The Venezuela TPS Act. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 519) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Bipartisan Budget Act (HR 3877) and the Venezuela TPS Act (HR 549), as amended.” The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 232 to 197. [H Res 519, Vote #509, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing Appropriations For The Treasury, Federal Communications Commission, Internal Revenue Service, And Other Agencies For The Fiscal Year Of 2020. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $24.95 billion in discretionary funding for the Treasury Department, the federal judiciary, the office of the president, a number of executive agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission, and other government operations. Among other provisions, the bill would provide $12 billion for the Internal Revenue Service, including $5.2 billion for enforcement activities and $2.6 billion for IRS taxpayer services. It would provide $7.9 billion for the federal judiciary, $1.9 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $996 million for the Small Business Administration, $741 million in federal payments to the District of Columbia, and $178 million for the White House executive office of the president. It would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the IRS to ‘target’ any group for regulatory scrutiny based on ideological beliefs or for the reorganization or transfer of any function or authority of the Office of Personnel Management to another federal agency.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-196. [HR 3351, Vote #424, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Fourteen Percent Of Discretionary Spending From The Appropriations Bill, Except Amounts Made To The Department Of Defense. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available by the bill, except for amounts made available to the Defense Department.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141-285. [HR 3351, Vote #417, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing $321.9 Billion In Discretionary Spending For Five Of The 12 Fiscal 2020 Appropriations Bills, Including Justice And Veteran Affairs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $321.9 billion in discretionary spending for five of the 12 fiscal 2020 appropriations bills, including $73.9 billion for the Commerce and Justice departments and science and related agencies, $24.3 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies, $39.5 billion for the Interior
Department, Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies, $108.4 billion for the Veterans Affairs Department, military construction, and related agencies, and $75.8 billion for the Transportation and Housing and Urban Development departments and related agencies. It would also provide $61 billion in obligations from highway and aviation trust funds for associated Transportation Department programs. Among other provisions, the bill would provide $673 million to the Justice Department immigration review office, including to hire additional immigration judges and to provide legal resources for individuals facing deportation proceedings. It would provide $5.2 billion for Interior Department and the U.S. Forest Service wildfire preparedness and response activities and $9.5 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, including increased funding for enforcement and compliance activities, clean air activities, and environmental restoration initiatives. It would provide $81.2 billion for VA health care programs and $2.3 billion in emergency military construction funding for bases damaged by natural disasters. It would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the Census Bureau to include a question regarding citizenship on the 2020 census or for the construction of physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border.” The bill passed by a vote of 227 – 194. [HR 3055, Vote #408, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing House Floor Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 Commerce-Justice-Science, Agriculture, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-VA, And Transpiration-HUD Appropriations Package And Provide For Further House Floor Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package (HR2740).** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 445) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Commerce-Justice-Science, Agriculture, Interior-Environment, Military Construction-VA, and Transportation-HUD appropriations package and provide for further House floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package (HR 2740). It would make in order consideration of 290 amendments to HR 3055 and provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to the bill that would authorize federal employment of individuals authorized to work in the U.S. pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of a DeLauro, D-Conn., manager’s amendment to HR 2740 that would increase by a total of $289.5 million funding for a number of programs under the Labor-HHS-Education title of the bill (Division A), including HHS refugee and entrant assistance activities, HHS substance abuse and mental health programs, and Education Department programs related to school safety, including emergency response to violence.” The resolution was adopted 231-195. [H.Res 445, Vote #357, 6/19/19; CQ 6/19/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for further House floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package (HR 2740). The rule would make in order 115 additional amendments, including 57 and 51 amendments to the Defense and Energy-Water sections of the bill, respectively.” The bill passed 232 to 189. [HR 2740, Vote #265, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing Floor Consideration To A Resolution Enforcing Congressional Subpoenas, As Well As The FY 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water, and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package (HR 2740), and a resolution (H Res 430) that would authorize the House Judiciary Committee to take civil legal actions in federal court to enforce congressional subpoenas issued to Attorney General William P. Barr and former White House Counsel Donald F. McGahn, II. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 2740 that would remove from the bill a section making fiscal 2020 appropriations for the legislative branch. The amendment would also rescind $11.8 million in unobligated balances available for certain foreign aid grants issued by the State Department and related agencies; and it would make a technical correction to specify that previously-appropriated funds for the
Defense Department shall not be used to construct physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border.” The bill passed 227 to 190. [H Res 431, Vote #246, 6/11/19; CQ, 6/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Multiple Bills, Including The Save The Internet Act And A Resolution That Would Set Discretionary Spending Caps And Provide Discretionary Budget Authority At $1.3 Trillion For FY 2020. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the Save the Internet Act (HR 1644) that would repeal the Federal Communications Commission's Dec. 14, 2017 rules on broadband internet service regulation; of the Investing for the People Act (HR 2021) that would set discretionary spending caps for fiscal 2020; and automatic agreement in the House to a resolution (H Res 293) providing enforcement authority for fiscal 2020 discretionary spending caps. The resolution (H Res 293) would provide budget enforcement authority for fiscal 2020, consistent with spending caps on cap adjustments provided for in the Investing for the People Act (HR 2021). The resolution would provide discretionary budget authority of $1.3 trillion for fiscal 2020. It would authorize spending cap adjustments for overseas contingency operations, not exceeding $69 billion for security funds and not exceeding $8 billion for no security funds. It would authorize spending cap adjustments of up to $400 million for Internal Revenue Service tax enforcement and tax compliance activities and up to $7.5 billion for the 2020 census. The resolution would prohibit any fiscal 2020 appropriations measures from providing advance appropriations, with the exception of up to $87.6 billion in new budget authority for programs related to veterans' services for fiscal 2021, and up to $28.9 billion in new budget authority for other programs funded by advanced appropriations for fiscal 2021 and 2022.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 219-201. [H Res 294, Vote #161, 4/9/19; CQ, 4/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Remaining Government Agencies Through Fiscal Year 2019 And Providing $1.38 Billion For A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the joint resolution that would provide, in total, $333 billion in full-year funding for the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Homeland Security; Interior-Environment; State-Foreign Operations; and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development. It would provide $49.4 billion in discretionary funds for fiscal 2019 for operations of the Homeland Security Department, as well as $12.6 billion for natural disaster response and recovery activities and $165 million for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations. Appropriations for DHS operations include $15 billion for Customs and Border Protection, including $1.38 billion for physical barriers along the U.S.-Mexico border. It would provide $7.6 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and would also require a 17 percent reduction in the number of detention beds available for individuals detained by the agency. The conference report would provide, in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019, $23 billion for the Agriculture Department and related agencies; $64.1 billion for departments of Commerce and Justice and other agencies such as NASA and the National Science Foundation; $23.4 billion in discretionary funding or financial services and general government appropriations; $35.6 billion for the Interior Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies; $54.2 billion for the State Department, foreign assistance and other international activities; and $71.1 billion for the departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development and related agencies.” The conference report was adopted 300-128. [H Res 294, Vote #87, 2/14/19; CQ, 2/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Bill To Fund The Remaining Government Agencies Through Fiscal Year 2019 And Providing $1.38 Billion For A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 131) that would provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to accompany the joint resolution (H J Res 31) that would provide, in total, $333 billion in full-year funding for the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills: Agriculture; Commerce-Justice-Science; Financial Services; Homeland Security; Interior-Environment; State-Foreign Operations; and Transportation-Housing and Urban Development.” The rule was adopted 230-196. [H J Res 31, Vote #86, 2/14/19; CQ, 2/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Disapproving Of Government Shutdowns And Their Damage To Federal Employees. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Clay, D-Mo., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that government shutdowns cause substantial damage to federal employees, to Americans generally who benefit from government services, to the U.S. economy and to the
nation’s reputation and state that shutting down the U.S. government ‘is not an acceptable tactic or strategy’ for resolving policy differences.” The motion was rejected 249-163. [H Res 79, Vote #65, 1/30/19; CQ, 1/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Urging Financial Institutions And Other Companies Affected By The Shutdown Of The Federal Government. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table the Waters, D-Calif., motion to reconsider the vote on which the resolution was agreed to by voice vote.” Credit Union National Association reported that, “The U. S. House of Representatives Tuesday passed H. Res. 77, expressing the sense of Congress that ‘financial institutions and other companies should work proactively with their customers affected by the shutdown of the Federal Government who may be facing short-term financial hardship and long-term damage to their creditworthiness through no fault of their own.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 240 – 176. [H. Res. 77, Vote #59, 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/29/19; Credit Union National Association, 1/29/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Department Of Homeland Security Department Through Feb. 28. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the joint resolution that would provides stopgap fiscal 2019 funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 28 (H J Res 31).” The resolution passed by a vote of 231 – 180. [H. Res. 31, Vote #51, 1/24/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/24/19]

The Bill Reopened The Department Of Homeland Security Through February At 2018 Funding Levels And Did Not Include Funding For Trump’s Border Wall. “The House on Thursday passed a stopgap funding measure that would reopen the Department of Homeland Security through February at 2018 funding levels. It’s the latest effort by House Democrats to try to pressure the GOP in the shutdown standoff by passing individual spending bills that don’t include the $5.7 billion President Trump is seeking for a U.S.-Mexico border wall. The House passed the bill on a 231-180 vote, with five Republicans voting yes.” [Washington Times, 1/24/19]

One Democrat Voted No Because They Had Concerns With ICE Funding. “Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez was the lone Democrat to vote ‘no’ — as has been the case for several recent votes on spending bills. Ms. Ocasio-Cortez, New York Democrat, has raised concerns about funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).” [Washington Times, 1/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Department Of Homeland Security Department Through Jan. 24 And Ensuring DHS Employees Were Repaid. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would provide stopgap fiscal 2019 funding for the Homeland Security Department through Jan. 24.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200 – 214. [H. Res. 31, Vote #50, 1/24/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/24/19]

Thirteen Democrats Also Broke With Their Party To Support The Motion From Republicans Aimed At Ensuring DHS Employees Affected By The Shutdown Get Paid. “Thirteen Democrats also broke with their party to support an earlier procedural motion from Republicans aimed at ensuring DHS employees affected by the shutdown get paid. That motion failed on a 214-200 vote.” [Washington Times, 1/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding All Remaining Unfunded Departments Except Homeland Security For FY 2019, And Extending Authorization For The National Flood Insurance Program And Temporary Assistance For Needy Families. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $271.8 billion for full-year fiscal 2019 funding for six of the seven spending bills that reached a conference agreement, but that lack enacted appropriations (all except Homeland Security) and would extend authorization for several expiring programs including the National Flood Insurance Program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.” The bill passed 234-180. [HR 648, Vote #49, 1/23/19; CQ, 1/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Continuing To Leave The Government Closed But Allow Federal Employees To Receive Pay. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House
Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would provide back pay for federal employees who have been furloughed or had their pay suspended during the lapse in appropriations that began Dec. 22, 2018.” According to Minority Whip Steve Scalise “Republican Whip Steve Scalise (R-La.) released the following statement after the overwhelming majority of Democrats voted down the Motion to Recommit H.R. 648, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, which would allow all federal employees to receive pay during the shutdown but require further action to secure the border and reopen the government.” The motion was rejected 200-215. [HR 648, Vote #48, 1/23/19; CQ, 1/23/19; scalise.house.gov, 1/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Bills To Fund The Department Of Homeland Security Through February 2019 And All Remaining Departments For All Of FY 2019. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 61) that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill that is comprised of the remaining 2019 appropriations bills, except Homeland Security (HR 648), and a joint resolution that would provide stopgap funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 28 (H J Res 31). The rule would also waive, through the legislative day of Jan. 30 2019, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee for appropriations legislation for the fiscal 2019, and would also provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Feb. 1, 2019.” The rule was adopted 223-190. [HR 648/H J Res 31, Vote #47, 1/23/19; CQ, 1/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It For One Month. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 28, 2019.” The resolution passed 229-184. [H J Res 28, Vote #46, 1/23/19; CQ, 1/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Shortening The Time Period For The Continuing Resolution That Would Reopen The Government. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would change the date through which the joint resolution would provide funds for general government operations from Feb. 28 to Jan. 15, 2019.” The motion to recommit was rejected 195-222. [H J Res 28, Vote #43, 1/17/19; CQ, 1/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Bill Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For Almost Six Weeks. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 28) that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019 that would fund the government until Feb. 28, 2019. The rule would also provide for consideration of measures under motions to suspend the rules through Jan. 25, 2019.” The rule was adopted 230-190. [H J Res 28, Vote #40, 1/17/19; CQ, 1/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Continuing Appropriations For Operations Of The Federal Government At Current Funding Levels Through Feb. 8, 2019 And Funding For Supplemental Disaster Funds. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide continuing appropriations for operations of the federal government at current funding levels through Feb. 8, 2019. Additionally, the bill provides $12.1 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017 and 2018. The bill includes a total of $2.7 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including $1.1 billion for crop (including milk), tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from 2018 hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters. The bill provides $1.16 billion for the Housing and Urban Development Department's Community Development Block Grants-Disaster Recovery Program, and $1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including $1.65 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It provides $1.46 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, primarily for repairing damage to military facilities in the Carolinas and Florida. As amended, the bill would prohibit funds provided in the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers or the Homeland Security Department from being used to construct a “new physical barrier” along the southwest border of the U.S. Also as amended, the bill would permit the use of emergency funds provided to the Agriculture Department for 2018 crop losses to be used to cover harvested wine grapes that were found to have been tainted by
smoke from wildfires.” The bill passed by a vote of 237 – 187. [H.R. 268, Vote #39, 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/16/19]

**Six Republicans Voted With Majority Democrats For The Bill.** “The measure would provide $12.1 billion in disaster aid and reopen the nine shuttered federal departments and dozens of agencies through Feb. 8. But it doesn’t include the money Trump seeks for a border wall, and the administration opposes the measure. Only six Republicans voted with majority Democrats for the bill.” [Bloomberg, 1/16/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It Through A Continuing Resolution For A Few Weeks.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would make further continuing appropriations for fiscal 2019 through Feb. 1, 2019.” The motion was rejected 237-187. [H J Res 27, Vote #31, 1/15/19; CQ, 1/15/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Retroactive Pay To Furloughed Employees Or Those Working Without Compensation.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cummings, D-Md., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the federal government to provide retroactive pay to employees who are furloughed or working without compensation during the partial government shutdown. The bill would require federal employees to be compensated at the earliest possible date once the shutdown has concluded, regardless of regularly scheduled pay dates.” The motion was agreed to 411-7. [S 24, Vote #28, 1/11/19; CQ, 1/11/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Including “Best-In-Class” Designations In The Annual Small Business Administration Report On Government Spending.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that would require the Small Business Administration to report on government spending through ‘best-in-class’ contracts awarded to businesses classified as historically underutilized business zone, women-owned, service-disabled veteran-owned, and socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses.” The motion was agreed to 414-11. [HR 226, Vote #18, 1/09/19; CQ, 1/09/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering FY 2019 Spending Bills For The Treasury Department, IRS, SEC, Department Of Agriculture, Department Of The Interior, EPA, Department Of Transportation, And Department Of Housing And Urban Development.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 28) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 264) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for financial services and general government; consideration of the bill (HR 265) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture; the bill (HR 266) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for the departments of Interior and Environment and related agencies; and the bill (HR 267) that would make fiscal 2019 appropriations for the departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development.” The rule was adopted 231-195. [H Res 28, Vote #17, 1/09/19; CQ, 1/09/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Covering Six Of The Seven Fiscal 2019 Appropriations Bills, Increasing Pay For Federal Workers, Providing Retroactive Pay For Federal Workers Furloughed And Extending The National Flood Insurance Program.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide full-year continuing appropriations covering six of the seven fiscal 2019 appropriations bills that have not been enacted into law, including those that relate to Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-Science, Financial Services, Interior-Environment, State-Foreign Operations, and Transportation-HUD provisions. The bill includes provisions for a 1.9 percent pay increase for federal civilian employees and would extend the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2019. It would also provide for retroactive pay for federal workers furloughed during the partial shutdown.” The bill passed by a vote of 241 – 190. [H.R. 21, Vote #11, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

**Seven Republicans Supported Separate Legislation That Would Reopen The Rest Of The Federal Government Through Sept. 30.** “Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP
officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved.” [Washington Post, 1/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying Aspects Of The State And Foreign Operations Provisions In The Consolidated Appropriations Act. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill (HR 21) to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify aspects of the State and Foreign Operations provisions in the bill.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 199 – 232. [H.R. 21, Vote #10, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Recommending Continuing Appropriations For The Department Of Homeland Security For FY 2019 To The House Appropriations Committee. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197 – 233. [H.J. Res. 1, Vote #8, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Establishing Rules For The 116th Congress, Providing For Full-Year Appropriations For Six Of The Seven Remaining Fiscal 2019 Appropriations Bills, And Providing Short-Term Funding For The Homeland Security Department. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 5) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 6) that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress; consideration of the bill (HR 21) that would provide for full-year appropriations for six of the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills; and consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 1) that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 234 – 194. [H. Res. 5, Vote #6, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expressing The Sense That The House Should Not Adjourn Until All Of The Annual Appropriations Bills For The Fiscal Year Were Enacted. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to commit the rule to a committee composed of the majority and minority leaders, with instructions to report it back with an amendment that would provide for the consideration of the resolution H Res 11.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197 – 232. [H. Res. 5, Vote #5, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19; Library of Congress, H. Res. 11, Introduced 1/3/19]

Crime & Public Safety

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Customs And Border Patrol Implement Effective Procedures For Handling Synthetic Opioids. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Clarke, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require Customs and Border Protection to issue a policy that would specify effective procedures for the safe handling of potential synthetic opioids, including fentanyl, by CBP personnel and canines, and to reduce the health risks associated with accidental exposure to synthetic opioids. It would require CBP to develop mandatory and recurrent training related to such policies; ensure that protective equipment is available to personnel who are at risk of exposure; and regularly monitor the effectiveness of implementation of the policy. It would also require the Homeland Security Department inspector general to conduct annual audits of policy implementation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-0. [HR 4739, Vote #656, 12/9/19; CQ, 12/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Customs And Border Patrol To Ensure That Screening Devices Could Detect For Narcotics With A Purity Of As Little As 10%. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Clarke, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require Customs and Border Protection to implement a strategy to ensure that chemical screening devices used by the department are able to identify narcotics in an operational environment at purity levels less than or equal to 10%, or to provide ports of entry with an alternate method for identifying narcotics at lower purity levels, within 180 days of enactment. It would also require CBP to test new chemical screening devices for effectiveness at identifying narcotics at various purity levels, before purchasing them. Additionally, it would require the Department of Homeland Security to implement a plan to develop a centralized spectral database for chemical screening devices.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-1. [HR 4761, Vote #655, 12/9/19; CQ, 12/9/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Occupational Safety And Health Administration To Issue A Final Violence Prevention Standard To Protect Employees From Violence At Work. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue a final workplace violence prevention standard that would require employers in the health care and social service industries to develop and implement comprehensive plans to prevent and protect employees from violent incidents at work. It would require OSHA to issue an interim final standard, based on 2015 OSHA guidelines, within one year of enactment and a final standard within 42 months of enactment. Among other provisions, it would require employers to develop and implement workplace violence prevention plans within six months of issuance of the interim final standard. It would require employers to develop plans with the participation of employees or employee representatives and to provide annual employee training related to the plans. It would require that the plans include certain procedures for reporting, responding to, and mitigating risks of incidents of workplace violence, including for employers to investigate and take corrective actions in response to violent incidents. It would require employers to maintain a record of all such incidents and incident response. The bill's provisions would apply to employers of any individuals who work in certain health care facilities -- including hospitals, nursing homes, or drug abuse treatment centers -- or individuals who provide certain services -- including home-based health care or social work and emergency services.” The motion passed by a vote of 251-158. [HR 1309, Vote #642, 11/21/19; CQ, 11/21/19]

Legislation Directed The Secretary Of Labor To Require Hospitals And Other Health Care Employers To Develop And Implement Worker-Driven Violence Prevention Plans. “The House of Representatives passed legislation on Wednesday to require hospitals and other health care employers to take specific steps to prevent workplace violence against staff and patients. H.B. 1309, the Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Services Act of 2019, passed on a 251-158 vote, largely along party lines. […] The legislation directs the secretary of labor to require hospitals and other health care employers to develop and implement comprehensive and worker-driven violence prevention plans.” [Business Insurance, 11/22/19]

According To The U.S. Occupational Safety And Health Administration, About Half Of Workplace Assault Victims Were Health Care Workers. “According to the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, about half of workplace assault victims are health care workers, and serious violent incidents in the workplace are nearly four times as likely to occur to health care workers than employees in other occupations” [Business Insurance, 11/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Occupational Safety And Health Administration Standard On Workplace Violence Prevention Be Provided For A Year. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Delgado, D-N.Y., amendment no. 10 that would require that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard on workplace violence prevention required by the bill provide for a period, of up to a year, during which the agency would prioritize providing technical assistance and advice to employers subject to the standard.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 242-176. [HR 1309, Vote #640, 11/21/19; CQ, 11/21/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Clarify That Nothing In The Bill Should Be Understood To Limit Or Diminish Any Protections In Federal, State, Or Local Law Related To Domestic Violence, Stalking, Dating Violence, Or Sexual Assault. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wexton, D-Va., amendment no. 9 that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be understood to limit or diminish any protections in federal, state, or local law related to domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, or sexual assault.” The amendment was adopted 415 to 1. [HR 1309, Vote #639, 11/21/19; CQ, 11/21/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Clarified That Nothing In The Bill Should Limit Or Prevent Personnel From Reporting Violent Incidents To Law Enforcement Agencies. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Harder, D-Calif., amendment no. 4 that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be understood to limit or prevent health care workers, social service workers, or other personnel from reporting violent incidents to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.” The amendment was adopted 414 to 1. [HR 1309, Vote #638, 11/21/19; CQ, 11/21/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Remove Requirements Related To Violence And Anti-Retaliation Policies Under OSHA's Workplace Violence Prevention Plans. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Byrne, R-Ala., amendment no. 3, a substitute amendment that would modify language in the bill to remove a requirement that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace violence prevention standard required by the bill be based on existing 2015 OSHA guidelines. It would add findings to the bill describing recent studies and rulemaking related to workplace violence in the health care and social service industries, including to express that the 2015 OSHA guidelines are ‘not enforceable.’ Among other provisions, it would remove requirements in the bill establishing a deadline for OSHA promulgation of a final standard, and it would remove or reduce requirements related to types of violence addressed, mandatory employee training, and anti-retaliation policies under workplace violence prevention plans. It would require the Labor Department to conduct an education campaign for affected employers and employees regarding existing OSHA materials on workplace violence, during the rulemaking process for the new OSHA standard.” The amendment was rejected 177 to 238. [HR 1309, Vote #637, 11/21/19; CQ, 11/21/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program Through Fiscal 2024. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program through fiscal 2024, at the current funding level of $151 million annually. It would modify language describing eligible grant activities to prioritize the analysis of DNA samples from sexual assault and other violent crime cases, and samples from cases without a suspect. It would require state and local DNA testing laboratories that receive grant funding to prioritize samples from homicides and sexual assaults. It would also reauthorize through fiscal 2024 two associated Justice Department grant programs regarding training and education on the collection and analysis of DNA samples and evidence related to sexual assault.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 402-1. [HR 777, Vote #584, 10/23/19; CQ, 10/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Debbie Smith Act Of 2019. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep Woodall said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will bring up an amendment to the rule to make in order debate on S. 820, the Debbie Smith Act of 2019. Mr. Speaker, as you know, this authorization language is set to expire at the end of this month, and it provides Federal grants to States to reduce the DNA backlog in criminal investigations.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-187. [H Res 591, Vote #549, 9/26/19; CQ, 9/26/19; Congressional Record, 9/26/19]

Debbie Smith Act Provided Funding For Testing And Training To Eliminate The Vast Backlog Of Untested DNA And Rape Kit Evidence Across The Country. “Debbie Smith was ready to tell her story again, if necessary. Rape victim. DNA evidence untested for years. Evidence finally tested, suspect identified and convicted. Her story helped inspire the federal Debbie Smith Act, first passed in 2004, to provide funding for testing and training to eliminate the vast backlog of untested DNA and rape kit evidence across the country.” [Washington Post, 9/7/19]

Democratic Leadership Included Its Funding For The Debbie Smith Act In A Bill To Reauthorize VAWA. “Hoyer’s staff said that the House had reauthorized the Debbie Smith funding as part of its vote in April to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, meaning that the funding has passed both houses of Congress but in different bills.” [Washington Post, 9/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Reauthorize The Debbie Smith Act Of 2019, Which Reauthorizes Funding To Process The Rape Kit Backlogs. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate on and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to allow for immediate consideration of S. 820, the Debbie Smith Act of 2019, which reauthorizes funding to process the rape kit backlogs.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block
consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-191. [H Res 577, Vote #542, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19; Congressional Record, 9/25/19]

The Debbie Smith Act Provided Funding For Testing And Training to Eliminate The Backlog Of Untested DNA And Rape Kit Evidence Across The Country. “Her story helped inspire the federal Debbie Smith Act, first passed in 2004, to provide funding for testing and training to eliminate the vast backlog of untested DNA and rape kit evidence across the country. […] The Senate unanimously reauthorized the Debbie Smith Act in May and sent it to the House. […] Hoyer’s staff said that the House had reauthorized the Debbie Smith funding as part of its vote in April to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, meaning that the funding has passed both houses of Congress but in different bills.” [Washington Post, 9/7/19]

Funding For The Debbie Smith Act Was Reauthorized As Part Of Its Vote To Reauthorize The Violence Against Women Act, Meaning The Funding Had Already Passed Both Houses Of Congress But In Different Bills. “Her story helped inspire the federal Debbie Smith Act, first passed in 2004, to provide funding for testing and training to eliminate the vast backlog of untested DNA and rape kit evidence across the country. […] The Senate unanimously reauthorized the Debbie Smith Act in May and sent it to the House. […] Hoyer’s staff said that the House had reauthorized the Debbie Smith funding as part of its vote in April to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act, meaning that the funding has passed both houses of Congress but in different bills.” [Washington Post, 9/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Appropriations Funding By 14 Percent For Commerce, Justice, And Science. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Commerce-Justice-Science title of the bill (Division A). Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 135-296.” The motion failed by a vote of 135-296. [HR 3055, Vote #371, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Rep. Banks Press Release: “The 14% Percent Cuts […] Would Bring Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Below The FY2020 Cap Set By The Budget Control Act.” “The 14% percent cuts proposed by Congressman Banks, when applied to all non-discretionary accounts, would bring non-defense discretionary spending below the FY2020 cap set by the Budget Control Act. Congressman Banks’ amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Division, though ultimately defeated, was supported by 150 members. A vote on the Congressman’s amendment to State and Foreign Operations Division is scheduled for next week. Congressman Banks will continue to offer the same amendment to all non-defense discretionary accounts as the appropriations process moves forward.” [Office of Rep. Banks, Press Release, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Preventing The Department Of Justice From Using Funding To Prevent Marijuana Sales In 46 States. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available for the Justice Department under the bill for the purpose of preventing 46 of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands, from implementing laws relating to the authorized use, distribution, possession or cultivation of marijuana.” The motion passed by a vote of 267-165. [HR 3055, Vote #370, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Support Increasing Funding For The Health Resources And Services Administration Program. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Porter, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $1 million funding for Health Resources and Services Administration program management, and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 311-110. [HR 2740, Vote #312, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

The Amendment Was Focused On Increasing Funding For A Program To Promote Intimate Partner Violence Response And Health Collaboration At The State Level. “The House of Representatives today adopted an amendment by Congresswoman Katie Porter (CA-45) that would increase funding for a program to promote intimate partner violence response and health collaboration at the state level. The proposal passed with
a large bipartisan majority. ‘Addressing intimate partner violence requires a coordinated effort from all levels of government and the private sector,’ Congresswoman Porter said. ‘I’m glad to join with a bipartisan group of my colleagues to support this key program that equips healthcare professionals to support survivors during some the scariest moments of their lives.’’” [Rep. Katie Porter, press release, 6/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Striking Provisions Of The Bill That Prohibit The Use Of Its Funds To Promote The Legalization Of Any Schedule I Drug.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would strike from the bill provisions prohibiting use of any funds made available in the bill for activities to promote the legalization of any Schedule I drug or substance, such as marijuana.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 91-331. [HR 2740, Vote #304, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Through Fiscal 2024.** In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2024, including provisions aimed at protecting and assisting victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, and sex trafficking. The measure would extend protections and assistance programs to trafficking victims. It would authorize $222 million annually for the Services and Training for Officers and Prosecutors Grant Program, which provides state and local law enforcement agencies with funds to be distributed in part to community-based victims service organizations, and would impose conditions of eligibility for the grants three years after enactment. The bill would authorize $57 million annually in grants to provide legal assistance to victims of violent crimes and their families and $50 million in rural aid to address domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault in rural communities. It would authorize $150 million a year in grant funding for rape crisis centers, sexual assault coalitions, and additional nonprofit organizations to educate and increase awareness on the sexual assault and dating violence. The bill would establish a $16 million per year campus safety grant program that would provide prevention and education programming to college campuses in order to combat violent crimes. The bill would expand on existing prohibitions of individuals who have been convicted of various types of domestic violence (including violence toward a dating partner) and those convicted of misdemeanor stalking offenses from purchasing or possessing a firearm. It would specify that any person under a temporary court-ordered restraint related to harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of such intimate partner would also be prohibited from purchasing or owning a firearm. The bill would authorize $10 million annually for a pilot program where incarcerated women and their children who were born inside prison could reside together while the inmate serves her sentence. The bill would require the Federal Bureau of Investigation to classify genital mutilation, female circumcision, and female genital cutting as a part II crime. The bill would make it a crime for any law enforcement personnel to engage in sexual acts with an individual who is under arrest, detained, or in custody of federal law enforcement.” The bill passed by a vote of 263-158. [HR 1585, Vote #156, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

**The Reauthorization Lowered The Threshold For Barring Gun Purchases To Include Misdemeanor Convictions Of Domestic Abuse Or Stalking Charges, And Closed The “Boyfriend Loophole” By Expanding Firearm Prohibitions To Include Dating Partners Convicted Of Abuse Or Stalking Charges.** “But the most controversial are new provisions to lower the criminal threshold to bar someone from buying a gun to include misdemeanor convictions of domestic abuse or stalking charges. While current law applies to felony convictions. It would also close the so-called ‘boyfriend loophole’ to expand existing firearm prohibitions to include dating partners convicted of abuse or stalking charges. […] The NRA called for a ‘no’ vote and notified Capitol Hill offices this week that the organization was ‘scoring’ how lawmakers vote on the bill to measure future ratings and endorsements in elections. Congressional Republicans rarely run afoul of NRA positions on legislation.” [NPR, 4/4/19]

**The Reauthorization Expanded Protections For Native And Transgender People.** “Republicans also oppose a new provision to allow U.S. citizens to be tried in tribal courts for crimes of domestic or dating violence committed by non-native perpetrators on native lands; a provision to create a pathway for an ‘alternative justice response’ as a form of mediation between victims and abusers; and the expansion of existing protections to include transgender victims.” [NPR, 4/4/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adding An Amendment To Extend The Violence Against Women Act Only Through Fiscal 2020 Instead Of Through Fiscal 2024. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Stefanik, R-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would effectively extend the Violence Against Women Act through fiscal 2020, instead of through fiscal 2024.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185-237. [HR 1585, Vote #155, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To The Violence Against Women Act To Ensure That Nothing In The Measure Interfered With Applicable Immigration Laws. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Torres Small, D-N.M., amendment that would state that nothing in the measure should be construed to interfere with the obligation to fully comply with applicable immigration laws.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 425-0. [HR 1585, Vote #154, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Allowing Grant Funding To Be Used For Training Campus Personnel In Addressing Victims Of Sexual Harassment And Assault, Domestic And Dating Violence, And Stalking. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., amendment that would allow grant funding to be used for training campus personnel to use victim-centered, trauma-informed interview techniques, focused on the experience of the victim, and informed by evidence based research on the neurobiology of trauma in addressing victims of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 258-173. [HR 1585, Vote #149, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Require The GAO To Submit A Report To Congress Detailing The Return On Investment For Legal Assistance Grants For Funding And Services To Victims Of Domestic Violence. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Scanlon, D-Pa., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress detailing the return on investment for legal assistance grants for funding and services to victims of domestic violence.” The amendment was adopted 394 to 36. [HR 1585, Vote #148, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Ensure That Any Resources For Domestic Violence Survivors Distributed By Federal Agencies Be Distributed In Other “Commonly Encountered” Languages. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jeffries, D-N.Y., amendment that would require the secretary of Labor to ensure any information or materials on resources for domestic violence survivors distributed by various federal agencies be distributed in other ‘commonly encountered’ languages.” The amendment was adopted 363 to 67. [HR 1585, Vote #147, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Violence Against Women Act. In April, 2019 voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 281) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1585) that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and its provisions aimed at combatting violent crimes against women and strengthening victim services.” The bill passed 231 to 194. [H Res 281, Vote #145, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Violence Against Women Extension Act of 2019. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scanlon, D-Penn., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment) to the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1585) that would reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 and its provisions aimed at combatting violent crimes against women and strengthening victim services.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide additional consideration of H.R. 1741, authored by Representative Elise Stefanik.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-193. [H Res 281, Vote #144, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19; Congressional Record, 4/3/19]

Violence Against Women Extension Act of 2019 Extended VAWA For One Year Instead Of Proceeding With A Long-Term Rewrite. “Stefanik has also taken a leading role in the GOP’s rebuttal to Democratic legislation, introducing a conservative alternative to the Paycheck Fairness Act — a bill, she said, that
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Reauthorizing The Violence Against Women Act Through The End Of Fiscal Year 2019. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of H.R. 1239, the Protecting Women Act of 2019. This bill provides a straight extension of the Violence Against Women Act, or VAWA, as is it commonly known, through the end of the fiscal year.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 229-195. [H J Res 31, Vote #85, 2/14/19; CQ, 2/14/19; Congressional Record, 2/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Outline Certain Procedures For The Provision Of Information On A Consumer's Performance In Making Lease Or Utility Payments. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Clay, D-Mo., amendment that would outline certain procedures for the provision of information, by a landlord or utility company to a consumer reporting agency, on a consumer's performance in making lease or utility payments. It would also increase from $26 million to $27 million a reduction made by the bill to the maximum aggregate amount of surplus funds of Federal Reserve banks.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 231-185. [HR 3621, Vote #28, 1/29/20; CQ, 1/29/20]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On A Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass A Bill Requiring The Small Business Administration, In Coordination With The Bureau Of Prisons, To Develop Entrepreneurship Training For Certain Incarcerated Persons. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Small Business Administration, in coordination with the Bureau of Prisons, to develop an entrepreneurship counseling and training program for incarcerated individuals at minimum, low, or medium security federal prisons, prioritizing those who will be released from custody within 18 months. It would require the program to match such individuals with women's business centers and small business development centers and to provide training on how to start or expand a small business, write resumes, and identify sources of capital. It would also allow participants to continue to receive services after their release and would allow the Bureau of Prisons to award grants related to program development and coordination.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 370-41. [HR 5078, Vote #8, 1/9/20; CQ, 1/9/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Required The Federal Communications Commission To Take Certain Actions And Implement Regulations Related To Robocall. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted fore certain actions and implement regulations related to robocalls -- mass telephone calls placed by an automatic dialer -- including regulations that would require phone companies to offer call authentication technology at no cost to consumers. It would allow the FCC to issue civil penalties of up to $10,000 for intentional violation of robocalling laws. It would extend, from two years to four years after a violation, the time period during which the FCC and law enforcement agencies can prosecute illegal robocallers, and it would require the FCC to submit evidence of certain violations to the Justice Department for potential criminal prosecution. It would also require the Justice Department and the FCC to convene an interagency task force to study enforcement of robocalling law. Among other provisions, it would require the FCC to take actions to address "one-ring" phone call scams and to evaluate the effectiveness of its policies to reduce access to number resources by potential violators of robocalling laws, and update such policies if appropriate. It would require the FCC to submit a number of reports to Congress related to robocalls, including on the transmission of misleading or inaccurate caller identification information, enforcement of related laws and regulations, and effectiveness of the regulations required by the bill.” The motion was agreed to 417-3. [S 151, Vote #647, 12/4/19; CQ, 12/4/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Codifying The Boots To Business Program Under The Small Business Administration. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for codification of the program, which provides entrepreneurship training to veterans, recently discharged servicemembers, and military spouses interested in business ownership. It would authorize the program for five fiscal years, beginning on the first Oct. 1 after enactment. Among other provisions, it would allow the SBA to collaborate with public and private entities to develop courses and to issue grants to veteran business outreach centers and other entities to carry out the program. The bill would require the SBA to submit an annual report to Congress on the program, including program costs, demographic information of participants, and an evaluation of program effectiveness.” The motion was agreed to 424-1. [HR 3537, Vote #612, 11/13/19; CQ, 11/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing A Bill To Establish The Copyright Claims Board Within The U.S. Copyright Office To Serve As A Forum For The Resolution Of Certain Claims, Counterclaims, And Defenses In Copyright Infringement Cases, On A Voluntary Basis. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jeffries, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish the Copyright Claims Board within the U.S. Copyright Office to serve as a forum for the resolution of certain claims, counterclaims, and defenses in copyright infringement cases, on a voluntary basis. Among other provisions, it would establish maximum damages of $7,500 for each work and $15,000 total per claim. It would require the board to be composed of three copyright officers, appointed by the Copyright Office for renewable 6 year terms, and it would require the office to hire at least two copyright claims attorneys and additional support staff to assist with administration of the board.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 410-6. [HR 2426, Vote #578, 10/22/19; CQ, 10/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing A Bill To Authorize Through 2022 The Small Business Administration’s Service Corps Of Retired Executives (SCORE) Association Program For $11.7 Million Annually. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2022 the Small Business Administration Service Corps of Retired Executives Association program, which provides mentoring and workshops for prospective and existing small business owners. It would authorize $11.7 million annually for program operations, modify certain program requirements, and formally rename the program as the SCORE program. Among other provisions, it would require SCORE program chapters to develop and implement plans to better provide services to underserved communities, including rural areas and economically disadvantaged communities, and it would require the program to include online training and training related to whistleblower protections.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 389-8. [HR 4007, Vote #570, 10/21/19; CQ, 10/21/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Suspending Rules And Passing A Bill To Reauthorize Through 2023 The Small Business Administration Small Business Development Center Program. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize through fiscal 2023, a Small Business Administration Small Business Development Center program, a grant program for centers that provide financial, technical, and other assistance to small businesses. It would authorize $175 million annually for program administration, including up to $2 million annually for SBDC programs in certain economically challenged communities. Among other provisions, it would require the SBA to create a working group to determine best methods for data collection, and it would require the agency to submit an annual report to Congress detailing all entrepreneurial development activities undertaken that year. Additionally, it would increase from $500,000 to $600,000 the amount authorized for SBA expenses related to the SBDC advisory board and accreditation program.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 375-25. [HR 4406, Vote #569, 10/21/19; CQ, 10/21/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Federal Communications Commission To Implement Certain Consumer Regulations Related To Robocalls. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Federal Communications Commission to implement certain consumer regulations related to robocalls, or mass telephone calls placed by an automatic dialer, including regulations that would require phone companies to offer call authentication technology at no cost to consumers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 429 to 3. [HR 2275, Vote #502, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19]
Bill Toughened FCC’s Ability To Take Action Against Illegal Robocalls And Would Require Carriers To Implement Technology Against Them. “The bill takes aim at illegal spam calls by toughening up the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) ability to take action against illegal robocalling operations and requiring all carriers to implement technology to make sure calls are authentic.” [The Hill, 7/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Rural Utilities Service Grants For Programs Including Broadband, Distance Learning, And Telemedicine. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Spanberger, D-Va., amendment that would increase by $55 million funding for rural utilities service grant programs, including distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband programs. It would decrease by $30 million funding for the Office of the Agriculture Department General Counsel, decrease by $12.5 million funding for the department Office of the Chief Information Officer, and decrease by $12.5 million administrative funding for the department.” The amendment passed 408 to 22. [HR 3055, Vote #377, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing NOAA Funding By $3.5 Million, While Removing The Same Amount Of Funding From The Commerce Department Telecommunications And Information Administration. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rutherford, R-Fla., amendment that would increase by $3.5 million funding for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operations, research, and facilities and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Commerce Department Telecommunications and Information Administration. Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 186-245” The motion failed by a vote of 186-245. [HR 3055, Vote #368, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting The Development Of Lead-Free Defense Electronics. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kuster, D-N.H., amendment, as modified, that would increase then decrease by $5 million funding for Defense-wide research- and evaluation-related expenses.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment increases and decreases the defense-wide Research, Development, Test and Evaluation account by $5 million in order to support funding to develop lead-free defense electronics to ensure the defense industry can integrate cutting edge civilian technology to meet military requirements.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 347-101. [H.R. 2470, Vote #346, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19; H Amdt 366, offered 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Consumers First Act, Clarifying And Establishing Certain Objectives, Authorities, And Offices Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would statutorily clarify and establish certain objectives, authorities, and offices of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Among provisions related to CFPB organization and authorities, the bill would require the CFPB director to ensure each statutorily established functional unit of the agency performs its assigned duties and functions; require the director to provide “adequate staff” to each unit to carry out these functions; and prohibit the director from reorganizing or renaming such units. It would statutorily reestablish a CFPB Office of Students and Young Consumers to inform students and young people about education-related savings, loans, and debt. It would statutorily authorize the CFPB Office of Fair Lending and Equal Opportunity to carry out any supervisory and enforcement activities regarding fair lending laws. It would statutorily designate the CFPB as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, replacing any references in federal laws and documents to the “Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.” Among other provisions, the bill would require the CFPB director to ensure the number and duties of political appointees on staff match those of such appointees at other federal financial regulatory agencies. It would add certain qualifications for CFPB consumer advisory board members, urging the CFPB director to appoint certain experts and representatives, including experts in consumer protection, community development, and fair lending, and representatives of communities “significantly impacted” by higher-priced mortgage loans. It would require the CFPB database of consumer complaints to remain publicly available on the CFPB website. As an offset for its provisions, the bill, as amended, would reduce by a total of $38 million the amount of discretionary surplus funds that may be held by the Federal Reserve. As amended, the bill would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to reissue a 2017 rule prohibiting arbitration agreements between consumers and providers of consumer financial products, such as credit card companies, that bar consumers from participating in class action lawsuits against providers. It would reinstate
memoranda of understanding between the CFPB and Education Department regarding coordination of oversight related to federal student loans.” The bill passed 231-191. [H Res 1500, Vote #228, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

**The Bill Intended To Reverse “Anti-Consumer Action” Taken At CFPB Under Trump Administration.** “A bill that would reverse some controversial moves made at the nation’s consumer watchdog could get a floor vote in the House in May, according to a letter that Democratic lawmakers received from their leadership late last week. The Consumers First Act, which was approved 34-26 by the House Financial Services Committee in late March, would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to ‘promptly reverse all anti-consumer actions’ made under its previous acting director, Mick Mulvaney, who is now President Trump’s acting chief of staff. The letter from Majority Leader Steny Hoyer, D-Maryland, said the measure is one of many that the House may vote on next month.” [CNBC, 4/30/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Clarify That No Funds From Civil Penalties Collected By The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Could Be Used For Purposes Other Than Compensating “Actual Victims” Of Activities For Which Civil Penalties Have Been Imposed Under Federal Consumer Financial Laws.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Steil, R-Wis., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that no funds from civil penalties collected by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau could be used for purposes other than compensating ‘actual victims’ of activities for which civil penalties have been imposed under federal consumer financial laws. Under existing law, the CFPB may use such funds for the purpose of consumer education and financial literacy programs.” The motion was rejected 191-231. [H Res 1500, Vote #227, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment That Would Require The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau To Reissue A 2017 Rule Prohibiting Arbitration Agreements Between Consumers And Providers Of Consumer Financial Products.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Green, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to reissue a 2017 rule prohibiting arbitration agreements between consumers and providers of consumer financial products, such as credit card companies, that bar consumers from participating in class action lawsuits against providers. It would repeal a joint resolution that overturned the 2017 rule. It would also reduce by $10 million surplus discretionary funds that may be held by the Federal Reserve.” The motion was adopted 235-193. [H Res 1500, Vote #226, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Amendment That Would Require The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau To Consider Appointing Experts In U.S. Economic Growth To The Advisory Board.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., amendment that would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to consider appointing experts in U.S. economic growth and jobs and individuals representing industries affected by the CFPB, including community banks, credit unions, and small business owners, to CFPB consumer advisory board.” The motion was adopted 418-10. [H Res 1500, Vote #225, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Amendment That Would Subject Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Funding To Congressional Appropriations.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would subject Consumer Financial Protection Bureau funding to congressional appropriations and authorize fiscal 2020 funding for the CFPB equal to the aggregate funds transferred to the agency by the Federal Reserve Board in fiscal 2019.” The motion was rejected 192-235. [H Res 1500, Vote #224, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment Removing A Provision Requiring Consumer Complaints Be Made Publicly Available On The CFPB Website.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would remove from the bill a section that would require all consumer complaints to be made publicly available on the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau website.” The motion was rejected 191-236. [H Res 1500, Vote #223, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The GAO To Report On The Effectiveness And Efficiency Of The CFPB.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Steil, R-Wis., amendment that would require the Government
Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress on the effectiveness and efficiency of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the prevalence of discriminatory lending practices, and workplace rights of CFPB staff.” The amendment was rejected 190-234. [HR 1500, Vote #222, 5/22/19; CQ, 5/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Bills Related To the CFPB And Requirements For Retirement Accounts, As Well As A Managers Amendment To The Retirement Bill. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 389) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1500) that includes a number of provisions related to Consumer Financial Protection Bureau programs and operations; provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1994) that would modify requirements for retirement plans and retirement accounts; and provide for proceedings during the period from May 24, 2019, through May 31, 2019. The rule would also provide for the automatic adoption of a Neal, D-Mass., manager’s amendment to HR 1994 that would make adjustments to taxes on certain military survivor benefits for children of a parent killed in action and would remove from the bill provisions that would have allowed for up to $10,000 of section 529 funding to be used toward homeschool expenses and non-tuition expenses of private or religious schools.” The rule was adopted 230-190. [H Res 389, Vote #221, 5/21/19; CQ, 5/21/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Save The Internet Act To Reinstat Net Neutrality Rules. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reverse the Federal Communications Commission’s Dec. 2017 decision related to regulation of broadband internet services, which classified internet service as an ‘information service’ to be regulated under Title I FCC authorities. It would effectively restore and codify a 2015 FCC regulatory framework and any other rules repealed or amended by the 2017 decision. The restored framework would classify internet service as a ‘telecommunications service’ to be regulated under certain Title II FCC authorities, and restored rules would include prohibitions on blocking and paid prioritization of content by internet service providers. The restored rules would be effective retroactively, and the bill would prohibit the FCC from effectively reissuing the nullified rules. It would also exempt small broadband internet providers from certain public disclosure requirements related to network management practices, performance, or commercial terms, for one year after enactment.” The bill passed by a vote of 232-190. [HR 1644, Vote #167, 4/10/19; CQ, 4/10/19]

The Save The Internet Act Would Reinstate The Obama-Era FCC’s Open Internet Order That The Federal Communications Commission Voted To Repeal In 2017. “On Wednesday, the House of Representatives successfully pushed through a measure that would reinstate the same net neutrality rules that the Federal Communications Commission voted to repeal in 2017. The Save the Internet Act was approved 232-190 Wednesday afternoon after months of debate and committee hearings in the House. The measure was introduced last month in both chambers by Rep. Mike Doyle (D-PA) and Sen. Ed Markey (D-MA) with plenty of fanfare from consumer advocacy groups and the American electorate. The bill, if approved, would restore the net neutrality rules put in place by way of the Obama-era FCC’s Open Internet Order in 2015 that were repealed under a Republican majority only two years later.” [The Verge, 4/10/19]

NBC News: The Save The Internet Act Was “The Most Significant Development Yet” To Guarantee “Equal And Open Access To All Websites And Services” On The Internet. “House and Senate Democrats unveiled legislation Wednesday to establish net neutrality protections, the most significant development yet in a yearslong effort by technologists to prevent companies from using their power to manipulate how users experience the internet. The ‘Save the Internet Act’ is the party’s latest attempt to undo the Federal Communications Commission’s repeal of Obama-era rules that ensured equal and open access to all websites and services for internet users and content providers.” [NBC News, 3/6/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Clarify That Nothing In The Save The Internet Act Should Modify, Impair Or Supersede The Internet Tax Freedom Act. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be construed in such a way as to modify, impair or supersede the Internet Tax Freedom Act.” The motion rejected by a vote of 204-216. [HR 1644, Vote #166, 4/10/19; CQ, 4/10/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Have Created A Database Of Settlement Agreements Related To Federal Agencies. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hill, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Office of Management and Budget to create and maintain a database of settlement agreements entered into by federal agencies.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-195. [HR 995, Vote #84, 2/13/19; CQ, 2/13/19]

Education Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For On A Motion To Recommit The Bill To The House Appropriations Committee. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee.” The motion was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 178-223. [HR 5687, Vote #53, 2/7/20; CQ, 2/7/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Increased The Funding For The Education Department By $1 Million To Provide For The Education of Needs Of Individuals Affected By Earthquakes In 2019 And 2020. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Shalala, D-Fla., amendment no. 1 that would increase by $1 million funding for Education Department activities to provide assistance to meet the educational needs of individuals affected by earthquakes in 2019 and 2020.” The amendment was adopted by the committee of the whole by a vote of 257 -149. [HR 5687, Vote #52, 2/7/20 CQ, 2/7/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Student Borrower Credit Improvement Act, To Set In Place Privacy Restrictions On Credit Reports, Establish A 10-Month Grace Period For Student Loan Payments From Certain Individuals, And Require The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau To Assess The Efficacy Of Credit Reporting Models. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would make a number of modifications to credit reporting standards and consumer protections. Among other provisions, it would limit the information that consumer reporting agencies may include on an individual's credit report. The bill would reduce from seven years to four years the amount of time after which consumer reporting agencies may maintain most adverse information, such as loan defaults, on an individual's consumer report; it would modify or establish time limits for adverse information related to personal bankruptcy or conviction records. It would require consumer reporting agencies to remove from consumer reports any adverse information related to defaulted loans that have since been paid or loans resulting from unfair or illegal practices by a financial institution. It would establish a 10-month grace period and credit rehabilitation procedures for the repayment of student loans by active servicemembers, individuals affected by a natural disaster or emergency, or others subject to extenuating hardships. It would prohibit employers from obtaining or using credit information for employment-related decisions, unless the employer is required to obtain the information by law. The bill would require consumer reporting agencies to provide certain information to consumers related to the credit dispute process. It would also require such agencies to provide a free credit score that includes explanatory information on adverse and positive factors affecting the score, once a year upon a consumer's request. It would require the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, in consultation with relevant federal agencies, to issue standards for determining the accuracy of credit scoring models and to review such models at least biennially.” The bill passed 221 to 189, with 19 members not voting. [HR 3621, Vote #31, 1/29/20; CQ, 1/29/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Prohibiting The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau From Using Credit Scoring Models To Utilize Information Pertaining To Political, Religious, Or Otherwise Constitutionally Protected Forms Of Expression. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau from requiring credit scoring models to make use of information related to political opinions, religious expression, or other expression protected under the First Amendment.” The motion failed 201 to 208, with 20 members not voting. [HR 3621, Vote #30, 1/29/20; CQ, 1/29/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Disapproving Of A Proposed Education Department Rule Change That Would Make It Harder For Victims Of Fraud To Receive Debt Forgiveness. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage
of the resolution that would provide for congressional disapproval of a Sept. 2019 Education Department rule establishing new policies related to federal student loan forgiveness for borrowers who attended schools that committed fraud or any type of institutional misrepresentation, requiring such borrowers to demonstrate financial harm as a result of the fraud to receive complete or partial cancellation of student loan debt. The rule would also allow for mandatory arbitration agreements related to such claims and require borrowers to file claims within three years of leaving an institution. The rule is currently scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2020. Under the bill’s provisions, the 2019 rule would have no force or effect, and Oct. 2016 rules that provide for complete cancellation of federal student loan debt for defrauded borrowers would be effectively maintained.” The bill passed by a vote of 231-180. [HJ Res 76, Vote #22, 1/16/19; CQ, 1/16/20]

**The Motion Sought to Reverse Secretary DeVos’ Efforts To Loosen Obama Administration Protections For Student Borrowers Who Were Victims Of Fraudulent Protections.** “The Democrat-controlled House voted Thursday to overturn regulations introduced by Education Secretary Betsy DeVos that critics said make it more difficult to get student loan forgiveness if a college suddenly closes. […] So-called borrower defense rules, introduced by former President Barack Obama’s administration, were meant to protect students from fraudulent institutions. Some colleges took students’ federal loan money but failed to provide them with an education that would lead to employment to pay back their debt, Obama-era regulators said. Without loan forgiveness, students would be on the hook to pay back the money without the benefit of a degree.” [USA Today, 1/16/20]

**The Education Department Rule Change Added A Three-Year Limit For Filing Claims And Required Each Case Be Examined Individually.** “The new regulations significantly raise the bar for student borrowers seeking debt forgiveness based on claims they were defrauded by their colleges. They add a new three-year time limit for those borrowers to file claims, and each case will be considered individually, even if there is evidence of widespread misconduct at an institution.” [Inside Higher Ed, 9/3/19]

**The New Rule Further Limited Eligibility For Debt Forgiveness By Comparing Applicants’ Salary To Those Who Attended Similar Programs.** “The department’s new method of forgiving loans for some students may mean only partial debt relief for many. The methodology relies on comparing affected students’ salaries with the pay of those who graduated from similar programs. If their earnings are lower than the median, they are eligible for partial or total loan relief on a sliding scale.” [USA Today, 1/16/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Permanently Authorizing Funding For Minority-Serving Institutions Of Higher Education And Increasing The Authorization Of Appropriations For Pell Grants.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adams, D-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would indefinitely extend funding, at the current funding level of $225 million annually, for Education Department grants to support historically black colleges and universities and other minority serving institutions. It would increase annual funding levels for Pell grants, authorizing $1.5 billion for fiscal 2020 and $1.2 billion annually for fiscal 2021 and succeeding fiscal years. The bill would also require the Education Department to establish procedures to use certain tax return information obtained directly from the Internal Revenue Service in determining students’ eligibility for federal financial aid and income-based student loan repayment plans, as opposed to requiring students to submit such information. It would require the IRS to disclose such information to the Education Department, upon request by the department and with the consent of the student.” The bill was adopted by a vote of 319-96. [HR 5363, Vote #659, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Certain Literacy Programs And Education Programs For Disadvantaged Populations.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Houlahan, D-Pa., amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 million funding for certain literacy programs and education programs for disadvantaged populations.” The amendment was agreed to 333 to 86. [HR 2740, Vote #320, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Support Increasing Funding For Community School And School Safety Programs.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Crow, D-Colo., amendment that would increase then
decrease by $5 million funding for community school and school safety programs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 345-73. [HR 2740, Vote #319, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

The Amendment Was Focused On Supporting Funding For Schools After Traumatic Events. “This afternoon, Crow’s amendment to support an increase in federal funding for Project SERV passed the House overwhelmingly, 345-73, as part of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020. Crow’s amendment would support a $5 million increase for Project SERV, which provides mental health resources to students in the wake of tragedies. He also called on Congress to scale programs that provide similar assistance to our nation’s students and teachers.” [Rep. Jason Crow, press release, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For The Education Department Office Of The Inspector General. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Levin, D-Mich., amendment that would increase by $4 million funding for the Education Department Office of the Inspector General and decrease by the same amount funding for the Labor Department Office of Labor-Management Standards salaries and expenses.” The amendment was adopted by a vote 233-187. [HR 2740, Vote #315, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting An Increase In Funding For Career, Technical, And Adult Education Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Craig, D-Minn., amendment that would decrease, then increase by $1 million funding for career, technical, and adult education programs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 390-29. [HR 2740, Vote #310, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting An Increase In Funding For Special Education Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Craig, D-Minn., amendment that would decrease then increase by $1 million funding for Education Department state grants for special education programs.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 376-41. [HR 2740, Vote #309, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $500,000 Funding For Education Department Programs Related To Higher Education And Decrease The Same Amount From Administrative Funding. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adams, D-N.C., amendment that would increase by $500,000 funding for Education Department programs related to higher education and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 358-65. [HR 2740, Vote #297, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Prohibit Use Of Funds In Contravention Of Any Established Authorities And Functions Of The Office Of Civil Rights Within The Department Of Education. In June 2013, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jeffries, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit use of funds made available by the bill in contravention of any statutorily established authorities and functions of the Office of Civil Rights within the Department of Education.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 275-148. [HR 2740, Vote #295, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $500,000 Funding For Elementary And Secondary Education Act Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I. amendment that would increase by $500,000 funding for a number of programs and initiatives under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act related to national research and education enrichment programs, charter school development, assistance to magnet schools and family engagement in education programs, and would decrease by the same amount funding for Washington, D.C.-specific logistics and operations within the Department of Education.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 327-97. [HR 2740, Vote #292, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Education Department Programs Related To High Education. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would increase then decrease by $10 million funding for Education Department programs related to higher education.” The amendment was adopted 312 to 109. [HR 2740, Vote #261, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Programs Related To Charter Schools, Family Engagement, And Academic Enrichment. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment no. 7 that would increase then decrease by $1 million funding for certain Education Department programs related to charter and magnet schools, family engagement, and academic enrichment.” The amendment was adopted 347 to 76. [HR 2740, Vote #255, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Preserve A Provision Allowing Tax Free Treatment Of Expenses Related To Attending Elementary School. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “It is in the middle of page 3, with looks like seven words: ‘In section 302, strike subsections (b) and (d).’ […] The provision allows tax-free treatment to apply to distributions made for certain additional qualifying expenses on behalf of designated beneficiaries attending elementary and secondary schools. […] In addition to tuition, tax-free treatment would apply to a distribution made for expenses for fees, tutoring, special-needs services, books, supplies, and other equipment incurred in connection with the attendance of elementary school. […] If we defeat the previous question, Madam Speaker, I will offer an amendment that strikes this offending section.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 227-191. [H Res 389, Vote #220, 5/21/19; CQ, 5/21/19]

The Provision Allowed Families To Use 529 College Savings Plans To Pay For Private Schools; The New York Times Called It A “Brazen Giveaway” To Wealthy Families. “Just last month, it was not certain that the Senate would go along with the House of Representatives’ proposal to let families use 529 college savings plans to pay for private school from elementary school onward. In a bill that offered many perks for the wealthy, the 529 provision was a particularly brazen giveaway. After all, it’s mostly wealthier people who can save enough to reap large benefits from the provision, which allows $10,000 in annual tax-free 529 account withdrawals for pre-college students starting in 2018. But it really did happen, and on Friday, President Trump signed the bill that makes it the law of the land.” [New York Times, 12/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Creating The Recognizing Inspiring School Employees (RISE) Award Program To Honor Excellence By Non-Profit School Employees. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lee, D-Nev., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would create the Recognizing Inspiring School Employees (RISE) Award Program to honor excellence by non-profit school employees who provide services to students enrolled in pre-kindergarten through high school.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 387 to 19. [HR 276, Vote #89, 2/25/19; CQ, 2/25/19]

Energy Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Any New Mining On One Million Acres Of Federal Land In The Grand Canyon Region Of Arizona. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on approximately one million acres of federal lands in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona. Specifically, it would withdraw the lands from eligibility for activities permitted under federal laws governing public lands, mining, and mineral and geothermal leasing.” The bill passed by a vote of 236-185. [HR 1373, Vote #602, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Postponing The Withdrawal Of Lands Eligible For Mining Leasing Until It Was Confirmed That There Would Not Be Increased Mineral Imports From Several Countries, Including Russia. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wittman, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until the Interior Department determines that its provisions would not result in increased mineral imports from Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Namibia.” The motion was rejected by a vote 196-226. [HR 1373, Vote #601, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Postponing The Withdrawal Of Lands Eligible For Mining Leasing Until A Studying Of Those Lands For Potential Mining Resources Was Done. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would postpone the effective date of the withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing under the bill’s provisions until the Interior Department conducts a mineral survey of the area proposed for withdrawal and determines that there are no mineral or geothermal resources present, other than uranium.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 237-186. [HR 1373, Vote #600, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Federal Lands In AZ-04 From Being Affected By Mining And Mineral Leasing Restrictions In The Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would exempt any federal lands in Arizona’s 4th Congressional District from the bill’s provisions that would withdraw certain lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing.” The motion failed by a vote of 178-243. [HR 1373, Vote #599, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Postponing The Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act Until The Interior And Labor Departments Determined It Would Not Affect Jobs For Native Americans, Other Minorities, And Women. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., for Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until the Interior and Labor departments determine that its provisions would not adversely affect jobs available to Native Americans, other minorities, and women.” The motion failed by a vote of 185-240. [HR 1373, Vote #598, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act, Effectively Prohibiting Any New Mining Or Mineral Production On Federal Lands Within 10 Miles Of The Chaco Culture National Historical Park In New Mexico. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on federal lands within 10 miles of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park in New Mexico. Specifically, it would withdraw the lands from eligibility for activities permitted under federal laws governing public lands, mining, and mineral and geothermal leasing. The withdrawal would not prohibit the conveyance or exchange of such federal lands to or with Indian tribes. The bill would also require the termination of existing oil and gas leases on federal lands where extraction has not begun by the end of the initial lease.” The motion passed by a vote of 245-174. [HR 2181, Vote #597, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Sierra Club: The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act “Would Ban New Leasing And Drilling On Federal Lands Within A 10-Mile Buffer Zone Surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park.” “Today, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to pass the Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act (H.R. 2181), which would ban new leasing and drilling on federal lands within a 10-mile buffer zone surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park. Industrialized fracking in Greater Chaco, within the 10-mile buffer zone and beyond, is a threat not only to treasured sacred and archaeological sites, but also to the health and safety of communities throughout the Greater Chaco region.” [Sierra Club, Press Release, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act Be Postponed Indefinitely If The Interior Department And New Mexico Governor Determined It Would Reduce Funding For Public Services. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Arrington, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would indefinitely postpone the effective date of the bill if the Interior Department and the governor of New Mexico determine that the withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing under its provisions would result in a loss of revenue for the state, including revenues used to fund schools, roads, fire and police protection, and other public services.” The motion failed by a vote of 199-222. [HR 2181, Vote #596, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Allowing New Oil And Gas Development On Federal Lands In Chaco Culture National Historical Park. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Arrington, R-Texas, amendment that would allow operators to continue new oil and gas developments on the federal lands that would be withdrawn under the bill’s provisions, provided that those operators have complied with existing law and regulations related to
arqueological sites and historic preservation in the Chaco Culture National Historical Park.” The amendment failed 181 to 245. [HR 596, Vote #595, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Delaying The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act To Allow The Interior Department To Determine The Lands’ Mining And Mineral Leasing Potential. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until the Interior Department determines that the withdrawal of lands from eligibility for mining and mineral leasing under the bill’s provisions would not impact the developmental potential or economic value of mineral rights held by Native Americans in the greater Chaco region.” The amendment failed 181 to 243. [HR 596, Vote #594, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Allowing The Interior Department To Exchange Federal Lands Withdrawn Under The Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would allow the Interior Department to convey or exchange federal lands that would be withdrawn under the bill’s provisions to or with state trust land entities.” The amendment failed 191 to 233. [HR 596, Vote #593, 10/30/19; CQ, 10/30/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Bills Permanently Extending The Moratorium On Oil And Gas Leasing In Parts Of The Gulf Of Mexico, Repealing The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil And Gas Program, And Prohibiting Including Certain Interior Department Planning Areas In Any Leasing Programs. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 548) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Protecting and Securing Florida's Coastline Act (HR 205) that would permanently extend the moratorium on leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico; provide for consideration of the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act (HR 1146) that would repeal the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program; and provide for consideration of the Coastal and Marine Economies Protection Act (HR 1941) that would prohibit the Interior Department from including certain planning areas in any leasing programs. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of three Grijalva, D-Ariz., manager's amendments, one to each bill. Each manager's amendment would make technical corrections to its respective bill to conform language related to non-rig unit operation fees. The Grijalva, D-Ariz., manager's amendment to the Arctic Cultural and Coastal Plain Protection Act (HR 1146) would also slightly increase annual inspection fees for certain facilities, drilling rigs, and non-rig units.” The rule was adopted 231 to 196. [H Res 458, Vote #518, 9/10/19; CQ, 9/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing $100 Million Annually Through FY2024 For EPA Grant And Loan Programs For Retrofit Diesel Vehicles To Meet Emission Standards. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rush, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize $100 million annually through fiscal 2024 for EPA programs under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act that provide grants and loans to retrofit diesel vehicles to meet emission standards.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 295-114. [HR 1768, Vote #516, 9/9/19; CQ, 9/9/19; Congressional Record, 9/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Implement And Maintain Energy-Efficient And Energy-Saving Information Technologies. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rush, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require each federal agency to work with the Office of Management and Budget, the Energy Department, and the Environmental Protection Agency to develop an implementation plan for the maintenance, purchase, and use of energy-efficient and energy-saving information technologies at federally owned and operated facilities. It would set requirements for these plans and require the OMB to establish performance goals for their implementation. It would also require the Energy Department, EPA, and OMB to take a number of actions assessing and promoting data sharing related to energy usage by federal data centers.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 384-23. [HR 1420, Vote #515, 9/9/19; CQ, 9/9/19, Congressional Record, 9/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funds For Transportation Of Liquefied Natural Gas By Rail Tank Car. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “DeFazio, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to carry out an executive order allowing for the transportation of liquefied natural
gas by rail tank car or to issue special permits for such transportation.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 221-195. [HR 3055, Vote #399, 6/24/19; CQ, 6/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funds To Finalize Findings Proposed By EPA Regarding National Emission Standards For Coal And Oil Fired Steam Units. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill to finalize certain findings in a proposed Environmental Protection Agency rule regarding national emission standards for air pollutants from coal- and oil-fired steam-generating units.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 253-177. [HR 3055, Vote #395, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Package To Go Toward Oil And Gas Leasing In California, Washington, And Oregon. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Carbajal, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the purpose of conducting Interior Department offshore oil and gas leasing, preleasing or related activities in the Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for Washington/Oregon, Northern California, Central California, and Southern California.” The amendment passed, 238 to 192. [HR 3055, Vote #393, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Package To Go Towards Oil And Gas Exploration In The Atlantic Ocean. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to conduct or authorize any geological or geophysical oil or gas exploration in areas located in Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for the Atlantic Region or to prepare environmental impact statements or assessments for such explorations.” The amendment passed, 245 to 187. [HR 3055, Vote #391, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Allowing Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Outer Continental Shelf Oil And Gas Leasing Activities. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Graves, R-La., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for certain activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program, as proposed in a January 2018 Bureau of Ocean Energy Management notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for the program.” The amendment failed, 193 to 239. [HR 3055, Vote #387, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill Be Used To Enforce A June 2016 EPA Rule On Oil And Natural Gas Emissions. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to enforce a June 2016 Environmental Protection Agency rule regarding emission standards for the oil and natural gas sector.” The amendment failed 191 to 241. [HR 3055, Vote #385, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Allowing Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Oil And Gas Lease Sales. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would strike from the bill a prohibition on the use of funds made available under the bill for the purpose of conducting an oil or gas lease sale as required under the 2017 tax overhaul law.” The amendment failed 198 to 233. [HR 3055, Vote #384, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Offshore Oil And Gas Leasing In The Atlantic Ocean. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the purpose of conducting Interior Department offshore oil and gas leasing, preleasing or related activities in the Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for the North Atlantic, Mid-Atlantic, and South Atlantic.” The amendment passed 247 to 185. [HR 3055, Vote #379, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Offshore Oil And Gas Leasing In The South Atlantic, Straits Of Florida, And Gulf Of Mexico. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wasserman Schultz, D-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the
bill for the purpose of conducting Interior Department offshore oil and gas leasing, preleasing or related activities in the Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas for the South Atlantic, the Straits of Florida, and the central and eastern Gulf of Mexico.” The amendment passed 252 to 178. [HR 3055, Vote #378, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Reducing Funding Approved By The Energy And Water Development Subcommittee By 14 Percent, Not Including Funding For The Department Of Defense. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all funding made available by the Energy and Water Development and related agencies title of the bill (Division E), not including amounts made available for the Defense Department.” The motion failed by a vote of 132-302. [HR 2740, Vote #365, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Rep. Banks Press Release: “The 14% Percent Cuts […] Would Bring Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Below The FY2020 Cap Set By The Budget Control Act.” “The 14% percent cuts proposed by Congressman Banks, when applied to all non-discretionary accounts, would bring non-defense discretionary spending below the FY2020 cap set by the Budget Control Act. Congressman Banks’ amendment to the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Division, though ultimately defeated, was supported by 150 members. A vote on the Congressmen’s amendment to State and Foreign Operations Division is scheduled for next week. Congressman Banks will continue to offer the same amendment to all non-defense discretionary accounts as the appropriations process moves forward.” [Office of Rep. Banks, Press Release, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Striking The Use Of Funds To Transfer Authority From The Army Corps Of Engineers To Other Departments Or Agencies. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Graves, R-La., amendment that would strike from the bill a section prohibiting the use of funds made available by the bill to reorganize or transfer civil works functions or authority of the Army Corps of Engineers or Army to another department or agency.” The motion failed by a vote of 162-269. [HR 2740, Vote #364, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting Army Corps Of Engineers Funding In Alaska For Mining And A Natural Gas Pipeline. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Huffman, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to finalize the environmental impact statement for a proposed Army Corps of Engineers infrastructure project in southwest Alaska, including a mine site, port, transportation corridor, and natural gas pipeline.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 233-201. [HR 2740, Vote #363, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amendments Increasing Funding For The Department Of Energy By $10 Million For Energy Efficiency And Renewable Programs, Research, And For The Office Of Indian Energy Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kaptur, D-Ohio, en bloc package of amendments to the Energy-Water title (Division E) of the bill that would, among other provisions, increase by $5 million funding for plants and capital equipment for Energy Department energy efficiency and renewable energy activities; increase by $3 million funding for the an Energy Department agency for research and development of advanced energy technologies; and increase by $2 million funding for the Office of Indian Energy programs.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 233-200. [HR 2740, Vote #360, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment That Would Reduce by 5 Percent All Funding Made Available By The Energy And Water Development And Related Agendas Titles Of The Bill. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would reduce by 5 percent all funding made available by the Energy and Water Development and related agendas title of the bill.” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by 146-288. [HR 2470, Vote #358, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Environmental Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Napolitano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal
2026 an EPA program that coordinates watershed conservation and management activities in the Great Lakes region. It would authorize $375 million for the program for fiscal 2022, with amounts increasing by $25 million annually to $475 million for fiscal 2026.” The motion passed 373 to 45, with 11 members not voting. [H.R. 4031, Vote #36, 2/5/20; CQ, 2/5/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying And Reauthorizing The National Estuary Program. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Malinowski, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify and reauthorize the EPA National Estuary Program, which makes grants for the development and implementation of plans to conserve and manage estuaries. It would authorize $50 million in fiscal 2022 through 2026 for program grants. Among other provisions, it would expand the list of regions that would be given priority under the program and add requirements that funded plans must meet, including to address effects of recurring extreme weather events and to increase public education regarding the estuaries’ water quality conditions and ecological health.” The motion passed 355 to 62, with 12 members not voting. [H.R. 4044, Vote #35, 2/5/20; CQ, 2/5/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Remove Provisions That Would Designate Potential Wilderness Areas In Colorado. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Tipton, R-Colo., amendment no. 9 that would strike from the bill the provisions designating the Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness and Weber-Menefee Mountain Proposed Wilderness in Colorado as wilderness areas.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-234. [HR 2546, Vote #69, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Remove Wilderness Designations In Colorado. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment no. 8 that would clarify the bill's provisions, to protect life, property, or the environment.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 199-215. [HR 2546, Vote #68, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Clarify Military Aviation Use Over Wilderness Areas Would Be Permitted. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment no. 8 that would clarify that the bill's provisions do not preclude low-level military aircraft flights over wilderness areas or the establishment of new special airspace or military flight training routes over wilderness areas.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 419-1. [HR 2546, Vote #66, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Remove Provisions That Would Designate Potential Wilderness Areas From The Protecting America’s Wilderness Act. In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted against:
“Westerman, R-Ark., amendment no. 7 that would strike from the bill all provisions that would designate areas as potential wilderness areas.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 188 to 233. [HR 2546, Vote #65, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Permit The Agriculture Or Interior Departments To Exclude Designated Wilderness Areas If They Determined They Were At High Risk For Wildfire. In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted against: “Westerman, R-Ark., amendment no. 6 that would allow the Agriculture or Interior Departments to exclude any area from the wilderness designations made by the bill, if the department determines that the area is at high risk for wildfire.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 193 to 228. [HR 2546, Vote #64, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Clarifying The Agriculture And Interior Departments’ Ability To Use Aircrafts In Designated Wilderness Areas. In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted for: “Panetta, D-Calif., amendment no. 5 that would clarify that the bill's provisions may not be construed to limit the authority of the Interior and Agriculture Departments, in accordance with existing law, to use aircraft and boats or to manage fire, insects, and diseases in designated wilderness areas.” The amendment was adopted 406 to 12. [HR 2546, Vote #63, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Allow The Agriculture Or Interior Departments To Exclude Wilderness Areas Or Wild And Scenic Rivers. In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment no. 3 that would allow the Agriculture or Interior Departments to exclude any area from the wilderness area or wild and scenic river designations made by the bill, if the department determines that the area does not meet the definition or qualifications for such designations under existing law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 182 to 236. [HR 2546, Vote #62, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Wilderness Area Designations From Going Into Effect Without County Approval. In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment no. 2 that would prevent wilderness area designations made by the bill from going into effect until the county associated with such area formally approves the designation.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 181-239. [HR 2546, Vote #61, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Designating Approximately 60,000 Additional Acres In Colorado As Wilderness Areas. In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted for: “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment no. 1 that would designate approximately 60,000 additional acres in Colorado as wilderness areas.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 229-189. [HR 2546, Vote #60, 2/12/20; CQ, 2/12/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Bills To Designate Certain Lands In Colorado As Components Of The National Wilderness Preservation System And Remove The Deadline For Ratification Of The Equal Rights Amendment, Among Others. In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 844) that would provide for floor consideration of the Protecting America's Wilderness Act (HR 2546) and provide for floor consideration of a joint resolution (H J Res 79) that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 12 amendments to HR 2546. It would provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 842) that would clarify that a simple majority affirmative vote of members present and voting would be required for passage of H J Res 79. It would also provide for standard floor proceedings during the recess period from Friday, Feb. 14, through Monday, Feb. 24, 2020. The motion was adopted by a vote of 222. [HR 2546; H J Res 79; H J Res 842, Vote #58, 2/11/20; CQ, 2/11/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Prevent Any Moratorium On The Use Of Hydraulic Fracking On Federal Lands Unless Authorized By Congress. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Mrs. Lesko said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order a resolution to prevent any moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracting on Federal lands unless authorized by Congress.” A vote for the motion was a vote to
block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-186. [H Res 2546, H J Res 79, H Res 842, Vote #57, 2/11/20; CQ, 2/11/20; Congressional Record, 2/11/20]

**Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On A Bill To Revise Environmental Laws And Require The EPA To Regulate PFAS.** In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a number of regulations and take certain actions to address the impacts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Specifically, it would require the EPA to designate certain PFAS -- perfluorooctanoic acid and its salts, as well as perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts -- as hazardous chemicals under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and it would require the EPA to determine whether all PFAS should be designated as such within five years of enactment. It would require the EPA to issue a national primary drinking water regulation for maximum contaminant levels of certain PFAS, within two years of enactment, and to issue health advisories for PFAS not subject to the regulation. It would direct the EPA to issue rules to require toxicity testing on all PFAS and establish reporting requirements for manufacturers; issue guidance on the proper destruction and disposal of PFAS and materials containing PFAS; and issue guidance on reducing the use of firefighting foam and related products used by first responders that contain PFAS. It would also allow state-federal cooperative agreements to address PFAS contamination originating from a federal facility. It would authorize $100 million annually through fiscal 2024 for an EPA grant program for states to establish revolving loans supporting public water and water treatment systems, with 25% of funds designated for loans to disadvantaged communities or small water systems. It would also establish an infrastructure assistance grant program to fund water treatment technology for community water systems affected by PFAS, and it would authorize $125 million annually through fiscal 2021 and $100 million annually thereafter through fiscal 2024 for the program. As amended, it would require the EPA to issue regulations adding certain PFAS to lists of hazardous air pollutants under the Clean Air Act and toxic water pollutants under the Clean Water Act. It would also authorize $100 million annually through fiscal 2025 for grants to assist water and sewage treatment works with implementation of water pretreatment standards established under the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 247-159. [H R 535, Vote #13, 1/10/20; CQ, 1/10/20]

**The House Passed Legislation To Regulate Cancer-Linked Chemical, PFAS, That Had Been Leaching Into The Water Supply Across The Country.** “The House on Friday passed legislation to broadly regulate a cancer-linked chemical over objections from the White House that Congress is sidestepping agencies. The bill, which passed 247 to 159, targets a class of chemicals abbreviated as PFAS that have been leaching into the water supply across the country, causing health problems in communities where water has been contaminated. Democrats have argued the bill is necessary due to a lack of action from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).” [Hill, 1/10/20]

**The PFAS Action Act Was Focused On Cleaning Up Communities Impacted By PFAS Contamination And Protecting Americans From These Chemicals.** “Today, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 535, the PFAS Action Act, to clean up communities affected by PFAS contamination and protect Americans from these harmful chemicals.” [House Committee on Oversight and Reform, Press Release, 1/10/20]

**Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Adding An Amendment To Require The EPA to Consider Any Unborn Child As Part Of The Population That Must Be Protected Under National Drinking Water Standards.** In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “McMorris Rodgers, R-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the EPA to consider ‘any unborn child’ as a part of a subpopulation at greater risk that must be protected under national drinking water standards established under the bill's provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 187-219. [H R 535, Vote #12, 1/10/20; CQ, 1/10/20]

**Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Requiring The EPA To Publish A Plan Reviewing The Introduction Or Discharge Of PFAS From Point Sources.** In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Pappas, D-N.H., amendment no. 13 that would require the EPA to publish a plan reviewing the introduction or discharge of PFAS from point sources, no later than Sept. 30, 2021, and biennially thereafter, including a determination of whether to add PFAS not already included to a list of toxic water pollutants under the Clean Water Act and a determination of
whether to establish certain effluent limitations and pretreatment standards for PFAS not placed on the list. It would require the EPA to implement such determinations through a final rule within four years of enactment and issue human health water quality criteria for PFAS within two years of publication of the biennial plan. It would also direct the EPA to award grants of up to $100,000 to publicly owned water and sewage treatment works for implementation of pretreatment standards and authorize $100 million annually through fiscal 2025 for such grants.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 242-168. [H R 535, Vote #11, 1/10/20; CQ, 1/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On An Amendment That Would Postpone The Bill’s Effective Date Until The EPA Certified That It Had Completed The Actions Described In A Previous Action Plan Related To PFAS. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Balderson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 6 that would postpone the bill’s effective date until the EPA certifies that it has completed the actions described in a February 2019 EPA action plan related to PFAS.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-239. [H R 535, Vote #10, 1/10/20; CQ, 1/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On An Amendment That Would Remove A Requirement For The EPA To Designate Certain PFAS As Hazardous Substances From The PFAS Action Act. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment no. 2 that would strike from the bill a section requiring the EPA to designate certain PFAS as hazardous substances and determine if all PFAS should be designated as such under existing environmental law.” The amendment was rejected committee of the whole by a vote of 161-247. [HR 535, Vote #9, 1/10/20; CQ, 1/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The PFAS Action Act And Amendments To That Bill. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 779) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 535). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to HR 535. Among other provisions, the manager's amendment would clarify that airports and other recipients of certain airport improvement funds shall not be held liable for the costs of responding to, or damages resulting from, the release of perfluoralkyl and polyfluoralkyl substances resulting from the use of aqueous film forming foam agent, if such use was directed by and carried out in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration standards for airport certification. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of 22 amendments to HR 535.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 217-199. [HR 535, Vote #3, 1/8/20; CQ, 1/8/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To The PFAS Action Act That Would Remove Several Regulatory Responses. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 779) that would provide for House floor consideration of the PFAS Action Act (HR 535).” According to the Congressional Record: “Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider an amendment offered by my colleague [...] Mr. Speaker, this amendment strikes section 2 through section 18 of the bill and replaces it with a provision mandating the cleanup of PFOA and PFOS contamination at Department of Defense facilities, section 2, and a provision mandating that EPA establish national primary drinking water regulations for PFOA and PFOS within 2 years, as well as expedite the setting of such regulations for other PFAS chemicals, section 3. H.R. 535 requires aggressive regulatory responses to the diverse class of PFAS chemicals with little regard to science or risk assessment.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 225-193. [HR 535, Vote #2, 1/8/20; CQ, 1/8/20; Congressional Record, 1/8/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Coastal And Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McCollum, D-Minn., motion to table (kill) the Himes, D-Conn., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed, 262-151, the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act (HR 729) on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2019.” The motion was agreed to 229-192. [HR 729, Vote #670, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize or reauthorize a number of Commerce and Interior department programs and activities related to coastal community development and climate change
adaptation. Specifically, it would authorize, in new Commerce Department grant funding, such sums as may be necessary for grants to states to implement coastal climate change preparedness and response plans; $50 million annually through fiscal 2025 for climate-resilient ‘living shoreline’ projects using natural materials and systems to protect coastal communities and habitats; $12 million annually through fiscal 2024 for “working waterfronts" projects to improve public access to coastal waters for business and recreation; and $5 million annually for preservation and restoration of Native American tribal coastal lands. It would reauthorize a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration grant program for colleges and other institutions to conduct research related to coastal and Great Lake science, conservation, and management; it would authorize $87.5 million for the program in fiscal 2020 and amounts increasing annually through fiscal 2025, and authorize an additional $6 million annually through fiscal 2025 for university research on certain issues related to coastal habitats, including control of aquatic nonnative species and harmful algal bloom prevention. It would reauthorize $47.5 million annually through fiscal 2024 for operations of the Integrated Ocean Observing System, through which NOAA disseminates data on marine areas. It would reauthorize the NOAA digital coast partnership program, a collection of web-based visualization and predictive tools and resources to assist with management of coastal communities. Finally, it would authorize $17.5 million annually through fiscal 2029 for the U.S. Geological Survey to conduct research related to fish habitats to support binitational fisheries within the Great Lakes Basin. It would establish a National Fish Habitat Board and authorize $7.2 million annually through fiscal 2023 to fund fish habitat conservation projects recommended by the board.” The bill passed 262-151. [HR 729, Vote #667, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

The Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act Was Designed To Get Resources For Tribes In Coastal Areas To Deal With Climate Change And Relocate To Higher Ground. “The U.S. House of Representatives, on Tuesday, passed a bill package including the Tribal Coastal Resiliency Act, designed to get resources for tribes in coastal areas to deal with climate change and relocate to higher ground.” [KOMO News, 12/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Modifying NOAA Authorization Of Activities That May Result In The Incidental ‘Taking,’ Including Killing Or Harassment, Of Marine Mammals. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Johnson, R-La., amendment no. 29 that would modify provisions related to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration authorization of activities that may result in the incidental ‘taking,’ including killing or harassment, of marine mammals under an exemption from an existing moratorium prohibiting the taking and importing of marine mammals. It would require that conditions imposed under such NOAA authorizations would not result in more than minor changes to or alter the location or design of the authorized activity. It would modify requirements related to applications, approval, and extension for such authorizations.” The amendment failed 160-259. [H Res 729, Vote #666, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring NOAA To Consider The Potential Of A Project To Support The Resiliency Or Community Infrastructure Supportive Of A Military Installation. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Luria, D-Va., amendment no. 26 that would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to consider the potential of a project to support the resiliency or community infrastructure supportive of a military installation, when evaluating projects for a grant program established by the bill to support climate-resilient living shoreline projects.” The amendment passed 368-51. [HR 729, Vote #665, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Add Corals To List Of Elements Eligible For Climate-Resiliency Grants. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Mucarsel-Powell, D-Fla., amendment no. 23 that would add corals to a list of natural elements that may be incorporated in projects eligible for a grant program established by the bill to support climate-resilient living shoreline projects.” The amendment was adopted 368-51. [HR 729, Vote #664, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Add A Finding That Partnerships Between Institutions Of Higher Education And Federal Agencies Help Ensure Effective Communication Of Digital Data Focused On Coastal Management Issues. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Panetta, D-Calif., amendment no. 14 that would add to the bill a finding stating that partnerships between institutions of higher education and federal agencies help
ensure effective communication of digital data focused on coastal management issues.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 389-29. [HR 729, Vote #663, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Adding Algal Blooms To A List Of Factors Negatively Impacting Coastal Waters That May Be Addressed In Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Grants.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Crist, D-Fla., amendment no. 12 that would add harmful algal blooms to a list of factors negatively impacting coastal waters that may be addressed by projects eligible for Commerce Department grants to states related to coastal climate change adaptation.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 297-121. [HR 729, Vote #662, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Establish A Grant Program Under Which The Secretary Shall Award Grants To Eligible Entities For The Purpose Of Conducting Research On The Conservation, Restoration, Or Management Of Oysters In The Chesapeake Bay.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brown, D-Md., amendment no. 4 that would authorize $2 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to award grants to certain entities, including academic researchers and members of the seafood industry, to conduct research on the conservation, restoration, or management of oysters in the Chesapeake Bay.” The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 235-179. [HR 729, Vote #661, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For To Consider Amendments En Bloc To HR 729.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the Case, D-Hawaii, en bloc amendments to the bill.” The amendments were agreed to by a vote of 249-166. [HR 729, Vote #660, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Coastal And Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act And Amendments.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 748) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Coastal and Great Lakes Communities Enhancement Act (HR 729). It would provide for floor consideration, including en bloc consideration, of 29 amendments to the bill.” The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 226-189. [H Res 748, Vote #658, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Colorado Outdoor Recreation And Economy Act To Protect 400,000 Acres Of Land, Particularly In Areas In Or Along The Continental Divide, San Juan Mountains, Thompson Divide And Curecanti National Recreation Area.** In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would modify land use authorities for over 400,000 acres of land in Colorado, particularly in areas in or along the Continental Divide, San Juan Mountains, Thompson Divide, and Curecanti National Recreation Area. The bill would effectively prohibit any new mining or mineral production activities on approximately 61,000 acres of federal lands in the San Juan Mountains and approximately 200,000 acres of federal lands within the Thompson Divide. Specifically, it would withdraw the lands from eligibility for activities permitted under federal laws governing public lands, mining, and mineral and geothermal leasing. The bill would designate or expand a number of wildlife conservation, wilderness, recreation and other management areas on federal lands, and it would modify or expand a number of Interior Department land use authorities, including authorities related to transfer and acquisition of land, livestock grazing, and military high altitude flight training. Additionally, the bill would designate the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape and authorize $10 million for its administration by the U.S. Forest Service.” The bill was passed 227 to 182. [H.R. 823, Vote #609, 10/31/19, CQ, 10/31/19]

**The House Passed The CORE Act, That Protects 400,000 Acres In Colorado From Further Development.** “The U.S. House voted Thursday to approve the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act, a large public lands bill that protects 400,000 acres in Colorado from further development. The House voted 227-182 on the bill, sending it to the Senate. Within Colorado’s delegation, all Democrats voted in favor and all Republicans opposed the legislation, known as the CORE Act. The bill would preserve Continental Divide land in the White River National Forest, designate more of the San Juan Mountains as wilderness, and safeguard about 200,000 acres in the Thompson Divide from oil and gas leases, the most controversial provision in the bill.” [Denver Post, 10/31/19]
According To The Denver Post, “The Most Controversial Provision” In The CORE Act Would Safeguard 200,000 Acres In The Thompson Divide From Oil And Gas Leases. “The U.S. House voted Thursday to approve the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act, a large public lands bill that protects 400,000 acres in Colorado from further development. The House voted 227-182 on the bill, sending it to the Senate. Within Colorado’s delegation, all Democrats voted in favor and all Republicans opposed the legislation, known as the CORE Act. The bill would preserve Continental Divide land in the White River National Forest, designate more of the San Juan Mountains as wilderness, and safeguard about 200,000 acres in the Thompson Divide from oil and gas leases, the most controversial provision in the bill.” [Denver Post, 10/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Prohibit Restricting Or Precluding Military Flights Over Any Area Subject To The Bill’s Provisions, Including For Flight Testing, Training, And Transportation. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Tipton, R-Colo., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would state that nothing in the bill would restrict or preclude military flights over any area subject to the bill’s provisions, including for flight testing, training, and transportation.” The motion was rejected 210 to 199. [H.R. 823, Vote #608, 10/31/19; CQ, 10/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Express That Military Aviation Training On Federal Lands In Colorado Was Crucial To U.S. National Security And The Readiness Of Armed Forces. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Crow, D-Colo., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that military aviation training on federal lands in Colorado, including at the Army National Guard high-altitude aviation training site in Gypsum, Colo., is critical to U.S. national security and the readiness of the armed forces.” The amendment was adopted 410 to 6. [H.R. 823, Vote #607, 10/31/19; CQ, 10/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Reduce The Acreage Of Land The Bill Would Transfer From The Federal Government To The State From 2,560 To 915 Acres. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Tipton, R-Colo., amendment that would reduce, from 2,560 to 915 acres, the acreage of land that the bill would transfer from the U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service, for inclusion in the Curecanti National Recreation Area in Colorado.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 185-231. [HR 823 – Amendment No. 5, Vote #606, 10/31/19; CQ, 10/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Exempt Waters Located In Colorado’s 3rd Congressional District From The Colorado Outdoor Recreation & Economy (CORE) Act. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Curtis, R-Utah, amendment that would exempt any lands or waters in Colorado’s 3rd Congressional District from the bill’s provisions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 180-240. [HR 823 – Amendment No. 1, Vote #605, 10/31/19; CQ, 10/31/19]

Rep. Scott Tipton, Whose District Covered Most Of The Lands Addressed In The CORE Act, Did Not Support The Bill. “U.S. Sen. Cory Gardner, a Colorado Republican, is raising the alarm over the fact that the legislation passed without the support of U.S. Rep. Scott Tipton, a Cortez Republican whose district has the majority of the lands the legislation seeks to address. ‘For a matter of collaboration, cooperation and bipartisanship in the delegation, it’s important for the member of Congress who is in the district where the land is located to be supportive of the bill,’” Gardner told The Colorado Sun. “That’s the way it’s always been done in Colorado.”’ [Colorado Sun, 10/31/19]

Rep. Tipton Represented Colorado’s 3rd Congressional District. [Congressman Scott Tipton, accessed 11/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of Bills Relating To Outdoor Recreation And Protection. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 656) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act (HR 823), the Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act (HR 1373), and the Chaco Cultural Heritage Area Protection Act (HR 2181). The rule
would provide for automatic adoption of a Grijalva, D-Ariz., manager’s amendment to HR 823 and a Grijalva manager’s amendment to HR 2181. Both manager’s amendments would add standard language to their respective bills related to the determination of budgetary effects under statutory pay-as-you-go rules. The amendment to HR 823 would also designate a site along U.S. Route 24 in Colorado as the ‘Sandy Treat Overlook.’ The rule would also provide for floor consideration of six additional amendments to HR 823, three amendments to HR 1373, and four additional amendments to HR 2181” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 221-187. [HR 656, Vote #590, 10/29/19; CQ, 10/29/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adjusting Discretionary Caps For Expenditures From The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “DeFazio, D-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would adjust discretionary caps for expenditures from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, establishing annual cap adjustments based on the balance of the fund at the end of the fiscal year two years prior. Under the bill’s provisions, amounts appropriated from the fund to be used for harbor maintenance and operations would not be subject to regular discretionary spending caps. It would also require the annual Treasury Department report on the fund to include a description of expected expenditures to meet the navigation needs for the next fiscal year.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 296-109. [HR 2440, Vote #585, 10/28/19; CQ, 10/28/19]

Full Utilization Of The Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Act Enabled Congress To Appropriate $34 Billion To Restore America’s Federal Navigation Channels To Their Originally-Constructed Widths And Depths. “Almost six full months to the day after it was introduced, H.R. 2440, the Full Utilization of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund Act, was passed by the United States House of Representatives by a 296-109 margin. The bill, which was co-sponsored by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.), would enable Congress to appropriate $34 billion over the next decade to restore America’s federal navigation channels to their originally-constructed widths and depths and subsequently improve safety and reliability needed to handle larger ships and growing trade levels, according to the American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA).” [Peerless Media LLC, 10/29/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The Arctic Cultural And Coastal Plain Protection Act. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would that would repeal existing law authorizing an Interior Department program for the leasing, development, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the coastal plane of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-193. [HR 1146, Vote #530, 9/12/19; CQ, 9/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Ensuring Enactment Of The Bill Would Not Result In A Net Increase Of Russian Oil And Gas Imports Into The United States. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Curtis, R-Utah, motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of Sec. 2 of the bill until the president certifies that enactment of the bill would not result in a net increase of Russian oil and gas imports into the United States. Sec. 2 would repeal existing law authorizing an Interior Department program for the leasing, development, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the coastal plane of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-229. [HR 1146, Vote #529, 9/12/19; CQ, 9/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Postpone The Effective Date Of The Bill’s Repeal Of The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil And Gas Program To Not Adversely Affect Caribou Herd Populations. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosner, R-AZ., amendment no. 3, as modified, that would postpone the effective date of the bill’s repeal of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program until the Interior Department and Fish and Wildlife Service determine that the repeal would not adversely affect caribou herd populations.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-237. [HR 1146, Vote #528, 9/12/19; CQ, 9/12/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Postpone The Effective Date Of The Bill's Repeal Of The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil And Gas Program To Not Adversely Affect Jobs Available To Native Americans, Minorities, And Women. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosner, R-AZ, amendment no. 2 that would postpone the effective date of the bill's repeal of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program until the Interior and Labor departments determine that the repeal would not adversely affect jobs available to Native Americans, minorities, and women.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 184-237. [HR 1146, Vote #526, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Postponing The Repeal Of The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Oil And Gas Program Until The Village Of Kaktovic, Alaska, Formally Approved The Repeal. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Young, R-Alaska, amendment no. 1 that would postpone the effective date of the bill's repeal of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas program until the village of Kaktovic, Alaska, formally approves the repeal and the Interior Department consults with the Inupiat people regarding the effects of the bill on their quality of life, human rights, and future.” The amendment failed to pass, 193 to 230. [H.R. 1146, Vote #526, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Ban On Oil And Gas Leasing Off The Atlantic And Pacific Coasts. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Graves, R-La., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The bill passed 238 to 189. [H.R. 1941, Vote #525, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Bill Postponing The Effective Date Until The President Certified It Would Not Increase The National Price Of Gasoline. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Graves, R-La., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of Sec. 2 of the bill until the president certifies that enactment of the bill would not increase the national average price of gasoline. Sec. 2 would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas.” The motion was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 194-233. [H.R. 1941, Vote #524, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Postponing The Implementation Of The Legislation Until The Interior And Labor Departments Determine That It Would Not Adversely Affect Jobs Opportunities For Women Or Minorities. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 7 that would postpone the effective date of Sec. 2 of the bill until the Interior and Labor departments determine that its provisions would not adversely affect jobs available to minorities and women. Sec. 2 would prohibit the Interior Department from any further oil and gas leasing within the Atlantic Region or Pacific Region outer Continental Shelf planning areas.” The amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 179-252. [H.R 1941, Vote #523, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Changing The Name Of The “Coastal And Marine Economies Protection Act” To The “Russian Energy Reliance And United States Poverty Act.” In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 2 that would change the short title of the bill to the ‘Russian Energy Reliance and United States Poverty Act.’” The failed by a vote of 161-272. [HR 205, Vote #522, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Permanently Extending A Drilling Moratorium In Certain Areas In The Gulf Of Mexico. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would permanently extend
an existing moratorium on oil and gas leasing by the Interior Department in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, which is currently set to expire in June 2022. It would also require the Interior Department to collect inspection fees from certain oil and gas facilities operating on the outer Continental Shelf and set annual levels and schedules for fees collected from facilities above the waterline, drilling rigs, and non-rig units. Such fees would be deposited into a Treasury Department ocean energy safety fund established under the bill’s provisions, with funds to be made available through annual appropriations acts to carry out inspections of outer Continental Shelf facilities.” The motion passed by a vote of 248-180. [HR 205, Vote #521, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Delaying Enactment Of A Moratorium On Oil And Gas Leases In Certain Areas In The Gulf Of Mexico Until It Was Determined It Would Not Affect Job Opportunities For Women And Minorities.** In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 3 that would delay enactment of Sec. 2 of the bill until the Interior and Labor departments determine that its provisions would not adversely affect jobs available to minorities and women. The section would permanently extend a moratorium on oil and gas leasing by the Interior Department in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico.” The motion failed by a vote of 182-251. [HR 205, Vote #520, 9/11/19; CQ, 9/11/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Block The Establishment Of A Climate Security Advisory Council Under The Director Of National Intelligence.** In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Chabot, R-Ohio, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would establish a climate security advisory council under the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.” The amendment failed 178-255. [HR 3494, Vote #490, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Supporting Funding For The Land And Water Conservation Fund.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment that would increase then decrease by $5 million funding for operations of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including for land and water acquisition and administrative expenses.” The amendment passed, 325 to 107. [HR 3055, Vote #392, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funding From The Appropriations Bill To Go Towards The EPA Database On “Chemical Hazards In The Environment.”** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the Environmental Protection Agency integrated risk information system, a database containing information on chemical hazards in the environment and their effects on human health.” The amendment failed, 157 to 275. [HR 3055, Vote #390, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing Funding For The EPA, The Department Of The Interior, And Other Agencies By 14 Percent.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Interior, Environment, and related agencies title of the bill (Division C).” The amendment failed, 132 to 299. [HR 3055, Vote #389, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing Funding For The EPA, The Department Of The Interior, And Other Agencies By 23.6 Percent.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hice, R-Ga., amendment that would reduce by 23.6 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Interior, Environment, and related agencies title of the bill (Division C).”The amendment failed, 128 to 304. [HR 3055, Vote #388, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against To Prohibit The EPA From Using Funds To “Implement The Obama Administration’s Social Cost Of Carbon Mandate.”** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the Environmental Protection Agency to prepare or promulgate any regulation or guidance referencing analysis contained in certain documents published by the White House council on environmental quality and by interagency working groups on the social cost of carbon and greenhouse gases.” According to Congressman Mullin, “Amendment #148 to H.R. 3055 would prohibit funds from being used to implement the Obama Administration’s social cost of carbon mandate.” The amendment failed, 189 to 243. [HR 3055, Vote #386, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19; Representative Markwayne Mullin, Press Release, 6/21/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Implementing The 2009 EPA Rule On Greenhouse Gas Emissions. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to implement a December 2009 Environmental Protection Agency rule making findings on greenhouse gas emissions.” The amendment failed 178 to 254. [HR 3055, Vote #383, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funding From The 2020 Appropriations Bill To Go Toward Timber Harvesting In Tongass National Forest In Alaska. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to plan or construct, for the purpose of timber harvesting by private entities, a forest development road in the Tongass National Forest in southeast Alaska.” The amendment passed 243 to 188. [HR 3055, Vote #382, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Implementing Two EPA Rules From October 2015 Regarding Carbon Pollution And Greenhouse Gas Emissions. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to implement two October 2015 Environmental Protection Agency rules regarding regulation of carbon pollution and greenhouse gas emission.” The amendment failed 192 to 240. [HR 3055, Vote #381, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Funding To Evaluate Protected Status Of Right Whales. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Golden, D-Maine, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the use of a certain risk reduction support tool to evaluate the protected status of right whales. Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 84-345” The motion failed by a vote of 84-345 [HR 3055, Vote #372, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]


Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Republican Amendment Prohibiting Environmental Regulations Based On Certain Trump Administration Reports On Carbon And Greenhouse Gases. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to prepare, propose, or promulgate any regulation or guidance referencing analysis contained in certain documents published by the White House council on environmental quality and by the interagency working groups on the social cost of carbon and greenhouse gases.” The motion failed by a vote of 186-248. [HR 2740, Vote #362, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Additional Reporting By The Defense Department On The Risks To National Security Posed By Climate Change. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., for Jeffries, D-N.Y., amendment no. 40A that would decrease then increase by $500,000 funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment increases and decreases the Department of Defense Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Fund by $500,000 to provide funding for additional reporting on the immediate risks to U.S. national security posed by climate change and its impacts to the Department and its ability to defend the nation.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 254-174. [H.R. 2470, Vote #348, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19; H Amdt 386, offered 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Funds Made Available By The Bill For The U.N Framework Convention On Climate Change. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Arrington, R-Texas, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for the U.N. Framework
Convention on Climate Change.” To amendment was rejected 174 to 251. [H R 2740, Vote #337, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Strike From The Bill Provisions That Allowed Funds To Be Used For The Paris Climate Agreement.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Palmer, R-Ala., amendment that would strike from the bill provisions allowing funds provided by the bill to be used for payments under the Paris Climate Agreement and prohibiting such funds to be used for U.S. withdrawal from the agreement.” The amendment was rejected 184 to 241. [H R 2740, Vote #336, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Clarify That No Funds Made Available By The Bill May Be Used For The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would clarify that no funds made available by the bill may be used for the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change.” The amendment was rejected 170 to 248. [H R 2740, Vote #329, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Planning And Construction Of Authorized Projects Of The U.S. Mexico International Boundary And Water Commission.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would decrease then increase by $4 million funding for planning and construction of authorized projects of the U.S.-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission.” The amendment was agreed to 310 to 109. [H R 2740, Vote #328, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Clarify No Funds Be Made Available By The Bill To The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, The U.N. Framework Convention On Climate Change, Or The Green Climate Fund.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., for Luetkemeyer, R-Mo., amendment that would clarify that no funds made available by the bill may be used for contributions on behalf of the U.S. to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change, or the Green Climate Fund.” The amendment was rejected 174 to 244. [H R 2740, Vote #327, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Supporting Funding For State Department Programs To Combat Wildlife Poaching And Tracking.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment 80 that would increase then decrease by $1 million funding allocated for State Department programs to combat wildlife poaching and trafficking.” The amendment was agreed to 339 to 79. [H R 2740, Vote #326, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Divert $6.25 Million In Funding Under The National Institute Of Health To Support Researching The Impact Of Harmful Algae Blooms On Human Health.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buchanan, R-Fla., amendment that would increase then decrease by $6.3 million funding for National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences research.” According to Congress.gov, the “Amendment redirects $6,250,000 in funding for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences under the National Institute of Health in order to support research into the impact of red tide and other Harmful Algal Blooms on human health.” The amendment was adopted 401 to 23. [HR 2740, Vote #268, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19; H Amdt 284, offered 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing The Establishment Of A Program Awarding Competitive Prizes For The Development Of Monitoring, Management, And Adaptation Options In Response To Ocean Acidification.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Johnson, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize the establishment of a program awarding competitive prizes for the development of monitoring, management, and adaptation options in response to ocean acidification, particularly for programs to address communities, environments, or industries ‘in distress’ due to ocean acidification. The program could be carried out by any federal agency represented on an interagency working group on ocean acidification, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.” The motion passed 395-3. [H Res 1921, Vote #241, 6/5/19; CQ, 6/5/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds For U.S. Withdrawal From The Paris Agreement On Climate Change And Requiring The President To Develop A Plan For The United States To Meet Its Contribution. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the use of federal funds for U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change and would require the president to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally determined contribution under the accord. Specifically, it would require the plan to describe how the U.S. will meet, by 2025, its proposed goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels. It would also require the plan to describe how the U.S. will confirm that other major parties to the accord are fulfilling their proposed contributions. The bill would require the plan to be submitted to Congress and made public no later than 120 days after enactment and to be updated annually. As amended, the bill would require the plan to describe how the U.S. can assist other parties in fulfilling contributions to the accord; require a public comment period on the plan and on subsequent updates to the plan; and order a number of reports on the impacts of the Paris Agreement on clean energy job development, the U.S. economy, and U.S. territories.” The bill passed 231 to 190, with 11 not voting. [HR 9, Vote #184, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Set The Bill’s Effective As The Day The President Certifies Fulfillment Of The Paris Agreement Would Not Result In A “Net Transfer Of Jobs” To China. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Barr, R-Ky., motion to recommit the bill to the House Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would set the bill’s effective date as the date on which the president certifies that meeting the nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement will not result in a ‘net transfer of jobs’ from the U.S. to China.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 206-214, with 11 not voting. [HR 9, Vote #183, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Require Reporting Of How The U.S. Would Have Been Impacted By The Fulfillment Of The Paris Agreement, Including Any Effects On Industry, Jobs, Energy Costs, Or Technological Development. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., for Cox, D-Calif., amendment that would require the emissions reduction plan required by the bill to describe and take into account how U.S. regions and industries would be affected by the fulfillment of the nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, including potential effects on U.S. jobs, energy costs, and technology development.” The amendment was adopted 259 to 166, with 12 not voting. [HR 9, Vote #182, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Affirm The Paris Agreement Addressed The Damage Caused By Climate Change. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Van Drew, D-N.J., amendment that would state that the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of preventing and addressing loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change, including extreme weather and slow onset events such as strong winds and flooding from hurricanes and tropical storms.” The amendment was adopted 257 to 167, with 13 not voting. [HR 9, Vote #181, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Clarify That The President Could Include Voluntary Agricultural Practices That Would Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions In The Climate Action Now Bill. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment that would specify that nothing in the bill should be construed to require or prohibit the president from including voluntary agricultural practices that would reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the emissions reduction plan required by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 295 to 132, with 10 not voting. [HR 9, Vote #180, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Require Or Prohibit The Inclusion Of Any Specific Energy Technology In The Emissions Reduction Plan. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Fletcher, D-Texas, amendment that would specify that nothing in the bill should be construed to require or prohibit the inclusion of any specific energy technology in the emissions reduction plan required by the bill.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 305-121. [HR 9, Vote #179, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would State That The Paris Agreement Recognizes The Importance Of Technology. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Porter-D-Ca, amendment that would state that
the Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of technology in implementing actions to be taken under the agreement.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 262 - 163. [HR 9, Vote #178, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit Any Federal Funds From Being Used To Facilitate The Withdrawal Of The United States From The Paris Agreement. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would remove from the bill a section that would prohibit any federal funds from being used to facilitate the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 189-234. [HR 9, Vote #177, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would State That The Paris Agreement Urges Parties To Consider “Climate Justice” And The Impacts Of Climate Change On Local Communities And Vulnerable Populations. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Espaillat, D-N.Y., amendment that would state that the Paris Agreement urges parties to consider ‘climate justice’ and the impacts of climate change on local communities, migrants, children, and other ‘people in vulnerable situations.’” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 237-185. [HR 9, Vote #175, 5/2/19; CQ, 5/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Climate Now Act, Which Would Direct The President To Develop A Plan To Comply With The Paris Agreement. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 329) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Climate Action Now Act (HR 9) that would direct the president to develop a plan for the United States to meet its nationally-determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, and for other purposes.” The rule was adopted by 226-183. [HR 329, Vote #173, 5/1/19; CQ, 5/1/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Green New Deal. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide additional consideration of H. Res. 109, the notorious Green New Deal.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-191. [HR 329, Vote #172, 5/1/19; CQ, 5/1/19; Congressional Record, 5/1/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing $200 Million Annually Through FY 2024 For An Environmental Protection Agency Grant Program Related To State And Local Water Pollution Source Management. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Craig, D-Minn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize $200 million annually through fiscal 2024 for an Environmental Protection Agency grant program for state and local government programs related to water pollution source management. “ The motion was agreed to by a vote of 329-56 (NOTE: A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (257 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules.) [HR 1331, Vote #158, 4/8/19; CQ, 4/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Permanently Reauthorized The Land And Water Conservation Fund And Other Programs Related To National Lands. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, with at least 40 percent of the fund to be used for state projects, at least 40 percent for federal projects, and at least 3 percent toward increasing recreational access to federal lands. It would also reauthorize, through 2023, the national volcano monitoring system and the U.S. Geological Survey. Through 2022, it would reauthorize several programs related to wildlife conservation, invasive species management, and prevention of illegal poaching and trafficking. The bill also includes a number of provisions related to the designation, regulation, exchange, and management of federal public lands and forests. It would make additions and boundary adjustments to several national parks, monuments, and historic sites. It would authorize and establish procedures for the transfer of water and power facilities from the Bureau of Reclamation to state and local entities and would authorize a Reclamation water management project in south-central Washington State. It also contains provisions related to federal land access for hunting and ordering studies on federal land designation, among other provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 363-62 under suspension of the rules. [S 47, Vote #95, 2/26/19; CQ, 2/26/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For $35.9 Billion In FY 2019 Funding For The Department Of The Interior And EPA. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would that would provide $35.9 billion in fiscal 2019 for the Interior Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, and related agencies. The bill would provide $8.8 billion for the EPA, including $3.6 billion for state and tribal assistance grants and $1.1 billion for hazardous substance superfund activities; it would also require that $5.2 million of EPA funding be used to study algal blooms. The bill would provide $13.2 billion for the Interior Department, including $3.2 billion for the National Park Service, $1.3 billion for the Bureau of Land Management, $1.6 billion for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and $5.8 billion for the Indian Health Service. It would also provide $6.3 billion for the Forest Service, and provide a total of $4.3 billion for Forest Service and Interior Department wildfire activities.” The bill passed 240-179. [HR 266, Vote #27, 1/11/19; CQ, 1/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing FY 2019 Funding For Forest Service Hazardous Fuel Management Programs And Reducing Funding For The Bureau Of Land Management. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Calvert, R-Calif., motion to recommit the bill (HR 266) to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with amendments that would increase by $21 million the amount authorized for Interior Department and Forest Service hazardous fuel management programs. The amendments required by the instructions would also reduce by $6 million the amount authorized for Bureau of Land Management maintenance and administration.” The motion was rejected 190-229. [HR 266, Vote #26, 1/11/19; CQ, 1/11/19]

Election Law & Campaign Finance Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Voting Rights Enforcement Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would effectively restore preclearance requirements under the Voting Rights Act for any changes to voting procedures in states and localities with a history of voting rights violations within the previous 25 years. It would establish formulas to identify such jurisdictions, which would be required to submit proposed changes to the Justice Department for review and approval before they may be implemented. It would also require states and localities to review any newly enacted or adopted election practices to identify whether it includes certain practices that could impact the ability to vote based on race or language, including changes to voter identification requirements and changes to jurisdictional boundaries or voting locations in jurisdictions with large minority populations. It would require jurisdictions that adopt such practices to submit them for federal preclearance.” The bill passed by a vote of 228-187. [HR 4, Vote #654, 12/6/19; CQ, 12/6/19]

The Bill Restored Sections Of The Voting Rights Act And Reversed A 2013 Supreme Court Decision That Tossed Out A “Pre-Clearance” Provision That Determined Which Jurisdictions Needed Federal Oversight Of Elections. “The Democratic-controlled House approved a bill Friday that would restore key sections of the Voting Rights Act that once required officials in all or parts of 15 mostly Southern states to receive federal approval before making changes to the voting process. The bill would amend the 1965 law to impose new obligations on states and local jurisdictions, essentially reversing a 2013 Supreme Court decision that tossed out a ‘pre-clearance’ provision that determined which jurisdictions needed federal oversight of elections.” [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Supporters Said The Law Would Help Prevent Voter Suppression. “Lewis and other supporters said the measure would help prevent voter suppression in the South and other areas by developing a process to require states and localities with a recent history of voting rights violations to pre-clear election changes with the Justice Department.” [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Trump Administration Opposed The Bill And Called It Federal Overreach. “The White House opposes the bill, calling it an example of federal overreach. The Democratic-backed measure would give the federal government ‘too much authority over an even greater number of voting practices and decisions made by states and local governments without justifying the current needs for such policies,’ the White House said in a
statement. The Supreme Court has already ruled that similar restrictions imposed by Congress on states and localities are unconstitutional, the White House said.” [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Headline: AP: House Passes Bill To Restore Key Parts Of Voting Rights Act. [Associated Press, 12/6/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Clarify That Fines Paid To The Federal Government For Voting Rights Violations Cannot Be Used To Make A Payment To Congressional Campaigns. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing contained in the bill may be construed to allow fines paid to the federal government in relation to voting rights violations, including fines required by a settlement agreement, to be used to make a payment in support of a federal congressional campaign.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200-215. [HR 4, Vote #653, 12/6/19; CQ, 12/6/19]

The MTR Prevented Any Fines Or Settlement Agreements That Result From The Voting Rights Advancement Act From Being Used To Publicly Finance Politicians Campaigns. “Committee on House Administration Ranking Member Rodney Davis (R-Ill.) delivered the Republicans' Motion to Recommit (MTR) on the House majority's H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act. The MTR would prevent any fines or settlement agreements that result from H.R. 4 from being used to publicly finance politicians campaigns.” [Committee on House Administration, Press Release, 12/6/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The SHIELD Act, Requiring Political Campaign Committees To Report Foreign Contacts By The Campaign To The Federal Election Commission And Federal Bureau Of Investigation Within One Week Of The Contact. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would expand disclosure requirements for political advertisements and prohibit certain activities related to political campaigns, particularly with regards to foreign influence. Specifically, the bill would require political campaign committees to report foreign contacts by the campaign to the Federal Election Commission and Federal Bureau of Investigation, within one week of the contact. It would require such disclosures in the case of any direct or indirect foreign communication between the candidate or campaign officials and foreign nationals that involves any offer or proposal for a contribution or provision of services between the two entities. It would require candidates and campaign officials to notify their campaign committees within three days of such contact. It would establish criminal penalties for violations of these disclosure requirements, including fines of up to $500,000 or a prison term of up to five years. The bill would expand certain existing FEC regulations for political advertising to include internet communications, including to require paid advertisement disclaimers and prohibit spending by foreign nationals for online and digital political ads. Among other provisions, it would also establish criminal penalties for any attempts to hinder, interfere with, or prevent a person from voting or registering to vote, and it would require reports to Congress within 180 days of each federal election detailing reports of deceptive practices and evaluating the influence of foreign financing in U.S. elections.” The bill passed 227 to 181. [HR 4617, Vote #583, 10/23/19; CQ, 10/23/19]

The Hill: The SHIELD Act “Would Require Campaigns To Report Any Illicit Offers Of Assistance By Foreign Governments Or Agents And Would Take Steps To Ensure That Online Political Advertisements Are Subject To The Same Rules As TV And Radio Ads.” “The House on Wednesday passed a bill aimed at preventing foreign interference in U.S. elections, marking the latest attempt by Democrats to move election security legislation through Congress ahead of 2020. The measure passed in a 227-181 vote, mostly along party lines. One Democrat joined Republicans in voting against the Strengthening Harmful Interference in Elections for a Lasting Democracy (SHIELD) Act, which focuses on paid online political advertisements. The bill, sponsored by House Administration Committee Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren (D-Calif.), would require campaigns to report any illicit offers of assistance by foreign governments or agents and would take steps to ensure that online political advertisements are subject to the same rules as TV and radio ads.” [The Hill, 10/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Replace The Text Of The SHIELD Act With The Republican Honest Elections Act. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davis, R-III., motion to recommit the
bill (HR 4617) to the House Administration Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would replace the text of the bill with a number of provisions regarding activities and foreign interference related to federal elections. Among other provisions, it would clarify the definition of foreign propagandists to include individuals engaged in communications activities within the U.S., with the exception of journalistic activities, for the purposes of registration with the Justice Department. It would expand certain existing Federal Election Commission regulations to require paid advertisement disclaimers for political advertising to include internet communications. It would also prohibit the distribution of federal election assistance to states that allow the transmission of a ballots by certain third parties, and it would classify improper interference in elections by foreign nationals as an inadmissible and deportable offense.” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Davis said, “I introduced, along with many of my colleagues, the Honest Elections Act, which the entire basis for this motion to recommit is based upon. So don’t me that we on this side of the aisle are standing in the way.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 182-225. [HR 4617, Vote #582, 10/23/19; CQ, 10/23/19; Congressional Record, 10/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strike From The Bill A Section That Would Require The Justice Department To Correct False Information Related To Elections. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would strike from the bill a section that would require the Justice Department to correct false information related to elections by communicating corrected information to the public, if state or local election officials have not already done so.” The amendment was rejected 180 to 231. [HR 4617, Vote #581, 10/23/19; CQ, 10/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Rule That Would Provide For House Floor Consideration Of The Stopping Harmful Interference In Elections For A Lasting Democracy (SHIELD) Act And Amendments. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Lofgren, D-Calif, manager’s amendment to HR 4617 and floor consideration of 14 additional amendments to the bill. The Lofgren manager’s amendment to HR 4617 would except from the bill’s foreign contact disclosure requirements communications with foreign entities for the purposes of enabling observation of U.S. elections, provided that such communications do not involve discussion of an exchange of money for a campaign. It would also prohibit entry to the U.S. and allow for the deportation of foreign nationals who interfere in U.S. elections.” The bill passed 226 to 180. [HR 650, Vote #580, 10/23/19; CQ, 10/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Prohibit The Use Of Federal Funds For Payments In Support Of Campaigns For Congress. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 4261, a bill to prohibit taxpayer funding in support of campaigns for the offices of Senators or Representatives.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-197. [H.Res 564, Vote #536, 9/19/19; CQ, 9/19/19; Congressional Record, 9/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Federal Funds For Payments In Support Of Senate Or Congressional Campaigns. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 548).” According to the Congressional Record. “If we defeat the previous question, I have an amendment to the rule to prohibit the use of Federal funds for payments in support of campaigns for the offices of Senators or Representatives.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 232-196. [H Res 458, Vote #517, 9/10/19; CQ, 9/10/19; Congressional Record, 9/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Election Security Bill Requiring Cybersecurity Safeguards And Paper Ballots. “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would authorize funding for and establish a number of requirements related to voting system infrastructure, security, and audits for federal elections. Specifically, it would require each jurisdiction administering voting for a federal election to conduct votes with paper ballots that can be counted either by hand or optical scanner and to conduct manual audits for all federal elections before an election is certified. It
The SAFE Act mandated improvements to the security of election hardware and software, while requiring voting systems to use backup paper ballots in federal contests. “The House passed an election security measure Thursday that would require voting systems to use backup paper ballots in federal contests, while also mandating improvements to the higher-tech side of the polls. [...] The measure, known as the Securing America’s Federal Elections Act, passed Thursday would authorize $600 million for states to bolster election security. It also would give states $175 million biannually to help sustain election infrastructure. [...] It would also require implementation of cybersecurity safeguards for hardware and software used in elections, bar the use of wireless communication devices in election systems and require electronic voting machines be manufactured in the United States.” [Roll Call, 6/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring State Election Officials To Disclose The Identity Of Foreign Officials Who Infiltrated Election-Related Infrastructure Within Thirty Days. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davis, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Administration Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require state election officials to disclose to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission within 30 days the identity of any foreign national known to have handled voting equipment or have had unmonitored access to certain election-related facilities or communications technology, including voter registration databases.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-220. [HR 2722, Vote #427, 6/27/19; CQ, 6/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Fiscal 2020 Financial Services Appropriations Bill. And The Securing America’s Federal Elections (SAFE) Act. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 460) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Fiscal 2020 Financial Services Appropriations bill (HR 3351), and the Securing America’s Federal Elections (SAFE) Act (HR 2722), which includes a number of provisions related to election infrastructure improvements and cybersecurity. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Lofgren, D-Calif., and manager’s amendment to HR 2722 that would make technical corrections to the bill and add or modify provisions related to voter accessibility for individuals with disabilities, requirements for paper ballots, and voting technology. The rule would also provide for same-day floor consideration of any resolution reported from the House Rules Committee related to a measure making appropriations, through Thursday, June 27.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 225 - 190. [H Res 460, Vote #404, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Election Security Assistance Act. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record. “Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume… if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up Congressman Davis’ Election Security Assistance Act for consideration under an open rule.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion agreed to by a vote of 228-188. [H Res 460, Vote #403, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19; Congressional Record, 6/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The For The People Act. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that includes a package of provisions related to campaign finance, voter registration and access, and ethical standards for government officials. Among a number of provisions related to campaign finance reform, the bill would prohibit super PACs from financing political ads supporting or opposing a political candidate. It
would require corporations, organizations, and political committees to disclose campaign-related expenditures of more than $1,000 and any donors contributing more than $10,000 in an election cycle. It would expand political advertising disclaimer requirements to online political ads and establish reporting requirements for online platforms selling political ads. It would prohibit foreign entities from contributing to a political campaign, super PAC, or presidential inaugural committee. The bill would also establish or modify public funding mechanisms for federal election campaigns that would match small contributions of up to $200 for congressional and presidential candidates whose campaigns do not accept contributions of more than $1,000 from any individual donor and do not use more than $50,000 of the candidate’s personal funds.” The bill passed 234-193. [HR 1, Vote #118, 3/8/19; CQ, 3/8/19]

**HEADLINE:** “House Democrats Just Passed A Slate Of Significant Reforms To Get Money Out Of Politics.” [Vox, 3/8/19]

The For The People Act Established A Match Program For Candidates Who Raised Money From Small Dollar Donors, Funded By A Fee On Criminal And Civil Fines By Banks And Corporations. “Establishing public financing of campaigns, powered by small donations. Under the vision of the bill’s main sponsor, Rep. John Sarbanes (D-MD), the federal government would provide a voluntary 6-1 match for candidates for president and Congress, which means for every dollar a candidate raises from small donations, the federal government would match it six times over. The maximum small donation that could be matched would be capped at $200. The most substantial change to HR 1 is this program now won’t be funded by taxpayer dollars as originally planned; instead, it will come from adding a 2.75 percent fee on criminal and civil fines, fees, penalties, or settlements with banks and corporations that commit corporate malfeasance (think Wells Fargo).” [Vox, 3/8/19]

The For The People Act Supported An End To Citizens United And Increased Disclosure Of The Funders Of “Dark Money” Groups And Online Political Ads. “Supporting a constitutional amendment to end Citizens United. Passing the DISCLOSE Act, pushed by Rep. David Cicilline and Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, both Democrats from Rhode Island. This would require Super PACs and ‘dark money’ political organizations to make their donors public. Passing the Honest Ads Act, championed by Sens. Amy Klobuchar (MN) and Mark Warner (VA) and introduced by Rep. Derek Kilmer (WA) in the House, which would require Facebook and Twitter to disclose the source of money for political ads on their platforms and share how much money was spent.” [Vox, 3/8/19]

The For The People Act Created National Automatic Voter Registration, Made Election Day A Federal Holiday, Ended Partisan Gerrymandering, And Increased Election Security. “Creating new national automatic voter registration that asks voters to opt out rather than opt in, ensuring more people will be signed up to vote. Early voting, same-day voter registration, and online voter registration would also be promoted. Making Election Day a holiday for federal employees and encouraging private sector businesses to do the same […] Ending partisan gerrymandering in federal elections and prohibiting voter roll purging. The bill would stop the use of non-forwardable mail being used as a way to remove voters from rolls. Beefing up election security, including requiring the director of national intelligence to do regular checks on foreign threats. Recruiting and training more poll workers ahead of the 2020 election to cut down on long lines at the polls.” [Vox, 3/8/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Express The Sense Of Congress That “That Permitting Undocumented Immigrants To Vote ‘Devalues’ And ‘Diminishes’ The Voting Power Of U.S. Citizens.”** In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Crenshaw, R-Texas., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that voting is ‘fundamental to a functioning democracy,’ that the United States should protect elections from foreign interference and illegal voting, and that permitting undocumented immigrants to vote ‘devalues’ and ‘diminishes’ the voting power of U.S. citizens.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197-228. [HR 1, Vote #117, 3/8/19; CQ, 3/8/19]
Politifact Called Claims This Amendment Would “Allow Illegal Aliens To Have Right To Vote” “False:” “The Motion Was Symbolic And Would Not Have Changed Anything, Since Existing U.S. Law Already Bans Noncitizens From Voting.” “Just because Democrats voted against a motion reaffirming that illegal immigrants can’t vote doesn’t mean they voted to actually allow those immigrants to vote. The United States already has a law that prevents noncitizens from casting a ballot for president or other federal offices. HR 1 doesn’t change that law — and HR 1 doesn’t call for extending the right to vote to noncitizens. […] A Facebook post said 228 House Democrats voted ‘to allow illegal aliens to have right to vote.’ The text post inaccurately describes what the vote was about. […] The motion was symbolic and would not have changed anything, since existing U.S. law already bans noncitizens from voting in federal elections. By voting against the measure, Democrats opened themselves up to attacks — but they simply didn’t move to allow noncitizens to have the right to vote. We rate this statement False.” [Politifact, 3/13/19]

Factcheck.org Called Attacks On The Motion “Misleading Because It “Would Have Had No Effect On The Law.” “On March 8, the same day the House cast its final vote on the bill, Texas Republican Rep. Dan Crenshaw introduced a Motion to Recommit H.R. 1 to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to add language condemning voting by ‘illegal immigrants.’ But ‘sense of Congress’ provisions, such as the one offered by Crenshaw, have ‘no force of law,’ as explained in a Congressional Research Service report. […] Again, that’s misleading: The motion would have had no effect on the law, and there was no vote to give immigrants in the country illegally the right to vote.” [FactCheck.org, 3/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Require States To Process Voter Registration Documents For Individuals Who Were At Least 16 Years Of Age. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Neguse, D-Colo., amendment that would require states to accept and process voter registration documents for individuals who are at least 16 years of age. (The provision would have no effect on voting age requirements.)” The amendment was adopted 239-186. [HR 1, Vote #116, 3/8/19; CQ, 3/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Required All Polling Places In A State To Be Open For Around The Same Amount Of Time, Not Varying More Than Two Hours. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brindisi, D-N.Y., amendment that would require all polling places in a state to be open for a total amount of time not varying by more than two hours between locations.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 237-188. [HR 1, Vote #115, 3/8/19; CQ, 3/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Maintained Existing Law That Prohibited The SEC From Requiring Disclosure Of Political Contributions. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment that would effectively maintain existing law that prohibits the Securities and Exchange Commission from using agency funds to require certain financial disclosures, including political contributions; the amendment would strike language in the bill that would repeal this prohibition.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 195-237. [HR 1, Vote #114, 3/7/19; CQ, 3/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Exempted Some States From Federal Voter Registration Requirements. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment that would exempt states that have taken appropriate measures to increase voter turnout from additional federal voter registration mandates.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 194-238. [HR 1, Vote #113, 3/7/19; CQ, 3/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Expressed The Sense Of Congress That Campaign Contributions Equated To Free Speech, And Therefore, Were A Fundamental Right. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that free speech is a fundamental right, including with regards to protections of political speech and financial contributions to campaigns.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 200-233. [HR 1, Vote #112, 3/7/19; CQ, 3/7/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Lowered The Minimum Voting Age To 16. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pressley, D-Mass., amendment that would lower the mandatory minimum voting age to 16 years of age for federal elections.” The amendment was rejected in a Committee of the Whole by a vote of 126-305. [HR 1, Vote #111, 3/7/19; CQ, 3/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Prohibited Government Contractors From Disclosing Campaign Contributions. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Amendment sought to restore a provision currently in law that bars government contractors from disclosing campaign contributions as part of the bidding process.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199-235. [HR 1, Vote #110, 3/7/19; Congress.gov, accessed 3/31/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Prevented Corporate Campaign Expenditures. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., amendment that would prevent corporate campaign expenditures unless the corporation in question has established a system by which the political views of its shareholders could be assessed.” The amendment passed by a vote of 219-215. [HR 1, Vote #109, 3/7/19; CQ, 3/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The For The People Act. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 172) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1) that would make a number of changes to existing law with respect to campaign finance, voter access, and the ethical conduct of politicians and elected officials.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 232-192. [H Res 172, Vote #107, 3/7/19; CQ, 3/6/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To Bar Candidates From Receiving Federal Matching Funds If They Were The Subject Of A Tax Lien. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to add a provision that bars candidates from receiving matching funds under this bill unless that candidate certifies that no tax lien exists on any property owned by that candidate by reason of a failure of the candidate to pay any Federal, State, or local tax.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-191. [H Res 172, Vote #106, 2/26/19; CQ, 3/6/19; Congressional Record, 3/6/19]

**Ethics & Investigations**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Selecting Democratic House Members To Serve As Managers When Conducting The Impeachment Trial Against President Trump. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would appoint and authorize the following managers to conduct the impeachment trial against President Donald Trump in the Senate: Reps. Schiff, D-Calif., Nadler, D-N.Y., Lofgren, D-Calif., Jeffries, D-N.Y., Demings, D-Fla., Crow, D-Colo., and Garcia, D-Texas. It would authorize any expenses incurred by the impeachment trial to be paid from funds made available to the House Judiciary Committee or other House accounts.” The motion passed by a vote of 228-193. [H Res 799, Vote #18, 1/15/20; CQ, 1/15/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Obstruction Of Congress By Defying, And Instructing Others Not To Comply With, Subpoenas Issued By The House Of Representatives. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of Article II of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for obstruction of Congress by defying, and instructing others not to comply with, subpoenas issued by the House of Representatives in relation to the House impeachment inquiry into Trump's solicitation of the government of Ukraine. Specifically, it would state that Trump directed executive branch agencies, offices, and officers not to cooperate with House committees and to withhold the production of documents sought by the committees pursuant to the impeachment inquiry. It would state that such actions 'directed the unprecedented, categorical, and indiscriminate defiance of subpoenas’ issued pursuant to the ‘sole power of impeachment’ of the House. It would
state that such actions served to "cover up the president's own repeated misconduct" and "nullify a vital constitutional safeguard vested solely in the House of Representatives." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 229-198. [H Res 755, Vote #696, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

Both Articles Of Impeachment Stated That The President Was A “Threat To National Security And The Constitution’ And Must Be Removed From Office—And Disqualified From Any Future Office.” “The House of Representatives adopted two articles of impeachment against President Donald Trump on Wednesday evening, setting in motion a Senate trial to consider the President’s removal from office. […] The House Voted “On Tuesday, December 10, 2019, the House Judiciary Committee had introduced a resolution accusing President Trump of committing ‘high Crime and Misdemeanors,’ the standard for impeachment and removal set by Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution. The resolution included two articles of impeachment, one charging that President Trump ‘abused the powers of the Presidency’ by soliciting the interference of the government of Ukraine in the upcoming presidential election and one charging that he obstructed Congress by refusing to cooperate with the House's impeachment inquiry. Both articles stated that the President was a ‘threat to national security and the Constitution’ and must be removed from office—and disqualified from any future office.” [National Constituent Center, 12/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Impeaching President Trump For Abuse Of Power By Using The Powers Of His Office To Solicit The Interference Of A Foreign Government In The 2020 U.S. Presidential Election. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the Article I of the resolution, which would impeach President Donald Trump for abuse of power by using the powers of his office to solicit the interference of a foreign government in the 2020 U.S. presidential election to benefit his reelection and harm the election prospects of a political opponent. Specifically, it would state that Trump solicited the government of Ukraine to announce investigations into former vice president Joe Biden and theories regarding foreign interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election. It would state that Trump conditioned official actions, including the release of security assistance funds to Ukraine, on such announcements. It would state that Trump's actions were conducted ‘for corrupt purposes in pursuit of personal political benefit’ and that such actions ‘compromised the national security of the United States and undermined the integrity of the United States democratic process.’” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 230-197. [H Res 755, Vote #695, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

Both Articles Of Impeachment Stated That The President Was A “Threat To National Security And The Constitution’ And Must Be Removed From Office—And Disqualified From Any Future Office.” “The House of Representatives adopted two articles of impeachment against President Donald Trump on Wednesday evening, setting in motion a Senate trial to consider the President’s removal from office. […] The House Voted “On Tuesday, December 10, 2019, the House Judiciary Committee had introduced a resolution accusing President Trump of committing ‘high Crime and Misdemeanors,’ the standard for impeachment and removal set by Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution. The resolution included two articles of impeachment, one charging that President Trump ‘abused the powers of the Presidency’ by soliciting the interference of the government of Ukraine in the upcoming presidential election and one charging that he obstructed Congress by refusing to cooperate with the House's impeachment inquiry. Both articles stated that the President was a ‘threat to national security and the Constitution’ and must be removed from office—and disqualified from any future office.” [National Constituent Center, 12/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Joint Resolution Related To Rules Governing The Debate Of Two Articles Of Impeachment Against President Trump. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 767) for the resolution (H Res 755) containing two articles of impeachment against President Trump for abuse of power and obstruction of Congress, respectively. The rule would provide for six hours of debate on the Articles of Impeachment, equally divided between the chair and ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee or their designees. It would also provide for consideration, following adoption of the Articles of Impeachment, of a resolution appointing and authorizing managers for the impeachment trial in the Senate. It would provide for 10 minutes of debate on this resolution, equally divided between the chair and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee. The rule would authorize only certain individuals to be admitted to the Hall of the House during consideration of the Articles of Impeachment. It would provide that no other resolution incidental to
impeachment relating to H Res 755 shall be considered privileged during the remainder of the 116th Congress.”
The rule was adopted by a vote of 228-197. [H Res 767, Vote #694, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

The House Rules Committee Determined There Would Be No Amendments Allowed On The Floor. “The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what's known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, 12/18/19]

The House Rules Committee Agreed To Six Hours Of Debate, Divided Equally Between The Majority And Minority. “The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what's known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, 12/18/19]

The House Rules Committee Agreed To Voting On Article I And Article II Of Impeachment Separately. “The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what's known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, 12/18/19]

The House Rules Committee Agreed That After Impeachment, The Articles Would Be Adopted, And The House Could Then Consider A Resolution Appointing And Authorizing The Impeachment Managers For The Senate Trial. “The House Rules Committee has voted along party lines 9 to 4 to adopt the rule governing floor debate for the impeachment of President Trump on Wednesday. Here are some highlights from the rule: There will be no amendments allowed on the floor — this is what's known as a ‘closed rule,’ Six hours of debate will be equally divided between the majority and minority and controlled by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Nadler and Ranking Member Doug Collins or those they designate to do so, There will be separate votes on Article I and Article II, After impeachment, the articles will be adopted, and the House can consider a resolution appointing and authorizing the impeachment managers for the Senate trial.” [CBS, 12/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That The House Should Not Proceed To Impeachment Until Conditions Were Met. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 767) for the resolution (H Res 755) containing two articles of impeachment against President Trump for abuse of power and obstruction of Congress, respectively.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment on the rule that the House shall not proceed to consideration of the underlying resolution until six conditions are met: all evidence in the possession of Chairman SCHIFF has been made available to the Judiciary Committee; that Chairman SCHIFF appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify to the report that he authored; that all underlying unclassified evidence has been made available to the public; minority members of the Judiciary Committee have received their right to a minority hearing day; minority witnesses requested by Ranking Member NUNES and Ranking Member COLLINS are called and allowed to be heard in accordance with
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling A Resolution To Disapprove Of Actions Taken By Rep. Nadler And Rep. Schiff In Relation To The Impeachment Inquiry Into President Trump. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: Agreeing to Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the McCarthy, R-Calif., privileged resolution that would express disapproval of actions by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y., and House Intelligence Committee Chairman Adam Schiff, D-Calif., in relation to the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-191. [H Res 770, Vote #692, 12/18/19; CQ, 12/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling An Amendment Stating The 116th Congress Failed To Deliver Results For Americans By Prioritizing Impeachment Of Trump. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table the Kelly, R-Pa., motion to appeal of the ruling of the chair, effectively ruling a Kelly motion to recommit the bill not germane. The motion to table would sustain a ruling of the chair regarding a Courtney, D-Conn., point of order that the amendment contained in the Kelly motion to recommit the bill was not germane. The Kelly motion to recommit would have moved to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the House majority in the 116th Congress has ‘failed to deliver results’ by prioritizing the impeachment of President Trump over working with the Trump administration and Republicans in Congress to enact legislation related to ‘critical issues,’ including implementation of the United States-Mexico-Canada trade agreement, annual Defense authorizations and appropriations for fiscal 2020, prescription drug pricing, and ‘secure operational control’ of the U.S.-Mexico border.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222-188. [HR 1309, Vote #641, 11/21/19; CQ, 11/21/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Agreeing To A Resolution That Would Outline Procedures And Authorize The Ongoing Investigation By House Committees Related To The Impeachment Of President Donald Trump. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would outline procedures and authorize the ongoing investigation by House committees related to the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump. Among other provisions, it would direct the House Select Intelligence Committee to conduct open hearings related to the investigation; grant subpoena and interrogatory authority for such hearings to the committee chair and ranking member; authorize the public disclosure of witness depositions conducted by the committee; and direct the committee to issue a publicly available report on its findings and recommendations. It would also require the Judiciary Committee to conduct proceedings according to certain procedures, including those allowing for the participation of the president and his legal counsel, and it would authorize the transfer of records and materials related to the inquiry from House committees to the Judiciary Committee.” The resolution passed by a vote of 232-196. [H Res 660, Vote #604, 10/31/19; CQ, 10/31/19]
passed by a vote of 232 to 196. […] The resolution approved Thursday authorizes the House Intelligence Committee to hold public hearings and craft a report to be delivered to the Judiciary Committee, where President Trump and his counsel will have the right to cross examine witnesses and review evidence. Republicans can request testimony from witnesses in either committee, subject to approval of the Democratic chairman or a full committee vote.” [CBS News, 10/31/19]

**The House Approved Guidelines For The Public Phase Of The Probe As A Top White House Official Corroborated Accounts That President Trump Pressured Ukraine To Investigate A Political Rival.** “A divided House took a critical step forward in its impeachment inquiry into President Trump on Thursday, approving guidelines for the public phase of the probe as a top White House official corroborated earlier accounts that the president pressured Ukraine to investigate a political rival. […] The near party-line vote came as Tim Morrison, a top official on Trump’s National Security Council, testified in a closed-door deposition. Morrison backed up previous testimony that the president withheld nearly $400 million in military aid to Ukraine to press the country into announcing investigations into former vice president Joe Biden and interference in the 2016 election, according to his prepared remarks and people familiar with his testimony, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss the closed-door proceedings. He said he got the information directly from U.S. Ambassador to the European Union Gordon Sondland, the administration official who communicated that apparent quid pro quo to Ukrainian leaders. Trump has vehemently denied the arrangement, which is the focus of the impeachment probe.” [Washington Post, 10/31/19]

**The Vote Was The First Time The Full House Weighed In On The Impeachment Inquiry.** “The vote was the first time the full House weighed in on the impeachment inquiry, after weeks of Republican objections that Democrats were proceeding without a floor vote on the merits of the probe. Democrats dismissed those criticisms and argued such a vote to open an inquiry is not required under the Constitution, but introduced Thursday’s resolution nonetheless, stressing the inquiry is already underway.” [CBS News, 10/31/19]

**FiveThirtyEight: House Democrats “Put Themselves On A Course That Almost Certainly Ends With A Vote Impeaching The President.”** “So House Democrats didn’t just ramp up the impeachment process on Thursday. They put themselves on a course that almost certainly ends with a vote impeaching the president and imploring the Senate to remove him from office.” [FiveThirtyEight, 10/31/19]

**HEADLINE: House Approves Impeachment Rules, Ushering In New Phase Of Inquiry.** [CBS News, 10/31/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Amendments Requiring The Release Of All Closed Door Impeachment Depositions And The Transferring Of All Impeachment Materials To The Judiciary Committee.** In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the resolution that would outline procedures and authorize the ongoing investigation by House committees related to the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump.” According to the Congressional Record: “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the resolution to ensure transparency for the American people. My amendment will do three very simple things: First, it will require the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to publicly release the transcripts of all depositions and interviews in a timely manner to allow any necessary redactions to protect classified or sensitive information. […] Second, my amendment requires the Intelligence Committee chairman to transfer all records or materials, including exculpatory records or materials, to the Judiciary Committee. chairman is instructed to, again, make the necessary redactions to protect any classified or sensitive information. […] Finally, my amendment requires the Intelligence Committee’s records and reports, as well as any material received from any other committee involved, be made available at least 72 hours prior to the Judiciary Committee considering any Articles of Impeachment or other recommendations.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the changes. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-196. [H Res 660, Vote #603, 10/31/19; CQ, 10/31/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Suspend The Impeachment Inquiry Until There Is Operational Control Of The Southern Border.** In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against:
“McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).”
According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Burgess said, “if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will
amend the rule to suspend the ongoing impeachment inquiry until we achieve operational control of our southern
border. As I previously stated, we are experiencing a humanitarian and security crisis on the southern border. In
August, Customs and Border Protection apprehended over 64,000 individuals who lacked legal documentation to
enter this country.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the motion. The motion was agreed
to 224-189. [H Res 655, Vote #587, 10/29/19; CQ, 10/29/19; Congressional Record, 10/29/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Suspend Activities Related To The House’s
Impeachment Inquiry Until The FY2020 NDAA And DoD Appropriations Act Were Signed Into Law. In
October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hastings, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending
debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Granger said, “I urge
my col-leagues to vote “no” and defeat the previous question. The House should focus on our constitutional
responsibility to fund the government and provide for our national defense.” Rep. Cole’s amendment stated: “Upon
adoption of this resolution, the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Oversight and
Reform, and Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall suspend pursuing matters
referred to by the Speaker in her announcement of September 24, 2019, until such time as the National Defense
Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2020 are
signed into law.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the motion. The motion was agreed
to by a vote of 223-180. [HR 4617, Vote #579, 10/23/19; CQ, 10/23/19; Congressional Record, 10/23/19]

On September 24th, 2019, Speaker Pelosi Announced A Formal Impeachment Inquiry Into President
Trump. [Washington Post, 9/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Suspend Activities Related To The House’s
Impeachment Inquiry Until The USMCA Was Signed Into Law. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against:
“Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the
rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “I am asking my colleagues to defeat the
previous question so that we can amend the rule. […] I am not encouraging folks to defeat the underlying bill. I am
encouraging folks to work with me to perfect the underlying bill so that we can move it forward collaboratively.”
Rep. Woodall’s amendment stated: “Upon adoption of this resolution, the Committees on the Judiciary, Way and
Means, Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on
Intelligence shall suspend pursuing matters referred to by the Speaker in her announcement of September 24, 2019,
until such time as a bill implementing the United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement becomes law.” A vote
for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the motion. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-194. [H
Res 646, Vote #571, 10/22/19; CQ, 2/26/19; Congressional Record, 10/22/19]

On September 24th, 2019, Speaker Pelosi Announced A Formal Impeachment Inquiry Into President
Trump. [Washington Post, 9/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling A Resolution Censuring And Condemning Rep. Adam Schiff Over His
Actions Relating To The Trump-Ukraine Whistleblower Complaint. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted
against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the Biggs, R-Ariz., privileged resolution that would censure and
condemn Rep. Adam Schiff, D-Calif. for his actions as chairman of the House Intelligence Committee related to the
August 12, 2019, whistleblower complaint and other accusations against President Trump.” The measure was
agreed to by a vote of 218-185. [H Res 630, Vote #568, 10/21/19; CQ, 10/21/19]

The Resolution Accused Rep. Schiff Of “Manufacturing] A False Retelling” Of President Trump’s
Phone Call With The President Of Ukraine That Was The Subject Of The Whistleblower Complaint.
“House Republicans tried to force a vote Monday evening to censure House Intelligence Chairman Adam B.
Schiff, accusing the California Democrat of purposely misleading the public in his comments on the
Intelligence Committee’s interactions with a whistleblower whose complaint sparked the impeachment inquiry.
[…] The proposal alleges what Republicans say is a pattern of misleading and concealed information on the

impeachment inquiry from the public and other members of Congress. […] The resolution claims Schiff ‘manufactured a false retelling’ of the conversation instead of ‘quoting directly from the available transcript’ released by the White House at a Sept. 26 hearing on a whistleblower complaint about the phone call.” [Roll Call, 10/2/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Suspend Activities Related To The House’s Impeachment Inquiry Until Bipartisan Legislation To Lower Prescription Drug Prices And Limit Out-Of-Pocket Health Care Costs Was Signed Into Law. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Woodall said, “Mr. Speaker, the amendment is going to prioritize the work that we all know America wants us to do. I went through some of those items earlier: work for the chronically ill, for our seniors; folks struggling with prescription medications; folks who were concerned about congestion; folks—go right on down the list of all the priorities that we all hear from our constituents on a regular basis. If we defeat the previous question, it will amend the rule to allow an opportunity to move forward on these priority issues.” Mr. Woodall’s amendment stated: “Upon adoption of this resolution, the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall suspend pursuing matters referred to by the Speaker in her announcement of September 24, 2019, until such time as bipartisan legislation to lower prescription drug prices and limit patients’ out of pocket costs is signed into law.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228 to 191. [H Res 629, Vote #558, 10/16/19; CQ, 10/16/19; Congressional Record, 10/16/19]

On September 24th, 2019, Speaker Pelosi Announced A Formal Impeachment Inquiry Into President Trump. [Washington Post, 9/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling A Resolution To Condemn Speaker Nancy Pelosi For Initiating An Impeachment Inquiry Against President Donald Trump. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) a privileged resolution (H Res 603) that would express disapproval of actions of Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., on Sept. 24, 2019, to initiate an impeachment inquiry against President Donald Trump.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the McCarthy resolution to condemn Speaker Nancy Pelosi. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 222 to 184. [H Res 603, Vote #555, 9/27/19; CQ, 9/27/19]

McCarthy Introduced A Resolution Disapproving Of Speaker Pelosi’s Formal Impeachment Inquiry – The Vote Was Along Party Lines With Amash Voting With The Democrats. “The House on Wednesday tabled a privileged resolution introduced by House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) disapproving of Speaker Nancy Pelosi’s (D-Calif.) decision to move forward with a formal impeachment inquiry. The 232-194 vote was along party lines with Rep. Justin Amash (I-Mich.) voting with the Democrats.” [The Hill, 9/25/19]

HEADLINE: The Hill: House Tables Privileged Resolution Disapproving Of Pelosi On Impeachment. [The Hill, 9/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution Demanding The Whistleblower Complaint Alleging That President Trump Pressured Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky To Investigate Former Vice President Joe Biden And His Family. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of the House that the inspector general of the intelligence community should transmit to the Senate and House Intelligence Committees the Aug. 12, 2019 whistleblower complaint alleging that President Trump pressured Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky to investigate former Vice President Joe Biden and his family.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 421 – 0. [H Res. 576, Vote #548, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

The Vote Was Unanimous With Two Republicans Voting “Present.” “The House Wednesday joined the Senate in demanding the release of a complaint filed by a whistleblower regarding the president's contacts with Ukraine, a request that the Trump administration complied with before the end of the day. […] The vote was 421-0 with two GOP members voting 'present.'” [USA Today, 9/25/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Table A Resolution Disapproving Of The Opening Of An Impeachment Inquiry Against President Donald Trump. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) a privileged resolution (H Res 590) that would express disapproval of actions of Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., on Sept. 24, 2019, to initiate an impeachment inquiry against President Donald Trump.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232 to 193. [H Res 590, Vote #547, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Joint Resolution Related To The Homeland Security Improvement Act, U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act, And The Whistle-Blower Complaint Received By The Office Of The Inspector General Of The Intelligence Community On August 12, 2019. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 577), as amended, that would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 2203) related to border security activities and procedures of the Homeland Security Department; provide for consideration of the bill (HR 3525) that would establish medical screening practices for individuals apprehended at U.S. ports of entry; provide for consideration of the resolution (H Res 576) that would express the sense of the House regarding the Aug. 12 whistleblower complaint related to Ukraine; and provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Sept. 26, 2019. The rule would provide for the automatic adoption of a Thompson, D-Miss., manager's amendment to HR 2203 that would strike a number of provisions in the bill, including provisions that would establish a DHS commission to investigate the treatment of migrant families and children, provisions that would require a number of Government Accountability Office reports on DHS activities, and a provision that would prohibit the separation of families near U.S. ports of entry. As amended, the rule would also provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment to H Res 576 that would replace the resolving text of the resolution with the text of a whistleblower complaint transmittal resolution (S Res 325) agreed to in the Senate.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228-191. [H Res 577, Vote #543, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

The House Voted To Adopt A Rule That The Whistleblower Complaint Received On August 12th, By The Inspector General Of The Intelligence Community Should Be Transmitted Immediately To The Intelligence Committee. “The House adopted the rule for consideration, as amended with Scanlon’s changes, 228-191. Scanlon said on the floor the amendment will replace the text of a House resolution with the Senate-adopted version. The Senate’s shorter resolution states it is the sense of the Senate that the whistleblower complaint received on Aug. 12, by the inspector general of the intelligence community should be transmitted immediately to the Intelligence Committee.” [Roll Call, 9/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Holding Attorney General William Barr And Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross In Contempt For Not Complying With Congressional Subpoenas. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would find Attorney General William P. Barr and Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross in contempt of Congress for failing to comply with subpoenas issued by the House Oversight and Reform Committee requiring Barr and Ross to provide documents related to efforts to add a citizenship question the 2020 census. It would direct the speaker of the House and the Oversight and Reform Committee to take actions to enforce the subpoenas, including actions to initiate or intervene in civil legal actions in federal court.” The bill passed 230 to 198. [H.RES 497, Vote #489, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Tabling A Resolution Related To Impeaching President Trump. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table a resolution related to the impeaching of President Donald Trump.” The motion failed 332-95. [H.RES 489, Vote #483, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Agreeing To A Resolution To Condemn President Trump’s Racist Rhetoric. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives condemning President Trump’s recent ‘racist’ comments suggesting that certain members of Congress should ‘go back’ to other countries and stating that his comments have ‘legitimized and increased fear and hatred’ toward people of color and naturalized American citizens. It would express support for policies ‘keeping America open’ to individuals lawfully seeking refuge and asylum and affirm that immigrants and their descendants have made America stronger. “ The resolution was adopted 240-187. [H.RES 489, Vote #482, 7/16/19; CQ, 7/16/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Allow Speaker Pelosi To Retain Speaking Privileges For The Legislative Day. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to proceed in order that would allow Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., to retain speaking privileges for the legislative day.” The motion passed 231-190. [H.Res 489, Vote #481, 7/16/19; CQ, 7/16/19]

Rep. Collins Had Requested A Recorded Vote On The Speaker’s Speaking Privileges After A Vote To Strike Her Comments Characterizing A Trump Tweet As Racist From The Record Failed. “House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerrold Nadler (D-N.Y.) requested Pelosi’s speaking privileges be restored immediately after the vote to strike her comments from the record failed on the floor. ‘I move that the gentlewoman from California, Ms. Pelosi, be permitted to proceed in order,’ he said on the floor. Collins requested a recorded vote on the motion to allow her to speak, which passed in a 231-190 vote with no Republican support.” [The Hill, 7/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Strike From The Record Comments Made By Speaker Pelosi. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to strike from the record comments by Rep. Nany Pelosi, D-Calif.” The motion failed 190-232. [H.Res 489, Vote #480, 7/16/19; CQ, 7/16/19]

Rep. Collins Moved To Have The Speaker’s Characterization Of President Trump’s Tweets As “Racist” Struck From The Record. “Before Cleaver’s action, House debate had come to an abrupt halt when Georgia Republican Doug Collins took a rare procedural step to ‘take down’ comments by Speaker Nancy Pelosi characterizing Trump’s tweets as racist. ‘Every member of this institution, Democratic and Republican, should join us to condemn the president’s racist tweets,’ said Pelosi, speaking on the House floor. […] Pelosi responded that she cleared her remarks with the parliamentarian before she read them on the floor.’” [Roll Call, 7/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Resolutions Condemning President Trump’s Racist Tweets And Holding Attorney General Barr And Secretary Ross In Contempt. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 491) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Fiscal 2018, 2019, and 2020 Intelligence Authorization (HR 3494); the resolution (H Res 489) titled, ‘A resolution condemning President Trump’s racist comments directed at Members of Congress’; the resolution (H Res 497) that would hold Attorney General Barr and Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross in contempt for failure to comply with congressional subpoenas; and certain joint resolutions related to sales and exports under the Arms Export Control Act. It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Schiff, D-Calif., manager’s amendment to the Fiscal 2018, 2019, and 2020 Intelligence Authorization (HR 3494) that would express the sense of Congress that any CIA officer killed during an assignment in a foreign country should receive death benefits and would formally authorize the CIA to pay death benefits equal to an officer’s annual salary to any survivor designated by the officer. Among other provisions, it would require the CIA to brief Congress on the benefits and challenges of providing CIA officers Defense Department and VA with health care services, and to make recommendations to facilitate the provision of such services.” The bill passed 233 to 190. [H.Res 491, Vote #479, 7/16/19; CQ, 7/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Defense Department Funds For Any Military Exhibition Or Parade For Review By The President Outside Of Authorized Military Activities. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to fund any military exhibition or parade for review by the president outside of authorized military activities, with the exception of customary ceremonial honors and duties.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 221 - 207. [H.Amdt.535 to H.R.2500, Vote #458, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds Authorized By The Bill For The Defense Department To Reimburse Certain Expenses At Properties Owned By Or Connected To President Donald Trump Or His Businesses. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to reimburse certain expenses at properties owned by or connected to President Donald Trump or his businesses. It would allow the
president to waive the limitation if he reimburses the Treasury Department for the associated expenses.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 223 - 205. [H.Amdt.534 to H.R.2500, Vote #457, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Expanding Prohibitions On Contracts Between Members Of Congress And The Federal Government To Include The President, Vice President, Or Any Cabinet Member.

In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., for Clark, D-Mass., amendment that would expand the prohibition on direct or indirect contracts between members of Congress and the federal government to include contracts between members and the president, vice president, or any Cabinet member.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-186. [HR 2500, Vote #446, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Enforcing Congressional Subpoenas Issued To Attorney General Barr And Former White House Counsel Don McGahn.

In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to a resolution that would authorize the House Judiciary Committee to take civil legal actions in federal court to enforce congressional subpoenas issued to Attorney General William P. Barr and former White House Counsel Donald F. McGahn, II, and to petition a federal court for the disclosure of certain redacted information regarding grand jury proceedings, as identified in the subpoenas and accompanying reports. It would affirm that other House committees may similarly pursue legal action to enforce subpoenas in federal court, with approval of the House Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group, which is composed of the speaker of the House and majority and minority leadership. It would also affirm that the Office of General Counsel of the House would represent any House committee in judicial proceedings related to the enforcement of subpoenas and would authorize the OGC to retain private counsel to assist in such proceedings.” The bill passed 229 to 191. [H Res 430, Vote #247, 6/11/19; CQ, 6/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Not Proceeding With A Privileged Resolution Directing The Oversight And Reform Committee To Submit A Transcript Of The Testimony Of Michael Cohen To The Attorney General.

In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table the privileged resolution that would direct the Oversight and Reform Committee to submit a transcript of the testimony of Michael Cohen to the attorney general.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-183. [HR 304, Vote #174, 5/1/19; CQ, 5/1/19]

The Hill: The House Voted Against Referring “Michael Cohen To The Department Of Justice For An Investigation Into Whether He Perjured Himself By Lying To Congress.” “The House voted Wednesday to table a Republican-backed resolution referring President Trump’s former personal attorney Michael Cohen to the Department of Justice for an investigation into whether he perjured himself by lying to Congress. The vote on the motion to table passed along party lines in a 286-183 vote. Freshman Rep. Mark Green (R-Tenn.), a member of the conservative House Freedom Caucus, sponsored the measure.” [The Hill, 5/1/19]


In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “adoption of the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of Congress that the report by Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller III, regarding Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election and any connections to or coordination with the Trump campaign, should be released to Congress in full and made public to the extent allowed by public disclosure laws.” The bill passed 420 to 0. [H Con Res 24, Vote #125, 3/14/19; CQ, 3/14/19]


In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 208) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (H Con Res 24) that would express the sense of Congress that the report of Special Counsel Mueller should be made available to the public and to Congress. The rule would also provide for proceedings during the period from March 15 through March 22, 2019.” The rule passed 233-195. [H Res 208, Vote #124, 3/13/19; CQ, 3/13/19]

Equal Rights & Workplace Fairness

Fitzpatrick Voted For Removing The Equal Rights Amendment Ratification Deadline.

In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would remove the deadline for ratification of the Equal
Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which would state that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." The ERA was proposed to the states in 1972, with a seven-year deadline for ratification, which was subsequently extended through June 1982. The joint resolution would make the proposed constitutional amendment valid as part of the Constitution whenever ratified by three-fourths of the states.” The resolution passed by a vote of 232-183. [H J Res 79, Vote #70, 2/13/20; CQ, 2/13/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing A Comprehensive Women’s History Museum Within The Smithsonian Institution.** In February 2020 Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would establish a comprehensive women’s history museum within the Smithsonian Institution, for the purpose of collecting, studying, and recognizing diverse perspectives on women’s contributions to various fields throughout history. It would establish a council of 25 voting members to manage the acquisition, sale, loaning, and exchange of museum objects, and to provide recommendations to the Smithsonian board of regents on the planning and construction of the museum. It would require the board of regents to designate a site for the museum within 6 months of enactment and specify that half of the funds for construction of the building would be financed by the Smithsonian Institution and half with nonfederal funds. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for the establishment of the museum under the bill’s provisions, and for fundraising activities in support of the museum. The bill would also establish the position and certain authorities and duties of a museum director.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 374-37. [HR 1980, Vote #59, 2/11/20; CQ, 2/11/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding For The National Holocaust Museum To Provide Resources On Holocaust Education.** In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Norcross, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize $2 million annually through fiscal 2025 for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to develop and carry out programs providing professional development and resources to educators related to Holocaust education. It would also allow the museum to use donated funds for such purposes. The bill would require the museum to provide information about programs funded by the bill on its website and to maintain a section on the website for Holocaust education resources, including related to the importance of preventing genocide, hate, and bigotry against any group of people.” The bill passed by a vote of 393-5. [HR 943, Vote #23, 1/27/19; CQ, 1/27/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Publicly Traded Companies To Report To The SEC Information On Diversity Among Their Boards Of Directors And Executives, As Well As Any Plans To Boost Diversity Among Those Ranks.** In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for the Securities and Exchange Commission, to include voluntarily self-reported data on racial, ethnic, and gender composition and veteran status of its board members and executive officers. It would also require the company to disclose whether it has adopted any policy, plan, or strategy to promote racial, ethnic, and gender diversity on its board or executive leadership, and it would require the SEC to establish an advisory group to identify strategies to increase diversity on the boards of public companies.” The motion was rejected 249-163. [HR 5084, Vote #630, 11/19/19; CQ, 11/19/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting A Predispute Arbitration Agreement From Being Valid Or Enforceable If It Requires Arbitration Of An Employment, Consumer, Antitrust, Or Civil Rights Dispute.** In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would prohibit the enforcement of predispute arbitration agreements that require employment, consumer, antitrust, or civil rights disputes to be resolved through arbitration. It would also prohibit the enforcement of predispute joint-action waivers with respect to such disputes. It would require issues regarding the applicability of the bill’s provisions to a contract to be determined through federal courts, not arbitration. It would clarify that nothing in the bill would contradict any arbitration provision in a contract between an employer and a labor organization, or between labor organizations, unless the provision would waive the rights of workers to seek judicial enforcement of their rights under federal or state law.” The bill passed 225 to 186. [HR 1423, Vote #540, 9/20/19; CQ, 9/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strike From The Bill A Provision That Would Restrict The Applicability Of The Bill’s Provisions On Any Arbitration Agreement Between An Employer And A Labor Organization, Or Between Labor Organizations.** In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against:
“Jordan, R-Ohio, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would restrict the applicability of the bill’s provisions on any arbitration agreement between an employer and a labor organization, or between labor organizations.” The amendment failed by a vote of 161-253. [H. Amdt. 621 to HR 4378, Vote #539, 9/20/19; CQ, 9/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Bill Prohibiting The Enforcement Of Forced Arbitration Agreements For The Resolution Of Employment, Consumer Antitrust, Or Civil Rights Disputes. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 558) that would provide for consideration of the Forced Arbitration Injustice Repeal (FAIR) Act (HR 1423) that would prohibit the enforcement of predispute arbitration agreements for the resolution of employment, consumer, antitrust, or civil rights disputes. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of manager’s amendment to HR 1423 making technical corrections to the bill, and provide for floor consideration of two additional amendments to the bill. The rule would also waive, through the legislative day of Friday, Sept. 20, 2019, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation related to continuing appropriations on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee, and it would provide for motions to suspend the rules on the legislative days of Sept. 19 and Sept. 20.” The resolution passed 228 to 196. [H Res 558, Vote #534, 9/18/19; CQ, 9/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Make A Bill Prohibiting The Enforcement Of Certain Forced Arbitration Agreements Only Apply Proactively. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to ensure that, if you like your contract, you can keep your contract. My amendment would make this bill apply only prospectively, because in this bill it is retroactive unless the consumer chooses otherwise.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-195. [H Res 558, Vote #533, 9/18/19; CQ, 9/18/19; Congressional Record, 9/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Multiple Bills Including Prohibiting Discrimination Due To Gender Identity And Lowering Prescription Drug Prices. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 377) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 5) that would prohibit discrimination of the basis of sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation; the bill (HR 312) that would reaffirm the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe reservation; and the bill (HR 987) consisting of a package of measures related to prescription drug costs and health insurance marketplaces.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-188. [H Res 377, Vote #206, 5/15/19; CQ, 5/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Paycheck Fairness Act. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would change the language and grounds that an employer could use in a legal defense to explain a difference in pay between employees when a lawsuit is brought against the employer alleging pay discrimination on the basis of sex. The bill would narrow the defense such an employer could use by requiring employers to provide non-gender, business-based reasons for differences in pay, rather than allowing the employer to demonstrate in court that ‘any factor other than sex’ had been the basis for the pay disparity. Under the bill, an employer would specifically need to demonstrate that the disparity is based on a bona fide factor such as education, training or experience. It would expand protections for employees against forms of retaliation and increase monetary penalties for violating the Fair Labor Standards Act.” The bill passed 242-187. [HR 7, Vote #134, 3/27/19; CQ, 3/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For To Add An Amendment To The Paycheck Fairness Act To Specify Attorney’s Fees Could Not Exceed 49% Of A Judgment Awarded To A Client. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Foxx, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would specify that any contingent attorney’s fees should not exceed more than 49 percent of a judgment awarded to a client in any legal action brought to enforce the provisions of the bill.” The motion failed, 191-236. [HR 7, Vote #133, 3/27/19; CQ, 3/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Exempt An Employer With Fewer Than 100 Employees From The Demographic Reporting Requirements On Employee Compensation Of The Paycheck Fairness Act. In March
2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Beyer, D-Va., amendment that would exempt any employer with fewer than 100 employees from reporting requirements outlined by the bill related to demographically-disaggregated data on employee compensation.” The amendment passed 406-24. [HR 7, Vote #132, 3/27/19; CQ, 3/27/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Paycheck Fairness Act And A Resolution Expressing Opposition To Banning Transgender Individuals From The Armed Forces.** In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against “Adoption of the rule that would provide for floor consideration of the Paycheck Fairness Act (HR 7) and the resolution expressing opposition to the president's ban on transgender individuals serving in the armed forces (H Res 124).” The rule was adopted by a vote of 232-190. [H Res 252, Vote #131, 3/27/19; CQ, 3/27/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To The Paycheck Fairness Act To Allow Working Parents To “Voluntarily Negotiate Compensation And Benefits To Provide Flexibility” Notwithstanding Other Provisions Of The Bill.** In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment).” According to Congressional Record, Rep. Michael Burgess said: “Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, I will offer an amendment to the resolution. […] SEC. 3A. FLEXIBILITY FOR WORKING PARENTS. ‘(2) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, an employee and an employer may voluntarily negotiate compensation and benefits to provide flexibility to best meet the needs of such employee and employer, consistent with other provisions of this Act.’” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to 231-192. [H Res 252, Vote #130, 3/27/19; CQ, 3/27/19; Congressional Record, 3/27/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Condemning Anti-Semitism, Anti-Muslim Discrimination, And Bigotry As Contrary To The Values Of The United States.** In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives condemns anti-Semitism, anti-Muslim discrimination, and bigotry against minorities as ‘hateful expressions of intolerance’ contrary to the values of the United States. It would reject the perpetuation of anti-Semitic stereotypes in the U.S. and around the world, especially in the context of support for the U.S.-Israel alliance. It would also reject the justification of hatred or violence as an expression of disapproval over political events in the Middle East or elsewhere; acknowledge the harassment, discrimination, and violence suffered by Muslims and others as a result of anti-Muslim bigotry; and condemn death threats received by Jewish and Muslim members of Congress. Finally, it would encourage law enforcement and government officials to avoid ‘unconstitutional profiling’ of individuals based on race, religion, or any other group identity and would encourage public officials to ‘confront the reality of anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, racism, and other forms of bigotry, as well as historical struggles against them..’” The motion was agreed to 407-23. [H Res 183, Vote #108, 3/7/19; CQ, 3/7/19]

**HEADLINE: House Votes to Condemn All Hate as Anti-Semitism Debate Overshadows Congress** [New York Times, 3/7/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Underlying Bill Affirming Congress’s Support For Israel And Combating Anti-Semitism.** In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kustoff, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the joint resolution to the House Foreign Affairs Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would state that Congress finds it is in the national security interest of the U.S. to combat anti-Semitism around the world and to strongly support Israel.” According to House Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy, the Motion to Recommit H.J. Res. 37 adding language against anti-Semitism was “a defining moment for the U.S. House of Representatives and the country as a whole. Republicans and Democrats voted as one today to condemn anti-Semitism around the world, to denounce all attempts to delegitimize Israel’s right to exist, and to oppose efforts to impose boycotts on Israel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 424-0. [HJ Res 37, Vote #82, 2/13/19; CQ, 2/13/19; House Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy, Press Release, 2/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing The Maximum Thresholds For Contracts Awarded To Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Businesses, Including Women-Owned And Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Velazquez, D-N.Y. motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase the maximum thresholds for contracts that may be awarded to so-called
HUBZONE (Historically Underutilized Business Zone) small businesses, including women-owned and service disabled veteran-owned small businesses. Under existing law, five percent of all such contracts must be awarded to Women-Owned Small Businesses and three percent to Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses. New threshold's under the bill would be set at $7 million for standard industrial manufacturing and $4 million for all other types of contracts.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 415 – 6. [H.R. 190, Vote #36, 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/16/19]

FEMA & Disaster Relief Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Families First Coronavirus Response Act. In March 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would appropriate approximately $3.5 billion in supplemental funding and authorize additional funding to support the federal response to the spread and economic effects of COVID-19, including for paid sick leave, unemployment insurance, diagnostic testing, and nutritional assistance. Among other provisions, the bill would require health plans to cover diagnostic tests for COVID-19 and provide $1 billion for the Health and Human Services Department to reimburse laboratories for testing of uninsured individuals. It would temporarily increase by 6.2% the federal medical assistance percentage to match state expenditures for certain medical and social services. It would provide $82 million for the Defense Department health program, $64 million for the HHS Indian Health Services, $60 million for the Veterans Health Administration for coronavirus response. It would provide $1 billion for Labor Dept emergency grants to states related to unemployment insurance and provide full federal funding for extended unemployment insurance in states with an unemployment rate increase of 10% or more. It would provide $1.3 billion for Agriculture and Health and Human Services Department nutrition assistance programs, including for family nutrition programs, grants to U.S. territories, and services for low-income and elderly individuals. It would provide for temporary emergency procedures to provide nutrition assistance for participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and to students affected by school closures. It would require employers with fewer than 500 employees and government employers to grant an additional 80 hours of paid sick leave for individuals affected by the coronavirus, including to care for dependents due to illness or school closures. It would sunset the emergency paid sick leave program one year after enactment. It would also require such employers to provide 12 weeks of job-protected family or medical leave for affected employees during a public health emergency related to COVID-19 and to provide paid leave after 14 days, at a rate of at least two-thirds an employee's regular rate of pay. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of sick leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at $511 per day for each employee who is ill, quarantined, or seeking treatment, or $200 per day for each employee who is caring for a family member. It would provide tax credits for employers equal to the full amount of family leave wages paid in any calendar quarter, capped at $200 per day and $10,000 per quarter for each employee. It would also provide for paid leave wage tax credits for self-employed individuals. It would provide $15 million for Internal Revenue Service implementation of tax credit provisions under the bill.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 363-40. [HR 6201, Vote #102, 3/14/20; CQ, 3/14/20]

The Response Package Included Paid Sick Leave And Family And Medical Leave For Workers, But Exceptions Could Exclude 20 Million Workers. “There is paid sick leave for workers — but millions aren’t covered. The measure gives some workers two weeks of paid sick leave and up to three months of paid family and medical leave, equal to no less than two-thirds of their pay. […] But those benefits only apply to employees of businesses with fewer than 500 employees, or the government, who are infected by the virus, quarantined, have a sick family member or are affected by school closings. Large employers are excluded, and the Labor Department will have the option of exempting workers at any company with fewer than 50 employees, if it determines that providing paid leave ‘would jeopardize the viability of the business as a going concern.’ Those exemptions could potentially exclude nearly 20 million workers.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

The Response Package Included Free Coronavirus Testing For All Americans. “It allows for free coronavirus testing for all, including the uninsured. As the White House moved on Friday to catch up with the surging demand for coronavirus testing, Ms. Pelosi emphasized that ‘testing, testing, testing’ would be the centerpiece of the legislation. The final package includes a number of waivers to allow the costs of tests to be
covered by insurance and federal government programs. It also includes a 6.2-percentage point increase in federal payments to Medicaid for states.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

The Response Package Included $1 Billion For Food Security Programs And $1 Billion In Assistance To States To Strengthen Unemployment Insurance Benefits. “The bill includes about $1 billion for food security programs aimed at helping those who may struggle to get access to meals during the pandemic, including those who rely on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, food banks, and the 22 million children who receive free or reduced-price lunch at school. [...] The legislation provides $1 billion in 2020 for emergency grants to states to assist with processing and paying unemployment insurance.” [New York Times, 3/14/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, Providing $8.3 Billion In Emergency Funding For Federal Agencies To Respond To The Coronavirus Outbreak. In March 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide $7.8 billion in supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations to federal departments and agencies for activities to prevent, prepare and respond to the threat of COVID-19 domestically and abroad, including $6.5 billion for the Health and Human Services Department. Within the total amount, it would provide $3.1 billion for the HHS Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, including for the development and purchase of vaccines and other medical supplies, with an additional $300 million available for the purchase of medical supplies, if necessary. It would provide $2.2 billion for the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, including $950 million for state and local preparedness grants and $300 million for global response activities. It would provide $986 million for U.S. Agency for International Development bilateral economic assistance related to coronavirus response, including through contributions to international organizations. It would also provide $836 million for the National Institute of Health, $264 million for State Department diplomatic programs, $61 million for the Food and Drug Administration, and $20 million for the Small Business Administration disaster loan program, for expenses related to coronavirus response. The bill would also authorize the Health and Human Services Department to temporarily waive or modify certain Medicare reimbursement rules for in-home health care, to provide for coverage of telehealth services for individuals in a declared emergency area. Such waivers would increase mandatory federal spending for Medicare by approximately $490 million through fiscal 2022.” The motion passed 415-2. [H Res 6074, Vote #86, 3/04/20; CQ, 3/04/20]

New York Times: The Bipartisan Package Was “Substantially Larger Than What The White House Proposed In Late February,” And Included $7.8 Billion For Agencies Dealing With The Virus And $500 Million To Medicare For Telehealth Services. “The bipartisan package, which includes nearly $7.8 billion for agencies dealing with the virus and came together after days of intensive negotiations, is substantially larger than what the White House proposed in late February. It also authorizes roughly $500 million to allow Medicare providers to administer telehealth services so that more elderly patients, who are at greater risk from the virus, can receive care at home.” [New York Times, 3/4/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Additional Projects Being Eligible For FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grants. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Fletcher, D-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would make acquisition or relocation projects that have already been initiated eligible for certain Federal Emergency Management Agency hazard mitigation assistance grants to state and local agencies, provided that the project complies with all other grant eligibility requirements and federal project requirements.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409-7. [HR 2548, Vote #688, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Permanently Authorizing The House And Urban Development Department Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Program. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for the Department community development block grant disaster recovery program to allow state and local governments to use CDBG funds for disaster assistance activities. It would codify certain HUD practices and establish requirements related to program administration, and it would require HUD to issue a final rule for program implementation within one year of enactment. It would also establish a Treasury Department reserve fund to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to program grantees following a disaster. Among other
provisions, the bill would require HUD to coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Small Business Administration to share information on disaster recovery needs to avoid duplication of benefits. It would require grantees to prioritize households with the lowest incomes in allocating assistance; comply with HUD-approved procurement processes; and consult with affected residents and local stakeholders in developing a grant proposal. It would require grantees to use between 7% and 10% of funds awarded for administrative costs and at least 15% of funds awarded for expenses related to disaster mitigation planning.” The motion was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 290-118. [H.R. 3702, Vote #625, 11/18/19; CQ, 11/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For Wildfire Prevention And Emergency Response.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hill, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by a total of $7 million funding for Interior Department and National Forest System fire preparedness, response, and research programs and hazardous fuel management activities; it would decrease by the same amount funding for financial management systems, information technology improvements, and other operational funds for the Interior Department.” The amendment passed, 377 to 55. [H R 3055, Vote #394, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Appropriations Amendments Increasing Funding For Army Corps Of Engineers Projects Related To Disaster Preparedness And Relief, In Addition To Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, And Increased Funding For Energy Activities.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kaptur, D-Ohio, en bloc package of amendments to the Energy-Water title (Division E) of the Fiscal 2020 Four-Bill Appropriations Package. Among others, it includes several provisions to increase funding for Army Corps of Engineers projects related to harbor, flood, and storm damage, shore protection, and aquatic ecosystem restoration; and it includes several provisions to increase or redistribute funding for Energy Department activities related to nuclear energy, fossil energy research, and energy efficiency and renewable energy.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 382-52. [HR 2740, Vote #361, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For FY2019 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act, Providing $19.1 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Funds For Response Efforts To Damage Caused By Natural Disasters That Occurred In 2017, 2018, And 2019.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the Fiscal 2019 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations Act that would that would provide $19.1 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. It would provide $648 million in disaster nutrition assistance for individuals impacted by natural disasters in Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. It would extend the National Flood Insurance Program, which will expire on May 31, through September 30, 2019. It would also provide funds for areas impacted by natural disasters for economic development, training and employment services, and behavioral and social health services. The bill includes a total of $4.7 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including $3 billion for crop, tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters that occurred in 2018 and 2019. The bill would provide $2.4 billion for a Housing and Urban Development Department community development block grant program, and $1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including $1.6 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It would provide $1.5 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, $3.3 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers for civil construction projects. It would also state that military construction funds provided by the bill may only be used for purposes specified in the bill.” The motion passed 354-58. [H Res 2157, Vote #232, 6/3/19; CQ, 6/3/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For $17.4 Billion In Comprehensive Disaster Relief Funding For Disasters Including Hurricanes Florence And Michael, Flooding, And Wildfires.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $17.4 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. It would provide $693 million in disaster nutrition and Medicaid assistance for individuals impacted by natural disasters in Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. It would also include the National Flood Insurance Program, which will expire on May 31, through September 30, 2019. It would also provide funds for areas impacted by natural disasters for economic development, training
and employment services, and behavioral and social health services. The bill includes a total of $4.3 billion for Agriculture Department disaster-related activities, including $3 billion for crop, tree, bush, vine, and livestock losses from hurricanes, wildfires and other declared disasters that occurred in 2018 and 2019. The bill would provide $2.2 billion for a Housing and Urban Development Department community development block grant program, and $1.7 billion for Transportation Department programs and activities, including $1.65 billion for the cost of federal highway and bridge repairs. It would provide $1.5 billion to the Defense Department to repair military facilities damaged by hurricanes Florence and Michael, $2.8 billion to the Army Corps of Engineers for civil construction projects, and $2 billion the Army Corps for facility repairs. It would also state that military construction funds provided by the bill may only be used for purposes specified in the bill. As amended, the bill would authorize an additional $1.9 billion in funding for disaster response efforts, including $955 million for Armed Services construction and repair planning, $500 million for highway and road repairs, $310 million for the Farm Service Agency emergency watershed protection program, and $91.2 million for repairs to federal buildings and courthouses damaged as a result of Hurricane Florence.” The bill passed by a vote of 257-150. [HR 2157, Vote #202, 5/10/19; CQ, 5/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Increasing Natural Disaster Funding To Include Additional Head Start Funding And Hurricane Funding.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Granger, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by $2.9 billion Health and Human Services Department funding for Head Start programs, for expenses related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and other natural disasters occurring in 2018 and 2019.” The motion to recommit was rejected by a vote of 189-215. [HR 2157, Vote #201, 5/10/19; CQ, 5/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Department Of Housing And Urban Development To Publish Mitigation Activity Grant Allocations.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Fletcher, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Housing and Urban Development Department to publish, within 14 as opposed to 90 days of enactment, all mitigation activity grant allocations made by the department from funds made available by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 393-20. [HR 2157, Vote #200, 5/10/19; CQ, 5/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Affirming That No Funds Made Available In The Disaster Relief Bill Would Be Subject To A Two Year Deadline In The Case Of Natural Disasters.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Huffman, D-Calif., amendment that would clarify that no funds made available by the bill may be used to enforce a Federal Highway Administration regulation requiring certain highway construction relief projects to be completed within two fiscal years, in the case of any projects in response to disasters that occurred in fiscal 2017 or thereafter.” The amendment was adopted 241-168. [HR 2157, Vote #199, 5/10/19; CQ, 5/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Water Facilities Impacted By Typhoon Yutu.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sablan, D-M.P., amendment that would increase by $8.8 million funding to repair drinking water facilities and waste water treatment plants impacted by Typhoon Yutu, which impacted the Northern Mariana Islands.” The amendment was adopted 268-143. [HR 2157, Vote #198, 5/10/19; CQ, 5/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For The National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration By $5 Million For Improved Hurricane, Flood, And Wildfire Forecasting Models.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Perlmutter, D-Colo., amendment that would increase by $5 million funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the purposes of improving hurricane, flood, and wildfire forecasting models. Adopted in Committee of the Whole 247-165.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 247-165. [HR 2157, Vote #197, 5/10/19; CQ, 5/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Specify Reinsurance Programs Under Section 1332 Waivers That Meet Requirements For Public Notice And Input Be Exempt From The Bill’s Prohibition On The Implementation Of The October 2019 Guidance On The Criteria For Such Waivers.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick: voted for “Brown, D-Md., amendment that would specify that reinsurance programs established under section 1332 waivers that meet requirements for public notice and input be exempt from the bill’s prohibition on the
implementation of the October 2018 guidance on the criteria for such waivers.” The amendment was adopted 351 to 70. [HR 986, Vote #191, 5/09/19; CQ, 5/09/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing For House Floor Consideration The “Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act,” $17.4 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Funds And $91.2 Million To Repair Federal Buildings Damaged By Hurricane Florence. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 357) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 986) that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from implementing or enforcing guidance related to Section 1332 waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul. It would also provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 2157) that would provide $17.4 billion in supplemental disaster funds for response efforts to damage caused by hurricanes, wildfies, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters that occurred in 2017, 2018, and 2019. The rule would also provide for the automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 2157 that would authorize an additional $91.2 million for ‘necessary expenses’ to repair federal buildings and courthouses damaged as a result of Hurricane Florence and clarify the types of costs eligible for such disaster assistance.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 227-191. [H Res 357, Vote #190, 5/09/19; CQ, 5/09/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking The Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Dunn said, “If the previous question is defeated, it will be a first step in making some meaningful progress for victims of all the 2018 disasters. It will bring the Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2019 to the floor. I am a proud cosponsor of that bill with TOM RICE and AUSTIN SCOTT. This bill includes a set of common, routine tax breaks victims of virtually every disaster over the last decade have been entitled to, things like access to retirement savings without penalty, a tax credit for employers who continue to pay employees while shut down, suspending tax limitations on charitable contributions for relief efforts, and allowing hardworking families to use earned income from the previous year to calculate their earned income tax credits and child tax credits.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 225-192. [H Res 294, Vote #160, 4/9/19; CQ, 4/9/19; Congressional Record, 4/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Fiscal 2019 Supplemental Appropriations For Disaster Relief Programs And Services. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 43) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 268) that would make fiscal 2019 supplemental appropriations for disaster relief programs and services.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 230 – 193. [H. Res. 43, Vote #35, 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/16/19]

Financial Protections & Wall Street

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Subjecting Consumer Reporting Agencies To Cybersecurity Supervision And Examination By The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brown, D-Md., amendment that would subject consumer reporting agencies that compile and maintain consumer files on a nationwide basis to cybersecurity supervision and examination by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and require that such agencies meet CFPB requirements for minimum training and ongoing certification with respect to cybersecurity. It would also increase from $26 million to $41 million a reduction made by the bill to the maximum aggregate amount of surplus funds of Federal Reserve banks.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 376-38. [HR 3621, Vote #29, 1/29/20; CQ, 1/29/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Creating Rules Prohibiting Certain Securities Trades. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: sue rules, within a year of enactment, requiring issuers of securities to establish and maintain rules prohibiting executive officers and directors from trading any equity security in the company before the company discloses certain information following a significant corporate event. It would require the SEC to exempt certain transactions, including trades that are automatically occurring or made in advance.” The motion was agreed to 384 to 7. [H R 4335, Vote #14, 1/13/20; CQ, 1/13/20]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting And Codifying A Standard Definition Of Insider Trading Under Securities Law. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would statutorily prohibit and codify a standard definition of insider trading under securities law. Specifically, it would prohibit any individual from buying, selling, or causing the purchase or sale of any security using material, nonpublic information, if the individual is aware that the information was wrongfully obtained or that its use would be deemed wrongful. The bill would prohibit the communication of such information to another individual if it is reasonably foreseeable that such individual would use the information in securities trading or communicate the information to another individual who may do so. It would define securities trading activity as wrongful under the bill's provisions if it is based on information obtained by or the use of which would constitute theft, bribery, misrepresentation, or espionage; a violation of federal computer data and privacy laws; misappropriation or deception; or a breach of fiduciary duty, contract, or other relationship of trust and confidence. Among other provisions, the bill would specify that an individual would be considered in violation of the prohibition if they were aware that information used in a trade was wrongfully obtained or communicated, regardless of whether they were aware of how it was obtained. It would specify that the employer of an individual who violates the prohibition would not be held liable if they did not participate in the trade, and it would allow the Security and Exchange Commission to exempt any individuals, securities, or transactions from the bill's provisions.” The bill passed 410 to 13. [HR 2534, Vote #649, 12/5/19; CQ, 12/5/19]


Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting Any Individual From Trading Securities While “Using” As Opposed To Being “Aware Of” Material, Nonpublic Information Related To Such Securities. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment no. 2 that would replace language in the bill to prohibit any individual from trading securities while ‘using’ as opposed to being ‘aware of’ material, nonpublic information related to such securities.” The amendment was rejected 196 to 231. [HR 2534, Vote #648, 12/5/19; CQ, 12/5/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Insider Trading Prohibition Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 739) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Insider Trading Prohibition Act (HR 2534), including consideration of two amendments to the bill. It would also provide for a motion to discharge a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 77) from the House Foreign Affairs Committee to be offered on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2019, and it would waive section 7 of the War Powers Resolution related to the concurrent resolution. The concurrent resolution (H Con Res 77) would direct the president to withdraw U.S. military forces from hostilities in Syria, unless a specific use of force is authorized by Congress.” The bill passed 225 to 196. [HR 739, Vote #646, 12/4/19; CQ, 12/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying The Statute Of Limitations On Securities And Exchange Commission Disgorgement Cases Seeking The Return Of Illicit Funds Gained In Violations Of Securities Law To 14 Years. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 739) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Insider Trading Prohibition Act (HR 2534), including consideration of two amendments to the bill. It would also provide for a motion to discharge a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 77) from the House Foreign Affairs Committee to be offered on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2019, and it would waive section 7 of the War Powers Resolution related to the concurrent resolution. The concurrent resolution (H Con Res 77) would direct the president to withdraw U.S. military forces from hostilities in Syria, unless a specific use of force is authorized by Congress.” The bill passed 225 to 196. [HR 739, Vote #646, 12/4/19; CQ, 12/4/19]

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Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of Corporate Transparency Act, Requiring Each Corporation And Limited Liability Company To File A Report With The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network Detailing Identifiable Information On Its Beneficial Owners And Require That Such Reports Be Updated Annually. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require each corporation and limited liability company to file a report with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network detailing identifiable information on its beneficial owners and require that such reports be updated annually. It would exempt from such reporting
requirements certain corporate entities subject to existing disclosure laws or any company with more than 20
employees or over $5 million in annual revenue. Among other provisions, it would establish procedures for the
disclosure of ownership information by FinCEN to law enforcement agencies and establish civil and criminal
penalties for violations of the bill’s reporting requirement. As amended, the bill would authorize $20 million
annually for fiscal 2020 and 2021 for FinCEN to carry out bill’s provisions. It would also include a number of
provisions related to FinCEN activities and practices to detect and prevent money laundering. Among other
provisions, it would extend certain anti-money laundering practices to commercial real estate transactions and to
the arts and antiquities industries; require FinCEN to resume publication of regular suspicious activity on financial
crime trends; and establish FinCEN “innovation labs” to work with law enforcement and financial institutions on
new technologies to detect and prevent money laundering.” The bill passed by a vote of 249-173. [HR 2513,
Vote #577, 10/22/19; CQ, 10/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Require The Financial Crimes Enforcement
Network To Disclose Beneficial Ownership Information To A Request By U.S. Law Enforcement On Behalf
Of Foreign Law Enforcement Agencies Only If The Request Was Accompanied By A Subpoena. In October
2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services
Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the Financial
Crimes Enforcement Network to disclose beneficial ownership information pursuant to a request by U.S. law
enforcement agencies or federal agencies on behalf of foreign law enforcement agencies, only if the request is
accompanied by a court-issued subpoena.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 197-224. [HR 2513,
Vote #576, 10/22/19; CQ, 10/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Replacing The Text Of The Bill With Provisions To Repeal A Rule Establishing
Requirements For Financial Service Institutions To Verify The Identity Of Their Beneficial Owners Of
Their Customers. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment no. 5 that would
replace the text of the bill with provisions that would repeal a May 2016 Treasury Department rule establishing
requirements for financial service institutions to verify the identity of their beneficial owners of their customers.
It would also require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress
reviewing existing federal information databases available to law enforcement to discern the beneficial ownership
of companies and estimating the costs of compliance for the 2016 rule.” The amendment was rejected 166 to 258.
[HR 2513, Vote #575, 10/22/19; CQ, 10/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Permit The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network To Publicize
Guidance Relating To Beneficial Ownership Information. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Maloney, D-
N.Y., Levin, D-Mich., amendment that would permit the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to publicize
guidance and other materials relating to the beneficial ownership information collected under the bill’s provisions,
provided that personally identifiable information has been removed.” The amendment was adopted 235 to 188. [HR
2513, Vote #574, 10/22/19; CQ, 10/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Require The Treasury Department To Submit Reports To
Congress Detailing Beneficial Ownership Information. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-
Texas, amendment that would require the Treasury Department to submit an annual report to Congress detailing
certain beneficial ownership information collected under existing financial disclosure law, including aggregate data
on the industry types and the location and number of owners for each reporting corporation or company.” The
amendment was adopted 395 to 23. [HR 2513, Vote #573, 10/22/19; CQ, 10/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Measures Related To Activities Of The Financial Crime Enforcement
Network To Detect And Prevent Money Laundering. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of
the rule (H Res 646) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Corporate Transparency Act (HR
2513). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Waters, D-Calif., manager’s amendment to HR 2513
that would add to the bill the text of a measure related to activities and practices of the Financial Crimes
Enforcement Network to detect and prevent money laundering. The rule would also provide for floor consideration
of five additional amendments to HR 2513.” The measure passed 227 to 195. [H Res 646, Vote #572, 10/22/19; CQ, 10/22/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act, Requiring The Securities And Exchange Commission To Conduct Investor Testing Prior To Issuing Any Rule Or Regulation Requiring The Disclosure Of Information. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct investor testing prior to issuing any rule or regulation requiring the disclosure of information or documents that are intended to or likely to be relied upon by retail investors to inform investment decisions, to evaluate the effectiveness of such disclosures. It would also require the SEC to conduct such testing for existing regulations. The bill would require investor testing to include one-on-one interviews of retail investors related to their use of SEC-disclosed documents or information. Among other provisions, it would exempt certain disclosures from the testing requirement, require the SEC to conduct additional investor testing if the agency makes substantive changes to a rule, and require the SEC to report to Congress annually on the implementation and results of testing. The Bill passed by a vote of 229-186. [H.R. 1815, Vote #564, 10/17/19; CQ, 10/17/19]

The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act Increased Disclosure Standards For Retail Investors. “The bill would require the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to ensure main street investors have the information they need to invest their savings. The bill would require the SEC to engage in usability testing of its new and existing disclosures intended for retail investors in the form of qualitative interviews and surveys. Today, Casten spoke on the House Floor on H.R. 1815. This is Casten’s first bill to pass the House.” [Rep. Sean Casten, Press Release, 10/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Stipulate That The SEC Investor Testing Required Would Apply For Any Regulation Issued After Jan. 21, 2021. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wagner, R-Mo., amendment that would stipulate that the SEC investor testing required by the bill would apply for any regulation issued after Jan. 21, 2021. It would strike from the bill provisions outlining requirements related to investor testing for regulations issued prior to this date.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-230. [H R 1815, Vote #563, 10/17/19; CQ, 10/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Require The SEC Investor Testing Required By The Bill To Take Into Account Challenges Faced By Investors Age 65 Or Older. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment that would require the SEC investor testing required by the bill to take into account challenges faced by investors age 65 or older.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 240-178. [H R 1815, Vote #562, 10/17/19; CQ, 10/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Add Form CRS To A List Of Certain Disclosures Exempt From The Bill’s Investor Testing Requirements. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment that would add Form CRS to a list of certain disclosures exempt from the bill’s investor testing requirements. Form CRS is a client relationship disclosure document for investment bankers and broker-dealers adopted by the SEC in June 2019.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-229. [H R 1815, Vote #561, 10/17/19; CQ, 10/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act And The Outsourcing Accountability Act. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 629) that would provide for House floor consideration of the SEC Disclosure Effectiveness Testing Act (HR 1815) and the Outsourcing Accountability Act (HR 3624). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment to HR 1815 that would make technical corrections to the bill; provide for floor consideration of four additional amendments to HR 1815; and provide for floor consideration of two amendments to HR 3624.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228 to 190. [H Res 629, Vote #559, 10/16/19; CQ, 10/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Federal Banking Regulators From Penalizing Financial Institutions For Providing Services To Marijuana-Related Businesses. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Perlmutter, D-
Colo., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would prohibit federal banking regulators from penalizing financial service institutions for providing services to marijuana-related businesses and service providers operating in accordance with state law. It would protect all ancillary businesses that provide services to marijuana-related businesses from criminal liability.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 321-103. [HR 3525, Vote #544, 9/26/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

**The Secure And Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act Allowed The Financial Sector To Serve Cannabis and Work With Cannabis Businesses.** “Advocates are hopeful that a bill that would allow the financial sector to finally serve cannabis businesses could head to President Trump’s desk by the end of the year. The House in a strong bipartisan vote last week passed the Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act, which would allow banks and financial institutions to work with cannabis businesses.” [The Hill, 10/2/19]

**The SAFE Banking Act Disallowed The Federal Government From Penalizing Banks Or Credit Unions For Serving Cannabis Businesses That Comply With State Laws.** “Advocates for legalization and a financial services sector eager to tap a fast-growing industry have united behind the SAFE Banking Act. The bill would prohibit federal regulators from penalizing banks or credit unions for serving cannabis businesses that comply with state laws.” [The Hill, 10/2/19]

**Banks And Credit Unions Largely Avoided Serving Cannabis Companies Because Of The “Legal Limbo” Caused By Differing Federal And State Laws, Leading To Steep Federal Penalties Even In States Where Cannabis Had Been Legalized.** “Banks and credit unions have largely avoided serving cannabis firms because of the legal limbo between federal and state laws. Cannabis is illegal under federal law, but 33 states have legalized medical or recreational use of the drug. Any financial firm that lends to, finances or holds money for a cannabis company or its employees could face steep federal penalties, even in states that have legalized the drug.” [The Hill, 10/2/19]

**The House Voted To Pass SAFE Banking Act With Strong Bipartisan Support.** “The House in a strong bipartisan vote last week passed the Secure and Fair Enforcement (SAFE) Banking Act, which would allow banks and financial institutions to work with cannabis businesses.” [The Hill, 10/2/19]

**The SAFE Banking Act Received Support From An “Unusual Coalition” Of Financial Sector Lobbyists, Progressive Law Makers, Law Enforcement Officials And Cannabis Businesses.** “The unusual coalition of financial sector lobbyists, progressive lawmakers, law enforcement officials and cannabis businesses backing the bill cheered the House vote as building momentum for the Senate.” [The Hill, 10/2/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By $2 Million For Community Development Banks.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Dean, D-Pa., amendment that would increase by $2 million funding allocated for Treasury Department programs that provide financial assistance and training to community development financial institutions to incentivize investments that benefit with individuals with disabilities, from funding provided by the bill for department programs supporting such institutions.” The motion passed by a vote of 373-51. [HR 3351, Vote #420, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendments To The Financial Services Appropriation Bill, Including Increasing Funding By $1 Million For Financial Assistance And Training Programs For Community Banks.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Quigley, D-Ill. en bloc amendments to the Fiscal 2020 Financial Services Appropriations bill that would, among other provisions, increase by $1 million funding for a Treasury Department program providing financial assistance and training to community development financial institutions to incentivize investments that benefit with individuals with disabilities, from funding provided by the bill for department programs supporting such institutions; increase by $3 million funding for the Treasury Department office of the inspector general and decrease by the same amount funding for the office of administration within the executive office of the president; and prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to amend or revise existing laws related to Securities and Exchange Commission regulation of certain securities transactions or for the Federal Communications Commission to finalize or implement a proposed rule regarding state and local policies promoting broadband access for individuals in...
multiple-tenant environments, such as apartments or office buildings.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 227-200. [HR 3351, Vote #416, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Cutting Discretionary Spending By 3.1 Percent In The Financial Services Appropriations Bill For The Fiscal Year 2020. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would reduce by 3.1 percent all discretionary funding made available by bill.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-274. [HR 3351, Vote #415, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expressing Support For Increasing Public Awareness Of Personal Financial Education. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, that would express the support of the House of Representatives for efforts to increase public awareness of personal finance education, including awareness of financial threats to older adults. It would urge collaboration between law enforcement, financial institutions, regulatory agencies, and private entities to report, investigate, and respond to financial exploitation of older adults.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 411-6. [HR 328, Vote #171, 4/30/19; CQ, 4/30/19]

Foreign Policy Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Repealing The 2002 AUMF Against Iraq. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of Title II, under a divided question, of the bill, via the Engel, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title II of the bill. Title II would repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq, which authorizes the use of force to defend U.S. national security against ‘the continuing threat posed by Iraq’ and enforce relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.” The motion passed 236 to 166, with 27 members not voting. [H.R. 550, Vote #34, 1/30/20; CQ, 1/30/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Restricting The Use Of Federal Funds For Any Use Of Military Force Against Iran In Lieu Of Congressional Approval Under The War Powers Resolution, As Well As Block Previous Authorizations Of Military Force Which “May Be Construed To Authorize... Military Force Against Iran.” In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of Title I, under a divided question, of the bill, via the Engel, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment comprising Title I of the bill. Title I would prohibit the use of federal funds for any use of military force in or against Iran unless Congress enacts a specific statutory authorization or declares war, or to defend against an imminent armed attack on U.S. territory or forces, consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution. It would also state that no previous authorization for use of military force or other existing law may be construed to authorize the use of military force against Iran.” The amendment was adopted 228 to 175, with 26 members not voting. [HR 550, Vote #33, 1/30/20; CQ, 1/30/20]

Roll Call: The Amendment Included An Exception For Military Operations Consistent With The 1973 War Powers Act, Which Under The Law Must End Within Three Months If Congress Had Not Explicitly Approved Them. “The House also voted 228-175 to agree to an amendment from Rep. Ro Khanna, D-Calif., that would deny the Pentagon funding to carry out any unauthorized military operations against Iran. Four Republicans voted for the Khanna amendment; three Democrats against. […] The Khanna legislation includes an exception for military operations consistent with the 1973 War Powers Act, which allows the use of force ‘in a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces.’ But such operations under the law must end within three months if Congress has not moved to explicitly approve them.” [Roll Call, 1/30/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthoring And Modifying Existing Law Outlining U.S. Policy Toward Tibet. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for policy toward Tibet. It would update such policy and require the State Department to take a number of actions to address issues of human rights, religious freedom, and environment and water resources in Tibet. It would authorize over $26 million annually through fiscal 2025 for a number of State Department programs related to Tibet, including $8 million annually for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan
culture in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan autonomous region and in China; $6 million annually for such programs in Tibetan communities in India and Nepal; and $7.4 million annually for Voice of America and Radio Free Asia broadcasts to provide Tibetan language news and programming. Among other provisions, the bill would state U.S. policy that interference in the succession process of the dalai lama by a foreign government is a violation of religious freedoms of Tibetan buddhists, and it would state that Chinese officials responsible for such violations shall be subject to certain visa and economic sanctions related to human rights. It would require the State Department to seek to establish a consulate in Lhasa, Tibet, and prohibit the establishment of an additional Chinese consulate in the U.S. until the Lhasa consulate is established.” The motion agreed to by a vote of 392-22. [H Res 79, Vote #27, 1/28/20; CQ, 1/28/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Provide For Floor Consideration Of The Comprehensive CREDIT Act, And A Bill To Prohibit The Use Of Funds For Military Force Against Iran And Repeal The 2002 Authorization For The Use Of Military Force Against Iraq. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 811) that would provide for floor consideration of the Comprehensive CREDIT Act (HR 3621) and provide for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 550) that would prohibit the use of funds for military force against Iran and repeal the 2002 authorization for the use of military force against Iraq. The rule would provide for floor consideration of 14 amendments to HR 3621 and for automatic adoption of a Waters, D-Calif., manager’s amendment to the bill that would establish credit reporting protections for employees affected by a government shutdown, modify certain rulemaking requirements related to the bill's provisions, and make technical changes. It would provide for a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to HR 550, with two further House amendments, and provide for division of the question between the two amendments.” The bill passed 223 to 189. [HR 596, Vote #26, 1/28/20; CQ, 1/28/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking A Resolution To Support Protesters In Iran. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “Soon we will vote on the previous question, and if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to require the House to immediately proceed to consideration of H. Res. 791, a resolution supporting the protestors in Iran.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 226 to 191. [H Res 790, Vote #16, 1/14/20; CQ, 1/14/20]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Agreeing To A Resolution Directing The President To Terminate The Use Of Armed Forces In Or Against Iran Unless Congress Has Declared War Or Provided Authorization. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Agreeing to the concurrent resolution that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran or any part of its government or military unless Congress has declared war or provided specific statutory authorization for the use of armed forces or unless the such use is necessary and appropriate to defend against an imminent armed attack upon the U.S., its territories or possessions, or its armed forces, consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution. It would clarify that nothing contained in the concurrent resolution may be construed to prevent the president from using military force against Al Qaeda or associated forces.” The motion passed by a vote of 224-194. [H Con Res 83, Vote #7, 1/9/20; CQ, 1/9/20]

HEADLINE: House Votes To Limit Trump’s Military Action Against Iran Without Congressional Approval. [CNN, 1/9/20]

The Resolution Aimed At Restraining The President’s Ability To Use Military Action Against Iran Without Congressional Approval Amid Tensions Between The U.S. And Iran. “Washington (CNN)The House of Representatives on Thursday voted to approve a resolution aimed at restraining the President's ability to use military action against Iran without congressional approval, amid simmering tensions between the US and the country.” [CNN, 1/9/20]

The Resolution Outlined An Exception To Allow The Use Of Armed Forces Without Congressional Approval If The Use “Is Necessary And Appropriate To Defend Against An Imminent Armed Attack...
Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Considering The Resolution Directing The President To Terminate The Use Of Armed Forces In Or Against Iran. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 781) that would provide for consideration of the bill (H Con Res 83) that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a McGovern, D-Mass., manager's amendment that would strike from the resolution a finding that the killing of Iranian Gen. Qassem Soleimani and Iran's ballistic missile attack on Iraqi bases 'risk’ significant escalation in hostilities' between the U.S. and Iran.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 226-193. [H Con Res 83, Vote #6, 1/9/20; CQ, 1/9/20]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Blocking A Resolution Honoring The Members Of The Military That Carried Out The Mission That Killed Iranian General Soleimani. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick did not vote on: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 781) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Iran War Powers Resolution (H Con Res 83) that would direct the president to terminate the use of U.S. armed forces to engage in hostilities in or against Iran.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for immediate consideration of H. Res. 783, honoring the members of the military and intelligence community for carrying out the mission that killed General Soleimani.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-191. [H Con Res 83, Vote #5, 1/9/20; CQ, 1/9/20; Congressional Record, 1/9/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Expressing That Only A Two-State Solution Can Ensure Israel's Survival As A Jewish And Democratic State And Fulfill The “Legitimate Aspirations” For A Palestinian State. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution, as amended, that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that only a two-state solution can ensure Israel's survival as a Jewish and democratic state and fulfill the ‘legitimate aspirations’ for a Palestinian state. It would express that a U.S. proposal to achieve a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should expressly endorse a two-state solution and that the U.S. remains ‘indispensable’ to any effort to achieve this goal. It would express that it is in the interest of the U.S. to honor its commitments outlined in a 2016 U.S.-Israel memorandum of understanding related to military and security assistance to Israel and to resume the provision of foreign assistance to Palestinians. It would discourage actions by Israel or Palestinians that would delay a peaceful end to the conflict, including unilateral annexation of territory or efforts to achieve Palestinian statehood status outside of negotiations with Israel.” The bill passed 226 to 188. [H Res 326, Vote #652, 12/6/19; CQ, 12/6/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Voting Rights Advancement Act And A Resolution Expressing That U.S. Proposal For A Solution To The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Should Expressly Endorse A Two-State Solution. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 741) for the Voting Rights Advancement Act (HR 4) and a resolution (H Res 326) that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that a U.S. proposal for a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should expressly endorse a two-state solution. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 4 that would require state and local governments to obtain approval from the Justice Department before implementing any change that would reduce Sunday early voting times or that would make certain changes to voter registration list maintenance in jurisdictions where two or more racial or language minority groups represent at least 20% of the voting-age population. The rule would also provide for automatic adoption of the Engel, D-N.Y., manager's amendment no. 1 to H Res 326 that would express that it is in the interest of the U.S. to honor its commitments outlined in a 2016 U.S.-Israel memorandum of understanding related to military and security assistance to Israel and to resume the provision of foreign assistance to Palestinians, and it would provide for automatic adoption of the Engel manager's amendment no. 2 to the preamble.” The bill passed 226 to 196. [H Res 741 Vote #651, 12/5/19; CQ, 12/5/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring U.S. Actions To Address Chinese Actions Related To Uighurs And Other Ethnic Minorities. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would state U.S. policy and require a number of U.S. actions to address Chinese actions related to Uighurs and other ethnic minorities in the Xinjiang autonomous region. Specifically, it would require the president to identify items that allow the Chinese government to suppress individual privacy, freedom of movement, and other basic human rights; it would require the president to add such items to a federal list of controlled export items, requiring licenses for the export or transfer of such items to or within China. It would require the president to submit to Congress a list of senior Chinese officials responsible for or knowingly engaged in serious human rights abuses against Turkic Muslims in the region and to impose sanctions against such individuals. Among other provisions, the bill would require that U.S. policy toward China be explicitly linked with the situation in Xinjiang, and it would require the State Department to submit a report to Congress on human rights abuses in the region, including an assessment of political "reeducation camps" in the region.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-1 [HR 644, Vote #644, 12/3/19; CQ, 12/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reiterating The House Of Representative’s Support For The Sovereignty Of Ukraine. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives reiterating its support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. It would condemn Russia's ‘aggressive’ actions in Ukraine, including its occupation of Crimea, and its ‘assaults on democratic societies worldwide.’ It would call on leaders of G-7 countries to oppose Russia's readmission into the group unless and until it ends its occupation of Ukrainian territory and halts anti-democratic efforts worldwide.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 339-71. [HR 643, Vote #643, 12/3/19; CQ, 12/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The President To Prohibit The Export Of Tear Gas, Pepper Spray, Rubber Bullets, And Handcuffs To The Hong Kong Police Force. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules for export certain munitions items, including tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, and handcuffs, to the Hong Kong police force. It would sunset the prohibition one year after enactment.” The motion was agreed to 417-0. [S 2710, Vote #636, 11/20/19; CQ, 11/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The President To Impose Economic, Visa, And Travel Sanctions Against Individuals Responsible For Human Right Violations In Hong Kong. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules forors related to human rights in Hong Kong and the autonomy of Hong Kong from mainland China. Specifically, it would require the State Department to submit an annual certification to Congress related to the autonomy of Hong Kong from China, as a condition for treatment of Hong Kong as a separate entity from China under U.S. commercial and other law. It would require the president to report to Congress on Hong Kong's compliance with U.S. export control laws, including related to the transfer of certain technologies and services to China. It would require the president to submit an annual report to Congress identifying individuals responsible for actions in contravention of international agreements related to the autonomy of Hong Kong or for human rights violations in Hong Kong, and would require the president to impose economic, visa, and travel sanctions against such individuals. It would also prohibit the State Department from denying visas to Hong Kong residents based on politically-motivated arrest or other adverse action by the Hong Kong government against the applicant.” The motion was agreed to 417-1. [S 1838, Vote #635, 11/20/19; CQ, 11/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The President To Impose Sanctions On Turkey In Response To The Turkish Invasion Of Syria. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president to impose a number of sanctions related to the Turkish invasion of northern Syria. Specifically, it would require the president to impose asset-blocking and visa sanctions on senior Turkish officials involved in planning, facilitating, or leading the invasion, and on Turkish and other foreign financial institutions that have facilitated transactions for the Turkish defense industry related to the invasion. It would prohibit the export of any defense articles, services, or technology that could be used for Turkish military operations in northern Syria, and it would impose sanctions on any foreign persons who have provided such articles. The bill would also require the State and Defense Department to submit to Congress a number of plans and reports related to military conflict and Turkish activity in Syria, including a plan for U.S. assistance to the Syrian
Democratic Forces and to minority communities affected by the Turkish invasion, and a strategy to prevent the resurgence of ISIS and its affiliates.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403 to 16. [HR 596, Vote #592, 10/29/19; CQ, 10/29/19]

**The House Vote To Impose Turkish Sanctions Was A “Bipartisan Rebuke To President Trump […] For Pulling Back American Forces To Allow For The Turkish Incursion” In Syria.** “The House voted overwhelmingly on Tuesday to impose a series of sweeping sanctions on Turkey over its brutal assault on the Kurds in northern Syria, dealing its second bipartisan rebuke to President Trump this month for pulling back American forces to allow for the Turkish incursion.” [New York Times, 10/29/19]

**Republican Leadership And Members Supported The Turkish Sanctions, As Trump’s Abandonment Of The Kurds “Provoked The Most Vocal And Intense Criticism Of The President By His Own Party Since He Was Elected.”** “The measure drew broad support from Republicans, including the party’s leaders, underscoring how Mr. Trump’s decision to effectively surrender American influence in the region and abandon Kurdish fighters has provoked the most vocal and intense criticism of the president by his own party since he was elected. The vote was 403 to 16, with 15 Republicans and one Democrat, Representative Ilhan Omar of Minnesota, voting against the legislation.” [New York Times, 10/29/19]

**The Bill Was “An Attempt By Lawmakers To Add Teeth To What They Consider An Insufficient Response From The Trump Administration To Turkey’s Bloody Offensive Into Syria.”** “The top Democrat and Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee — Representative Eliot L. Engel of New York, the chairman, and Representative Michael McCaul of Texas — sponsored the legislation that passed Tuesday, which is an attempt by lawmakers to add teeth to what they consider an insufficient response from the Trump administration to Turkey’s bloody offensive into Syria. If enacted, it would prohibit the sale of arms to Turkey for use in Syria, impose sanctions on senior Turkish officials for their role in the military offensive against the Kurds, and require the administration to impose additional sanctions for the Turkish government’s purchase of surface-to-air missile systems from Russia.” [New York Times, 10/29/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Agreeing To The Resolution To Officially Recognize And Commemorate The Armenian Genocide.** In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House that it is U.S. policy to officially recognize and commemorate the Armenian Genocide; reject efforts to associate the U.S. government with denial of the Armenian Genocide or any other genocide; and encourage public education on the Armenian Genocide, the role of the U.S. in the humanitarian relief effort, and the relevance of the genocide to modern crimes against humanity.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 405-11. [H Res 296, Vote #591, 10/29/19; CQ, 10/29/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing For Consideration Of The Resolution Affirming The United States Record On The Armenian Genocide.** In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 655) that would provide for House floor consideration of a resolution (H Res 296) titled, ‘A resolution affirming the United States record on the Armenian Genocide.’” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 223-191. [H Res 655, Vote #588, 10/29/19; CQ, 10/29/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Joint Resolution Expressing The Sense Of Congress Opposing The Decision To End U.S. Efforts To Prevent Turkish Military Operations Against Syrian Kurdish Forces In Northeast Syria.** In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would express the sense of Congress opposing the decision to end U.S. efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in northeast Syria. It would call on Turkish President Erdogan to immediately cease military action in northeast Syria; call on the U.S. to continue its support of Syrian Kurdish communities and to ensure the Turkish military acts with restraint in Syria; and call on the Trump administration to present a ‘clear and specific’ plan for the defeat of ISIS.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 354-60. [H.J.Res.77, Vote #560, 10/16/19; CQ, 10/16/19]
House Resolution Called On The Turkish President “To Immediately Cease Unilateral Military Action In Northeast Syria.” The House of Representatives on Wednesday approved a resolution opposing the Trump administration’s move to withdraw US forces from Syria. [...] The resolution states that “an abrupt withdrawal of United States military personnel from certain parts of Northeast Syria is beneficial to adversaries of the United States government, including Syria, Iran, and Russia.” It goes on to say that Congress “opposes the decision to end certain United States efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in Northeast Syria.” The measure has bipartisan support in both the House and Senate. [...] The House resolution calls on the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan ‘to immediately cease unilateral military action in Northeast Syria.’ It also calls on the US “to continue supporting Syrian Kurdish communities through humanitarian support, including to those displaced or otherwise affected by ongoing violence in Syria.” [CNN, 10/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorization Of $221 Million In Humanitarian Assistance For Use In Burma And Bangladesh And Other Areas Where The Rohingya People Have Taken Refuge. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Levin, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize $221 million in humanitarian assistance for use in Burma and Bangladesh and other areas where the Rohingya people have taken refuge. Among other provisions, the measure would require the president to impose sanctions on individuals or entities that knowingly participated in serious human rights abuses in Burma or impeded investigations or prosecutions of alleged abuses, and it would require the State Department to develop guidance, reports, and strategies related to the mining industry, human rights violations, and economic development in the region.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-21. [HR 3190, Vote 541, 9/24/19; CQ, 9/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Stating Venezuela Was Designated Temporary Protective Status As A Direct Result Of Socialist Policies Implemented By Hugo Chavez And Nicolas Maduro. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Reschenthaler, R-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would state that Venezuela would be designated for temporary protected status under the bill’s provisions ‘because of the economic, humanitarian, security, and refugee crisis that is a direct result of years of socialist policies implemented by the regimes of Hugo Chavez and Nicolas Maduro.’” The motion was rejected by a vote of 215-217. [HR 549, Vote #513, 7/25/1; CQ, 7/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act of 2019. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pelmutte, D- Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 336, the Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act of 2019, with an amendment that will make it identical to S. 1, which passed the Senate in a bipartisan vote of 77–23 earlier this year.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 234-195. [H Res 519, Vote #508, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19; Congressional Record, 7/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Require, As A Condition Of Receiving A Pension Rehabilitation Administration Loan, That Pension Plans To Do Not Knowingly Engage In Boycotts, Divestments Or Sanctions Against Israel. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Mast, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require, as a condition of receiving a Pension Rehabilitation Administration loan, that multiemployer defined benefit pension plans do not knowingly engage in commerce- or investment-related boycotts, divestments, or sanctions intended to penalize, inflict economic harm on, or coerce political action by Israel.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 200 to 232. [HR 397, Vote #504, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Opposing All Efforts To “Delegitimize” Israel, Including The Global Boycott, Divestment And Sanctions Movement. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the resolution that would state that the House of Representatives opposes all efforts to ‘delegitimize’ Israel, including the global boycott,
divestment, and sanctions movement targeting Israel.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 398 to 17. [H Res 246, Vote #497, 7/23/19; CQ, 7/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Agreeing To A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of Providing Arms Support To Saudi Arabia And Other Nations. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the joint resolution that would disapprove of the issuance of export licenses related to the transfer of certain defense articles and services to Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, specifically for articles and services to support the manufacture of the Aurora fuzing system used by the Paveway IV laser-guided bomb system.” The bill passed 237 to 190. [SJ Res 38, Vote #488, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Agreeing To A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of Providing Arms Support To The United Arab Emirates And Other Nations. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the joint resolution that would disapprove of the issuance of export licenses related to the transfer of guidance kits for the Paveway II laser-guided bomb system to the United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and France.” The bill passed 238 to 190. [SJ Res 37, Vote #487, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Agreeing To A Joint Resolution To Disapprove Of Providing Arms Support To Saudi Arabia And Other Nations. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the joint resolution that would disapprove of the issuance of manufacturing, technical assistance, or export licenses related to certain defense articles and services to Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy, including for the transfer of guidance kits for Paveway laser-guided bomb systems and services related to the manufacture of Paveway system components.” The bill passed 238 to 190. [SJ Res 36, Vote #486, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The President From Issuing Any License Allowing For The Export Of Air-To-Ground Munitions Or Related Items To Saudi Arabia Or The United Arab Emirates. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Malinowski, D-N.J, amendment that would prohibit the president from issuing any license allowing for the export of air-to-ground munitions or related items to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates. It would require the president to suspend any such licenses previously issued.” The motion was passed/agreed to in House agreed to by recorded vote: 236 – 182. [H.Amdt.561 to H.R.2500, Vote #470, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Expressing The Sense Of Congress That Using The 2001 AUMF As A Legal Basis For Force In 19 Countries Surpassed The Scope Intended By Congress And Served As A “Blank Check For Any President To Wage War At Any Time And At Any Place.” In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lee, D-Calif., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the use of the 2001 authorization for use of military force as a legal basis for use of force in 19 countries has surpassed the scope intended by Congress and served as a "blank check for any president to wage war at any time and at any place." It would also express the sense of Congress that any new authorization replacing the 2001 AUMF should include a sunset clause and "clear and specific" objectives, targets, and geographic scope.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 237 - 183. [H.Amdt.556 to H.R.2500, Vote #465, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Repeal The 2002 Authorization For Use Of Military Force Against Iraq. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lee, D-Calif., amendment that would repeal the 2002 authorization for use of military force against Iraq.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 242 - 180. [H.Amdt.555 to H.R.2500, Vote #464, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Clarify That No Previous AUMF Or Other Existing Law Authorizes The Use Of Military Force Against Iran Without Congressional Authorization Or Declaration Of War. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment that would clarify that no previous authorization for use of military force or other existing law authorizes the use of military force against Iran and would prohibit the use of federal funds for such purposes without congressional authorization or declaration of war.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 251 - 170. [H.Amdt.554 to H.R.2500, Vote #463, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require That Any Individual Detained By The U.S. An AUMF Be Immediately Transferred From Military Custody For Court Proceedings. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Amash, I-Mich., amendment that would require that any individual detained by the U.S. under authorized use of military force or the provisions of the bill be immediately transferred from military custody for court proceedings. It would repeal existing law authorizing military custody disposition procedures under law of war for any individual detained under AUMF and would prohibit the transfer of any individual detained or arrested in the U.S. into military custody.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 187 - 236. [H.Amdt.539 to H.R.2500, Vote #460, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The State Department To Exclude Cyprus From Existing Prohibitions On Defense Sales And Exports Or Transfers Of Arms. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I., amendment that would require the State Department to exclude the government of Cyprus from certain existing prohibitions on defense sales and exports or transfers of arms. It would require, as a condition for such exceptions, the president to annually verify efforts by Cyprus to deny port access for Russian military vessels and to cooperate with the U.S. to implement money laundering and other financial regulations.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 252-173. [HR 2500, Vote #451, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Bill Funding For Intelligence, Logistical, Or Military-Personnel Support To Saudi-Led Coalition Strikes Against The Houthis In Yemen. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Smith, D-Wash., for Khanna, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the U.S. to provide intelligence or logistical support for Saudi-led coalition strikes against the Houthis in Yemen, or for the Defense Department to provide military personnel to Saudi- and United Arab Emirates-led coalition forces engaged in such hostilities without Congressional authorization.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 240-185. [HR 2500, Vote #450, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Bill Funding For The Transfer Of Any Defense Article Or Service To Saudi Arabia Or The United Arab Emirates. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to transfer or facilitate the transfer of any defense article or service to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates pursuant to any certification of emergency authority under the Arms Export Control Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 246-180. [HR 2500, Vote #449, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Bill Funding Or Assistance To Saudi Arabia Or The United Arab Emirates If Assistance Could Be Used Against Yemen. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., for Gabbard, D-Hawaii, amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to provide any assistance to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates if such assistance could be used by either country to conduct or continue hostilities in Yemen.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 239-187. [HR 2500, Vote #448, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Bill Funding To Transfer Defense Articles Or Services To Azerbaijan. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Sherman, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to transfer defense articles or services to Azerbaijan, unless the president certifies to Congress that such a transfer does not threaten civil aviation.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 234-195. [HR 2500, Vote #447, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water And State-Foreign Operations Appropriations Package. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the fiscal 2020 Labor-HHS-Education, Defense, Energy-Water and State-Foreign Operations appropriations package, as amended, that would provide $984.7 billion in discretionary spending for four of the twelve fiscal 2020 appropriations bills, including $690.2 billion for the Defense Department, $191.7 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Departments, $56.4 billion for the State Department and related agencies, and $46.4 billion for the
Energy Department and federal water projects. Within total funding, the bill provides $76.1 billion in overseas contingency operations funding not subject to discretionary spending caps. Among other provisions, the bill would phase out within 240 days of enactment the 2001 authorization for use of military force, which has been used to authorize military operations Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria. It would provide $2.4 billion for HHS refugee and entrant assistance programs and establish housing requirements for unaccompanied minors in HHS custody; $11.8 billion for Energy Department weapons-related activities; and $750 million for U.S. Agency for International Development family planning and reproductive health programs abroad. It would also prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to facilitate U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Climate Agreement or to construct physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border. As amended, the bill would provide an additional $289.5 million funding for a number of HHS and Education Department programs, including programs related to refugee and entrant assistance, substance abuse and mental health, and school safety.” The bill passed by a vote of 226-203. [HR 2740, Vote #367, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

A House Appropriations Committee Press Release For The Bill Touted It Providing $982 Billion In Funding, With Investments In “Health Care, Education, Clean Energy, Infrastructure, National Security, And Restoring America’s Standing Abroad.” “The $982.8 billion package, H.R. 2740, includes the FY 2020 Labor-Health and Human Services-Education, Defense, State-Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development spending bills. The legislation rejects the proposed slashing and outright elimination of critical programs in President Trump’s budget request and instead invests in important priorities like health care, education, clean energy, infrastructure, national security, and restoring America’s standing abroad.” [House Committee on Appropriations, Press Release, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce By 1 Percent All Discretionary Funding For State Department. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 2A that would reduce by one percent all discretionary funding made available under the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and related programs title of the bill (Division D).” The amendment was rejected in the committee of the whole by a vote of 134-293. [H.R. 2470, Vote #340, 6/18/19: CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For En Bloc Amendments Including Increasing Funding For International Broadcasting Activities And Funding For International Fisheries Commission. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and related programs title of the bill (Division D) that would increase by $500,000 funding for international broadcasting activities under the U.S. Agency for Global Media and decrease by the same amount funding for the Office of Inspector General within the Administration of Foreign Affairs; and that would increase by $500,000 funding for the International Fisheries Commission and decrease by the same amount of administrative funding for certain diplomatic and other State Department programs.” The amendment was adopted 283 to 144. [H.R.2740, Vote #339, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Funding For The State Department And Related Agencies By 14 Percent. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all funding made available by the bill for the State Department and related agencies (Division D), not including amounts made available for the Defense Department.” The amendment was rejected 123 to 303. [H R 2740, Vote #338, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Decrease Funding For Multiple State Department Economic Development And Foreign Assistance Programs By $24 Billion. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Walker, R-N.C., amendment that would decrease by a total of $24 billion funding for a number of State Department economic development and foreign assistance programs, including programs to assist migrants and refugees, fund HIV/AIDS research and prevention, and provide international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance.” The amendment was rejected 110 to 315. [H R 2740, Vote #335, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Reduce All Discretionary Funding Made Available By The Bill For The State Department And Related Agencies By 2.1 Percent. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would reduce by 2.1 percent all discretionary funding made available
by the bill for the State Department and related agencies.” The bill was rejected 131 to 292. [H R 2740, Vote #334, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amendments Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For, Among Other Provisions, Withdrawing From The North Atlantic Treaty, Entering Into Contracts Associated With Trump, Or Providing Military Education To The Government Of Saudi Arabia. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., en bloc amendments to the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and related programs title of the bill (Division D) that would, among other provisions, prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill for a number of purposes, including to withdraw from the North Atlantic Treaty, to enter into contracts and agreements with business entities connected to President Donald Trump, or to provide military education and training to the government of Saudi Arabia. It would also make adjustments to a number of funds related to nonproliferation and anti-terrorism, international economic assistance, and foreign development.” The amendment was agreed to 231 to 187. [H R 2740, Vote #322, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase Funds Withheld Form Foreign Assistance To Pakistan By $33 Million Until Dr. Shakil Afridi Was Released From Prison And Acquitted. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment that would increase by $33 million funds withheld from foreign assistance to Pakistan until Dr. Shakil Afridi is released from prison and acquitted from ‘charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama Bin Laden.’” The amendment was agreed to 387 to 33. [H R 2740, Vote #331, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For The State Department Economic Assistance Programs Focused On Europe, Eurasia, And Central Asia By $40 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by $40 million funding for State Department economic assistance programs focused on Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia.” The amendment was agreed to 268 to 152. [H R 2740, Vote #330, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting The Use Of Funds For, Among Other Provisions, Withdrawing From The North Atlantic Treaty, Entering Into Contracts Associated With Trump, Or Providing Military Education To The Government Of Saudi Arabia. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McHenry, R-N.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the Treasury Department to add to an existing list of individuals participating in an international boycott any individuals who ‘knowingly engage’ in boycott, divestment, and sanctions activities in relation to Israel. It would define such activities as those ‘intended to penalize, inflict economic harm on, or otherwise limit commercial relations with Israel or persons doing business in Israel.’ It would also raise the international boycott factor with respect to such individuals on the list to 1, resulting in a loss of certain tax benefits.” The motion was rejected 200-222. [H Res 1994, Vote #230, 5/23/19; CQ, 5/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Creating The Position Of Assistance Secretary Of State For Economic And Business Matters. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sires, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would create the position of assistant secretary of State for economic and business matters. The assistant secretary would be responsible for foreign policy related to international economics and business, including international trade and investment policy and economic sanctions. Among other provisions related to international commercial activity, it would make the promotion of U.S. economic interests a ‘principal duty’ of each U.S. mission to a foreign country and require the State Department to produce a report to Congress detailing such efforts, disaggregated by country and region. It would also direct the State and Commerce Departments to publish a report on business climates and commercial relations with foreign countries and regions and would direct the president to pursue negotiations with other countries to establish international standards for government-supported infrastructure investment.” The motion passed by a vote of 400 to 16. [H Res 1704, Vote #186, 5/07/19; CQ, 5/07/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Directing The President To Remove U.S. Armed Forces From The Republic Of Yemen Within 30 Days Unless A Declaration Of War Had Been Enacted. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the joint the resolution that would direct the president, within 30 days of enactment, to remove
U.S. armed forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, including in-flight refueling of non-U.S. aircraft, unless a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of forces has been enacted. The bill specifies that its provisions would not apply to U.S. forces engaged in operations directed at al-Qaeda or associated forces. The measure would also require two reports regarding risks to U.S. and Saudi citizens as well as the risk of humanitarian crisis, and an assessment of the potential increased risk of terrorist attacks.” The resolution was passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 247-175. [S J Res 7, Vote #153, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

Defense News: The House Voted To “End American Involvement In The Yemen War, Rebuffing The Trump Administration’s Support For The Military Campaign Led By Saudi Arabia.” “The House on Thursday voted to end American involvement in the Yemen war, rebuffing the Trump administration’s support for the military campaign led by Saudi Arabia. The bill now heads to President Donald Trump, who is expected to veto it. The White House says the measure raises ‘serious constitutional concerns,’ and Congress lacks the votes to override him. By a 247-175 vote, Congress for the first time invoked the decades-old War Powers Resolution to try and stop a foreign conflict.” [Defense News, 4/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Strengthening America’s Security In The Middle East Act Of 2019. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scanlon, D-Pa., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 377).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said, “I want to take this opportunity to inform the House that if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 336, the Strengthening America's Security in the Middle East Act of 2019.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-189. [H Res 377, Vote #205, 5/15/19; CQ, 5/15/19; Congress.gov, 5/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Stating That It Was In The National Security Interest Of The U.S. To Oppose Global Efforts To Place Political Pressure On Israel And Oppose All Efforts To Delegitimize The State Of Israel. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would state that it is in the national security interest of the U.S. to oppose global efforts to place political pressure on Israel through the use of boycotts, divestment, and sanctions and to oppose all efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 194-228. [S J Res 7, Vote #152, 4/4/19; CQ, 4/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill That Would Have Directed The President To Withdraw American Forces From Yemen Barring A Declaration Of War. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would direct the president, within 30 days of enactment, to remove U.S. armed forces from hostilities in or affecting the Republic of Yemen, including in-flight refueling of non-U.S. aircraft, unless a declaration of war or specific authorization for such use of forces has been enacted. The bill specifies that its provisions would not apply to U.S. forces engaged in operations directed at al-Qaeda or associated forces. The measure would also require two reports regarding risks to U.S. and Saudi citizens as well as the risk of humanitarian crisis, and an assessment of the potential increased risk of terrorist attacks.” The bill passed by a vote of 248-177. [HJ Res 37, Vote #83, 2/13/19; CQ, 2/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of A Joint Resolution Related To Removing American Forces From Yemen. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 122) that would provide for House floor consideration of a joint resolution (H J Res 37) regarding the removal of U.S. armed forces and military support from hostilities in Yemen. The rule would also waive, through the legislative day of Feb. 17, 2019, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee, and would also provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Feb. 17.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228-193. [H Res 122, Vote #79, 2/13/19; CQ, 2/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Sought To Reaffirm American Alliances In The Middle East. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Cole said that if the previous question was defeated he would “offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the
text of H.R. 336, the Strengthening America’s Security in the Middle East Act of 2019… On the whole, unlike the resolution on the floor today, it will preserve and strengthen our relationship with our allies and reaffirm America’s commitment to a peaceful and more secure Middle East.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-195. [H Res 122, Vote #78, 2/13/19; CQ, 2/13/19; Congressional Record, 2/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Disapproving Of President Trump’s Plan To Terminate Sanctions On Several Russian Companies. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would disapprove of President Trump's proposed action related to the application of sanctions against certain Russian companies.” The motion was agreed to 362-53. [H J Res 30, Vote #42, 1/17/19; CQ, 1/17/19]

Gun Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Centers For Disease Control And Prevention Programs Related To Injury Prevention And Control. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase then decrease by $5 million funding for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention programs related to injury prevention and control.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment supported “specifically study the impact of firearm violence in elementary and secondary schools and higher education institutions” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 266-150. [HR 2740, Vote #296, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19; H Amdt 313, offered 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Have Increased The Amount Of Time A Gun Dealer Must Wait To Hear From The FBI For A Background Check. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require a licensed gun dealer to wait up to 20 business days, as opposed to three under current law, to hear from the FBI regarding an individual’s background check, in instances in which no immediate determination on the individual had been made through the NICS system, before being allowed to complete the sale or transfer of a firearm. It would allow a prospective gun purchaser to petition the Justice Department for the weapon after 10 days. The bill would also modify the language that prohibits the sale of firearms to individuals on the basis of mental illness to bar sales to individuals ‘adjudicated with mental illness, severe developmental disability, or severe emotional instability.’” The bill passed by a vote of 228-198. [HR 1112, Vote #103, 2/28/19; CQ, 2/28/19]

HEADLINE: House passes 'Charleston loophole bill' on gun background checks [CNN, 2/28/19]

The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Extended Background Checks From Three Days To Ten, With The Potential To Be Extended Another Ten. “Currently a gun seller has to wait three business days for federal investigators to conduct background check. Most checks are quick, but incomplete data can sometimes cause a delayed response. If the delay lasts more than three business days, the gun sale can move forward. The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2019 expands the background check period to ten days, with the potential to be extended another ten.” [NPR, 2/28/19]

Dylann Roof Had Been Allowed To Purchase A Gun Despite A Prior Arrest For Drug Possession Because His Background Check Had Taken Longer Than Three Days To Complete. “The legislation addresses a loophole in current law that enables some firearms to be transferred by licensed gun dealers before the required background checks have been completed, a loophole that allowed Dylann Roof to buy a gun in 2015 and kill nine people at Mother Emanuel Church -- one of the most well-known historically black churches in Charleston, South Carolina. Due to Roof's prior admission during an arrest that he was in possession of drugs, he should not have been permitted to buy the gun he used in the massacre. However, an agent working for the FBI's background check system who was performing the review on Roof failed to contact Columbia, South Carolina, police, who arrested Roof, in part because of a clerical error in records listing the wrong agency. Because Roof's background check took longer than three days to complete, the gun shop owner was allowed to sell the gun to Roof. The law permits gun sellers to sell guns if a background check takes longer than three days to complete.” [CNN, 2/28/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering An Amendment To Exempt Domestic Violence Victims From A Longer Wait Time For An FBI Background Check To Buy A Gun. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lesko, R-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill (HR 1112) to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would allow a victim of domestic violence to petition the Justice Department for a firearm pending transfer, if the background check submitted by a licensed firearms dealer, manufacturer, importer or collector (licensee) has not been returned following a three-day waiting period.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 194-232. [HR 1112, Vote #102, 2/28/19; CQ, 2/28/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Permitted Gun Dealers To Rely On Background Checks For 25 Days After Notification. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Van Drew, D-N.J., amendment that would allow a federally licensed firearms dealer, importer, manufacturer or collector (licensee) to rely on a background check certifying that an individual meets legal requirements to purchase or receive transfer of a firearm for 25 days after the licensee is notified, if the licensee is notified more than 3 days after initial contact. The amendment would specify that the provisions of the bill would take effect 210 days after enactment.” The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 234-193. [HR 1112, Vote #101, 2/28/19; CQ, 2/28/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Required The FBI To Report Publicly The Number Of Background Checks Not Completed Within 10 Days. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Schneider, D-Ill., amendment that would require the FBI to report to the public on the number of petitions received from prospective gun purchasers in instances in which a National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) determination was not made within 10 days.” The amendment was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 282-144. [HR 1112, Vote #100, 2/28/19; CQ, 2/28/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expanding Background Checks For Firearm Purchases To Include Purchases Made Through Private, Unlicensed Sellers. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require most purchasers of firearms to undergo a background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), including all sales and transfers of firearms through public and private purchases. The bill would specify instances in which a background check could be foregone at the time of a firearm’s transfer, including when transferred as a loan or gift between family members, when transferred for hunting or fishing purposes, or when transferred for use in a shooting range, so long as the weapon remains in the presence of its owner. The bill’s requirements for background checks would not apply to the transfer of firearms to law enforcement personnel, including any law enforcement agency, armed private security professional, or member of the armed forces, insofar as the transfer is associated with official duties.” The bill passed 240-190. [HR 8, Vote #99, 2/27/19; CQ, 2/27/19]

Advocates Called The Bill “The Most Significant Gun Control Measurer In More Than Two Decades.” “The House passed what advocates call the most significant gun control measure in more than two decades on Wednesday when it approved the first of two bills aimed at broadening the federal background check system for firearms purchases. The vote on the first bill, dubbed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, passed largely along party lines 240 to 190 with Democrats who control the House cheering as they carried the legislation across the finish line.” [NPR, 2/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring Undocumented Immigrants To Be Reported To ICE If They Attempted To Purchase A Firearm. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would require that the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement when a background check for an individual seeking to purchase a firearm finds that the individual is an undocumented immigrant.” The motion was agreed to 220-209. [HR 8, Vote #98, 2/27/19; CQ, 2/27/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Including Cases Of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, And Stalking As Exceptions To New Background Check Requirements For Purchasing A Weapon. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Horn, D-Okla., amendment that would clarify that the exemption from the bill’s background check requirements in the case of temporary transfer to prevent death or great bodily harm would include cases of domestic violence or abuse, sexual assault, and stalking.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole 310-119. [HR 8, Vote #97, 2/27/19; CQ, 2/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adding An Exemption To The Bill Increasing Background Checks To Include Participants In The Department Of Homeland Security’s Trusted Traveler Programs. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lesko, R-Ariz., amendment that would exempt from the bill’s background check requirements any transfer of firearms to participants in Homeland Security Department-trusted traveler programs.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole 182-250. [HR 8, Vote #96, 2/27/19; CQ, 2/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Bipartisan Background Checks Act And The Enhanced Background Checks Act. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 145) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Bipartisan Background Checks Act (HR 8) and the Enhanced Background Checks Act (HR 1112).” The rule was adopted by 227 to 194. [H Res 145, Vote #91, 2/26/19; CQ 2/26/19]

The Bipartisan Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Close The Gun Show Loophole That Allowed People Purchasing Firearms Via Private Sales To Forgo Background Checks. “Giffords, a former congresswoman from Arizona, was shot in the head by a mass shooter during a 2011 meeting with constituents and has advocated for gun-violence prevention ever since. She was chosen to drop the bill, called the Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019, into the ‘hopper’ where all bills start, as lawmakers introduced it. […] The bill, however, would close the infamous ‘gun show loophole,’ which allows people purchasing firearms via private sales, typically at gun shows, to forgo a background check. Under the legislation, anyone who’s not a licensed firearms dealer would not be able to exchange weapons, which would ensure that all sales run through the national criminal background check system — with a few exceptions.” [Vice News, 1/8/19]

The Enhanced Background Checks Act Of 2019 Would Extended Background Checks From Three Days To Ten, With The Potential To Be Extended Another Ten. “Currently a gun seller has to wait three business days any transfer of firearms to participants in Homeland Security Department-trusted traveler programs.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole 310-119. [HR 8, Vote #97, 2/27/19; CQ, 2/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Would Have Allowed Domestic Assault Victims To Be Exempt From Gun Transfer Rules. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make my amendment in order, which would allow domestic violence and sexual assault victims with orders of protection to be exempt from the gun transfer prohibitions. This amendment is crucial to saving lives.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 229-191. [H Res 145, Vote #90, 2/26/19; CQ, 2/26/19; Congressional Record, 2/26/19]

Health Care Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Resolution That Expressed The Sense That The House Of Representatives That The Trump Administration Took “Illegal Action” In Putting In The 2020 Guidance That Allowed States To Apply For Medicaid In Block Grants. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Agreeing to the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration has taken ‘illegal actions’ with respect to Medicaid, including a January 2020 guidance that would allow states to apply for federal Medicaid funding in the form of capped block grants, for services provided to able-bodied adults under the age of
65. Under the administration plan, states would have flexibility in determining coverage for such beneficiaries, including to modify eligibility, require certain payments, and limit coverage for certain prescription drugs. The resolution would state that the administration should withdraw the guidance and that this and other actions by the administration constitute a “cruel attack on a program that provides for the health and wellbeing” of vulnerable individuals. It would also state that the administration should ‘cease its campaign to undermine and weaken Medicaid’ and ‘faithfully execute the law,’ including to implement the Medicaid program.” The resolution was adopted by the committee of the whole by a vote of 223 – 190. [H.Res 826, Vote #51, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Bill Expressing Disapproval Of The Trump Administration’s Harmful Actions Towards Medicaid, Among Others.** In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 833) that would provide for floor consideration of the bill (H Res 826) that would express disapproval of the Trump administration's proposal related to Medicaid block grants, provide for consideration of the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act (HR 2474), and provide for consideration of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief and Puerto Rico Disaster Tax Relief Act (HR 5687). The rule would provide for floor consideration of 16 amendments to HR 2474 and for automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to the bill that would clarify that the bill's provisions shall not be construed to amend existing law prohibiting the employment of undocumented immigrants. It would also provide for floor consideration of six amendments to HR 5687.” The resolution was adopted 220 to 194. [H Res 833, Vote #40, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending Temporary Classification Of Fentanyl As A Schedule I Drug Through May 2021, In Addition To Ordering A GAO Study On Public Health In Relation To Fentanyl With Recommendations As To The “Accurate, Swift, And Permanent” Control Of Fentanyl-Related Substances.** In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kuster, D-N.H., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend, through May 6, 2021, the temporary classification of fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances by the Drug Enforcement Agency, thus extending the prohibition on possession or importation of such drugs. It would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study, with input from other federal agencies and non-federal entities, on schedule I classification of fentanyl-related substances. It would require the GAO to submit the study to Congress within a year of enactment and require the study to review public health and safety implications of regulatory controls; review international regulatory controls, with a focus on China; and recommend best practices for “accurate, swift, and permanent control” of fentanyl-related substances. The measure is now cleared for the president.” The motion passed 320 to 88, with 21 members not voting. [S 3201, Vote #32, 1/29/20; CQ, 1/29/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment That Would Permanently Make Fentanyl A Schedule I Drug.** In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said, “Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, we will offer an amendment to the rule that will make in order a bipartisan resolution, an amendment to deal with fentanyl and its listing on schedule I.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-184. [H Res 811, Vote #25, 1/28/20; CQ, 1/28/20; Congressional Record, 1/28/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Awarding Grants To Institutions Of Higher Education To Research Suicide Prevention.** In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McAdams, D-Utah, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute on Mental Health, to award grants to higher education institutions for research related to suicide or suicide prevention and treatment, including research on human social behavior, human cognition, and the relevance of drug and alcohol abuse. It would require the NSF to encourage early career researchers, including doctoral and postdoctoral students, to submit grant applications.” The bill passed by a vote of 385-8. [HR 4704, Vote #24, 1/27/20; CQ, 1/27/20]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the
bill, as amended, that would allow the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate prices for certain drugs under Medicare programs and would make a number of modifications to Medicare programs related to drug costs and plan benefits. Specifically, the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program in which HHS would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers to negotiate maximum fair prices for certain drugs.” The motion passed by a vote of 230-192. [HR 3, Vote #682, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

The Bill Would Enable HHS To Negotiate The Prices Of As Many As 250 Drugs Annually And Would Penalize Drug Companies That Did Not Negotiate. “The final bill enables the HHS secretary to negotiate the prices of as many as 250 drugs annually, a much higher number than the 25-drug threshold the speaker’s office had outlined in one of the earlier versions of the plan. Additionally, it would penalize companies that do not negotiate with HHS with a fine that starts at 65 percent of a drug’s gross sales from the prior year. For every quarter that the company does not engage, the penalty goes up by 10 percentage points, until it hits 95 percent of a drug’s gross sales.” [Vox, 9/19/19]

The Bill Would Prioritize Price Negotiation Of The Most Costly Drugs That Did Not Have Competition From A Generic Or Biosimilar. “The drugs the HHS Secretary would prioritize under the plan are ones that are currently most costly to Medicare and the broader health care system, which do not have competition in the form of a generic or biosimilar. These drugs would be identified based on their price and volume of sales and at least 25 would be negotiated on each year.” [Vox, 9/19/19]

Under The Bill, The Price Negotiated By HHS Would Be Available To Those With Private Insurance, Not Just Those With Medicare. “Whatever price is negotiated by HHS will be available to individuals covered by private plans, not just those covered by Medicare. The prices of drugs in other developed countries will be used as a reference point to ensure that negotiations result in a price that’s no more than 1.2 times the average price in six other places.” [Vox, 9/19/19]

The Bill Would Require Drug Companies To Undo Certain Increases To Drugs Covered By Medicare Part B And D. “The proposal would also address pricing hikes that have been applied to different drugs covered by Medicare Part B and D, requiring companies to either undo any increases that surpass the rate of inflation or rebate the entirety of those hikes since 2016 to the Treasury. Additionally, the plan would cap out-of-pocket prescription drugs costs for those covered by the Medicare Part D to $2000 annually. Currently, there is no cap.” [Vox, 9/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Prevent The Lower Drug Costs Now Act From Going Into Effect Unless HHS Determined The Bill Would Not Limit Drug Development. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Upton, R-Mich., motion to recommit the Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act (HR 3) to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the provisions of the bill from going into effect unless the Health and Human Services Department certifies that the implementation of such provisions is not projected to result in fewer new drug applications in relation to unmet medical needs and potential cures..” The motion was rejected by a vote of 196 to 226. [HR 3, Vote #681, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Drug Manufacturers To Comply With Pricing Set Under The Lower Drug Costs Now Act When Contracting With The Veterans Affairs Department. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cunningham, D-S.C., amendment no. 11 that would require drug manufacturers contracting with the Veterans Affairs Department to comply with maximum prices set for any drug under the bill's provisions, if the VA determines that such maximum prices are less than those determined under existing law regarding VA drug procurement.” The amendment was adopted 234 to 192. [HR 3, Vote #680, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting OPM From Contracting With A Health Benefits Plan If The Carrier Did Not Participate In Fair Price Negotiation Established By The Bill. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Luria, D-Va., amendment no. 10 that would prohibit the federal office of personnel management from contracting
with a health benefits plan if the plan carrier has elected not to participate in the fair price negotiation program established by the bill.” The amendment was adopted 231 to 192. [HR 3, Vote #679, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring HHS To Identify Serious Diseases Where The Development Of Treatment Would Fill Unmet Needs.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Gottheimer, D-N.J., amendment no. 7 that would require the Health and Human Services Department to conduct a study to identify diseases or conditions that lack treatments approved by the Food and Drug Administration and instances in which development of such treatments could fill unmet medical needs for serious, life-threatening, or rare diseases and conditions. The amendment would also require the study to identify incentives that would lead to the development, approval, and marketing of such treatments.” The amendment was adopted 340 to 45. [HR 3, Vote #678, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Provide For Rural Hospital Residency Program Grants Through The Health And Human Services Department.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick Voted For: “O’Halleran, D-Ariz., amendment no. 5 that would require the Health and Human Services Department to establish grant programs to award grants of no more than $250,000 to encourage hospitals in rural and medically underserved areas, including critical access hospitals, to establish medical residency training programs or to establish partnerships with other hospitals to host residents under such a program. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for such grants through fiscal 2029.” The amendment was adopted 351-73. [HR 3, Vote #677, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Substitute The Text Of HR3 With That Of HR19, The Republican-Sponsored Lower Costs, More Cures Act.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., substitute amendment no. 1 that consists of the provisions of the Lower Costs, More Cures Act (HR 19). The substitute amendment would make a number of modifications to payments and pricing structures under Medicare Parts B and D and Medicaid, including to place a $3,100 annual out-of-pocket cap on costs for Medicare Part D beneficiaries and to require insurance companies to establish a monthly post-deductible cap of $50 on insulin for Part D beneficiaries, starting in 2022. It would establish or modify a number of requirements related to availability of drug pricing information, payment systems, and availability of refunds from drug manufacturers. It would make a number of modifications to FDA regulations related to biosimilar drug products and generic drug exclusivity. It would expedite or simplify certain procedures for the approval and market entry of generic drugs, and it would prohibit generic and brand-name drug manufacturers from entering into agreements in which brand-name manufacturers pay to delay entry of a generic drug into the market. It would require Health and Human Services Department to establish a requirement that direct-to-consumer television advertisements for Medicare- or Medicaid-eligible prescription drugs or biological products include truthful information indicating the list price of the drug or product advertised. It would also reduce from 10% to 7.5% the threshold for medical expense tax deductions to allow taxpayers to deduct medical expenses exceeding 7.5% of their adjusted gross income.” The amendment was rejected 201-223. [HR 3, Vote #676, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Tabling A Motion To Reconsider The Rule To Bring Up The Elijah Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now, The Farm Workforce Modernization Act Of 2019, And The NDAA.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to table (kill) the McGovern, D-Conn., motion to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted, 222-190, the rule (H Res 758) on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 2019.” The motion was agreed to 196-170. [H Res 758, Vote #671, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The Farm Workforce Modernization Act, The Conference Report To Accompany The 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, And The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act.** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 758) that would provide for consideration of the Farm Workforce Modernization Act (HR 5038); the conference report to accompany the fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (S 1790); and the Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act (HR 3). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Nadler, D-N.Y., manager's amendment to HR 5038 that would decrease from 2,500 to 500 the number of H-2A nonimmigrant visas available for sheep and goat herding per fiscal year. The rule would also provide for floor consideration of 12 amendments to HR 3 and provide for automatic adoption of the Pallone, D-N.J., manager's amendment to the bill. The Pallone manager's amendment to HR 3 would require the Labor Department, in consultation with the Health and Human Services and Treasury
departments, to issue regulations to implement models related to agreement processes and enforcement mechanisms for inflation rebates by prescription drug manufacturers, if the department determines that a sufficient number of prescription drug prices have increased and that such models are feasible, not later than Dec. 31, 2022. The amendment would also make technical corrections and adjust effective dates for several provisions in the bill.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 222-190. [H Res 758, Vote #669, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect Medical Innovation Act Of 2019, A Bill To Repeal The Excise Tax On Medical Devices. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment)” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Burgess said, “Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as may consume. If we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule immediately to consider H.R. 2207, the Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019. This bill, which now has 256 bipartisan cosponsors, will repeal the excise tax on medical devices that is set to go into effect January 1, 2020.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-189. [H Res 758, Vote #668, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19; Congressional Record, 12/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Preventing A Medicare For All Proposal From Outlawing Private Health Insurance Plans. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Lesko said, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to consider H. Res. 750, which expresses the sense of the House that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect and promote individual choice and health insurance for the American people and prevent any Medicare for All proposal that would outlaw private health insurance plans, such as employer-based coverage and Medicare Advantage plans.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-188. [H Res 748, Vote #657, 12/10/19; CQ, 12/10/19; Congressional Record, 12/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Protect Medical Innovation Act Of 2019, The Bill That Would Eliminate The Medical Device Tax. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Re. Lesko said, “Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question, I will bring to the floor H.R. 2207, the Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019, which most people know as the bill that will eliminate the medical device tax.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-196. [H Res 741, Vote #650, 12/5/19; CQ, 12/5/19; Congressional Record, 12/5/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of The Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act, And Manager’s Amendment Clarifying The Bill Would Not Apply To Child Care Services Or Health Practitioners’ Offices Not Located In Health Care Facilities. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act (HR 1309). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to HR 1309 and provide for floor consideration of 10 additional amendments to the bill. The manager's amendment to HR 1309 would specify that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace violence standards to be issued under the bill's provisions would not apply to entities providing child day care services or to health practitioner offices not located in health care facilities.” The bill passed 209 to 205. [H Res 713, Vote #633, 11/20/19; CQ, 11/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment To Include Restoration Of The 15-Year Schedule For Qualified Improvement Property, Or QIP, As Part Of The Workplace Violence Prevention For Healthcare And Social Service Workers Act. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 713) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act (HR 1309). The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Scott, D-Va., manager's amendment to HR 1309 and provide for floor consideration of 10 additional amendments to the bill. The Scott manager's amendment to HR
1309 would specify that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace violence standards to be issued under the bill's provisions would not apply to entities providing child day care services or to health practitioner offices not located in health care facilities.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mrs. WALORSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise to vote down the previous question. If we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to include the restoration of the 15-year schedule for qualified improvement property, or QIP, as part of H.R. 1309, the Workplace Violence Prevention for Healthcare and Social Service Workers Act.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-194. [H Res 713, Vote #632, 11/20/19; CQ, 11/20/19; Congressional Record, 11/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019 That Prevents The Medical Device Tax. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against the motion, Rep. Woodall said, “If we defeat the previous question, Mr. Speaker, I will add an amendment that will bring to the floor H.R. 2207. That is the Protect Medical Innovation Act of 2019, which most of my colleagues know is the bill to prevent the medical device tax, eliminate that tax.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 226-198. [H J Res 695, Vote #615, 11/14/19; CQ, 11/14/19; Congressional Record, 11/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring HHS To Make Publicly Available Information Disclosed By Pharmacy Benefit Managers. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Schakowsky, D-III., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Health and Human Services Department to make publicly available information disclosed by pharmacy benefit managers related to the negotiation of rebates and discounts for prescription drugs. It would require prescription drug plan sponsors to implement real-time benefit tools, integrated with electronic prescribing or health record systems, that would transmit information to patients related to the price and availability of alternative prescription drugs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-0. [HR 2115, Vote #586, 10/28/19; CQ, 10/28/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Of 2019. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Walorski said, “If we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to include the repeal of the medical device tax and the health insurance tax as part of H.R. 748, the Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act of 2019.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-195. [H.Res 492, Vote #484, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19; Congressional Record, 7/17/19]

The Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act Would Repeal The Affordable Care Act’s “Cadillac Tax.” “The Cadillac tax levies a 40 percent tax on the most expensive employer-sponsored health insurance plans, those worth about $11,200 for individuals and $30,100 for families, starting in 2022. The tax on businesses would hit the part of the plan above the price threshold. It was supposed to go into effect in 2018 at a lower price threshold, but was delayed. Repealing the tax would cost the United States an estimated $197 billion over 10 years, according to an analysis by the Joint Committee on Taxation. The House bill, the Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act of 2019, has more than 350 co-sponsors and is expected to pass with bipartisan support.” [Vox, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For $1 Million For Community-Based Youth Substance Abuse Programs And Decrease By $1 Million Funding For General Service Administration Facility Rental. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lee, D-Nev., amendment that would increase by $1 million funding for an Office of National Drug Control Policy community-based youth substance abuse prevention program and decrease by the same amount funding for General Service Administration facility rental.” The motion passed by a vote of 400-27. [HR 3351, Vote #419, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Providing $25 Million For Telemedicine And Distance Learning For Rural Areas By Removing Administrative Funding From The Agriculture Department Office Of The Chief Information Officer. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pence, R-Ind., amendment that would increase by $25 million funding for grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas and decrease by the same
amount administrative funding for the Agriculture Department Office of the Chief Information Officer.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 425-6. [HR 3055, Vote #376, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional or invalid in any litigation to which the U.S. is a party.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 238-194. [HR 3055, Vote #374, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding To Study The Feasibility Of Allowing Geolocation Services To Determine The Location Of Callers To The Suicide Prevention Hotline.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Beyer, D-Va., amendment that would decrease then increase by $500,000 funding for Health and Human Services Department programs addressing mental health.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “support the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a feasibility study on allowing geolocation services with respect to the location of callers to the suicide prevention lifeline referred to in section 520E3 of the Public Health Service Act.” The amendment was agreed to 359 to 64. [HR 2740, Vote #299, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19; H Amdt 316, offered 6/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Extension Of Medicaid Programs.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Dingell, D-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through fiscal 2024 a Health and Human Services Department state grant program to help Medicaid-eligible individuals with chronic conditions transitioning out of health care institutions. It would authorize for the program $417 million for fiscal 2020, $450 million annually from fiscal 2021 through fiscal 2023, and $225 million for fiscal 2024. It would also shorten from 90 to 60 days institutional residency requirements for program eligibility and expand application requirements, requiring states to detail proposed use of funds, objectives, evaluation and sustainability. Among other Medicaid-related provisions, the bill would also extend through 2021 a demonstration program related to community mental health clinics, extend through 2024 rules protecting the financial resources of individuals with spouses in nursing homes, and increase from $6 million to $45.5 million annual funds available for the HHS Medicaid Improvement Fund. Finally, it would modify certain requirements of the Medicaid drug rebate program for prescription drug manufacturers, including to require manufacturers to pay rebates based on brand name drug prices as opposed to averaged prices including generic drugs.” The motion was agreed to 371 to 46. [H R 3253, Vote #333, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Allocate $10 Million For Programs To Implement Or Study Opioid Alternatives In Emergency Departments.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pascrell, D-N.J., amendment that would allocate $10 million for programs to implement or study opioid alternatives in emergency departments, from funds authorized by the bill for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was agreed to 382 to 32. [H R 2740, Vote #322, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing CDC Funding For Emerging Diseases, While Decreasing Administrative Funding By The Same Amount For The Department Of Health And Human Services.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Delgado, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase by $1 million funding for Center for Disease Control and Prevention activities related to emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 374-44. [HR 2740, Vote #318, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

**The Amendment Was Specifically For Funding Lyme Disease Research, Prevention, And Treatment.** “Today, Representative Antonio Delgado (NY-19) successfully amended House appropriations legislation to include increased funding for Lyme disease research, prevention, and treatment. Rep. Delgado’s amendment, which passed with bipartisan support, includes $1 million in increased Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funding to combat Lyme disease and other tick-borne illnesses. The amendment represents a nearly 8% increase in funding from current levels. The amendment will be included in the four bill appropriations package moving through the House.” [Rep. Antonio Delgado, press release, 6/13/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting An Increase Funding For Chronic Disease Health Prevention. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Spanberger, D-Va., amendment that would increase by $3 million funding for chronic disease prevention and health promotion, and would decrease by the same amount, funding for general department management for the Health and Human Service Department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 364-54. [HR 2740, Vote #317, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Primary Health Care Programs Through HHS. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pressley, D-Mass., amendment that would increase by $5 million funding for Health and Human Services Department primary health care programs and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 342-77. [HR 2740, Vote #316, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

The Amendment Provided For $5 Million In Funding For School-Based Health Centers For FY 2020. “Congresswoman Pressley’s amendment provides $5 million for funding School-Based Health Centers (SBHCs) in Fiscal Year 2020. This is the first time in recent history that Congress has appropriated discretionary funding for School-Based Health Centers. SBHCs provide preventive health care and health education to countless children and adolescents across the country in a manner that is high quality, cost-effective, and convenient. SBHCs serve as an essential part of our nation’s health care safety net and as a powerful tool for reducing health inequities.” [Rep. Ayanna Pressley, press release, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing The HHS Funding Allocated For Initiatives To Prevent And Treat HIV/AIDS In Minority Populations. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Mucarsel-Powell, D-Fla., amendment that would increase by $5 million funding allocated for initiatives to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in minority populations, from Health and Human Services Department administrative funding authorized by the bill.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 281-138. [HR 2740, Vote #314, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The HHS Department To Include Additional Details On Enrollment Figures In Its Report To Congress On The Affordable Care Act. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Porter, D-Calif., amendment that would require the Health and Human Services Department, in its report to Congress on enrollment figures for Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces, to detail enrollments by state, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, preferred language, age, and sex.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 235-183. [HR 2740, Vote #313, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Rural Health Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Craig, D-Minn., amendment that would increase funding by $1 million for Health and Human Services Department rural health programs and decrease funding by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 383-36. [HR 2740, Vote #308, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For Health Workforce Initiatives. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lee, D-Nev., amendment that would increase by $5 million funding for health workforce initiatives under the Department of Health and Human Services, including those related to medical education and student loans. It would decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Education Department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 365-54. [HR 2740, Vote #307, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Allowing Medical Developmental Screenings To Be Accepted As Donations For Unaccompanied Children. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Schrier, D-Wash., amendment that would include early childhood developmental screenings among medical goods and services the Health and Human Services Department may accept as donations for unaccompanied children under the care of the Office of Refugee Settlement.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 371-49. [HR 2740, Vote #306, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For HHS Programs Related To Injury Prevention And Control. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment that would increase by $2 million funding for Health and Human Services programs related to injury prevention and control and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 388-30. [HR 2740, Vote #305, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing Funding For HHS Programs To Prevent HIV/AIDS. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase by $15 million funding for Health and Human Services Department programs to prevent HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” [HR 2740, Vote #303, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Support Increasing Funding For HHS Programs Addressing Mental Health. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Murphy, D-Fla., amendment that would increase by $2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department programs addressing mental health and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and supplemental activities, including surveys and data analysis, related to HHS mental health and substance abuse programs funded by the bill.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 366-55. [HR 2740, Vote #302, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Health And Human Services Department Programs Related To The Health Workforce. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Blunt Rochester, D-Del., amendment that would decrease then increase by $1 funding for Health and Human Services Department programs related to the health workforce, including doctors, nurses, and other health care service providers.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 376-47. [HR 2740, Vote #301, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding To Explore Peer To Peer Mental Health Programs For First Responders. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Bera, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 funding for Health and Human Services Department programs addressing mental health.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “specify that SAMHSA should explore using its funds to explore peer to peer mental health programs for first responders.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 396-27. [HR 2740, Vote #293, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19; H Amdt 310, offered 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $2 Million Funding For HHS Programs Targeting Individuals Affected By Disabilities, Birth Defects, Or Developmental Disabilities. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Miller, R-W.Va., amendment no. 44 that would increase by $2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department programs targeting individuals affected by disabilities, birth defects or developmental disabilities and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 421-3. [HR 2740, Vote #291, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding To Study The Social Determinants Of Health Alongside Traditional Health Services. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Keating, D-Mass., amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 million funding for Health Resources and Services Administration program support.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “propose a study to examine how HHS can facilitate ways to include programs for social determinants of health under the same roof as traditional health services, and estimate what amount of additional funding might be required.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 421-3. [HR 2740, Vote #290, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19; H Amdt 307, offered 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $7 Million Funding For Health And Human Services Department Maternal And Child Health Programs And Decrease The Same Amount From Administration Program Support Funding. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Richmond, D-La., amendment that would increase by $7 million funding for Health and Human Services Department maternal and child health programs and decrease by the same amount funding for Health Resources and Services Administration program support.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 365-59. [HR 2740, Vote #288, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $3 Million Funding For The National Institute Of Allergy And Infectious Diseases And Decrease The Same Amount For The Office Of The Director Of The National Institute Of Health. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $3 million funding for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and decrease by the same amount funding for the Office of the Director of the National Institute of Health.” [HR 2740, Vote #287, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $5.6 Million Funding For Injury Prevention And Control Programs Within The Health And Human Services Department And Decrease The Same Amount From Administrative Funding. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pressley, D-Mass., for Speier, D-Calif., amendment no. 39 that would increase by $5.6 million funding for injury prevention and control programs within the Health and Human Services Department, and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 401-23. [HR 2740, Vote #286, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Strike From The Appropriations Package The Requirement That The Health And Human Services Secretary Obligate $100 Million In FY20 For A Health Insurance Marketplace Navigator Program. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hill, R-Ark., amendment that would strike from the bill the requirement that the Health and Human Services secretary obligate $100 million in fiscal 2020 for a health insurance marketplace navigator program, including specified obligations for advertising.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186-237. [HR 2740, Vote #284, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Use Of Appropriated Funds To Implement The August 2018 Rule On Short-Term Limited-Duration Insurance Plans. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Castor, D-Fla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the bill for the implementation, administration or enforcement of an August 2018 rule issued by the Departments of the Treasury, Labor, and Health and Human Services related to short-term limited-duration insurance plans.” The amendment was adopted 236 to 188. [HR 2740, Vote #283, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

The Trump Administration Rule Allowed Short Term Health Plans To Be Sold For Up To 3 Years; The Obama Administration Had Limited To 90 Days. “Insurers will again be able to sell short-term health insurance good for up to 12 months under final rules released Wednesday by the Trump administration. This action overturns an Obama administration directive that limited such plans to 90 days. It also adds a new twist: If they wish, insurers can make the short-term plans renewable for up to three years. […] But the plans could also raise premiums for those who remain in the Affordable Care Act marketplace — and the short-term coverage is far more limited.” [Kaiser Health News, 8/1/18]

Short Term Plans Could Discriminate Based On Pre-existing Conditions, And Exclude Essential Health Benefits. “Short-term plans are less expensive because, unlike their ACA counterparts, which cannot bar people with preexisting health conditions, insurers selling these policies can be choosy — rejecting people with illnesses or limiting their coverage. Short-term plans can also set annual and lifetime caps on benefits, and cover few prescription drugs. Most exclude benefits for maternity care, preventive care, mental health services or substance abuse treatment.” [Kaiser Health News, 8/1/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Mental Health Programs By $6.5 Million In The Substance Abuse And Mental Health Services Administration. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cleaver, D-Mo., amendment that would increase by $6.5 million funding for mental health programs within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and cross-cutting supplemental activities including national surveys on drug abuse and mental health.” The amendment was adopted 386 to 38. [HR 2740, Vote #282, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Substance Abuse Prevention Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By $1 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Barr, R-Ky.,
amendment that would increase by $1 million funding for substance abuse prevention programs within the Health and Human Services Department and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and cross-cutting supplemental activities including national surveys on drug abuse and mental health.” The amendment was adopted 420 to 4. [HR 2740, Vote #281, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To The Health And Human Services Department’s Disability Services Programs By $2 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Matsui, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department-wide disability assistance, community living, aging and disability services programs, and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 376 to 48. [HR 2740, Vote #280, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Injury Prevention And Control Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By $4.5 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Moore, D-Wis., amendment that would increase by $4.5 million funding for injury prevention and control programs within the Health and Human Services Department, and reduce by the same amount funding for various program management activities within the department.” The amendment was adopted 348 to 75. [HR 2740, Vote #279, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Substance Abuse Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By $2 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Johnson, R-Ohio, amendment that would increase by $2 million funding for substance abuse prevention programs within the Health and Human Services Department and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 408 to 15. [HR 2740, Vote #277, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Substance Abuse Prevention Programs In The Health And Human Services Department By $10 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McKinley, R-W.Va., amendment that would increase by $10 million funding for substance abuse prevention programs within the Department of Health and Human Services and decrease by the same amount funding for program support and cross-cutting supplemental activities including national surveys on drug abuse and mental health. The amendment was adopted 415 to 9. [HR 2740, Vote #275, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For National Public Health Campaigns Focused On Fighting Vaccine Misinformation In The Health And Human Services Department By $5 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Schiff, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by $5 million administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment decreases the Health and Human Services General Departmental Management fund by $5 million and increases the same fund by $5 million for the purposes of highlighting the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Healths work in coordinating a national public health campaign to fight vaccine misinformation, funding vaccine communication research to strengthen the evidence base for what works in fighting vaccine hesitance, and encouraging vaccine counseling.” The amendment was adopted 341 to 83. [HR 2740, Vote #274, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19; H Admt 290, offered 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By $1 Million To The Health And Human Services Department To Counter Public Health Emergencies. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would decrease by $1 million administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department and increase by the same amount funding for HHS activities related to countering public health emergencies, including biological, nuclear, radiological, chemical, and cybersecurity threats.” The amendment was adopted 358 to 66. [HR 2740, Vote #273, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Encourage The Department Of Health And Human Services To Prioritize Funding For Medication Assisted Treatment. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 funding for Health and Human Services Department substance
abuse treatment and prevention programs.” According to Congress.gov, “An amendment numbered 21 printed in Part B of House Report 116-109 to increase and decrease $1 from the Substance Abuse Treatment fund to instruct HHS to prioritize funding for Medication Assisted Treatment.” The amendment was adopted 336 to 87. [HR 2740, Vote #271, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19; H Amdt 287, offered 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Strike Provision Prohibiting HHS From Using Funds To Adopt Standards For Individual Unique Health Identifiers. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the Health and Human Services Department from using of funds authorized by the bill to promulgate or adopt standards providing for individual unique health identifiers.” The amendment was adopted 336 to 87. [HR 2740, Vote #270, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

The Amendment Reversed A Longtime Ban On National Patient Identifiers, Which Had Previously Been Avoided Due To Privacy And Security Concerns. “The U.S. House of Representatives passed a $99.4 billion HHS appropriations bill with several amendments including reversing a longtime ban on developing a national patient identifier […] For decades, Congress has prohibited HHS from funding the development or promotion of any national program where patients would receive permanent, unique identification numbers. Lawmakers previously argued such a program could violate privacy issues or raise security concerns, while the medical community and insurers claimed the ban kept them from properly matching patients with the correct medical information.” [Modern Healthcare, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For The HHS Related To Birth Defects And Developmental Disabilities. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davis, D-Ill., amendment that would increase by $2 million funding for Health and Human Services Department research related to birth defects and developmental disabilities and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 410 to 12. [HR 2740, Vote #263, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For Research By The National Institute Of Diabetes And Digestive Aid. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would increase then decrease by $10 million funding for research by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive Aid.” The amendment was adopted 317 to 105. [HR 2740, Vote #260, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase Funding For Center For Disease Control And Prevention Activities Related To Emerging Infectious Diseases. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Smith, R-N.J., amendment that would increase by $1 million funding for Center for Disease Control and Prevention activities related to emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was adopted 413 to 11. [HR 2740, Vote #257, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For HHS Programs Related To Substance Abuse And Mental Health. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment no. 8 that would increase then decrease by $5 million funding for Health and Human Services programs and activities related to substance abuse and mental health.” The amendment was adopted 369 to 55. [HR 2740, Vote #256, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For The National Cancer Institute. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 million funding for the National Cancer Institute.” The amendment was adopted 381 to 42. [HR 2740, Vote #254, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Strengthening Health Care And Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that comprises a package of measures related to the development and market entry of generic drugs and a package of measures related to enrollment in and federal funding to support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces. Title I of the bill includes provisions
intended to facilitate the development and market entry of generic and biosimilar drug products. Specifically, it would allow the Food and Drug Administration to approve a subsequent company's application to manufacture a generic drug in cases where an initial company has applied but not received final FDA approval to introduce the drug after 30 months; approval of the subsequent application would trigger a 180-day exclusivity period for sale of the generic drug by the initial applicant company, after which point other generic versions could enter the market. It would prohibit generic and brand-name drug manufacturers from entering into agreements in which brand-name manufacturers pay to delay entry of a generic drug into the market, and it would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue penalties and initiate civil actions to enforce the prohibition. It would allow generic drug manufacturers to bring civil action against the license holder for a brand-name drug if the license holder does not provide 'sufficient quantities' of samples of the brand-name drug on 'commercially reasonable, market-based terms;' it would also outline certain affirmative legal defenses for defendants and certain terms for legal remedies in the case of a successful suit. Title II of the bill includes several provisions intended to facilitate enrollment in and provide funding and support for state- and federally-operated health insurance marketplaces under the Affordable Care Act. Specifically, it would authorize $200 million in grant funding for states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces. It would authorize $100 million for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach and educational activities related to ACA marketplace plans. It would authorize $100 million for the HHS ‘navigator’ program, which funds certified entities to help individuals enroll in qualified plans, and would make certain modifications to the duties and selection of navigators. It would prohibit the HHS, Treasury, and Labor departments from taking any action to implement or enforce an August 2018 rule that effectively extends the maximum duration of coverage for short-term, limited-duration health insurance plans, which are not required to meet ACA patient protection requirements. As amended, the bill would authorize $25 million annually in grant funding for the ACA navigator program in state-based marketplaces and include a number of additional requirements related to outreach and education programs by navigators and by HHS.” The bill passed 234-183. [HR 987, Vote #214, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

The Bipartisan Measure Included Three Drug Pricing Provisions Restricting Anti-Competitive Behaviors By Pharmaceutical Companies. “House Democrats this evening passed the session’s first legislation aimed at lowering drug prices, as the party looks to solidify its political advantage on a key issue for voters ahead of 2020. [...] Five Republicans voted for the measure. The legislation includes three bipartisan drug pricing provisions restricting anti-competitive behaviors by pharmaceutical companies alongside a slate of proposals reversing Trump administration policies designed to undermine the Affordable Care Act.” [Politico, 5/16/19]

The Bill Prevented Tactics Drug Companies Used To Keep Price High By Preventing Generic Drugs From Entering The Market. “1) The bill targets generic drug ‘parking’ [...] Research has shown prices start to really come down once there are several generic drugs on the market, not just one. So the House bill tries to prevent ‘parking’ by permitting the FDA to approve a second generic application before the first drug has gone on the market under select circumstances. [...] 2) The bill bans ‘pay-for-delay’ agreements This is pretty straightforward: Sometimes, brand-name drug manufacturers will straight-up pay a generic manufacturer to delay the generic product from entering the market. The Federal Trade Commission has estimated that such deals increase spending on prescription drugs by $3.5 billion annually.” [Vox, 5/13/19]

The Bill Made It Easier For Generic Drugs To Be Developed. “3) The bill makes it easier for generic manufacturers to get the materials from brand-name drug makers Another hiccup in the generic drug pipeline is when brand-name manufacturers refuse to provide the materials that generic competitors need to produce their cheaper knockoff versions of the brand-name drug. […] The House bill would allow generic manufacturers to request the FDA authorize them to obtain materials from the brand-name company, allow generic drug makers to sue in court for samples and the court would be allowed to award monetary damages to the generic company as a way to discourage brand-name companies from participating in anti-competitive behavior.” [Vox, 5/13/19]

The Bill Included Money For States To Set Up ACA Insurance Marketplaces, Restored Funding For ACA Enrollment And Outreach, And Repealed The Expansion Of Short Term Insurance Plans.
“Democrats have paired those policies with a few proposals to shore up Obamacare: providing money for states to set up their own insurance marketplaces[,] restoring funding for ACA enrollment outreach and support cut by the Trump administration[,] repealing President Donald Trump’s expansion of skimpy ‘short-term’ insurance plans” [Vox, 5/13/19]


HEADLINE: “House Passes Drug Pricing Bills Paired With Obamacare Fixes” [Politico, 5/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Remove Provisions To Facilitate Enrollment In Affordable Care Act Marketplaces And Instead Authorize Research Into Pediatric Cancer. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would remove from the bill Title II, which contains several provisions that would facilitate enrollment in and support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces. The amendment would replace the title with a provision that would authorize $4.96 billion annually through fiscal 2024 for the National Institutes of Health to carry out NIH Innovation Projects to conduct research on pediatric cancer.” The motion was rejected 118-228. [HR 987, Vote #213, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Clarify That Short Term Health Plans Supported By The Trump Administration Were Not Subject To Financial Protection Requirements. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wexton, D-Va., amendment that would add to the bill findings that an August 2018 Health and Human Services Department rule related to short-term, limited-duration health insurance expands the sale and marketing of such plans, which may discriminate against individuals with preexisting health conditions, may exclude essential health benefit coverage, and are not subject to Affordable Care Act financial protection requirements.” The amendment was adopted 232-185. [HR 987, Vote #212, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring Health Care “Navigators” Receive Training On Opioid-Related Health Care Treatment Options. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Harder, D-Calif., amendment that would require that ‘navigators’ certified to help individuals enroll in Affordable Care Act marketplace plans receive opioid-specific training on coverage of opioid-related health care treatment under qualified plans.” The amendment was adopted 243-174. [HR 987, Vote #211, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Remove Provisions To Facilitate Enrollment In Affordable Care Act Marketplaces. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McKinley, R-W.V., for Bucshon, R-Ind. amendment that would remove from the bill Title II, which contains several provisions that would facilitate enrollment in and support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces.” The amendment was rejected 189-230. [HR 987, Vote #210, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act, Prohibiting Federal Departments From Exempting State Health Care Plans From Federal Requirements Under The ACA. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action to implement or enforce their October 2018 guidance regarding criteria for evaluating Section 1332 state health care plan waivers under the 2010 health care overhaul, and would prohibit the departments from effectively reissuing the guidance. Section 1332 waivers exempt state health care plans from certain federal requirements under the Affordable Care Act, including requirements related to qualified health plans, tax credits, and individual and employer mandates. To be eligible for such waivers, proposed state plans are required to provide care to a ‘comparable number’ of residents that is ‘as comprehensive’ and ‘as affordable’ as would otherwise be provided under the ACA. The October 2018 guidance modifies guidelines for considering waiver applications, emphasizing that a proposed state health care plan should be evaluated based on the number of residents that would have ‘access’ to comparable coverage under the plan, as opposed to the number
of residents that purchase such coverage.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-183. [HR 986, Vote #196, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Include A Finding That The 2018 Guidance Did Not Permit The Health And Human Services Department To Waive Protections For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Walden, R-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would include in the bill a finding that the 2018 guidance related to Section 1332 waivers does not amend Section 1332 of the 2010 health care overhaul and does not permit the Health and Human Services Department to waive protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions. It also adds a finding that the guidance stipulates that any Section 1332 waivers must ensure that access to coverage under state plans would be ‘at least as comprehensive and affordable’ as would be provided under the Affordable Care Act.” The motion failed by a vote of 182-231. [HR 986, Vote #195, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Health And Human Services And Treasury Departments From Taking Any Action That Would Increase Health Insurance Premiums For Those Enrolled In An “Essential Health Benefits Package.” In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wild, D-Pa., amendment that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action that would result in increased health insurance premiums for individuals enrolled in health insurance at least as comprehensive as the ‘essential health benefits package’ defined under the 2010 health care law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 308-112. [HR 986, Vote #194, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit The Health And Human Services And Treasury Departments From Taking Action To Reduce “Affordability” Of Insurance For Those With Pre-Existing Conditions. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Malinowski, D-N.J., amendment that would prohibit the Health and Human Services and Treasury departments from taking any action that would reduce the affordability, for individuals with preexisting conditions, of health insurance at least as comprehensive as the ‘essential health benefits packages’ defined under the 2010 health care law.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 302-117. [HR 986, Vote #193, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Change The Short Title Of The Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act To “Insert Politically Punchy Title That Doesn’t Reflect The Bill Substance Act.” In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Holding, R-N.C., amendment that would change the short title of the bill to ‘Insert Politically Punchy Title That Doesn't Reflect the Bill Substance Act.’” The amendment failed 184 to 237. [HR 986, Vote #192, 5/9/19; CQ, 5/9/19]

Amendment Was An Attempt To Rename The “Protecting Americans With Preexisting Conditions Act,” A Bill That Would Block Trump Administration Guidance Loosening Restrictions On States’ Abilities to Waive Obamacare Requirements. “The Protecting Americans with Preexisting Conditions Act, slated for a vote later this week, would block the Trump administration’s October guidance to loosen restrictions on states’ abilities to waive certain ObamaCare requirements. […] Rep. George Holding (R-N.C.) also attempted to use humor while taking aim at the bill, submitting two amendments that would change the title of H.R. 986 to either ‘Nothing in This Bill Would Protect Individuals With Pre-Existing Conditions Act’ or ‘Insert Politically Punchy Title That Doesn't Reflect the Bill Substance Act.’” [The Hill, 5/06/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking A Republican Resolution Condemning A “Government Run, Soviet-Style, Top-Down Healthcare Scheme” And Instructing Congress To Develop Bipartisan Legislation To Protect People With Pre-existing Conditions If The Affordable Care Act Was Found To Be Unconstitutional. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Shalala, D-Fla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending the debate and possibility of amendment). According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said “Madam Speaker, if the previous question is defeated, House Republicans will move to immediately consider a resolution (H. Res. 280) that maintains that no American should have their health insurance taken away or lose protections for preexisting conditions due to the Democrats in Congress enacting an unconstitutional law. It would instruct
Congress and the Trump administration to ask the Supreme Court for a stay in the Texas v. United States decision, should the Affordable Care Act be found unconstitutional. It would instruct Congress to develop bipartisan legislation that guarantees that no American citizen can be denied health insurance coverage or charged more due to a previous illness or health status. It includes commonsense consumers protections, provides more choice and affordable coverage than the Affordable Care Act, lowers prescription drug prices for patients, strengthens Medicare for current and future beneficiaries, and rejects the Democrats’ radical one-size-fits-all, government run, Soviet-style, top-down healthcare scheme that would only outlaw the employer-based coverage of more than 180 million Americans.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 227-190. [H Res 357, Vote #189, 5/09/19; CQ, 5/09/19; Congressional Record, 5/09/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Condemning The Trump Administration’s Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act.** In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration's stance on invalidating the 2010 health care law is ‘unacceptable’ and that the Justice Department should protect individuals with pre-existing conditions, individuals who pay high costs for prescription drugs, and individuals who ‘gained health insurance coverage since 2014.’ The resolution would recommend that the department reverse its position in the case of Texas v. United States.” The resolution passed 240 to 186. [H Res 271, Vote #146, 4/3/19; CQ, 4/3/19]

**HEADLINE: “House Votes To Condemn Trump Administration’s Opposition To ACA.” [Jurist.org, 4/4/19]**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing House Intervention Into The Texas Court Case That Found The Affordable Care Act Unconstitutional.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title III of the resolution would authorize the speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to intervene in the Texas court case that found the 2010 healthcare law unconstitutional and other cases related to the law. It would also direct the Office of General Counsel to represent the House in any such litigation.” The resolution was adopted 235-192. [H Res 6, Vote #19, 1/09/19; CQ, 1/09/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying And Reauthorizing A Number Of Federal Public Health And Preparedness Programs And Modifying The Food And Drug Administration Regulation Of Non-Prescription Drugs.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify and reauthorize a number of federal public health and preparedness programs and modify Food and Drug Administration regulation of non-prescription drugs. The bill would authorize $7.1 billion through fiscal 2028 for a Homeland Security and Health and Human Services program to develop medical countermeasures against weapons of mass destruction. Through fiscal 2023, it would authorize $610 million through for a Health and Human Services program to stockpile medical supplies; $685 million annually for Center for Disease Control grants to state and local public health departments to develop emergency planning; $612 million annually for the Health and Human Services biomedical research and development program to secure the U.S. from chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats and prevent the spread of infectious diseases; and $250 million annually for the program’s activities to prevent influenza pandemics. The bill would additionally authorize over $1 billion annually through fiscal 2023 for a number of other federal public health programs and activities. The bill would formally codify existing Food and Drug Administration regulatory systems for non-prescription drugs, including provisions related to labeling, safety determinations and approval of new drugs. It also contains provisions related to fees for facilities manufacturing non-prescription drugs.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 401 – 17. [H.R. 269, Vote #13, 1/8/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/8/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking A Motion Calling For A Resolution To Protect People With Pre-Existing Conditions From Being Denied Or Charged More For Health Insurance.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Not later than January 31, 2019, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a joint resolution that is consistent with the United States Constitution and relevant Supreme Court cases that— (1) guarantees no American
citizen can be denied health insurance coverage as the result of a previous illness or health status; and (2) guarantees no American citizen can be charged higher premiums or cost sharing as the result of a previous illness or health status, thus ensuring affordable health coverage for those with pre-existing conditions.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233 – 197. [H. Res. 5, Vote #4, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19; Congressional Record, H15, 1/3/19]

Republicans Offered A Non-Binding Measure Saying Lawmakers Should Produce Legislation Protecting Consumers With Pre-Existing Conditions. “The new Democratic-controlled House has moved toward defending former President Barack Obama's health care law against a federal court ruling that the statute is unconstitutional, part of the party's effort to use the issue to embarrass Republicans. [...] During that debate, Republicans offered a non-binding measure saying lawmakers should produce legislation protecting consumers with pre-existing conditions. Democrats blocked it.” [Associated Press, 1/4/19]

**Housing Issues**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing State-Licensed Appraisers To Conduct Appraisals For Single-Family Homes Purchased By Federal Housing Administration-Insured Mortgages. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “San Nicolas, D-Guam, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize state-licensed appraisers to conduct appraisals for single-family homes purchased by Federal Housing Administration-insured mortgages. (Under current law, such appraisers must be state-certified.) It would require state-licensed appraisers for single-family housing mortgages to complete a course consisting of at least 7 hours of training related to FHA appraisal requirements. It would require HUD to issue guidance to mortgage lenders outlining how to implement these provisions.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 419-5. [HR 2852, Vote #519, 9/10/19; CQ, 9/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For Housing And Urban Development Homeless Assistance Grant Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment that would increase by $1 million funding for Housing and Urban Development homeless assistance grant programs and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for Housing and Urban Development Department executive offices.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 201-220. [HR 3055, Vote #406, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Mobility Assistance For Low- Income Families To Move To Areas With Lower Rates Of Poverty. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would permit the secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a housing mobility demonstration program that would provide ‘mobility assistance,’ encouraging low-income families to move to areas with lower rates of poverty in order to provide those families with greater opportunities.” The motion was agreed to 387-22. [HR 1122, Vote #119, 3/11/19; CQ, 3/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing FY 2019 Funding For Rural Utilities Services. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Aderholt, R-Ala., motion to recommit the bill (HR 265) to the House Appropriations Committee, with instructions to report it back immediately with amendments that would increase by $125 million the amount authorized for an Agriculture Department program related to rural utilities services. The amendments required by the instructions would also reduce by a total of $166 million the amount appropriated to several administrative offices within the Agriculture Department and funds appropriated for facility rentals by the Agriculture Department.” The motion rejected 197-229. [HR 265, Vote #24, 1/10/19; CQ, 1/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For FY 2019 Funding For The Department Of Transportation And Department Of Housing And Urban Development. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $71.4 billion for transportation programs for fiscal 2019 and provide for the release of $49 billion from the highway and aviation trust funds. It would provide $49.3 billion for federal highway programs; $17.7 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration; $13.5 billion for mass transit; and $2.8 billion for railroads. The bill would provide $44.5 billion for programs and activities of the Housing and Urban Development Department. From this amount, as well
as offsets from payments collected by the Federal Housing Administration, the bill would provide $31.3 billion for public and Indian housing programs and $22.8 billion for the Section 8 rental assistance voucher program.” The bill passed 244-180. [HR 267, Vote #23, 1/10/19; CQ, 1/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing FY 2019 Funding For Rental Assistance Voucher Programs Within The Department Of Housing And Urban Development. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Diaz-Balart, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill (HR 267) to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by a total of $142 million the amount authorized for Housing and Urban Development Department rental assistance voucher programs. The amendment required by the instructions would also reduce by a total of $71 million funds appropriated for HUD information technology maintenance and activities.” The motion was rejected 193-228. [HR 267, Vote #22, 1/10/19; CQ, 1/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Reinforcing Policies That President Trump Announced As Part Of His “Best If Yet To Come” Blueprint. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider a resolution reinforcing policies that are part of the ‘best is yet to come’ blueprint, which was outlined by President Trump in this very Chamber on Tuesday night in his historic and optimistic State of the Union Address.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224 to 194. [H Res 833, Vote #39, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20; Congressional Record, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Table A Resolution Expressing Disapproval Of Speaker Pelosi Ripping Up A Copy Of Trump’s Speech During The State Of The Union Address. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hoyer, D-Md., motion to table (kill) the privileged resolution that would express disapproval of the actions of House Speaker Pelosi, D-Calif., in ripping up an official copy of President Donald Trump’s remarks during the State of the Union address on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 2020.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 224-193. [H Res 832, Vote #38, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting The President From Transferring Any Functions Or Consolidating Any Part Of The OPM With Other Offices Or Agencies. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Connolly, D-Va., amendment that would prohibit the president or a designee from transferring any functions of or consolidating any part of the Office of Personnel Management with other offices or agencies.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 247-182. [HR 2500, Vote #443, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing A Select Committee To Study And Make Recommendations On Modernizing Congress. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title II of the resolution would establish a select committee to study and make recommendations on modernizing Congress, including on matters of procedural efficiency, development of leadership, and staff recruitment and retention. It would require the committee to provide interim status reports to the House Administration and House Rules Committees and require that all policy recommendations be agreed to by at least two-thirds of the select committee's 12 members.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 418 – 12. [H. Res. 6, Vote #12, 1/4/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/4/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing House Democratic Rules. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Many of the rules that were in effect at the end of the 115th Congress would carry over. Among rules changed, Title I of the resolution would require that legislation with substantial bipartisan support be considered at least once a week as per a new House calendar, require that all major legislation be marked up by committee before floor consideration, and require legislative text to be publicly available 72 hours prior to floor consideration. It would restore several Democratic rules related to the budget process, including to remove the supermajority requirement for any measure that would
increase federal taxes and to restore the pay-as-you-go point of order that would require new government spending to be offset with cuts or taxes. It would also modify House ethics rules, including to require annual ethics trainings for members and to require each office to adopt new anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 234 – 197. [H. Res. 6, Vote #7, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

House Rules Featured Dozens Of Changes Designed To Restore More Committee And Bipartisan Involvement In The Legislative Process, Increase Transparency And Clamp Down On Ethics Violations. “The House on Thursday adopted the bulk of a rules package for the 116th Congress that featured dozens of changes designed to restore more committee and bipartisan involvement in the legislative process, increase transparency and clamp down on ethics violations. The measure, adopted 234 to 197, was crafted by Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., and Rules Chairman Jim McGovern, D-Mass., with input from members across all factions of the House Democratic majority.” [The Hill, 1/3/19]

Progressives Opposed Rules Because They Included PAYGO, A Provision That Requires Legislation That Would Increase The Deficit To Be Offset By Spending Cuts Or Revenue Increases And Would Interfere With Medicare For All. “Khanna and Ocasio-Cortez had announced on Twitter Wednesday that they would oppose the package over a pay-as-you-go, or PAYGO, provision that requires legislation that would increase the deficit to be offset by spending cuts or revenue increases. Many progressives oppose PAYGO because they feel that some policies that will have a larger economic benefit do not need to be paid for and don’t want the provision to interfere with their goals of passing costly legislation like ‘Medicare for All.’” [The Hill, 1/3/19]

Three Republicans — Reps. Tom Reed And John Katko Of New York And Brian Fitzpatrick Of Pennsylvania — Voted For Democrats’ Rules Package. “In an atypical move, three Republicans — Reps. Tom Reed and John Katko of New York and Brian Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania — voted for Democrats’ rules package. They did so because of changes the bipartisan Problems Solvers Caucus, of which they are members, pushed to help facilitate more two-party legislating. This was the first occasion since 2001 in which anyone from the minority party has voted for the majority party’s rules package.” [The Hill, 1/3/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Bills That Would Establish Rules For The 116th Congress, Provide Full-Year Funding For Six Of The Seven Agencies And Provide Short-Term Funding For Homeland Security Department. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to table the Brady, R-Texas, motion to refer the rule (H Res 5) that would provide for House floor consideration of the resolution (H Res 6) that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress; consideration of the bill (HR 21) that would provide for full-year appropriations for six of the seven remaining fiscal 2019 appropriations bills; and consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 1) that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230 – 197. [H. Res. 5, Vote #3, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

**Immigration & Border Issues**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing The Department Of Homeland Security To Establish A Joint Task Force To Enhance Border Security Operations To Combat Opioid Trafficking. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Correa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Homeland Security Department to establish a joint task force to enhance border security operations to prevent narcotics such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids from entering the U.S. Additionally, the bill would expand the authority of DHS joint task forces to collaborate with other federal agencies and private sector organizations.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 403-1. [HR 3722, Vote #554, 9/27/19; CQ, 9/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Joint Resolution That Terminated The National Emergency Declared By President Trump Related To The Construction Of A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would terminate the national emergency declared by
the President Donald Trump on Feb. 15, 2019, related to the construction of a physical barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border.” Passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 236-174. [SJ Res Vote #553, 9/27/19; CQ, 9/27/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Require The Department Of Homeland Security To Institute Basic Procedures To Give Border Patrol Detainees Medical Screenings Within 6-12 Hours Of Their Apprehension.** In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to establish uniform procedures for medical screening of individuals taken into custody by U.S. Border Patrol between U.S. ports of entry. It would require that such screenings be conducted by a medical professional within 12 hours for adults and within 6 hours for minors. It would also require DHS to assess capability gaps in the provision of medical screenings, particularly for vulnerable populations.” The bill passed 230 to 184. [HR 3525, Vote #552, 9/26/19; CQ, 9/26/19]

The Bill Would Require The Department Of Homeland Security To Establish An Electronic Health Record System For Apprehensions At The Border Within 30 Days Of Implementation. “The U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening and Standards Act — introduced by freshman Rep. Lauren Underwood (D-Ill.) — includes language that would require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish an electronic health record system for those apprehended at the border within 30 days of implementation and submit a report to Congress on recommendations for improving screenings.” [The Hill, 9/26/19]

**Republican Reps Fitzpatrick And Upton Supported The Bill.** “The House passed a measure Thursday that would revamp medical screenings for migrants in the custody of Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The Democrat-backed bill, which passed in a 230-184 vote, would establish timelines for medical screenings and improve overall health standards. Reps. Brian Fitzpatrick (Pa.) and Fred Upton (Mich.) were the only Republicans to vote in favor of the legislation.” [The Hill, 9/26/19]

The Hill: Critics Of The Legislation Said The Focus Should Be On Preventing Border Crossings And Moving Detainees Out Of Border Patrol Custody. “Critics of the legislation say the focus should be on preventing border crossings and moving detainees out of Border Patrol custody and into Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody.” [The Hill, 9/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Delay The Implementation Of The U.S. Border Patrol Medical Screening Standards Act Until September 30, 2027.** In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Homeland Security Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would postpone the effective date of the bill until Sept. 30, 2027.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 213-202. [HR 3525, Vote #551, 9/26/19; CQ, 9/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Joint Resolution That Would Terminate The National Emergency Declared By President Trump Related To The Construction Of A Physical Barrier Along The U.S.-Mexico Border.** In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 591) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Border National Emergency Termination Resolution (S J Res 54) that would terminate the national emergency declared by the President Donald Trump on Feb. 15, 2019, related to the construction of a physical barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 229-186. [HR 591, Vote #550, 9/26/19; CQ, 9/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Establishing An Independent Ombudsman To Handle Complaints Regarding Border Agencies And Personnel.** In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish an independent ombudsman for within the Homeland Security Department to process, investigate, and resolve complaints against DHS border and immigration agencies and personnel and to review the compliance of Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel with departmental policies and standards of care for undocumented immigrants in custody. It would require the ombudsman to make a number of policy recommendations for DHS border security operations, including to foster cooperation between CBP, ICE, and border communities.” The bill passed by a vote of 230-194. [HR 2203, Vote #546, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring The DHS Ombudsman To Report To Congress Crimes Committed By Documented Immigrants In Sanctuary Cities. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Green, R-Tenn., motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Homeland Security with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would instruct the ombudsman’s office established under the bill’s provisions to receive complaints from victims of crimes committed in ‘sanctuary jurisdictions’ by aliens unlawfully present in the United States. It would require the ombudsman to include information on such complaints in an annual report to Congress, including the names of sanctuary jurisdictions and relevant actions by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 207-216. [HR 2203, Vote #545, 9/25/19; CQ, 9/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Permitting Venezuelan Nationals To Qualify For Temporary Protected Status. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would grant temporary protected status to Venezuelans in the U.S. for an initial 18-month period. To receive TPS status, qualifying individuals must be continuously present in the U.S. after enactment, be legally admissible to the U.S. as immigrants, and register with the Homeland Security Department.” The bill passed 272 to 158. [HR 549, Vote #514, 7/25/19; CQ, 7/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring US Customs And Border Protection Establish And Implement Standards Of Care For Migrants In Custody. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to establish and implement standards of care for migrants in CBP custody.” The bill passed by a vote of 233-195. [HR 3239, Vote #507, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Express The Sense Of Congress That Members Of The US Border Patrol Should Be Commended For Continuing To Carry Out Their Duties. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kinzinger, R-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would express the sense of Congress that members of the U.S. Border Patrol should be commended for continuing to carry out their duties in a ‘professional’ manner, including caring for the large number of families, unaccompanied migrant children, and single adults being processed in U.S. Customs and Border Protection facilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 239 to 192. [HR 3239, Vote #506, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Granting Temporary Protected Status To Venezuelans In The U.S. For An Initial 18-Month Period. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Mucarsel-Powell, D-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would grant temporary protected status to Venezuelans in the U.S. for an initial 18-month period.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 268 to 154. [HR 549, Vote #498, 7/23/19; CQ, 7/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of Citizens Count Census Act Of 2019, Which Would Require A Citizenship Question On The Census. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Comer said, “Today, I introduce the Citizens Count Census Act of 2019, a bill that would require a citizenship question on the United States Census. If we defeat the previous question, as the gentleman from Georgia said, then we will be able to consider my bill.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-189. [HR 491, Vote #478, 7/16/19; CQ, 7/16/19; Congressional Record, 7/16/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Defense Department Facilities, Equipment, Or Personnel To House Or Construct Housing For Any Foreign Nationals Detained By Immigration And Customs Enforcement. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Thompson, D-Miss., amendment no. 437 that would prohibit the use of Defense Department facilities, equipment, or personnel to house or construct housing for any foreign nationals detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” The motion was passed/agreed to in House by recorded vote: 213 - 204 [H.Amdt.560 to H.R.2500, Vote #469, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Defense Department Funds To Provide Housing In Department Facilities For Any Detained Undocumented Immigrant. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to provide housing in department facility for any detained undocumented immigrant.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 173 – 245. [H.Amdt.559 to H.R.2500, Vote #468, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit Using Fiscal 2020 Defense Department Funds To Provide Military Support For Local Law Enforcement To Enforce Any Part Of The Immigration And Nationality Act. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit the use of any fiscal 2020 funds authorized for the Defense Department to provide military support for local law enforcement to enforce any part of the Immigration and Nationality Act.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 179 - 241. [H.Amdt.558 to H.R.2500, Vote #467, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Defense Department Facilities To House Or Detain Unaccompanied Children Who Are Undocumented Immigrants. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Garcia, D-Texas, amendment that would prohibit the use of Defense Department facilities to house or detain unaccompanied children who are undocumented immigrants.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 198 - 223. [H.Amdt.557 to H.R.2500, Vote #466, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Eliminating The Per Country Annual Cap On Employment-Based Immigrant Visas And Establishing A Per-Country Annual Cap For Family-Sponsored Immigrant Visas. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would eliminate employment-based immigrant visas from a seven percent per-country annual cap calculation under existing law. It would establish a per-country annual cap for family-sponsored immigrant visas at 15 percent of all family visas offered each year, which may be exceeded if the other available visas are not used by citizens of other nations. It also outlines a transition period for reducing the annual percentage of employment-based visas reserved for certain categories of immigrants from countries other than the top two visa-recipient countries.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 365-65. [HR 1044, Vote #437, 7/10/19; CQ, 7/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Concurring With A Senate Amendment To Emergency Supplemental Aid For Migrants At The U.S.-Mexico Border. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act that would authorize a total of $4.6 billion in supplemental fiscal 2019 appropriations to address humanitarian concerns for migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border. Specifically, It would provide $2.9 billion for the Health and Human Services Department office of refugee resettlement, including $866 million for the provision of care in state-licensed shelters and expansion of the number of licensed shelters and $100 million for post-release, legal, and child advocacy services. It would provide $1.1 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including $793 million for acquisition, construction, and operation of migrant processing facilities, $112 million for medical care, food, water, sanitary items, and other supplies for migrants. It would provide $209 million for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, including $45 million for detainee medical care and $35.9 million for the transportation of unaccompanied minors to HHS custody. It would provide $144.8 million to the Department of Defense for operating expenses of the Army, Marine Corps, Air Force, and National Guard for activities in response to migration at the U.S. southwest border, including medical assistance and mobile surveillance. It would also provide $30 million for Federal Emergency Management Agency emergency food and shelter programs providing assistance to migrants released from DHS custody, $15 million for the Justice Department immigration review office legal orientation program, and $155 million to the U.S. Marshals Service for federal prisoner detention. It would also establish contracting standards for unlicensed facilities used as ‘influx shelters’ by HHS, limit the period unaccompanied minors may be held at such facilities, and require HHS to ensure that certain minors are not held at such facilities, including those with special medical needs. The measure is now cleared for the president.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 305-102. [HR 3401, Vote #429, 6/27/19; CQ, 6/27/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Bill To Provide Emergency Humanitarian Assistance At The U.S.-Mexico Border. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 466), as amended, that would provide for floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act (HR 3401).” The motion was adopted by a vote of 322-85. [H Res 466, Vote #426, 6/27/19; CQ, 6/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Bill To Provide Emergency Humanitarian Assistance At The U.S.-Mexico Border. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “On the question of consideration of the resolution (H Res 466) that would provide for floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act (HR 3401). […] Cole, R-Okl., had raised a point of order that the rule would violate section 426(a) of the Congressional Budget Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-188. [H Res 466, Vote #425, 6/27/19; CQ, 6/27/19]

Rep. Cole Raised A Point Of Order Opposing The Rule Under Congressional Budget Act Constraints; A Vote For The Question Was A Vote To Allow Consideration To Continue. “Mr. COLE: Therefore, I make a point of order, pursuant to section 426 of the Congressional Budget Act, that this rule may not be considered. […] Madam Speaker, the bill before us today provides no CBO cost estimate, so we literally have no idea as to whether or not there are additional unfunded mandates being imposed on the States. […] Mr. McGovern: If my colleagues disagree, then they can vote against the bill and against consideration, but I would urge all of my colleagues to vote ‘yes’ so that we can move forward with this rule in consideration of this bill…” [Congressional Record, 6/27/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The House Version Of A Bill Providing Emergency Supplemental Humanitarian Aid For Migrants At The U.S.-Mexico Border. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $4.5 billion in supplemental fiscal 2019 appropriations to address humanitarian concerns for migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border. Specifically, it would provide $2.9 billion for the Health and Human Services Department office of refugee resettlement, including $866 million for the provision of care in state-licensed shelters and expansion of the number of licensed shelters and $100 million for post-release, legal, and child advocacy services. It would provide $1.2 billion for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, including $787.5 million for acquisition, construction, and operation of migrant processing facilities, $92 million for food, water, sanitary items, and other supplies for migrants, and $20 million for medical support. It would provide $128.2 million for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, including $45 million for detainee medical care and $35.9 million for the transportation of unaccompanied minors to DHS custody. It would also provide $60 million for Federal Emergency Management Agency emergency food and shelter programs providing assistance to migrants released from DHS custody, $17 million for the Justice Department immigration review office legal orientation program, and $155 million to the U.S. Marshals Service for federal prisoner detention. Among other requirements related to facilities, resources, and services provided by DHS and HHS, the bill would require DHS to establish standards and protocols related to medical, nutrition, and sanitation needs of migrants in CBP temporary holding facilities. It would establish contracting standards for unlicensed facilities used as ‘influx shelters’ by HHS, limit the period unaccompanied minors may be held at such facilities, and require HHS to ensure that certain minors are not held at such facilities, including those with special medical needs.” The bill passed by a vote of 230-195. [HR 3401, Vote #414, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

June 2019: The House Passed An Emergency Aid Package That Put Guardrails On Appropriations for ICE Funding And Restricted Overcrowding Of Migrant Children In Detention Facilities. “Only three Republicans supported the House’s original version of the bill, including one Texan, Will Hurd of Helotes. The funding designations of the House bill were carefully crafted to funnel appropriations towards improving conditions at detention facilities and extending aid and legal services to migrants. Most of the House’s appropriations — some $2.9 billion — would have gone to the Department of Health and Human Services to fund legal services for migrant children who have been detained and to relieve overcrowding by creating more licensed facilities to hold migrant children. And of the remaining $1.5 billion in the House bill, the majority would have gone to the Department of Homeland Security, a sprawling network of agencies that includes U.S.
Immigration and Customs Enforcement. […] Perhaps the most significant distinction in the House bill were the ‘guardrails,’ as some members have called them — provisions intended to prevent the misappropriation of funds by ICE and the Trump administration. Republicans argued that these restrictions on implementation would severely limit the ability for the Trump administration to administer a unilateral response in an emergency situation.” [Texas Tribune, 6/27/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Increase ICE Funding By $64.6 Million.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rutherford, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by $64.6 million funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement expenses related to increased immigration at the U.S. southwest border.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205-218. [HR 3401, Vote #413, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Strike A Provision Prohibiting Funds From Treasury Forfeiture Fund To Build A Wall Along Southern Border.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would prohibit the use of funds from a Treasury Department forfeiture fund to plan or construct a wall, barrier, fence, or road along the U.S. southern border. The fund is sourced from Treasury and Homeland Security Department forfeitures and seizures and used for related law enforcement activities.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 191 – 226. [HR 3351, Vote #411, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Bill To Provide $4.5 Billion In Supplemental Fiscal 2019 Appropriations To Address Humanitarian Concerns At The U.S.-Mexico Border.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 462) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act (HR 3401), which would provide $4.5 billion in supplemental fiscal 2019 appropriations to address humanitarian concerns at the U.S.-Mexico border. The rule would provide for automatic adoption of a Lowey, D-N.Y., manager’s amendment to HR 3401 that would increase from $15 million to $17 million funding provided by the bill for the Justice Department immigration review office and specify that at least $2 million would be used for operation of the immigration court helpdesk program. It would require the Homeland Security Department to establish final plans, standards, and protocols regarding individuals in U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody, including medical, nutrition, and sanitation standards for temporary holding facilities. It would also make a number of requirements related to standards for grantees and contractors providing services to individuals in HHS custody, translation services for DHS customs, immigration, and other services, and the maximum time an unaccompanied minor may be held at a facility not licensed by HHS.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 225 - 189. [HR 462, Vote #410, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Border Crisis Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 3056, the Border Crisis Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226 - 188. [HR Res 462, Vote #409, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19; Congressional Record, 6/25/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Increase Funding By $75 Million For DOJ Immigration Review Office And Decrease Funding By The Same Amount For Census Bureau Expenses.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hurd, R-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by $75 million funding for the Justice Department immigration review office and decrease by the same amount funding for Census Bureau expenses related to collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistics for periodic censuses and programs.” The motion rejected by a vote of 201 - 220. [HR 3055, Vote #407, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Republican Amendment Allowing Funding For A Census Question. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by the bill for the Commerce Department to incorporate any questions not included in a 2018 census test in the 2020 decennial census.” The motion failed by a vote of 192-240. [HR 3055, Vote #369, 6/20/19; CQ, 6/20/19]

The Amendment Would Have Allowed Funding For A Citizenship Question In The 2020 Census. “Last night, the House voted 240-192 against Representative Steve King’s amendment to the Commerce, Justice and Science bill to strike Section 534, which prohibits the use of funds for the inclusion of a citizenship question in the 2020 Census.” [Office of Rep. Serrano, Press Release, 6/21/19]


Womack’s Office Released A Statement On The Motion To Recommit, Calling For Decreasing Spending While “Removing Poison Pill Provisions, And Addressing Defense And Border Security Provisions.” “Today, Congressman Steve Womack (AR-3) offered a Motion to Recommit on the House floor. The amendment would have sent H.R. 2740, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, back to the Appropriations Committee in order to address longstanding problems with the bill. Corrections needed include setting realistic spending numbers, adding funding for humanitarian assistance at the border, removing poison pill provisions, and addressing defense and border security issues.” [Office of Rep. Womack, Press Release, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Allowing Southern Border Wall Funding By Striking A Previous Appropriations Provision. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers to design or construct physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S. southern land border.” The motion failed by a vote 197-237. [HR 2740, Vote #359, 6/19/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking A Republican Amendment To The Rule Related To The Process For Debate On The Border Security Appropriations Bill. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 445).” According to the Congressional Record, if the motion failed, the following amendment would have been added to the rule: “AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 445 At the end of the resolution, add the following: SEC. 14. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3056) to provide supplemental appropriations relating to border security, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-193. [H.Res 445, Vote #356, 6/19/19; CQ 6/19/19; Congressional Record, 6/19/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Requiring The Office Of Refugee Resettlement To Disclose A Monthly Census Per Facility Of Unaccompanied Children In Custody. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Beyer, D-Va., amendment no. 53 that would decrease then increase by $500,000 funding for Health and Human Services Department refugee and immigrant assistance programs.” According to Congress.gov, the amendment would “require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Office of Refugee Resettlement, to disclose to committees of jurisdiction and legal orientation providers a monthly census per facility, broken down by gender and age group, of unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services, including locations operated through a contract with any other entity (including a Federal, State, or local agency).” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 285-138. [HR 2740, Vote #300, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19; H Amdt 317, offered 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Require The Office Of Refugee Resettlement To Report And Record The Death Of Unaccompanied Children Under Its Care. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Office of Refugee Resettlement to report and record the death of unaccompanied children under its care.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 355-68. [HR 2740, Vote #294, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of The Republican-Sponsored Border Crisis Supplemental Appropriations Act Of 2019. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Torres, D-Calif., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Woodall said that “if we defeat the previous question, I will amend the rule to bring H.R. 3056 immediately to the floor under an open rule.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-184. [HR 2740, Vote #264, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19, 6/3/19; Congressional Record, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $10 Million The Minimum Amount To Be Used For Immigrant And Refugee Assistance Activities. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Shalala, D-Fla., amendment that would increase by $10 million the minimum amount to be used for legal services, child advocates, and post-release services within total funds authorized by the bill for Health and Human Services Department immigrant and refugee assistance activities.” The amendment was adopted 243 to 179. [HR 2740, Vote #252, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The American Dream And Promise Act, Protecting Residency Status for Undocumented Immigrants Who Entered The United States As Children. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide legal residency status for certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States as children or from nations with Temporary Protected Status designation and would prohibit the Homeland Security and Justice Departments from initiating or continuing the removal of such individuals. Title I of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for ten-year conditional permanent residency status to undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as minors at least four years prior to enactment, have lived continuously in the U.S. since that time, and have earned or are enrolled in a program to earn a technical, high school, or postsecondary degree. It would disqualify certain individuals from receiving such a status based on factors including criminal record, gang participation, or other threats to public safety. It would direct DHS to grant permanent resident status to conditional residents if they maintain eligibility for conditional residency and meet certain qualifications related to postsecondary education, military service, or employment. It would also require DHS to establish a streamlined residency application process for individuals enrolled in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. Title II of the bill would require DHS and DOJ to grant applications for permanent residency status to foreign nationals from countries designated for Temporary Protected Status or Deferred Enforced Departure who have lived continuously in the U.S. for at least three years prior to enactment and are not ineligible for admission to the U.S. under current immigration law. Among other provisions related to residency status under the bill’s provisions, the bill would prohibit DHS from removing eligible individuals before providing them an opportunity to apply for residency, would provide for judicial and appellate administrative review for individuals whose residency status is denied or revoked, and would require DHS to establish a grant program for
nonprofit organizations to assist eligible individuals in the application process.” The bill passed 237-187. [H Res 6, Vote #240, 6/4/19; CQ, 6/4/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Disqualify An Individual From Legal Residency Status If The Homeland Security Department “Knows Or Has Reason To Believe” They Are Or Have Been A Member Of A “Criminal Street Gang” Or Participated In Gang Activity.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cline, R-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would disqualify an individual from legal residency status under the bill’s provisions if the Homeland Security Department ‘knows or has reason to believe’ they are or have been a member of a ‘criminal street gang’ or participated in gang activity. It would also require DHS to make a determination on whether an undocumented immigrant whose application for residency is denied on criminal, national security, gang, or public safety grounds should be placed in removal proceedings.” The motion was rejected 202-221. [H Res 6, Vote #239, 6/4/19; CQ, 6/4/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of The American Dream And Promise Act.** In February 2015, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 415) that would provide for floor consideration of the American Dream and Promise Act (HR 6).” The motion passed 219 to 203. [HR 415, Vote #236, 6/4/19; CQ, 6/4/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Termination Of Trump’s National Emergency Declaration.** In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage, over President Donald Trump’s March 15, 2019 veto, of the joint resolution that would terminate the president’s Feb. 15 national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border.” The bill was rejected 248-181. [H J Res 46, Vote #127, 3/26/19; CQ, 3/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution That Would Have Stymied Trump’s Declaration Of A National Emergency At The Southern Border.** In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would terminate the president’s national emergency declaration concerning the security situation at the southern border.” The resolution passed by a vote of 245-182. [H J Res 46, Vote #94, 2/26/19; CQ, 2/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Resolution To Terminate Trump’s Declaration Of A National Emergency.** In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 144) that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 46) relating to a national emergency declared by the president on February 15, 2019.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-193. [H Res 144, Vote #93, 2/26/19; CQ, 2/26/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funds Provided By The Bill For The Army Corps Of Engineers Or The Homeland Security Department From Being Used To Construct A “New Physical Barrier” Along The Southwest Border Of The U.S.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment that would prohibit funds provided by the bill for the Army Corps of Engineers or the Homeland Security Department from being used to construct a ‘new physical barrier’ along the southwest border of the U.S.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 230 – 197. [H.R. 268, Vote #37, 1/16/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/16/19]

**Infrastructure Issues**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Funds To Be Used In Contravention Of An Order To Use American Made Products For Infrastructure Projects.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “‘Bost, R-III., amendment that would prohibit funds made available in the bill to be used in contravention of a January 2019 executive order related to the use of American made products for infrastructure projects.’” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 373-51. [HR 3055, Vote #396, 6/21/19; CQ, 6/21/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Require The Federal Communications Commission To Create A Plan On Broadband Internet Data Collection.** In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wexton, D-Va., amendment
that would require the Federal Communications Commission to submit a report to Congress on a plan regarding how the commission would evaluate and address problems with the collection of data through the use of Form 477, related to the deployment of broadband internet access service.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 376-46. [HR 1644, Vote #164, 4/10/19; CQ, 4/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Government Accountability Office To Submit A Report To Congress Detailing The Benefits Of Broadband Internet Access Offered On A Standalone Basis. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Delgado, D-N.Y., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress detailing the benefits of broadband internet access offered on a standalone basis, including recommendations to increase the availability of standalone broadband internet access service in rural areas.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 363-60. [H.R. 1644, Vote #163, 4/10/19; CQ, 4/10/19]

**Labor & Working Family Issues**

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Protecting The Right To Organize (PRO) Act, Allowing Enforcement Authorities Of The National Labor Relations Board And Modifying Procedures By Which Employees May Unionize. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would that would expand enforcement authorities of the National Labor Relations Board and modify procedures by which employees may unionize and elect representation under federal labor law. The bill would authorize the NLRB to enforce any orders it issues. It would authorize the board to impose a number of civil monetary penalties, including penalties of up to $50,000 against employers who prevent or punish organizing activities by employees. It would require the NLRB to impose temporary injunctions against employers charged with engaging in unfair labor practices and allow employees to bring civil action if the board fails to seek an injunction. It would outline a number of procedures by which employees may petition for and elect representation for collective bargaining through an election directed by the NLRB. It would require the NLRB to schedule pre-election hearings within eight days of a petition being filed; prohibit employers from certain interference in such elections; and require the NLRB to certify and order the employer to engage in collective bargaining with an elected labor organization. It would outline procedures for initial collective bargaining between an employer and a union, including to provide for federal mediation services if an agreement is not reached 90 days after the bargaining begins and referral to an arbitration panel if an agreement is not reached in an additional 30 days. Among other provisions, the bill would prohibit employers from taking certain retaliatory actions against employees who participate in a strike, including permanently replacing or discriminating against such employees. It would specify that employees’ right to strike is protected regardless of the duration, scope, frequency, or intermittence of the strike. The bill would also modify definitions of ‘employee’ and ‘supervisor,’ particularly to narrow the classification of independent contractors and supervisors, two categories of employees not eligible for collective bargaining.” The bill passed by a vote of 224 -194. [H.R. 2474, Vote #50, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

**HEADLINE: House passes bill to rewrite labor laws and strengthen unions** [Washington Post, 2/6/20]

The PRO Act Would Allow The NLRB TO Fine Companies That Retaliated Against Workers Who Organized, And Weaken “Right To Work” Laws. “The Protecting the Right to Organize Act, known as the PRO Act, would amend some of the country’s decades-old labor laws to give workers more power during disputes at work, add penalties for companies that retaliate against workers who organize and grant some hundreds of thousands of workers collective-bargaining rights they don’t currently have. It would also weaken ‘right-to-work’ laws in 27 states that allow employees to forgo participating in and paying dues to unions. The House passed the bill with a vote of 224 to 194, mostly along party lines.” [Washington Post, 2/6/20]

The Bill Would Allow More People Classified As Contractors To Be Given Employee Status. “The bill would also allow more people currently classified as contractors to be given the status of employees for the purposes of union organizing, potentially paving the way for gig workers at companies like Lyft, Uber and DoorDash to organize with unions or among themselves.” [Washington Post, 2/6/20]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Prohibit Labor Organizations From Communicating With Employees Not Authorized To Work In The U.S. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hern, R-Okla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit a labor organization from communicating with an employee regarding joining or supporting the organization, if the employee is not authorized to work in the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 195-223. [HR 2474, Vote #49, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Clarify That The Protecting The Right To Organize Act Of 2019 Should Not Affect Jurisdictional Standards With Respect To The Size Of A Business. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rouda, D-Calif., amendment no. 16 that would clarify that the provisions of the bill shall not be construed to affect the jurisdictional standards of the National Labor Relations Board, including with respect to measuring the size of a business.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 249-173. [HR 2474, Vote #48, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Prohibit An Employer From Terminating Or Discriminating Against An Employee Who Reports Violations Of Labor Law. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment no. 11 that would prohibit an employer or labor organization from terminating or discriminating against an employee who reports violations of federal labor law. It would outline procedures for the submission of complaints by employees related to violations of this prohibition and for the investigation and adjudication of such claims by the Labor Department.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 404-18. [HR 2474, Vote #47, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Eliminate Labor Organization Fees As A Condition Of Employment. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment no. 10 that would strike from the bill a section stating that collective bargaining agreements in which employees contribute fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment shall be enforceable notwithstanding any state or territorial law.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 186-235. [HR 2474, Vote #46, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Strike A Provision Overturning State Right-To-Work Laws. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 6 that would strike from the bill a section stating that collective bargaining agreements in which employees contribute fees to a labor organization as a condition of employment shall be enforceable notwithstanding any state or territorial law.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-232. [HR 2474, Vote #45, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Ensure Privacy Of Employees With Respect To Voter Lists Provided To Labor Organizations By Employers. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Wild, D-Pa, amendment no. 5 that would clarify that the bill’s provisions shall not be construed to affect the privacy of employees with respect to voter lists provided to labor organizations by employers pursuant to elections directed by the National Labor Relations Board.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 242-178. [HR 2474, Vote #44, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Require All Unions Win A Secret-Ballot Election In Order To Be Certified. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Roe, R-Tenn., amendment no. 4 that would require that all labor representatives be selected by a majority of employees through a National Labor Relations Board secret ballot election, unless they were recognized through majority support of employees prior to enactment. It would make it unlawful for an employer to recognize or bargain collectively with a labor organization that has not been selected in this manner.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-235. [HR 2474, Vote #43, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Strike A Provision Requiring Employee Voter Lists Provided By Employers To Labor Organization Include More Than One Form Of Personal Contact Information. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Foxx, R-N.C., amendment no. 2 that would strike from the bill a requirement that employee voter lists provided by employers to labor organizations include several forms of contact
and other personally identifiable information for each employee. It would instead require the lists to include one form of personal contact information for each employee, selected by the employee.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-229. [HR 2474, Vote #42, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Protect The Definitions Of “Employer” And “Employee” Regarding Employee Wages, Working Hours, Workers’ Compensation, Or Unemployment Insurance. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., for Morelle, D-N.Y., amendment no. 1 that would clarify that the bill's provisions shall not be construed to affect the definitions of ‘employer’ or ‘employee’ under any state laws regarding employee wages, work hours, workers’ compensation, or unemployment insurance. The amendment was adopted 241-178. [HR 2474, Vote #41, 2/6/20; CQ, 2/6/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Raise The Wage Act, Which Would Raise The Minimum Wage To $15 Per Hour. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would increase the federal minimum wage to $8.40 per hour on the first day of the third month after enactment and would incrementally increase it annually to reach $15 per hour six years after the effective date. On the seventh year, the bill would require the Labor Department to determine the minimum wage based on increases in the median hourly wage of all employees. The bill would also increase the minimum wage for tipped employees, teens, and individuals with disabilities, with incremental increases over five years until each of these rates reaches $15 per hour, at which point the separate minimum wages would be repealed.” The bill passed 231 to 199. [HR 582, Vote #496, 7/18/19; CQ, 7/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Exempt Businesses Who Employ Fewer Than 10 People Or Earn Less Than $1 Million In Gross Sales From Having To Raise Their Minimum Wage. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Meuser, R-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill’s requirements businesses that employ fewer than 10 individuals or that have an annual gross volume of sales and business of less than $1 million.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 210-218. [HR 582, Vote #495, 7/18/19; CQ, 7/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Require The GAO To Produce A Report On The Effects Of Previous Minimum Wage Increases On The Economy. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “O’Halleran, D-Ariz., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress, prior to the effective date of the third annual wage increase, that identifies and analyzes the effects of the first two wage increases on the economy and workforce, nationally and regionally. It would require Congress to assess and make recommendations to address the findings of the report, including with regard to the implementation of subsequent wage increases.” The amendment was adopted 248 to 181. [HR 582, Vote #494, 7/18/19; CQ, 7/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adopting A Rule To Consider The Raise The Wage Act. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 492) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Raise the Wage Act (HR 582) that would incrementally increase the federal minimum wage to $15 per hour over five years. It would provide for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment to the bill and for floor consideration of one additional amendment to the bill. The Scott, D-Va., manager’s amendment to the bill (HR 582) would extend the period over which the minimum wage would be incrementally increased, such that it would reach $15/hour by Oct. 1, 2025, instead of by Oct. 1, 2024.” The bill passed 231 to 197. [H.Res 492, Vote #485, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By $1 Million For Small Business Entrepreneurial Development Programs. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Suozzi, D-N.Y., amendment that would increase funding by $1 million for Small Business entrepreneurial development programs and would decrease by the same amount administrative funding for Treasury Department offices.” The motion passed by a vote of 406-19. [HR 3351, Vote #418, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $3 Million Funding For Health And Human Services Department Children And Families Services Programs And Decrease By The Same Amount Administrative Funding. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adams, D-N.C., amendment that would increase by
$3 million funding for Health and Human Services Department children and families services programs and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 307-115. [HR 2740, Vote #298, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Decrease By 14 Percent All Discretionary Funding For Labor, Health And Human Services And Education.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would decrease by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education title of the bill (Division A).” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 150-273. [HR 2740, Vote #289, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Allow Labor Department Program Funding Made Available By The Appropriations Package To Be Used For Apprenticeship Grants Not Registered Under The National Apprenticeship Act.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hill, R-Ark., amendment no. 38 that would allow Labor Department program funding made available by the bill to be used for grants to apprenticeship programs not registered with the department under the National Apprenticeship Act.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 158-266. [HR 2740, Vote #285, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding To Programs Aimed At Assisting Children And Families In The Health And Human Services Department By $2 Million.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Butterfield, D-N.C. amendment that would increase by $2 million funding for various Health and Human Services Department programs and services aimed at protecting and assisting children and families and decrease by the same amount HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 356 to 68. [HR 2740, Vote #276, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Encourage The Bureau Of Labor Statistics To Accept More Input Into Its Projections For Its Future Workforce.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Foster, D-Ill., amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 funding for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment increases and decreases funding by $1 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purpose of instructing BLS to accept a wider and more forward-looking range of inputs into its range of projections for its workforce of the future.” The amendment was adopted 260 to 164. [HR 2740, Vote #272, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19; H Amdt 288, offered 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For National Institute For Occupational Safety And Health Research.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pascrell, D-N.J., amendment that would increase by $900,000 funding for National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health research and decrease by the same amount administrative funding for the Health and Human Services Department.” The amendment was adopted 413 to 10. [HR 2740, Vote #262, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Any Funds To Close Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “DeFazio, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the use of any funds authorized by the bill to close Job Corps civilian conservation centers or to alter or terminate the interagency agreement between the Labor and Agriculture Departments governing funding and operation of such centers.” The amendment was adopted 313 to 109. [HR 2740, Vote #259, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Occupational Safety And Health Administration From Changing The Permissible Exposure Standards To Workers Exposed To Beryllium.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Scott, D-Va., amendment that would prohibit the Occupational Safety and Health Administration from using any funds authorized in the bill to finalize or implement a proposed rule that would change the permissible exposure standards for construction and maritime workers occupationally exposed to beryllium.” The amendment was adopted 241 to 181. [HR 2740, Vote #258, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Supporting Funding For The Bureau Of Labor Statistics.** In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 million
funding for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.” The amendment was adopted 290 to 134. [HR 2740, Vote #253, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending Eligibility For Reemployment Services To All Individuals Claiming Unemployment Compensation.** In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davis, D-III., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend eligibility for reemployment services to individuals who claim unemployment compensation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 393-24. [HR 1759, Vote #162, 4/9/19; CQ, 4/9/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A 2.6 Percent Pay Raise For Civilian Federal Employees.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would increase the salaries and wages of all civilian federal employees by 2.6 percent for calendar year 2019. The pay raise would take effect immediately upon enactment, and would be backdated to apply to the first pay period that occurred after Jan. 1.” The bill passed 259-161. [HR 790, Vote #64, 1/30/19; CQ, 1/30/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Pay Increases For Federal Employees Who Had Been Disciplined For Workplace Sexual Misconduct.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brooks, R-Ind., motion to recommit the bill to the House Committee on Oversight and Reform with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the use of government funds for the purpose of providing an increase in pay for calendar year 2019 for any federal employee who has been disciplined for sexual misconduct in the workplace.” The motion was rejected 206-216. [HR 790, Vote #63, 1/30/19; CQ, 1/30/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing The 2019 Pay Rate For IRS Employees By 2.6 Percent.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Trahan, D-Mass., amendment that would increase the rate of pay for eligible IRS employees for calendar year 2019 by 2.6 percent.” The amendment was adopted in a Committee of the Whole 243-183. [HR 790, Vote #62, 1/30/19; CQ, 1/30/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Bill To Increase Pay For Civilian Federal Employees.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 87) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 790) that would increase pay for civilian federal employees.” The rule was adopted 231-189. [HR 790, Vote #61, 1/30/19; CQ, 1/30/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting People Who Have Not Paid Their Federal Taxes From A Pay Increase For Civilian Federal Employees.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Raskin, D-Md., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment ).” According to the Congressional Record, Mr. Woodall said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I intend to bring up a very simple amendment […] those folks who have an outstanding tax bill, who have not tried to enter into a negotiated settlement, those who are not in a payment plan, but those who simply are not paying their Federal taxes, that they not be a part of this pay increase.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 232-190. [HR 790, Vote #60, 1/30/19; CQ, 1/30/19; Congressional Record, 1/30/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A 1.9 Percent Pay Increase For Civilian Federal Workers As Well As FY 2019 Funding For The Treasury Department, IRS, SEC, And District Of Columbia.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $23.7 billion in discretionary funding for financial services and general government appropriations in fiscal 2019. The bill would provide $12.7 billion for the Treasury Department, of which $11.3 billion is for the Internal Revenue Service. It would provide $1.7 billion for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $7.7 billion for the operation of the federal court system, and $703 million in federal payments to the District of Columbia. The bill would also provide a 1.9 percent pay increase for civilian federal workers for 2019.” The bill passed 240-188. [HR 264, Vote #21, 1/09/19; CQ, 1/09/19]

**LGBT Issues**

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring All Defense Department Personnel Policies To “Ensure Equality Of Treatment And Opportunity” For Servicemembers Regardless Of Race, Color, National Origin,
Religion, Or Sex, Including Gender Identity Or Sexual Orientation. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would require military service eligibility requirements to be based only on gender-neutral occupational standards and would require all Defense Department personnel policies to ‘ensure equality of treatment and opportunity’ for servicemembers without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, or sex (including gender identity or sexual orientation). It would define ‘gender identity’ with regards to these provisions as the gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, regardless of the individual’s designated sex at birth.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 242-187. [HR 2500, Vote #439, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Strike Provision To Codify HUD Rule Regarding Placement Of Transgender Persons In Single-Sex Emergency Shelters And Other Facilities. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would strike from the bill a provision that would codify a February 2015 Housing and Urban Development rule regarding the placement of transgender persons in single-sex emergency shelters and other facilities.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 181-236. [HR 3055, Vote #401, 6/24/19; CQ, 6/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Strike A Provisions To Prohibit Funds To Change Or Replace Two Rules HUD Related To Equal Access Based On Gender Identity And Sexual Orientation. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Duncan, R-S.C., amendment that would that would strike from the bill a provision that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to change or replace two Housing and Urban Development rules related to equal access based on gender identity and sexual orientation for HUD community planning and development programs.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 180-236. [HR 3055, Vote #400, 6/24/19; CQ, 6/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amendment Prohibiting Use Of Defense Department Funds To Implement A March 2019 Department Memorandum Related To Military Service By Transgender Individuals And Individuals With Gender Dysphoria. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brown, D-Md., for Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available under the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) to implement a March 2019 department memorandum related to military service by transgender individuals and individuals with gender dysphoria.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 243-183. [H.R. 2470, Vote #344, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Equality Act. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit discrimination or segregation based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity under 1964 Civil Rights Act protections, including in public facilities, public education, federal assistance programs, employment, jury service, and areas of public accommodation. It would expand the definition of ‘public accommodations’ to include transportation services and any establishment providing a good, service, or program, including retailers, health care facilities, and legal services. The bill would define ‘gender identity’ as ‘gender-related identity, appearance, mannerisms, or other gender-related characteristics of an individual,’ regardless of designated sex at birth. The bill would also allow the Justice Department to intervene in equal protection cases regarding sexual orientation and gender identity.” The bill passed 236-173. [HR 5, Vote #217, 5/17/19; CQ, 5/17/19]

The Equality Act Would Prohibit Discrimination On The Basis Of Sexual Orientation And Gender Identity. “The House passed sweeping legislation on Friday that would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. […] The legislation, which amends the Civil Rights Act of 1964, prohibits discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in both the public and private sectors, offering civil rights protections in businesses, hospitals and welfare services. It explicitly states that individuals cannot be denied access to a locker room or dressing room on the same basis.” [New York Times, 5/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To The Equality Act Clarifying That The Bill Would Not Diminish Protections Under Title IX. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Steube, R-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing contained in the bill may be construed to diminish any protections under title IX of the
Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex under any federally-funded education programs, stating that no person can be excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of such programs on the basis of sex.” The motion was rejected 181-228. [HR 5, Vote #216, 5/17/19; CQ, 5/17/19]

National Defense & Security Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For The DHS Acquisition Reform Act. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Torres Small, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would codify acquisition authorities within the Homeland Security Department and assign certain acquisition functions to departmental offices. Among other provisions, it would designate the DHS undersecretary for management as the department's chief acquisition officer and require the undersecretary to oversee the acquisition process, advise on acquisition management activities, establish related departmental policies, and assist DHS component agencies in complying with federal and departmental acquisition directives. It would also codify the existence and authorities of the DHS program accountability and risk management office to conduct oversight and establish standards for major DHS acquisition programs.” The bill passed 380-4. [H Res 3413, Vote #56, 2/10/20; CQ, 2/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Homeland Security For Children Act. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: Torres Small, D-N.M., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to consider the needs of children in its strategic planning activities and authorize a Federal Emergency Management Agency position for a technical expert focusing on integrating children's needs into DHS activities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other manmade disasters. It would also require DHS to submit a report to Congress describing its efforts to incorporate feedback from organizations representing the needs of children into department policies.” The bill passed 374-11. [H Res 2932, Vote #55, 2/10/20; CQ, 2/10/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Conference Report For the NDAA Fiscal Year 2020. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the bill that would authorize, in total, $738 billion in discretionary defense spending, including $256.7 billion for Defense Department operations and maintenance, including operations in Afghanistan and Syria, $143 billion for weapons and other procurement, and $188 billion for personnel-related expenses. Within the total, the bill would authorize $71.5 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize $23.1 billion for Energy Department defense-related activities, including for nuclear weapon programs and environmental restoration activities; $33 billion for the Defense health program; $11.8 billion for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure activities; and approximately $11 billion for missile defense programs. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3.1 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; expand protections for victims of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces; provide 12 weeks of paid parental leave for all federal workers; phase out over three years the "widow's tax" requirement that Defense Department compensation benefits for survivors of veterans be reduced based on benefits received by the survivor from the VA; and allow the Defense Department to allow and pay claims for personal injury or death of a servicemember resulting from medical malpractice by a department health care provider. It would authorize the creation of a Space Force within the Air Force; authorize funds for the deployment of the low-yield, submarine-launched W76-2 nuclear; and prohibit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey unless the Turkish government certifies that it will not purchase S-400 air defense technology from Russia. It would require the Defense Department to submit a number of reports on the effects of climate change and develop a climate vulnerability and risk-assessment tool. It would prohibit the use of any funds authorized to withdraw the U.S. from NATO; prohibit the use of funds authorized to close the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; and extend prohibitions on the transfer of detainees from Guantanamo Bay to certain other countries.” The motion was adopted by 377-48. [S 1790, Vote #672, 12/11/19; CQ, 12/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing Through Fiscal 2027 Treasury Department Terrorism Risk Insurance Program. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: Terrorism Risk Insurance Program, which offers federal compensation to insurers for losses above specified values resulting from acts of terrorism. It would modify payment deadlines for recoupment surcharges paid by policyholders to the SEC under the program. It would also require the president's working group on financial markets to evaluate the availability and affordability of terrorism
risk insurance for places of worship and others, and it would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the potential costs of cyber terrorism and its impacts on the private insurance market.” The vote was approved 385-22. [H.R. 4634, Vote #626, 11/18/19; CQ, 11/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Close A Conference Committee To The Public When Classified Matters Of National Security Were Discussed. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., motion that certain portions of the conference between the House and Senate on the bill be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be discussed.” The vote was approved by a measure of 407-4. [S 1790, Vote #532, 9/17/19; CQ, 9/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Instruct House Conferees To Agree To The Senate’s Version Of A Bill To Replenish Military Construction Funds That Were Instead Used For Trump’s National Emergency Declaration Along The Border. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Thornberry, R-Texas, motion to instruct conferees on the part of the House to agree to a section of the Senate bill that would provide for the replenishment of funds authorized for military construction projects prior to fiscal 2020 that were instead used for military construction projects in connection with the national emergency along the southern U.S. border, with amendments that would specify such projects and funding amounts.” The vote was rejected by a measure of 198-219. [S 1790, Vote #531, 9/17/19; CQ, 9/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Establish A Foreign Threat Response Center Under The Office Of The Director Of National Intelligence. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Kennedy, D-Mass., amendment that would establish a foreign threat response center under the Office of the Director of National Intelligence that would analyze and integrate U.S. intelligence related to foreign threats and coordinate federal efforts to deter such threats to the national security or political and economic systems of the U.S. and its allies.” The amendment was adopted 237 to 196. [HR 3494, Vote #491, 7/17/19; CQ, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund Through October 2089. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would reauthorize through fiscal 2090 the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund to compensate first responders and other individuals with health conditions caused by toxin exposure due to the attacks on September 11, 2001. It would authorize such sums as may be necessary for the fund and allow claims to be filed through Oct. 1, 2089. It would also require the reimbursement of any claims previously reduced due to insufficient funds and includes a number of modifications to fund management, including to provide exceptions to a cap for reimbursement of noneconomic damages.” The bill passed 402-12. [HR 1327, Vote #474, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against National Defense Authorization Act For FY 2020. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would authorize $724.9 billion in discretionary defense spending, including $256 billion for Defense Department operations and maintenance, including operations in Afghanistan and Syria, $140.5 billion for weapons and other procurement, and $187.6 billion for personnel-related expenses. Within the total, the bill would authorize $69 billion for overseas contingency operations not subject to discretionary spending caps. The bill would authorize $22.7 billion for Energy Department defense-related activities, including for nuclear weapon programs and environmental restoration activities; $33 billion for the Defense health program; $11.5 billion for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure activities; and approximately $11 billion for missile defense programs. Among other provisions, the bill would authorize a 3.1 percent pay increase for members of the armed forces; authorize the creation of a Space Corps within the Air Force; require the Defense Department to submit a number of reports on the effects of climate change and develop a climate vulnerability and risk-assessment tool; expand protections for victims of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces; and prohibit the transfer of F-35 aircraft to Turkey unless the Turkish government certifies that it will not purchase S-400 air defense technology from Russia. It would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the department to construct any physical barriers or border security infrastructure along the U.S.-Mexico border. It would also prohibit the use of funds authorized to detain additional individuals at the U.S. naval station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and modify limitations on the transfer or release of current detainees to certain countries. As amended, the bill would prohibit the use of federal funds for the use of military force against Iran absent congressional
authorization or declaration of war, repeal the 2002 authorization for use of military force against Iraq, and prohibit the transfer of certain defense articles and services to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates, with regards to hostilities in Yemen. It would require Defense Department personnel policies to ensure equal treatment and opportunity for servicemembers without regard to race, color, national origin, religion or sex, including gender-related identity regardless of designated sex at birth.” The bill passed by a vote of 220 - 197. [H.R. 2500, Vote #473, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The GAO To Report To Congress On Cost Analyses For Nuclear Security Activities. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress on cost analyses for nuclear security activities and require the Defense Department to contract with federally-funded research and development centers to conduct studies on cost savings associated with alternatives to current U.S. nuclear deterrence policy and force structures.” The motion was passed/agreed to in House by recorded vote: 230 – 189. [H. Amdt. 563 to H.R. 2500, Vote #471, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Strike From The Bill A Provision Prohibiting The Deployment Of Certain Low-Yield Warheads. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Turner, R-Ohio, amendment no. 386 that would strike from the bill a provision prohibiting the deployment of certain low-yield warheads and replace it with a provision requiring the Defense Department to certify to Congress whether the deployment of such missile warheads is in the best interests of U.S. national security and whether alternatives to such missile warheads have similar capabilities.” The motion was failed by recorded vote: 201 - 22. [H. Amdt. 553 to H.R. 2500, Vote #462, 7/12/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Express The Sense Of Congress Condemning U.S. Withdrawal From The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty With Russia. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Frankel, D-Fla., amendment that would express the sense of Congress condemning U.S. withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty with Russia and prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense Department to research, develop, test, or deploy intermediate-range missiles U.S. missile systems banned by the treaty, until the department submits certain materials to Congress, including a diplomatic proposal for obtaining the strategic stability benefits of the INF treaty.” The motion was agreed to by recorded vote: 215 - 214. [H. Amdt. 530 to H.R. 2500, Vote #456, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Energy Department Nuclear Security Administration To Contract With A Federally-Funded Research And Development Center To Conduct A Study On The Department's W80-4 Nuclear Warhead Life Extension Program. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would require the Energy Department Nuclear Security Administration to contract with a federally-funded research and development center to conduct a study on the department's W80-4 nuclear warhead life extension program, including an explanation for the ‘unexpected’ increase in program costs. It would also withhold $185 million in funds authorized by the bill for the extension program until the study is submitted.” The motion failed by recorded vote: 198 - 229. [H. Amdt. 529 to H.R. 2500, Vote #455, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/9/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Defense Department To Contract With A Federally-Funded Research And Development Center To Conduct A Study On Extending To 2050 The Life Of Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would require the Defense Department to contract with a federally-funded research and development center to conduct a study on extending to 2050 the life of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles, including on the costs of such an extension and the benefits and risks of incorporating certain ‘nondestructive’ testing methods and technologies to extend the life of the missiles. It would also withhold 10 percent of funds authorized by the bill for the Defense secretary’s office until the study is submitted.” The motion failed by recorded vote: 164 - 264. [H. Amdt. 528 to H.R. 2500, Vote #454, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/9/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Supporting The Extension Of The New START Treaty Through 2026. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Engel, D-N.Y., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that the U.S. should seek to extend to February 2026 the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with the Russian government and would prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to withdraw from the treaty. It would also require the Director of National Intelligence to report to Congress on national security and intelligence implications if the treaty were to expire, including likely Russian response, and would require the State Department to report to Congress on likely reactions of North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its members to a U.S. decision to not extend or replace the treaty.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 236-189. [HR 2500, Vote #453, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Defense Department To Analyze Disparities In U.S. And Third Party Reporting On Civilian Casualties Resulting From U.S. Military Operations. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., amendment that would require the Defense Department to analyze any potential disparity between U.S. government and third party estimates of civilian casualties resulting from U.S. military operations. It would impose a number of requirements related to department practices to track and report on such casualties, integrate civilian protection into operational planning, and offer ‘reasonable and culturally appropriate’ payments to civilians injured or to the families of civilians killed.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 241-183. [HR 2500, Vote #452, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Defense Department To Report To Congress The Financial Costs And National Security Benefits Of Maintaining Overseas Military Operations. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Omar, D-Minn., amendment that would require the Defense Department to report to Congress on the financial costs and national security benefits of maintaining overseas military operations, including permanent military installations and bases.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 219-210. [HR 2500, Vote #445, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Prohibiting The President From Removing Any Item Listed In Categories I-III Of The U.S. Munitions List Of Defense-Related Articles. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Torres, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the President from removing any item listed in categories I-III of the U.S. munitions list of defense-related articles. Categories I-III of the list include firearms and ammunition.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-205. [HR 2500, Vote #442, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Requiring An Annual Report On U.S. Strikes Against Terrorists Outside Areas Of Active Hostilities To Be Submitted By The Director Of National Intelligence Rather Than The Secretary Of Defense. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Smith, D-Wash., amendment that would require an annual report on U.S. strikes against terrorist targets outside areas of active hostilities to be submitted by the Director of National Intelligence instead of the Secretary of Defense. The annual report, required under the bill’s provisions, would detail the number of such strikes undertaken and assess combatant and non-combatant deaths resulting from those strikes.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 236-193. [HR 2500, Vote #438, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing Consideration Of The Fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act And 441 Amendments. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 476), as amended, that would provide for House floor consideration of the Fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (HR 2500). As amended, it would make in order consideration of 441 amendments to the bill. It would also provide for floor consideration of the bill (HR 1327) that would permanently reauthorize the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund, under suspension of the rules on July 11 or July 12, 2019; and it would waive rules related to the House Consensus Calendar with regards to the Military Surviving Spouses Equity Act (HR 553). It would also provide for automatic adoption of a Smith, D-Wash., amendment to HR 2500. The Smith amendment would increase by 3.1 percent basic pay for members of the uniformed services and includes provisions related to Defense Department annuity plans and benefits for surviving spouses of servicemembers, damage claims brought against the U.S. related to the injury or death of a servicemember, funding for the National Defense Stockpile transaction fund, and paid family and
medical leave policies for federal employees, among other provisions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 234-197. [H Res 476, Vote #436, 7/10/19; CQ, 7/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Change The Rule To Include Two Additional Amendments To The National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2020. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment that would modify the rule (H Res 476) to make in order two additional amendments to the Fiscal 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (HR 2500). The amendments added to the rule include a Dingell, D-Mich., amendment related to EPA designation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous and a Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment related to GAO studies on nuclear security activities.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 234-197. [H Res 476, Vote #435, 7/10/19; CQ, 7/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Consideration Of An Amendment Blocking The Department Of Defense From Contracting Companies Influenced By The Chinese Government. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, defeating the previous question would have blocked the following amendment: “The Secretary of Defense may not enter into a contract with a company that is a direct or indirect subsidiary of a company in which the Government of China or the Chinese Communist Party has a controlling interest to acquire critical United States technologies.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was adopted by a vote of 232-197. [H Res 476, Vote #434, 7/10/19; CQ, 7/10/19; Congressional Record, 7/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment To Increase Funding By $10 Million For The Treasury’s Office On Terrorism And Financial Intelligence. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Graves, R-Ga., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase by $10 million funding for activities by the Treasury Department office on terrorism and financial intelligence to safeguard the U.S. financial system against national security threats and decrease by the same amount funding for General Services Administration facility rental.” The motion passed by a vote of 226-195. [HR 3351, Vote #423, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $10 Million Funding For Research, Development, And Evaluation For Defense Department Health Programs, And Decrease By The Same Amount Of Funding For Defense-Wide Operations And Maintenance. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cox, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $10 million funding for research, development, and evaluation for Defense Department health programs, and decrease by the same amount funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 404-22. [H.R. 2470, Vote #355, 6/18/19; CQ 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Decrease Then Increase By $13 Million Funding For Defense Wide Operations And Maintenance. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Crow, D-Colo., amendment that would decrease then increase by $13 million funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 277-151. [H.R. 2470, Vote #354, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit Defense Department Funds To Be Used For Continued Research On The “Long-Range-Standoff” Air-Launched Middle. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) for continued research on the ‘long-range standoff’ air-launched missile.” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 138-289. [H.R. 2470, Vote #353, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Increasing By $19.6 Million Funding For Navy Procurement, Production, And Modification Of Missiles, Torpedoes, And Other Weapons, Including To Acquire Land For Production Plants, And Decrease By The Same Amount Funding For Defense-Wide Operations And
Maintenance. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Gallagher, R-Wis., for Cheney, R-Wyo., amendment no. 47A that would increase by $19.6 million funding for Navy procurement, production, and modification of missiles, torpedoes, and other weapons, including to acquire land for production plants, and decrease by the same amount funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” This amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote of 192-236. [H.R. 2470, Vote #351, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $76 Million Funding For Defense-Wide Research- And Evaluation-Related Expenses, Increase By $20 Million Funding For Army Research-And Evolution Related Expenses, Decrease By $96 Million Funding For Defense-Wide Operations And Manteca. In June 2019 Fitzpatrick, voted for: “Gallagher, R-Wis., amendment that would increase by $76 million funding for Defense-wide research- and evaluation-related expenses, increase by $20 million funding for Army research- and evaluation-related expenses, decrease by $96 million funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 203-225. [H.R. 2470, Vote #350, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Funds Made Available By The Bill To Issue Export Licensed For Certain Defense Articles And Items. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the bill to issue export licenses for certain defense articles and items as described in a number of State Department certification transmittal documents.” The amendment was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 237-191. [H.R. 2470, Vote #349, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Increase By $9 Million Funding For Army Research And Evaluation-Related Expenses. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., for Veasey, D-Texas, amendment that would increase by $9 million funding for Army research- and evaluation-related expenses and decrease by the same amount funding for Defense-wide operations and maintenance.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 389-39. [H.R. 2470, Vote #347, 6/18/19; CQ 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment That Would Prohibit The Use Of Defense Department Funds For Certain Searches Under The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Amash, R-Mich., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made available by the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) for searches under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act without explicit language in the search certification clarifying that it does not authorize the targeting of individuals outside the U.S. so as to acquire communications of an individual inside the U.S.” The amendment was rejected in committee of the whole by a vote 175-253. [H.R. 2470, Vote #345, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amendment That Would Increase By $10 Million Funding For Research, Development, And Evaluation For US Army Medical Research Activities Under Defense Department Health Programs And Decrease By The Same Amount Funding For Expenses Related To Operation Testing And Evaluations Of Weapons Systems. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment that would increase by $10 million funding for research, development, and evaluation for U.S. Army medical research activities under Defense Department health programs and decrease by the same amount funding for expenses related to operational testing and evaluation of weapons systems by the Defense Department.” The amended was adopted in the committee of the whole by 277-151. [H.R. 2470, Vote #343, 6/18/19; CQ 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amendment That Would Increase By $10 Million Funding For Navy Research And Evaluation Related Expenses. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment that would increase by $10 million funding for Navy research- and evaluation-related expenses and decrease by the same amount funding for such expenses Defense-wide.” The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 355 - 73. [H.R. 2470, Vote #342, 6/18/19; CQ 6/18/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For En Bloc Amendments To The Defense Department Title Of The Bill That Would, Among Other Provisions, Increase By $14 Million In Total Funding For Research, Development, And Evaluation For Various Defense Department Health Programs; Increase By $20 Million Funding For A Defense Department Cooperative Threat Reduction Program Related To Nuclear, Chemical, And Biological Weapons; And Increase By $5 Million Funding For Environmental Restoration Activities Of The Army, Navy, And Air Force, Respectively. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Visclosky, D-Ind., en bloc amendments to the Defense Department title of the bill (Division C) that would, among other provisions, increase by $14 million in total funding for research, development, and evaluation for various Defense Department health programs; increase by $20 million funding for a Defense Department cooperative threat reduction program related to nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; and increase by $5 million funding for environmental restoration activities of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively. It would also reduce and redistribute a number of funds related to research and evaluation or operations” and maintenance of various branches and agencies of the Defense Department.” The amended was adopted in the committee of the whole by a vote of 381-46. [H.R. 2470, Vote #341, 6/18/19; CQ, 6/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring DHS To Establish An Acquisition Board To Oversee The Progress Of Any Acquisition Program Expected To Cost At Least $300 Million. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Correa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, that would require the Homeland Security Department to establish an acquisition review board chaired by the undersecretary for management to oversee, authorize, and review the progress of any DHS acquisition programs expected to cost at least $300 million at each phase of the program. It would require the undersecretary to create and approve a baseline program report for any project authorized to begin a planning phase and submit such reports to Congress.” The motion was rejected 419-0. [HR 2609, Vote #248, 6/11/19; CQ, 6/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Homeland Security Department To Provide Briefings To Congress Every 180 Days. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Correa, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Homeland Security Department to provide briefings to Congress every 180 days including status updates on a three-year DHS strategy for its international programs and on DHS personnel whose primary duties take place outside of the U.S., including deployment schedule and costs, relation of placements to counterterrorism strategy, and risk mitigation plans related to counterintelligence threats. It would also require DHS to create a plan to improve effectiveness, capacity, and collaboration of deployed personnel, including with regard to counterterrorism and counterespionage strategy.” The motion passed 394-2. [H Res 2590, Vote #244, 6/10/19; CQ, 6/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Homeland Security Department To Prioritize Assigning Officers To High Risk Bus And Train Terminals. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that includes a number of provisions related to surface transportation security. Specifically, it would require the Homeland Security Department to prioritize the assignment of Transportation Security Administration officers and intelligence analysts to locations containing high-risk surface transportation assets, such as bus terminals or rail carriers. It would require such officers and analysts to generate and disseminate intelligence products to assist state, local, and tribal law enforcement in identifying, investigating, and responding to terrorist and other security threats. It would also allow owners and operators of surface transportation assets to apply for security clearances to facilitate information sharing with DHS related to security threats and would authorize DHS to develop a training program to strengthen local law enforcement response capabilities related to surface transportation threats.” The motion passed 384-13. [H Res 2539, Vote #243, 6/10/19; CQ, 6/10/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing A National Urban Security Technology Laboratory To Prepare For Terrorist Threats. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would statutorily authorize a national urban security technology laboratory within the Homeland Security Department to conduct research to help emergency responders prepare for and protect against terrorist threats, including by evaluating emerging technologies, assessing the cybersecurity of such technologies, researching
radiological and nuclear response and recovery, and providing technical advice to emergency responders.” The motion passed 395-3. [H Res 542, Vote #242, 6/10/19; CQ, 6/10/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion That Would Have Granted The Justice Department Annual Funding To Purchase Armored Vests For Law Enforcement.** In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Johnson, D-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would authorize $30 million annually for a Justice Department grant program for the purchase of armor vests for state and local law enforcement and rename the program the ‘Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program.’” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 400-9. [HR 2379, Vote #204, 5/14/19; CQ, 5/14/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Clarifying That The Underlying Bill Could Not Disrupt American Intelligence Activities.** In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., amendment that would specify that nothing in the measure may be construed to influence or disrupt U.S. intelligence, counterintelligence and investigative activities.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 252-177. [HJ Res 37, Vote #81, 2/13/19; CQ, 2/13/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Formally Establishing In Statute The Existing Counterterrorism Advisory Board.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would formally establish in statute the existing Counterterrorism Advisory Board, under the Department of Homeland Security, to continue its efforts in coordinating the department's intelligence, activities, and policies related to counterterrorism.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414 – 12. [H.R. 769, Vote #58, 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/29/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Continue Producing The Catalog That Summarizes Training, Publications, Programs, And Services Available To State And Local Law Enforcement Agencies.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Department of Homeland Security to continue producing the catalog that summarizes training, publications, programs, and services available to state and local law enforcement agencies. The catalog would be available through the Homeland Security Information Network.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 412 – 12. [H.R. 449, Vote #57, 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/29/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Department Of Homeland Security To Develop And Disseminate A Threat Assessment Regarding The Use Of Virtual Currencies By Terrorist Organizations.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Rice, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding the use of virtual currencies by terrorist organizations to support their operations. The threat assessment would be required to be disseminated within 120 days of enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 422 – 3. [H.R. 428, Vote #56, 1/29/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/29/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The State Department To Develop A Policy That Would Provide Security Searchers With Clear Guidelines For Testing And Reporting Vulnerabilities In The Department's Public Websites And Applications.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the State Department to develop a policy that would provide security searchers with clear guidelines for testing and reporting vulnerabilities in the department's public websites and applications.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 377 – 3. [H.R. 328, Vote #45, 1/22/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/22/19]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of Funds To Withdraw The U.S. From The NATO, And Expressing The Sense Of Congress That The President Should Not Withdraw The U.S. From NATO.** In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would prohibit the use of funds to take any action to withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and would express the sense of Congress that the president should not withdraw the U.S. from NATO.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 357 – 22. [H.R. 676, Vote #44, 1/22/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/22/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Decreasing FY 2019 Funding For The General Services Administration And Increasing FY 2019 Funding For The Treasury Department’s Office Of Terrorism And Financial Intelligence. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Graves, R-Ga., motion to recommit the bill (HR 264) to the House Appropriations Committee, with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment to modify the amounts of certain appropriations made by the bill. The amendment would increase by $2 million the amount authorized for the Treasury Department’s Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence; decrease by $2 million the amount authorized to the General Services Administration for activities related to federal property and buildings; and decrease by $2 million the amount authorized to the General Services Administration for space rental.” The motion was rejected 200-227. [HR 264, Vote #20, 1/09/19; CQ, 1/09/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending For Two Years A Homeland Security Department Program To Collect Information On And Develop Security Plans For Chemical Facilities Presenting A High Security Risk As Potential Targets For Terrorist Attacks. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Thompson, D-Miss., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend for two years a Homeland Security Department program to collect information on and develop security plans for chemical facilities presenting a high security risk as potential targets for terrorist attacks.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 414 – 3. [H.R. 251, Vote #14, 1/8/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/8/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Short Term Funding For The Homeland Security Department With Restrictions On Wall Funds And Providing Back Pay For Federal Employees At The Homeland Security Department. In January 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide short-term funding for the Homeland Security Department through Feb. 8, 2019 at rates provided in the fiscal 2018 omnibus appropriations law, but with additional restrictions for use of border security funds that would prevent the appropriated dollars from being used to construct the president’s proposed concrete border ‘wall.’ The bill would also provide for backpay for all furloughed federal employees at the Homeland Security Department as compensation for pay missed during the lapse in appropriations.” The joint resolution passed by a vote of 239 – 192. [H.J. Res. 1, Vote #9, 1/3/19; CQ Floor Votes, 1/3/19]

Five House GOP Lawmakers Voted With Democrats On A Spending Bill That Would Operate The Department Of Homeland Security Until Feb. 8. “Ultimately, just five House GOP lawmakers voted with Democrats on a spending bill that would operate the Department of Homeland Security until Feb. 8, and seven Republicans supported separate legislation that would reopen the rest of the federal government through Sept. 30. GOP officials feared the defections could have been much higher had the administration not gotten directly involved.” [Washington Post, 1/4/19]

Native American Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing Funds For The Interior Department And Bureau Of Indian Affairs To Assess And Improve Sanitation, Safety Conditions, And Infrastructure On Federal Lands Maintained For The Benefit Of Certain Native American Tribes. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Van Drew, D-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize such sums as are necessary for the Interior Department and Bureau of Indian Affairs to assess and improve sanitation, safety conditions, and infrastructure on federal lands maintained for the benefit of certain Native American tribes along the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 396-18. [HR 91, Vote #168, 4/29/19; CQ, 4/29/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Have Affirmed The Indian Reorganization Act Applied To All Federal Tribes And Expanded What Was An “Indian Tribe.” In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would clarify that the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, which authorizes the Interior Department to take land into trust for Indian tribes, applies to any federally-recognized Indian tribe regardless of date of recognition. It would also expand the definition of ‘Indian tribe’ under the reorganization act to include any community acknowledged as a tribe by the Interior Department.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 323-96. [H R 375, Vote #208, 5/15/19; CQ, 5/15/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Have Taken Into Trust More Than 320 Acres In Benefit Of The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would ratify 2015 Interior Department actions taking into trust approximately 321 acres of land in Massachusetts for the benefit of the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe of Massachusetts. It would also require any pending or future legal actions related to the land to be dismissed in federal court.” The bill passed by a vote of 275-146. [H R 312, Vote #207, 5/15/19; CQ, 5/15/19]

Seniors & Retirement Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For Repealing The Requirement That The United States Postal Service Prepay Future Retirement Benefits. In February 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would repeal existing law that requires the U.S. Postal Service make annual payments to a special Treasury Department fund to prefund future retirement health benefits for USPS employees.” The motion passed 309 to 106, with 14 members not voting. [H.R. 2382, Vote #37, 2/5/20; CQ, 2/5/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act, Increasing Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would specify that adverse actions by an employer in which age was a motivating factor shall be considered unlawful under federal employment law regarding age discrimination. It would specify that a complaining party under such law would not be required to demonstrate that age was the sole cause of an adverse action, thus effectively reversing the 2009 Supreme Court decision in Gross v. FBL Financial Services, Inc. It would establish the same standard of proof in the case of employment discrimination based on disability or based on actions by an employee to oppose unlawful employment practices or participate in investigations or litigations related to such practices. In age-based employment discrimination cases where a court determines that an adverse action would have been taken in the absence of age-based motivation, the bill would allow courts to grant declaratory or injunctive relief and attorney’s fees, but prohibit courts from awarding damages or ordering reparative actions by the respondent.” The motion passed by a vote of 261-155. [HR 1230, Vote #21, 1/15/20; CQ, 1/15/20]

The Oregonian: The Bill Would “Enact New Protections Against Age Discrimination In The Workplace” And “Give Older Workers The Same Safeguards Other Protected Groups Enjoy.” “The U.S. House of Representatives voted Wednesday to enact new protections against age discrimination in the workplace, approving a bill that supporters say will give older workers the same safeguards other protected groups enjoy. [...] The House voted 261 to 155 to approve a bill known as the Protect Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (POWADA). Every Democratic representative who cast a vote supported the bill, joined by 34 Republicans. Supporters say the bill would restore protections older workers lost in a 2009 Supreme Court ruling, which established that older workers must demonstrate the age was the decisive factor – not just a contributing factor – when suing for age discrimination.” [Oregonian, 1/15/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment Clarifying Independent Contractor Truck Drivers’ Status Would Not Be Altered By The Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Smucker, R-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be construed to alter the status of a truck driver as an independent contractor if the truck driver currently holds such status under federal law.” The motion failed by a vote of 196-220. [HR 1230, Vote #20, 1/15/20; CQ, 1/15/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted AgainstDelaying The Implementation Of Age Discrimination Protections Until The Government Accountability Office Conducted A Study On Whether Past Supreme Court Decisions Have Discouraged Age Discrimination Lawsuits. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Allen, R-Ga., amendment no. 3 that would postpone the bill’s effective date until the Government Accountability Office reports to Congress the results of a study determining whether certain Supreme Court decisions have discouraged individuals from filing age discrimination and retaliation charges and cases, and whether the success rate for such cases has decreased. It would prohibit the bill’s provisions from taking effect if the results of the study show that
such filings and success rates have not been affected as described.” The motion failed by a vote of 163-253. [HR 1230, Vote #19, 1/15/20; CQ, 1/15/20]

Oregonian: The Protect Older Workers Against Discrimination Act Was A Response To A 2009 Supreme Court Case That “Older Workers Must Demonstrate The Age Was The Decisive Factor – Not Just A Contributing Factor – When Suing For Age Discrimination.” “The House voted 261 to 155 to approve a bill known as the Protect Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (POWADA). Every Democratic representative who cast a vote supported the bill, joined by 34 Republicans. Supporters say the bill would restore protections older workers lost in a 2009 Supreme Court ruling, which established that older workers must demonstrate the age was the decisive factor – not just a contributing factor – when suing for age discrimination.” [Oregonian, 1/15/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering A Bill To Defend Older Workers Against Discrimination And Considering A Joint Resolution On Student Loan Repayment. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 790) that would provide for consideration of the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act (HR 1230) and a joint resolution (H J Res 76) that would repeal a Sept. 2019 Education Department rule related to student loan repayment policies.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 216 to 200. [H Res 790, Vote #17, 1/14/20; CQ, 1/14/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing The Pension Rehabilitation Administration Within The Treasury Department. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would establish the Pension Rehabilitation Administration within the Treasury Department to provide 30-year loans to multiemployer defined benefit pension plans in critical or declining financial status, to allow such plans to meet pension obligations to current retirees.” The bill passed by a vote of 264 to 169. [HR 297, Vote #505, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19]

Bill Was Aimed At Stabilizing Multiemployer Pension Plans To Mitigate The Pension Crisis. “The House passed legislation Wednesday in a 264-169 vote aimed at helping stabilize multiemployer pension plans in hopes of mitigating the looming pension crisis. […] The Rehabilitation for Multiemployer Pensions Act, also known as the Butch Lewis Act — introduced by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Richard Neal (D-Mass.) — includes provisions that would establish a Pension Rehabilitation Administration within the Department of the Treasury and a trust fund that would provide low-interest government-guaranteed loans that pension plans could pay back over the course of 30 years.” [The Hill, 7/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require Loans Issued By Treasury Department Pension Rehabilitation Administration Have An Interest Rate Of 5% For Five Years After Being Made And An Interest Rate Of 9% Thereafter. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Roe, R-Tenn., amendment that would require loans issued by the Treasury Department Pension Rehabilitation Administration established by the bill to have an interest rate of 5 percent for five years after being made and an interest of rate 9 percent thereafter.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186 to 245. [HR 397, Vote #503, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of The Rehabilitation For Multiemployer Pensions Act, The Humanitarian Standards For Individuals In Customs And Border Protect Custody Act, And Ratifying And Affirming All Current And Future Investigations And Subpoenas Issued By House Committees Related To Donald Trump. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 509) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Rehabilitation for Multiemployer Pensions Act (HR 397), making in order consideration of one amendment to the bill, and would provide for House floor consideration of the Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in Customs and Border Protection Custody Act (HR 3239), providing for automatic adoption of a manager’s amendment to the bill and making in order consideration of two additional amendments to the bill. It would provide for automatic agreement in the House to a resolution (H Res 507) that would ratify and affirm all current and future investigations and subpoenas issued by House committees related or issued to President Donald Trump, his family and businesses, the White House, former and current White House officials, and any entities seeking information related to such individuals and entities.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 234 to 195. [H Res 509, Vote #501, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Addition Of An Amendment Reconstituting The Joint Select Committee on Multiemployer Pension through February of 2020. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pensions, Border Facility Standards, Congressional Subpoenas - Previous Question.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Burgess said “if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to add H. Con. Res. 54 that will reconstitute the Joint Select Committee on Multiemployer Pension through February of 2020.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 234 to 198. [H Res 509, Vote #500, 7/24/19; CQ, 7/24/19; Congressional Record, 7/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By $1 Million For An IRS Program To Provide Tax Counseling To Elderly Individuals. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Malinowski, D-N.J., amendment that would increase by $1 million funding allocated for an IRS program providing tax counseling for elderly individuals, from funding provided by the bill for IRS taxpayer services.” The motion passed by a vote of 362-65. [HR 3351, Vote #422, 6/26/19; CQ, 6/26/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For An HHS Program To Combat Fraud And Abuse In The Medicare System. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Porter, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $2 million funding allocated for a Health and Human Services program to combat fraud and abuse in the Medicare system, from funds authorized by the bill to combat health care fraud and abuse.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 316-103. [HR 2740, Vote #311, 6/13/19; CQ, 6/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding By $4.5 Million For The Health And Human Services Aging And Disability Services Program. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment that would increase by $4.5 million funding for Health and Human Services aging and disability services programs and decrease by $5 million HHS administrative funding.” The amendment was adopted 356 to 67. [HR 2740, Vote #269, 6/12/19; CQ, 6/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Tax Adjustments For Gold Star Families. In May 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow small businesses to offer certain retirement savings plans for their employees and make a number of modifications related to individual contributions to and use of tax-favored retirement accounts. The bill would allow small businesses to offer ‘pooled’ retirement savings plans for their employees by combining with other unrelated businesses to offer plans with multiple employer providers. It would require each employer to register with the Labor Department to be designated as a multiple employer plan sponsor. The bill would increase certain tax credits for small businesses that establish retirement plans, including for plans including automatic enrollment. It would require employers to allow certain part-time employees to participate in defined contribution retirement plans and would make ‘difficulty of care’ payments for home health care workers eligible for investment in such retirement plans. It would increase from 70 and one-half to 72 the age at which individuals are required to take minimum distributions from their retirement accounts and would allow individuals to continue making contributions to a regular IRA after reaching the age of 70 and one-half. It would allow individuals to withdraw up to $5,000 from retirement savings accounts to help pay for expenses related to a birth or adoption, and allow such funds to be later repaid to their accounts without penalty. It would also modify qualification requirements for safe harbor provisions exempting employers from Internal Revenue Service nondiscrimination tests related to employee participation in 401(k) plans. Among provisions related to employer-provided retirement plan administration, it would provide a safe harbor protecting employers from liability for losses due to an insurer’s inability to meet its financial obligations, if the employer takes certain steps to confirm the license and certification of the insurer. It would allow employers to treat qualified retirement plans adopted before the tax filing date for a taxable year as if they were in effect for the last day of that tax year. It would require pension plan administrators to include a ‘lifetime income disclosure’ at least once a year in a benefits statement, detailing a total benefits accrued by the beneficiary. It would also establish retirement plan insurance premiums under the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, for charities and cooperative associations. Among other provisions, the bill would modify the Internal Revenue Code to allow section 529 education savings plans to be used to cover expenses associated with apprenticeship programs and student loans, including for the sibling of the primary beneficiary. It would increase penalties for failure to file federal tax returns, including for retirement
savings plans, and would modify distribution rules for beneficiaries of retirement savings plans. As amended, the bill would make adjustments to taxes on unearned income for child survivors of a parent killed in military action, known as Gold Star families.” The motion passed 417-3. [H Res 1994, Vote #231, 5/23/19; CQ, 5/23/19]

Bill Included A Tax Fix For Gold Star Families; Bill Was Blocked By Sen. Cruz In The Senate Because Democratic House Had Included In Larger Bipartisan Retirement Bill. “That’s what happened this week when Congress tried to resolve a wrinkle in the Republican tax law that resulted in thousands of Gold Star families getting hit with unexpected tax bills this year. Lawmakers in both parties called for passing a fix before Memorial Day. Instead, they will have to wait until after their upcoming recess, thanks to House Democrats’ decision to fold it into a larger retirement measure that drew opposition from Sen. Ted Cruz. […] On Tuesday, the Senate approved the Gold Star Family Tax Relief Act by unanimous consent. The bill would treat survivor benefits as earned income, instead of as if it were an estate or trust. It would also be retroactive, so families who suffered this year could recoup the costs. Procedurally, because the House has to have first say on revenue-related legislation, the Senate's unanimous approval of the bill actually meant that if the House had sent over identical legislation introduced by Democratic Rep. Elaine Luria of Virginia, it would have been considered passed. But the House didn't send over identical legislation. Instead, Democrats folded an expanded version of the fix into a larger bipartisan retirement bill. Including the tax relief provision for Gold Star families helped smooth the retirement bill's path to passage in the House -- but it provoked Cruz into halting it over the college savings plan dispute.” [CNN, 5/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing A Securities And Exchange Commission Task Force On Investment By Individuals Over The Age Of 65. In April 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Foster, D-III., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish a Securities and Exchange Commission task force on investment by individuals over the age of 65. It would require the task force to submit a biennial report to Congress describing, analyzing, and making policy recommendations related to challenges faced by senior citizen investors. It would also direct the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the frequency and costs of financial exploitation of senior citizens, within two years of enactment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 392-20. [HR 1876, Vote #170, 4/30/19; CQ, 4/30/19]

Tax Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act, Which Would Eliminate The Existing $10,000 SALT Cap For Those Whose Yearly Gross Adjusted Income Fell Below The $100 Million Threshold. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reduce or eliminate the existing $10,000 cap on federal tax deductions for state and local taxes, which was established under the 2017 tax law, for tax years 2019 through 2021. Specifically, it would double the cap to $20,000 for married couples filing a joint tax return for tax year 2019, and it would eliminate the cap for tax years 2020 and 2021. As amended, the bill would retain the cap for taxpayers whose adjusted gross incomes exceed $100 million in a taxable year. As an offset, the bill would increase the top individual income tax rate from 37% to 39.6% and it would reduce the corresponding income thresholds at which the top tax bracket applies. The bill would also permanently increase from $250 to $1,000 a tax deduction for professional development costs for elementary and secondary school teachers, and it would establish a new tax deduction of up to $1,000 for first responders, including for costs associated with related professional development courses.” The bill passed by a vote of 218-206. [HR 5377, Vote #700, 12/19/19; CQ, 12/19/19]

The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act Would Eliminate The $10,000 Limit On SALT Deductions For 2020 And 2021. “The “Restoring Tax Fairness for States and Localities Act” would eliminate the $10,000 limit on state and local tax deductions for 2020 and 2021.” [CNBC, 12/20/19]

The Bill Called For Increasing SALT Cap To $20,000 For Married Couples Filing Jointly In 2019 And Raising The Highest Marginal Tax Income Tax Rate To 39.6 Percent. “This bill calls for increasing the
SALT-cap to $20,000 for married couples filing jointly in 2019, as well as raising the highest marginal tax income tax rate to 39.6%.” [CNBC, 12/20/19]

CNBC: The Bill “Marked The Latest Effort By Blue States To Fight Back Against Certain Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act.” “The bill, sponsored by Rep. Thomas Suozzi, D-N.Y, along with Reps. Bill Pascrell, D-N.J., and Mike Thompson, D-Calif., marked the latest effort by blue states to fight back against certain provisions in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The 2018 overhaul of the tax code placed the $10,000 cap on SALT deductions. ‘This has been a high priority for Democrats in the House since the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was passed,’ said Nicole Kaeding, vice president of policy promotion at the National Taxpayers Union Foundation. ‘The concern has been over the impact of the limit on individuals in high-tax states such as New York, New Jersey and California,’ she said.” [CNBC, 12/20/19]

CNBC: “New York, New Jersey, And California Are Among The States Where Taxpayers Are Feeling The Brunt From The $10,000 SALT Cap.” “New York, New Jersey and California are among the states where taxpayers are feeling the brunt from the $10,000 SALT cap. Among New Yorkers who itemized in 2017, the average SALT deduction claimed was $23,804, according to the Tax Policy Center. New Jersey itemizers wrote-off an average of $19,162 on state and local taxes that year, while Californians claimed $20,451, the Center found. These states are also home to some of the highest income taxes in the nation. Meanwhile, New Jersey residents are paying some of the highest property taxes.” [CNBC, 12/20/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Make An Exception To The Elimination Of A $10,000 Cap On Federal Tax Deduction For State And Local Taxes, Applying The Cap To Taxpayers Whose Adjusted Gross Income Exceeded $100 Million In A Taxable Year. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Rice, R-S.C., motion to recommit that motion to recommit the Restoring Tax Fairness for States and Localities Act to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would make an exception to the bill's elimination of the $10,000 cap on federal tax deductions for state and local taxes, such that the cap would still apply for taxpayers whose adjusted gross incomes exceed $100 million in a taxable year. It would double to $1,000 the tax deductions established by the bill for professional development costs for teachers and first responders.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 388-36. [HR 5377, Vote #699, 12/19/19; CQ, 12/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adopting A Rule That Would Provide House Floor Consideration Of The Restoring Tax Fairness For States And Localities Act. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 772) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Restoring Tax Fairness for States and Localities Act (HR 5377). It would provide for up to one hour of debate on the bill.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 227-196. [H Res 772, Vote #698, 12/19/19; CQ, 12/19/19]

**Technology Issues**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Federal Agencies To Submit A Strategy Addressing How To Secure 5G And Future Generations Of Wireless. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Doyle, D-Pa., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the president and relevant federal agencies to develop and submit a strategy to Congress addressing how to secure 5G and future generations of wireless communications systems and infrastructure, including strategies to secure such infrastructure for U.S. defense treaty allies and strategic partners while protecting the competitiveness of U.S. companies, U.S. consumer privacy, and the impartiality of standards-setting bodies. It would require the president to develop an implementation plan for the strategy that would include, among other requirements, assessments of potential security threats to wireless communications infrastructure, plans for diplomatic engagement allies and partners, and descriptions of proposed legislative or administrative action.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 413-3. [HR 2881, Vote #4, 1/8/20; CQ, 1/8/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Developing An Innovation Corps Course Through The National Science Foundation To Further Support The Commercializing Of Products And Services Through Federally Funded Research. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lipinski, D-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would
develop an Innovation Corps (I-Corps) course through the National Science Foundation to further support the commercialization of products and services through federally funded research. The bill would expand the program to include individuals who receive grants under the Small Business Innovation Research Program.” The motion was agreed to by 385 to 18. [H R 539, Vote #88, 2/25/19; CQ, 2/25/19]

Trade & Outsourcing Issues

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The United States-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement (USCMA).** In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would implement the trade agreement reached between the United States, Mexico, and Canada that replaces the North American Free-Trade Agreement. It would modify existing trade law to provide for implementation of the agreement, authorize federal agencies and other entities to implement and enforce provisions of the agreement, and authorize or appropriate more than $2 billion in funding for certain implementation activities. Among other provisions, the bill would require the Treasury and Labor departments to issue regulations to implement trade provisions in the USMCA and outline classification standards for the origin of goods under such provisions. It would require the establishment of interagency committees related to implementation and enforcement of the agreement's provisions related to automobiles, environmental obligations, and labor obligations. It would provide for additional enforcement and monitoring mechanisms related to forced labor, labor reforms in Mexico, and remedies for labor rights violations. It would require the EPA to construct and maintain facilities to treat wastewater and pollution sources resulting from transboundary water flows originating in Mexico. It would provide for transition procedures in the case of withdrawal of any country from the agreement. The bill would authorize $1.5 billion for the North American Development Bank, a binational institution that funds environmental infrastructure projects in the U.S.-Mexico border region, and it would require the bank to prioritize the financing of projects related to water pollution. It would make supplemental fiscal 2020 appropriations to provide $300 million for Environmental Protection Agency grants for construction of wastewater facilities in the U.S.-Mexico border region; $210 million for Labor Department international grant programs, including $180 million for grants to support labor justice system reforms in Mexico; $40 million for enforcement of environmental obligations under the USMCA; and $16 million for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration activities related to addressing marine debris and combating illegal and unregulated fishing in coordination with Mexico. The USMCA, which would be implemented by the bill, would increase from 60%-62.5% to 75% the North American content threshold for automobiles to qualify for duty-free access, and it would establish additional thresholds for steel and aluminum content and content made by workers earning at least $16 per hour. It would establish trade regulations for products created using agricultural biotechnology. It would require signatories to implement and maintain certain multilateral environmental agreements to which they are already signatories, and to adopt and maintain certain internationally recognized labor rights, including to prohibit the importation of goods produced by forced labor.” The bill passed by a vote of 385-41. [HR 5430, Vote #701, 12/19/19; CQ, 12/19/19]

The USMCA Was An Updated Version Of The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) That Included Major Changes On Cars And New Policies On Labor And Environmental Standards, Intellectual Property Protections, And Digital Trade Provisions. “The United States Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA) is an updated version of the nearly 25-year-old, trillion-dollar North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It includes major changes on cars and new policies on labor and environmental standards, intellectual property protections, and some digital trade provisions. During his 2016 presidential campaign, Donald Trump promised to renegotiate NAFTA, which he called ‘the worst trade deal ever made.’ As president, he did so. The result is the USMCA, which the leaders of the three countries signed in November 2018.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

The USMCA Included Country Of Origin Rules, Which Ruled That Automobiles Must Have 75 Percent Of Their Components Manufactured In Mexico, The US, Or Canada To Qualify For Zero Tariffs. “Country of origin rules: Automobiles must have 75 percent of their components manufactured in Mexico, the US, or Canada to qualify for zero tariffs (up from 62.5 percent under NAFTA).” [Vox, 12/19/19]
The International Trade Commission Report Found The Automotive Manufacturing Changes Would Add 28,000 Jobs In The Industry Over Six Years But Lead To A Small Increase In The Price Of Vehicles. “The International Trade Commission report found that these changes would add 28,000 jobs in the industry over six years, while also leading to a small increase in the price of vehicles that consumers pay.” [CNN, 12/17/19]

The USMCA Included Labor Provision That Raised The Percentage Of Automobile Parts That Must Be Made By Workers Earning At Least $16 An Hour By 2023 From 40 To 45 Percent. “Labor provisions: 40 to 45 percent of automobile parts must be made by workers who earn at least $16 an hour by 2023. Mexico agreed to pass new labor laws to give greater protections to workers, including migrants and women. Most notably, these laws are supposed to make it easier for Mexican workers to unionize.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

The USMCA Included A 16-Year Sunset Clause. “Sunset clause: The agreement adds a 16-year sunset clause — meaning the terms of the agreement expire, or “sunset,” after 16 years. The deal is also subject to a review every six years, at which point the US, Mexico, and Canada can decide to extend the USMCA.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

The USMCA Was Subject To A Review Every Six Years – At Which Point The Three Countries Can Decide To Extend The Agreement. “Sunset clause: The agreement adds a 16-year sunset clause — meaning the terms of the agreement expire, or “sunset,” after 16 years. The deal is also subject to a review every six years, at which point the US, Mexico, and Canada can decide to extend the USMCA.” [Vox, 12/19/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Export-Import Bank Through Fiscal 2029. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for, guarantees, and insurance the bank may have outstanding at any one time from $135 million to $175 million, increasing the amount annually through fiscal 2026. It would redesignate the agency as the ‘United States Export Finance Agency.’ Among other provisions, it would establish a number of offices within the agency, including an office focused on promoting the inclusion of minorities and women in the agency's workforce and activities and an office focused on financing for exports related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, and energy storage. It would increase from 25% to 30% the amount of Ex-Im Bank lending activity that must be directed to small businesses by fiscal 2029 and require the agency to prepare an outreach plan to inform small businesses about agency services. It would prohibit the agency from approving any transactions involving individuals subject to certain trade and economic sanctions or involving the People’s Liberation Army or Chinese intelligence agency. It would establish alternative procedures for agency operations in the event of a quorum lapse on the board of directors, authorizing a temporary board that would include the U.S. trade representative and Trade and Commerce secretaries and could approve agency transactions.” The bill passed the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 235 to 184. [H.R. 4863, Vote #624, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adding An Amendment That Would Prohibit The Export-Import Bank From Issuing A Loan, Guarantee, Or Insurance That Would Benefit The Government Of China. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for an amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from issuing a loan, guarantee, or insurance that would benefit the government of China with respect to supporting the People’s Liberation Army, Chinese intelligence agency, or policies related to Chinese international development activities, human rights violations, or illicit transfer of technologies or intellectual property from the U.S. It would exempt transactions that would create export opportunities for U.S. small businesses or that are required for exporting humanitarian goods or services.” The motion was rejected by the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 203-218. [H.R. 4863, Vote #623, 11/15/19, CQ, 11/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Approving Transactions By Any Individual Subject To Sanctions Related To Human Rights Abuses. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for related to human rights abuses, including human trafficking or sex trafficking, or subject to sanctions based on involvement with transnational criminal organizations.” The amendment was adopted by the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 417-2. [H.R. 4863, Vote #622, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Export-Import Bank To Craft An Outreach Plan For Small Businesses Impacted By Retaliatory Tariffs. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Stevens, D-Mich., amendment that would require the Export-Import Bank outreach plan required by the bill to include an emphasis on small businesses impacted by retaliatory tariffs.” The amendment was adopted 396 to 27. [HR 4863, Vote #621, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Authorizing Financial Assistance To Foreign Governments That Do Not “Closely Cooperate” With The United States To Prevent Opioid Trafficking. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Davidson, R-Ohio, amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from authorizing financial assistance to certain foreign governments, including China and Mexico, if they do not ‘closely cooperate’ with the United States to prevent opioid trafficking, including by sharing intelligence, prosecuting traffickers, or implementing regulations related to the production and export of illicit opioids.” The amendment was rejected 210 to 214. [HR 4863, Vote #620, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Approving Transactions By Anyone Subject To Sanctions Related To Synthetic Opioid Trafficking. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from approving transactions by any individual subject to sanctions related to the illegal trafficking of synthetic opioids.” The amendment was adopted 414 to 1. [HR 4863, Vote #619, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Export-Import Bank To Create Offices Focused On Energy Efficiency And Clean Energy Exports, And Report Annually On Changes In Energy Affordability. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Flores, R-Texas, for Burgess, R-Texas, amendment that would require the Export-Import Bank to establish an office focusing on energy efficiency and clean energy exports. It would also require the Ex-Im Bank to consider potential energy price increases resulting from agency-supported exports, and it would allow the agency to withhold financing from a project for energy affordability reasons. It would require the agency to report annually to Congress on increased energy affordability or emissions reductions resulting from agency-financed exports.” The amendment was rejected 188 to 232. [HR 4863, Vote #618, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Export-Import Bank From Approving Transactions By Anyone Subject To Certain Free Speech Or Human Rights Violations, Including Sanctions Related To Hong Kong Protests, And Suppression Of Religious Freedom In China And Myanmar. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Torres, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit the Export-Import Bank from approving transactions by any individual subject to certain sanctions related to human rights or free speech violations, including sanctions related to demonstrations in Hong Kong and political repression of religious and ethnic minorities in China and Myanmar.” The amendment was adopted 419 to 2. [HR 4863, Vote #617, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering The United States Export Finance Agency Act To Reauthorize And Make Key Changes To The Export-Import Bank, Among Other Bills And Rules. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 695) that would provide for House floor consideration of the United States Export Finance Agency Act (HR 4863), including floor consideration of 21 amendments to the bill. The rule would also provide for automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 661) that would allow the House general counsel to retain private counsel in support of the ongoing impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump and automatic agreement to a resolution (H Res 693) that would authorize the directors of the House Diversity and Inclusion Office and the House Whistleblower Ombudsman Office, respectively, to appoint and fix the pay of their employees. It would modify the House Rules for the 116th Congress to extend authorities and operations of the House Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress through the end of the 116th Congress. Additionally, the rule would provide for a motion to discharge a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 70) from the House Foreign Affairs Committee to be offered on Thursday, Nov. 21, 2019, and it would waive section 7 of the War Powers Resolution related to the concurrent resolution. The concurrent resolution (H Con Res 70) would direct the president to withdraw U.S. military forces from hostilities in Syria, unless a specific use of force is authorized by Congress.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 228 to 198. [HR 4863, Vote #616, 11/15/19; CQ, 11/15/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Outsourcing Accountability Act, Requiring Publicly Traded Companies To Disclose The Total Number And Percentage Of Their Employees In Each State, U.S. Territories, And Foreign Counties. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require publicly traded companies to disclose the total number and percentage of their employees who are based in each state, U.S. territory, and foreign country. It would require such information disclosed to be disaggregated by state, territory, or country and to include percentage changes from the company’s last annual report. It would exempt small and new “emerging growth” companies from the bill’s disclosure requirements. It would authorize SEC rulemaking authority to implement the bill’s provisions.” The bill passed by a vote of 226-184. [H.R. 3624, Vote #567, 10/18/19, CQ, 10/18/19]

The Outsourcing Accountability Act Increased Transparency Standards For Employee Locations For Publicly Traded Companies. “The bill would require publicly-traded companies to disclose where employees are located – by U.S. state and country – in their annual report. Currently, publicly-traded companies are not required to list where their employees are located, making it easy for corporations to hide when they ship American jobs overseas. Additionally, the legislation would help ensure workers have access to Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), a program that provides American workers with support and training if they can certify that they were laid off due to outsourcing.” [Rep. Cindy Axne, Press Release, 7/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Exempt From The Bill’s Disclosure Requirements Publicly Traded Companies Which Were Not Required To Disclose If Information Was ‘Not Material.’ In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., amendment that would state that publicly traded companies would not be required to make disclosures under the bill’s provisions if the information to be disclosed is ‘not material.’” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 187-224. [H.R. 3624, Vote #566, 10/18/19, CQ 10/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Exempt From The Bill’s Disclosure Requirements Publicly Traded Companies That Required Disclosure Under Existing Law Related To ‘Conflict Minerals’ From The Democratic Republic Of Congo.” In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment that would exempt from the bill’s disclosure requirements publicly traded companies that are required to make disclosures under existing law related to ‘conflict minerals’ from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or related to CEO pay ratios.” The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole by a vote of 184-229. [H.R. 3624, Vote #565, 10/18/19, CQ, 10/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring Stainless Steel Flatware And Dinnerware Procured By The Defense Department To Be Produced In The U.S. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Brindisi, D-N.Y., amendment that would require that stainless steel flatware and dinnerware procured by the Defense Department be produced in the U.S.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-187. [HR 2500, Vote #441, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Transportation Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce All Discretionary Funding Made Available For Transportation, Housing And Urban Development In The Appropriations Bill By 14 Percent. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would reduce by 14 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies title of the bill (Division E).” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 131-287. [HR 3055, Vote #405, 6/25/19; CQ, 6/25/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce All Discretionary Funding Made Available For Transportation, Housing And Urban Development In The Appropriations Bill By 4.6 Percent. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would reduce by 4.6 percent all discretionary funding made available under the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies title of the
bill (Division E).” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 145-273. [HR 3055, Vote #402, 6/24/19; CQ, 6/24/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing The Route 66 Centennial Commission To Honor Route 66. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Norton, D-C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission that would study and make recommendations for the federal government to honor the centennial of Route 66.” The motion was agreed to 399-22. [HR 66, Vote #67, 2/6/19; CQ, 2/6/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The National Scenic Byways Program. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Norton, D-C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Department of Transportation to reopen the National Scenic Byways Program, within 90 days of enactment, to accept new nominations of roads into the program.” The motion was agreed to 404-19. [HR 831, Vote #66, 2/9/19; CQ, 2/6/19]

Veterans & Military Family Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expanding Eligibility For Veterans Affairs Housing Programs. In January 2020, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would expand eligibility for the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supported Housing Program by expanding the definition of ‘veteran’ for the program to include all members of the U.S. military who served for any period of time, except those who were dishonorably discharged or dismissed pursuant to a court-martial sentence. It would also require the VA to submit an annual report to Congress on homelessness services provided by the department, including under the HUD-VASH program, including the total number of eligible individuals and a breakdown of individuals served by each program.” The motion was agreed to 362 to 31. [HR 2398, Vote #15, 1/13/20; CQ, 1/13/20]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Monitoring For The Certifications And Credentials Of Department Of Veterans Affairs Health Care Professionals. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Veterans Affairs Department to ensure that its medical centers compile, verify and continuously monitor documentation related to professional certification and credentials for department health care professionals, including documentation of professional licensure, training and education, malpractice history, and any restrictions related to malpractice. It would also require the department to ensure that all personnel who work with controlled substances hold an active registration with the Drug Enforcement Administration. Among other provisions, it would require the VA to carry out a number of ongoing performance and quality reviews to monitor health care provided at department medical centers, establish procedures to respond to clinical competency concerns, and notify appropriate licensing entities regarding such concerns.” The motion passed by a vote of 409-1. [HR 3530, Vote #686, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Commissioning A Study On Disability And Pension Benefits Provided By The Department Of Veterans Affairs To National Guard And U.S. Military Reserve Members. In December 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Agreeing to the Takano, D-Calif., motion to the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on disability and pension benefits provided by the Veterans Affairs Department to members of the National Guard and U.S. military reserve. Among other requirements, it would require the study to examine the number of service-connected disability compensation and pension claims submitted, approved, and disapproved for such veterans in the period between Jan. 1, 2008 and Dec. 31, 2018; compare such information with regard to benefits received by veterans who served in the regular military; and identify common barriers for National Guard members and reservists in obtaining VA benefits, including barriers relating to documentation of injuries incurred while serving.” The motion passed by a vote of 408-1. [HR 4183, Vote #685, 12/17/19; CQ, 12/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring An Interagency Task Force To Report Annually To Congress On Its Appointments, Activities, Outreach To Veterans, And Plans For Promoting Services Available To Veterans. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for-owned small businesses to report annually to Congress on its appointments, activities, outreach to veterans, and plans for promoting services available to veterans. Additionally,
it would require the Government Accountability Office to submit a report to Congress on the accessibility of credit used by small businesses owned and controlled by veterans, service-disabled veterans, reservists, or their spouses.” The motion was agreed to 421-3. [H R 3734, Vote #614, 11/14/19; CQ, 11/14/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing The Spouse Of Deceased Veteran To Continue Classifying Their Small Business As A Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business For Up To Three Years After The Veteran’s Death Of Government Shutdowns And Their Damage To Federal Employees. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for disability to continue to classify their small business as a service-disabled veteran-owned small business for up to three years after the veteran’s death, in the case of a veteran who had less than a 100 percent disability rating.” The motion was agreed to 423-0. [H R 499, Vote #613, 11/13/19; CQ, 11/13/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expanding Medical And Other Services Available Under The Veterans Affairs Department, Particularly For Female Veterans. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for Affairs Department, particularly for female veterans. Among other provisions, it would require all VA medical centers and clinics to offer women's health primary care services during regular business hours; expand a VA program that provides retreat-based counseling for female veterans; and authorize $1 million annually for a VA residency program for primary and emergency care clinicians focused on women's health. It would establish a women's health office within the Veterans Health Administration to oversee women's health care services and require the office to make funding recommendations, develop standards of care, and promote the expansion of clinical, research, and educational activities related to women's health care. The bill would also authorize $20 million for fiscal 2020 for the VA to support organizations providing assistance to female veterans and their families; extend from seven to 14 days the period that newborn children of veterans are eligible for newborn care; and require a number of reports to Congress related to VA services provided to female veterans. Finally, the bill would establish a program to assist veterans who have experienced intimate partner violence or sexual assault; require the VA to administer a national study and establish a task force to address intimate partner violence and sexual assault with respect to veterans; and require the VA to establish policies to address harassment and sexual assault within the department, including reporting procedures and mandatory training for employees.” The motion was agreed to 399-11. [H.R. 3224, Vote #611, 11/12/19; CQ, 11/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending The Period Which Servicemembers May Accept Or Decline Eligibility For Certain Veterans Affairs Department Educational Assistance Benefits. In November 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for or decline eligibility for certain Veterans Affairs Department educational assistance benefits under a 1984 GI Bill. It would also end new enrollment in the program after fiscal 2029.” The motion was agreed to 480-0. [H.R. 4162, Vote #610, 11/12/19; CQ, 11/12/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expanding Veterans Affairs Per Diems To Include Benefits For Minor Dependents Of Homeless Veterans. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Veterans Affairs Department to reimburse 50 percent of the costs of housing services provided for minor dependents of homeless veterans under the Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem program. The VA program provides funding to community housing agencies that serve homeless veterans.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 408 to 0. [HR 95, Vote #557, 10/15/19; CQ, 10/15/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing A Grant Program To Conduct Cemetery Research And Produce Education Materials For The Veterans Legacy Program. In October 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the Veterans Affairs Department to establish a grant program under the National Cemetery Administration Veterans Legacy Program, which supports education programs related to veterans’ cemeteries. Specifically, it would authorize grants of up to $500,000 to educational institutions, local education agencies, and nonprofits to fund research, production of education materials, and community engagement related to veterans’ cemeteries and the history of veterans interred in veterans’ cemeteries.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 409 to 1. [HR 2385, Vote #556, 10/15/19; CQ, 10/15/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending Financial Assistance And Support Services For Low-Income Veteran Families. In September 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Takano, D-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend a number of Veterans Affairs Department authorities and programs. Specifically, it would extend through Sept. 30, 2020, VA authorities related to operation of a VA regional office in Manila, Philippines, travel assistance for veterans receiving care at VA centers, and provision of vendee loans. It would extend through fiscal 2021 VA authority related to provision of financial assistance and support services for low-income veteran families in permanent housing.” The motion passed 417-1. [HR 4285, Vote #535, 9/18/19; CQ, 9/18/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending Through 2023 A Statutory Exemption From Chapter 7 Bankruptcy Means Testing For Qualifying Reservists And National Guard Members. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would extend through 2023 a statutory exemption from Chapter 7 bankruptcy means testing for qualifying reservists and National Guard members who have served on active duty for at least 90 days after Sept. 11, 2001.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 417 to 1. [HR 3304, Vote #499, 7/23/19; CQ, 7/23/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Defense Department To Publicly Post A List Of Higher Education Institutions That Receive Funding Through The Department's Tuition Assistance Program. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Shalala, D-Fla., amendment that would require the Defense Department to make publicly available on the its website a list of higher education institutions that receive funding through the department’s tuition assistance program and how much each institution receives. It would also require the Department to audit institutions for their continued eligibility in the program.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 251-178. [HR 2500, Vote #444, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring The Defense Department To Establish A Standard Curriculum To Be Used In Family Planning Programs For Members Of Armed Forces. In July 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Speier, D-Calif., amendment that would require the Defense Department, in consultation with the Coast Guard, to establish a uniform standard curriculum to be used in education programs on family planning for all members of the Armed Forces.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 231-199. [HR 2500, Vote #440, 7/11/19; CQ, 7/11/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Instructing The Department Of Veterans Administration To Submit A Plan To Complete The Requirements Of Section 302 Of Public Law No. 115-174. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McAdams, D-Utah, amendment that would increase then decrease by $1 administrative funding for the Veterans Benefits Administration.” According to Congress.gov, “Amendment redirects $1 with the intent to instructs the Department of Veterans Affairs submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an implementation plan, including expected timeline and resource requirements, for the Department of Veterans Affairs to complete the requirements of Section 302 of Public Law 115-174.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 420-3. [HR 3055, Vote #398, 6/21/19; CQ, 6/21/19; H Amdt 452, offered 6/21/19]

Section 302 Of Public Law No. 115-174 Provided Credit Reporting Protections For Veterans Regarding Certain Medical Debts. “Section 302 of Public Law No. 115-174 amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act, effective May 24, 2019, to provide credit reporting protections for veterans regarding certain medical debts. These include debts owed to a non-VA medical provider for medical care authorized by the VA and where the provider sought payment from the VA, as well as medical debt for bills wrongfully charged by the VA.” [NCLC, 5/29/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Increase Funding For Maintenance And Operations Of Veterans Health Administration Facilities. In June 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Golden, D-Maine, amendment that would increase by $5 million funding for maintenance and operation of Veterans Health Administration medical facilities and would decrease by $5.2 million funding for VA information technology systems and telecommunications support.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 418-6 [HR 3055, Vote #397, 6/21/19; CQ, 6/21/19]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Resolution Expressing That The House Of Representatives Opposed The President’s Ban On Transgender Individuals In The Armed Forces. In March 2019, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the resolution that would express that the House of Representatives opposes the president’s ban on transgender individuals serving in the armed forces. The resolution would reject ‘the flawed scientific and medical claims upon which [the ban] is based’ and would strongly urge the Defense Department not to implement the ban.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 238-185. [H Res 124, Vote #135, 3/28/19; CQ, 3/28/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Considering Bills To Expand A Program Providing Child Care Assistance To Veterans And To Provide Funding For Select Committees On The Climate Crisis And Modernizing Congress. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 105) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would make permanent and expand a Veterans Affairs Department program that provides child care assistance to veterans while they are receiving certain VA health care services (HR 840), and that would provide for the automatic agreement in the House to a resolution (H Res 86) that would provide $70,000 for the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis and $50,000 for the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress to cover expenses through March 31, 2019. It would also provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of Feb. 15, 2019.” The rule was adopted 225-193. [H Res 105, Vote #69, 2/7/19; CQ, 2/7/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Collecting Fees On Housing Loans To Pay For The New Veterans Affairs Child Care Benefit. In February 2019, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Morelle, D-N.Y., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record “Mr. Speaker, the amendment that we will offer if the previous question is defeated would add the language that, by collecting fees on housing loans that would pay for this new childcare benefit so that we don’t have to go deep into the Veterans’ Affairs budget, cutting other benefits in order to pay for this,” The motion was agreed to 227-189. [HR 840/H Res 86, Vote #68, 2/7/19; CQ, 2/7/19; Congressional Record, 2/7/19]
Appendix XII – Votes – 115th Congress

Agriculture & Food Safety

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Farm Bill Conference Report, Funding Farm And Nutrition Programs Through FY 2023. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would reauthorize and extend federal farm and nutrition programs through fiscal 2023, including crop subsidies, conservation, rural development and agricultural trade programs and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program. It would reauthorize and extend supplemental agricultural disaster assistance programs, sugar policies and loan rates, several international food aid programs, nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for loan commodities, and several dairy programs, including the dairy risk management program (previously the margin protection program). It would create new pilot programs that would test strategies for improving the accuracy of the SNAP income verification process. It would allow industrial hemp to be grown in the United States, subject to close regulation at the state level. It would modify the activities permitted on land contracted under the conservation reserve program.” The conference report was adopted by a vote of 369-47. [HR 2, Vote #434, 12/12/18; CQ, 12/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For House Floor Consideration Of The Farm Bill. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1176) that would provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to accompany the Farm Bill (HR 2), that would reauthorize and extend federal farm and nutrition programs through fiscal 2023. The rule would also waive section 7 of the War Powers Resolution for a concurrent resolution related to hostilities in Yemen.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 206-203. [HR 2, Vote #432, 12/12/18; CQ, 12/12/18]

Language Was Also Attached To The Vote Advancing The Farm Bill That Would Prevent A Vote That Year On Limiting U.S. Involvement In Yemen. “The bill only narrowly advanced in the House, 206-203, after language was tucked into the procedural rule preventing for the rest of the year a floor vote on any war powers resolution limiting the U.S. involvement in Yemen. The move sparked backlash from a number of lawmakers.” [The Hill, 12/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriated Funds From Being Used To Issue A Grazing Permit Or Lease That Violates The Mandatory Qualifications For Such Permits. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Gallego, D-Ariz., amendment no. 51, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to issue a grazing permit or lease that violates the mandatory qualifications for such permits.” The amendment failed, 203-212. [H.R. 6147, Vote #352, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Reauthorize And Modify The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation And Management Act Through 2020. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize and modify the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act through fiscal 2022 and would provide greater authority to regional fishery management councils in setting the conditions under which overfished or depleted fisheries are to be restored. The bill would eliminate the current 10-year requirement for rebuilding overfished or depleted fisheries and would allow fishery councils to set rebuilding periods that reflect the individual fish species' ability to recover. The bill would also modify catch limits for specific species and would prohibit fisheries councils in four regions from implementing any new ‘catch share’ programs unless such plans had been approved by an industry referendum vote. The bill would authorize $397 million annually for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 to carry out the bill's provisions.” The bill passed, 222-193. [HR 200, Vote #321, 7/11/18; CQ, 7/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Recommit With Instructions To Require The Secretary Of Commerce Or State Governments To Declare A Fishery Disaster If Unilateral Tariffs Affect The Economic Viability Of The U.S. Fishing Industry. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Gomez, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the Commerce Department, or a relevant state government, to declare a fishery...
disaster if any unilateral tariffs imposed by any countries on U.S. seafood exports affect the economic viability of the U.S. fishing industry.” The motion was rejected, 187-228. [HR 200, Vote #320, 7/11/18; CQ, 7/11/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Bill Reauthorizing The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation And Management Act Through Fiscal 2022.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 965) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 200) that would reauthorize the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act through fiscal 2022 and would provide greater authority to regional fishery management councils in setting the conditions under which overfished or depleted fisheries are to be restored.” The resolution was adopted 227-184. [H Res 965, Vote #317, 7/11/18; CQ, 7/11/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against The House Version Of The 2018 Farm Bill.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize and extend federal farm and nutrition programs through fiscal 2023, including crop subsidies, conservation, rural development and agricultural trade programs and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program. It would require individuals receiving SNAP benefits, who are 18-59 years old, to work or participate in work training programs for a minimum of 20 hours per week, and would require the Department of Agriculture to establish a database to track individuals receiving SNAP benefits. The bill would reauthorize and extend supplemental agricultural disaster assistance programs, the current sugar policies and loan rates, several international food aid programs, nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for loan commodities, several dairy programs, including the dairy risk management program (previously the margin protection program) and would modify certain utility standards in the Home Energy Assistance Program to require SNAP benefits recipients to provide documentation of such expenses in order to receive increased benefits using the Standard Utility Allowance.” The bill passed, 213-211. [H.R. 2, Vote #284, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

**HEADLINE: House farm bill passes with controversial food stamp changes** [Politico, 6/21/18]

**The Bill Would Tighten Eligibility For SNAP, Resulting In 400,000 Households Losing Benefits, And Would Risk Free And Reduced-Price School Meals For Thousands For Children.** “The House farm bill would also tighten eligibility criteria under SNAP — changes that would result in some 400,000 households losing SNAP benefits. Thousands of children would also risk losing their enrollment in free and reduced-price school meal programs.” [Politico, 6/21/18]

**Anti-Hunger Groups Said The Changes Would Make It More Difficult For Millions For Receive Nutrition Assistance, While Investing In Job Training Programs That Are Not Proven To Move People Out Of Poverty.** “Republicans contend the plan would put people on a pathway to self-sufficiency. Democrats and anti-hunger groups say it would make it more difficult for millions of needy Americans to receive nutrition assistance, and also would invest in a state-run job training bureaucracy under SNAP that has yet to prove it helps people move out of poverty.” [Politico, 6/21/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Motion To Reconsider The 2018 Farm Bill.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Ryan, R-Wis., motion to reconsider the vote on passage of” the Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018. The motion was approved, 233-191. [H.R. 2, Vote #283, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against The House Version Of The 2018 Farm Bill, Which Would Reauthorize SNAP And Farm And Rural Programs.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Fitzpatrick was approved, 233-184. [HR 200, Vote #233, 5/18/18; CQ, 5/18/18]

**HEADLINE: House Farm Bill Collapses Amid Republican Disarray** [New York Times, 5/18/18]

**The House Farm Bill Included Strict Work Requirements For Food Aid Recipients, While Maintaining Farm Subsidies For Rural Communities.** “The twice-a-decade measure — which would have imposed strict
new work requirements on food aid recipients while maintaining farm subsidies important to rural lawmakers — failed on a 213-to-198 vote. It was a rebuke of Speaker Paul D. Ryan by a key bloc of conservatives over his refusal to schedule an immediate vote on a restrictive immigration bill sponsored by the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.” [New York Times, 5/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Motion To Amend The Farm Bill To Remove Provision That Takes Away $3.8 Billion In Food Assistance For Hungry Families.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Maloney, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Agriculture Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would strike the SNAP child support enforcement provision that perversely spends more than $2 for every $1 in savings while taking away $3.8 billion in SNAP benefits from hungry families. By striking the provision, the amendment restores these vital SNAP benefits and eliminates wasteful administrative spending. It invests the remaining savings in 1) opioid addiction and treatment services and rural mental health services; 2) broadband connectivity to help rural communities compete in the modern economy; 3) increased export marketing to offset the uncertainty caused by the Administration’s trade policies; 4) support for the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program to develop the next generation of producers; 5) scholarships at 1890 Institutions; and 6) research on organics and specialty crops.” The motion was rejected 183-226. [HR 2, Vote #204, 5/18/18; CQ, 5/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Strengthen Prohibitions Against Animal Fighting.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for amendment that: “Strengthens prohibitions against animal fighting by ensuring the law applies to all US territories.” The amendment was adopted 359 to 51. [HR 2, Vote #202, 5/18/18; Republican Cloak Room, 5/17/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Allow For The Interstate Trade And Human Consumption Of Unpasteurized Milk And Milk Products.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Massie, R-Ky., amendment that would prohibit federal interference in the interstate transportation of unpasteurized milk and milk products between states that allow for the distribution of such products for direct human consumption.” The amendment failed, 79-331. [HR 1865, Vote #201, 5/18/18; CQ, 5/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Exclude Alcoholic Products From Counting As Value-Added Agricultural Products.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Russell, R-Okla., amendment that would exclude beer, wine, distilled spirits, hard cider, and other alcoholic products from counting as value-added agricultural products, thus making such products ineligible for agricultural product market development grants, and would rescind $8 million in unobligated funds from value-added agricultural product market development grant program.” The amendment was rejected, 54-356. [HR 1865, Vote #200, 5/18/18; CQ, 5/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Repeal The Department Of Agriculture Biomass And Bioenergy Subsidy Programs.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment that would repeal the Department of Agriculture biomass and bioenergy subsidy programs.” The amendment failed, 75-340. [HR 1865, Vote #197, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Allow States To Use Private Companies To Carry Out Program Eligibility Functions Of The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Faso, R-N.Y., amendment that would allow states to carry out program eligibility and other administrative functions of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in a number of different ways, including the use of non-governmental contractors, as long as such personnel have no direct or indirect financial interest in an approved retail food store.” The amendment was adopted, 222-192. [HR 1865, Vote #196, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]

**Amendment Would Allow States To “Privatize SNAP Operations.”** “An amendment from Representative John Faso (R-NY) that would allow states to privatize SNAP operations. This change would allow private companies to take over administration of the program, despite failed attempts in some states over the years.” [CLASP, 6/12/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce Work-Requirement Exemptions To Five Percent Of SNAP Recipients. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment that would reduce work-requiring exemptions from 15 percent to five percent of SNAP benefit recipients; would reduce the qualifying age of children from three-years-old to six-years-old with respect to work requirement-exempted parents; would set the same hour-per-week work requirement for married parents as for single parents; and would require employment and training program participants to have their work eligibility electronically verified through the E-verify system.” The amendment failed, 83-330. [HR 2, Vote #195, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Phase Out Agricultural Crop Subsidies By 2030. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment that would phase out agricultural crop subsidies by 2030.” The amendment was rejected, 34-380. [HR 2, Vote #194, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Adjust Loan Rates For The Sugar Program And Establish Tariff Rate Quotas For Raw And Refined Sugar. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Foxx, R-N.C., amendment that would adjust loan rates for the sugar program, would terminate the feedstock flexibility program, and would establish tariff rate quotas for raw cane sugar and refined sugar. The amendment failed, 137-278. [HR 2, Vote #193, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Effort To Force The Trump Administration To Certify That Their Tariffs Would Not Harm Farmers And Ranchers. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would prohibit the Farm Bill from going into effect until the President certifies to Congress that none of the Administration’s recent actions related to trade and tariffs would cause harm to domestic farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to 228-189. [H Res 900, Vote #190, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill Which Would Loosen Nutritional Disclosure Requirements For Restaurants And Other Food Establishments. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would modify the Food and Drug Administration’s menu labeling regulations to allow nutritional information to be provided online, as opposed to on a menu board, and would allow restaurants and other food establishments to determine the serving size for which nutritional information would be posted. It would prohibit states from enacting laws regarding the disclosure of nutritional information that are different from the federal law. It would prohibit the FDA from enforcing compliance with menu labeling regulations for 90 days after a violation is discovered.” The motion was adopted, 366-177. [H.R 392, 772, Vote #56, 2/6/18; CQ, 2/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Exempting Rules Related To The Prevention Of Foodborne Illness Transmission. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Cicilline, D-R.I., amendment that would exempt rules related to the prevention of foodborne illness transmission. It would remove the bill’s provision that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency’s interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-232. [HR 5, Vote #38, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

Arts & Humanities

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Decreasing Funds From The NEA And NEH And Appropriating Them To The Spending Reduction Account. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment no. 39, that would increase funding for the spending reduction account by $46.5 million, and would decrease funding for funding for the National Endowment on the Arts and the Humanities by an equal amount.” The resolution failed by a vote of 119-297. [H R 6147, Vote #345, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Government Through Feb. 2019 And Authorizing $5.7 Billion For Construction Of A Border Wall On The U.S.-Mexico Border. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill, with a further House amendment. The bill is the legislative vehicle for a short-term continuing resolution that would fund the government through Feb. 8, 2019. It would also authorize $5.7 billion for construction of a border wall on the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as an estimated $7.8 billion in emergency disaster relief funding.” The bill passed by a vote of 217 – 185. [H.R. 695, Vote #472, 12/20/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/18]

Headline: CNBC: House Passes Spending Bill With Border Wall Money — Setting Up Shutdown Stalemate With Senate. [CNBC, 12/20/18]

Eight Republicans Joined All 177 Voting Democrats To Oppose The Measure. “The House of Representatives Thursday approved a bill that would fund most of the federal government through early February -- and provides $5.7 billion for President Trump's long-promised border wall, increasing the chances of a partial government shutdown later this week. Eight Republicans joined all 177 voting Democrats to oppose the measure, which passed 217-185. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is certain to fall short of the 60 votes needed for passage since the chamber's 49 Democrats are against funding the wall.” [Fox News, 12/20/18]

Voting Yes On The Measure Made It More Likely That A Partial Government Shutdown Would Occur. “That, in turn, makes it more likely that parts of the federal government, including nine of 15 Cabinet-level departments and dozens of agencies, will cease operations at midnight Friday.” [Fox News, 12/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Short-Term Continuing Resolution To Fund The Government And Construct A U.S.-Mexico Border Wall. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill HR 695 which is the legislative vehicle for a short-term continuing resolution that would fund the government through Feb. 8, 2019, and would provide funds for the construction of a U.S-Mexico border wall and emergency disaster relief funding.” The rule was adopted 221-179. [HR 695, Vote #469, 12/20/18; CQ, 12/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Continuing Resolution To Fund The Government Without Funding For A U.S. Mexico Border Wall. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1183) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill HR 695 which is the legislative vehicle for a short-term continuing resolution that would fund the government through Feb. 8, 2019, and provide funds for the construction of a U.S-Mexico border wall and emergency disaster relief funding.” According to the Congressional Record, “That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the Senate amendment to H.R. 695, which is the clean CR that has already passed the Senate by a voice vote.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of a clean CR without border wall funding. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-178. [HR 659, Vote #468, 12/20/18; CQ, 12/20/18; Congressional Record, 12/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Legislation To Fund The Remainder Of The Government And Extend The National Flood Insurance Program And Violence Against Women Act. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1176) that would provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to accompany the Farm Bill (HR 2), that would reauthorize and extend federal farm and nutrition programs through fiscal 2023, and would waive section 7 of the War Powers Resolution for a concurrent resolution related to hostilities in Yemen.” According to the Congressional Record “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 7264, a continuing resolution to fund the remainder of the government and extend the National Flood Insurance Program, the Violence Against Women Act, and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act until September 30.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block
consideration of an amendment to bring up a bill funding the remainder of the government and extending the National Flood Insurance Program and Violence Against Women Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220-191. [CQ, 12/12/18; HR 2, Vote #431, 12/12/18; Congressional Record, 12/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Government For An Additional 2.5 Months Through December 2018. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the bill that would provide $855.1 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments and agencies, including $674.4 billion for the Defense Department and $178.1 billion for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education departments. The Defense Department total would include $606.5 billion in base Defense Department funding subject to spending caps, and would include $67.9 billion in overseas contingency operations funding. The bill would provide $90.3 billion in discretionary spending for the Health and Human Services Department, $71.4 billion for the Education Department and $12.1 billion for the Labor Department. The measure would also provide funding for federal government operations until Dec. 7, 2018, at an annualized rate of approximately $1.3 trillion.” The amendment was adopted 361-61. [HR 6157, Vote #405, 9/26/18; CQ, 9/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Proposing A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution that would propose a constitutional amendment that would require the U.S. government to operate under a balanced budget each year, beginning five years after ratification. Under the proposal, three-fifths of the entire House and Senate would be required to approve deficit spending or an increase in the public debt limit, but a simple majority would be sufficient to waive the requirement in times of congressionally declared war or in the face of a serious military threat.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 233-184. [H J Res 2, Vote #138, 4/12/18; CQ, 4/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Balanced Budget Amendment To The Constitution. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 811) that would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 4790) regarding ‘Volcker Rule’ regulation and exemptions thereto, and providing for the speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules on April 12, 2018, relating to the joint resolution (H J Res 2) that would propose a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.” The rule was adopted 230-184. [H Res 811, Vote #134, 4/11/18; CQ, 4/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To The Balanced Budget Amendment To Protect Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on […] providing for the speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules on April 12, 2018, relating to the joint resolution (H J Res 2) that would propose a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.” According to Rep. Mc Govern, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule which would amend the bill to exempt Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, vital pillars of our social safety net.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-186. [H Res 811, Vote #133, 4/11/18; CQ, 4/11/18; Congressional Record, H3018, 4/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The $1.3 Trillion FY 2018 Omnibus Spending Package That Funded The Government Through September 30, 2018. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further amendment that would provide roughly $1.3 trillion in funding for federal government operations and services through Sept. 30, 2018. The measure would provide a total of $654.6 billion in additional funding to the Defense Department […] $98.7 billion to the Health and Human Services Department, […] $3.4 billion to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for substance abuse block grants, and would provide roughly $3.7 billion to the National Institutes of Health, including an additional $500 million for research into opioid addiction. It would provide $47.7 billion to the Homeland Security Department, including $1.6 billion for the purpose of bolstering security measures on the U.S.-Mexico border, including the construction of new fencing along sections of the border, and would provide $7.1 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations and enforcement. The measure includes provisions from multiple bills related to school safety and firearms regulations, including a bill (S 2135) that would require the Department of Justice to certify that appropriate records have been submitted to the National Instant Criminal
Background Check System by federal agencies and state governments with respect to individuals who are not eligible to purchase firearms. The measure includes language from the bill (S 2495) that would authorize $75 million a year through fiscal 2028 for the Secure Our Schools grant program and would revise it to more explicitly focus the program on preventing student violence.” The motion as agreed to, 256-167. [H Res 796, Vote #127, 3/22/18; CQ, 3/22/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of The 2018 Omnibus Spending Package.** In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 796) that would provide for consideration for the Senate amendment to HR 1625, the legislative vehicle for the fiscal 2018 omnibus appropriations package.” The rule was adopted, 211-207. [HR 1625, Vote #124, 3/22/18; CQ, 3/22/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Concurring With The Senate On The Short Term Continuing Resolution That Funded The Government Through March 23, 2018.** In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through March 23, 2018. The bill would increase defense spending caps to $629 billion for fiscal 2018 and $647 billion for fiscal 2019, and would increase non-defense spending caps by $63 billion in fiscal 2018 and $68 billion in fiscal 2019. It would suspend the debt ceiling through March 1, 2019, and would provide $89.3 billion in emergency supplemental funding including $23.5 billion in funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Relief Fund, $28 billion in funding to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Fund, and $4.9 billion in additional Medicaid funding for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would authorize funding for community health centers through fiscal 2019, and would provide for an additional authorization of the Children’s Health Insurance Program from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2027. The underlying bill would allow the governor of a state, territory, possession or the mayor of the District of Columbia to order that the United States flag be flown at half-staff to honor the death of a first responder who dies while serving in the line of duty.” [HR 1892, Vote #69, 2/9/18; CQ, 2/9/18]

**Budget Deal Ending Second Government Shutdown Of 2018 Added $320 Billion To The Deficit – The Second Shutdown In Three Weeks.** “But action did not come soon enough to avoid a brief government shutdown — the second in three weeks — thanks to a one-man protest from Sen. Rand Paul (R-Ky.), who delayed the Senate vote past midnight to mark his opposition to an estimated $320 billion addition to the federal budget deficit.” [Washington Post, 2/9/18]

**Budget Deal Raised Sequestration Caps For 2018 And 2019 By $296 Billion, Suspended The Debt Ceiling Until March 2019, And Approved An Additional $90 Billion In Disaster Relief.** “Attached to the CR is language raising the sequestration budget caps for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 by a total of $296 billion, suspending the debt ceiling until March 2019 and approving an additional $90 billion in disaster relief, among a host of other policy provisions.” [Roll Call, 2/9/18]

**CNN: Continuing Resolution Included A Full Year Of Defense Spending To “Sweeten The Deal For Conservative And Defense Hawks… Who Have Been Emphatic That They Wouldn't Support The Fifth Continuing Resolution In Six Months.”** “The House of Representatives passed legislation funding most federal agencies through March 23, and the Pentagon for a full fiscal year, roughly two days before the government faces a shutdown. The bill passed 245-182, but this is just the first step. The bill will next go the Senate, where Democrats are expected to oppose it because it doesn't also provide longer term money for domestic programs like opioid recovery efforts, transportation, and education. […] GOP leaders tacked on a full year of defense funding to sweeten the deal for conservative and defense hawks in their ranks who have been emphatic that they wouldn't support the fifth continuing resolution in six months without some kind of certainty for the country's military.” [CNN, 2/6/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For House Passage Of Continuing Resolution To Fund The Government Through March 23.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with an amendment that would provide for an extension of the current continuing resolution through March
23, 2018. The measure would provide for $659.2 billion in discretionary funding for the Defense Department through fiscal 2018 and would provide $3.6 billion annually for community health centers through fiscal 2019. It would also eliminate the cap on various Medicare payments and would extend funding for rural hospitals that see large numbers of Medicare patients.” The motion was adopted, 245-182. [H.R. 1892, Vote #60, 2/6/18; CQ, 2/6/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Reopening The Government And Funding It Until February 16, 2018 As Well As Funding CHIP For Six Years.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for providing for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of January 20, 2018, at an annualized rate of $1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, of which an annualized rate of $621.5 billion would be designated for defense and an annualized rate of $511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending. The measure would fund the state Children's Health and Insurance Programs at $21.5 billion annually starting in fiscal 2018 and would gradually increase the funding annually through fiscal 2023. It would suspend or delay three health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would allow the ballistic missile defense funding included in the last short-term funding bill to be used for certain related intelligence activities. Additionally, it would prohibit the Government Publishing Office from providing a free printed copy of the Federal Register to any member of Congress or other U.S. government office unless a specific issue or a subscription was requested by the member or office.” The motion passed 266-150. [H.R. 195, Vote #44, 1/22/18; CQ, 1/22/18]

**Measure Ended A Three Day Government Shutdown.** “Congress voted late Monday to reopen the government after a three-day shutdown, sending President Trump a short-term spending bill that passed after Senate Republican leaders pledged to act on immigration policy next month. […] Roughly 60 hours after government funding lapsed, a bipartisan group of negotiators in the Senate prevailed with leadership and trading Democratic support for reopening the government for a commitment by Republicans to hold a vote resolving the status of young undocumented immigrants by mid-February.” [Washington Post, 1/22/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Government Until February 16, 2018 And Funding CHIP For Six Years.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for providing for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of January 20, 2018, at an annualized rate of $1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, of which an annualized rate of $621.5 billion would be designated for defense and an annualized rate of $511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending. The measure would fund the state Children's Health and Insurance Programs at $21.5 billion annually starting in fiscal 2018 and would gradually increase the funding annually through fiscal 2023. It would suspend or delay three health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would allow the ballistic missile defense funding included in the last short-term funding bill to be used for certain related intelligence activities. Additionally, it would prohibit the Government Publishing Office from providing a free printed copy of the Federal Register to any member of Congress or other U.S. government office unless a specific issue or a subscription was requested by the member or office.” The motion passed 230-197. [H.R. 195, Vote #33, 1/18/18; CQ, 1/18/18]

**Bill Failed In The Senate, Leading To A Government Shutdown – The First Time A Shutdown Involving Furloughs Occurred While One Party Controlled Washington.** “The federal government entered the 18th partial shutdown of the modern budget era at midnight Saturday after the Senate failed to reach a deal on a funding bill. The modern budget process began with the passage of the Budget Act of 1974. Since then, there have been a slew of different circumstances that prompted shutdowns, but this shutdown is unique for one reason. This is the first time that one party has controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House during a shutdown in which federal employees are furloughed.” [Business Insider, 1/20/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering Legislation To Fund The Government Until February 16, 2018 And Funding CHIP For Six Years.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for providing for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of January 20, 2018, at an annualized rate of $1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, of which an annualized rate of $621.5 billion would be designated for defense and an annualized rate of $511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending. The measure would fund the state Children's Health and Insurance Programs at $21.5 billion annually starting in fiscal 2018 and would gradually increase the funding annually through fiscal 2023. It would suspend or delay three health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 health care overhaul. It would allow the ballistic missile defense funding included in the last short-term funding bill to be used for certain related intelligence activities. Additionally, it would prohibit the Government Publishing Office from providing a free printed copy of the Federal Register to any member of Congress or other U.S. government office unless a specific issue or a subscription was requested by the member or office.” The motion passed 226-194. [H Res 695, Vote #28, 1/18/18; CQ, 1/18/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For The Short Term Continuing Resolution That Funded The Government Through January 19, 2018. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill with a further House amendment that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through Jan. 19, 2018. The bill, as amended, would authorize $2.1 billion for the Veterans Choice Program, $2.9 billion in mandatory funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program and $550 million in funding to Community Health Centers through Mar. 31. The bill would exempt funding provided to the Children's Health Insurance Fund and other health programs, as well as the tax overhaul package, from statutory pay-as-you-go requirements. It would provide $4.7 billion in emergency supplemental funds for missile defense and Navy ship repairs. It would also extend authorities under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act through Jan. 19, including FISA Section 702, which allows U.S. intelligence agencies to obtain data from electronic service providers or non-U.S. persons who reside outside the U.S.” The motion passed 231 to 188. [HR 1370, Vote #708, 12/21/17; CQ, 12/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of The Short Term CR That Funded The Government Through January 19, 2018 And Supplemental Disaster Appropriations. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 670) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign Authorization Act (HR 1370) that would fund government operations and certain programs through Jan. 19, 2018, and the disaster supplemental appropriations for fiscal 2018 (HR 4667) that would make further supplemental appropriations for disaster assistance for Hurricane Harvey, Irma, and Maria and calendar year 2017 wildfires.” The rule was adopted 228-186. [H Res 670, Vote #705, 12/21/17; CQ, 12/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Short Term CR That Funded The Government Through December 22, 2017. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would provide funding for federal government operations and services at current levels through Dec. 22, 2017, at an annualized rate of $1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, of which an annualized rate of $621.5 billion would be designated for defense and an annualized rate of $511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending. The bill would allow state Children's Health and Insurance Programs to receive extra redistribution funds beyond what is currently allowed, supporting the program's operations through the end of December.” The resolution passed 235 to 193. [H J Res 123, Vote #670, 12/7/17; CQ, 12/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Bills Loosening Regulations On Mergers And Acquisitions, Exempting Companies From Mortgage Escrow Requirements And Funding The Government Through December 22, 2017. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 647) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 477) that would exempt certain mergers and acquisitions brokers from Securities and Exchange Commission registration requirements; of the bill (HR 3971) that would exempt certain companies from home mortgage escrow requirements; and of the joint resolution (H J Res 123) that would fund government operations at current levels through Dec. 22, 2017 and allow state Children's Health and Insurance Programs to receive extra redistribution funds beyond what is currently allowed.” The rule was adopted 238 to 188. [H Res 647, Vote #666, 12/7/17; CQ, 12/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Agreeing To The Senate Republican’s Version Of The FY18 Budget That Provided $3.1 Trillion In New Budget Authority. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “Black, R-Tenn., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution that would provide for $3.1 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would allow the cap on defense spending to be raised to $640 billion for fiscal 2018, without the need for offsets. It would require the Senate Finance Committee to report legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would increase the deficit by no more than $1.5 trillion over the period of fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2027. It would also instruct the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to report legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would reduce the deficit by $1 billion over the period of fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2027. The concurrent resolution would authorize the establishment of various reserve funds, including a deficit-neutral reserve fund related to repealing or replacing the 2010 health care overhaul law, and a revenue-neutral reserve fund related to modifying the federal tax system.” The budget passed 216-212. [H Con Res 71, Vote #589, 10/26/17; CQ Floor Votes, 10/26/17]
HEALINE: House approves Senate-passed budget plan, paving way for tax reform [CBS News, 10/26/17]

AP: “The Budget Plan Calls For $5 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over The Decade, Including Cuts To Medicare, Medicaid And The Obama-Era Health Care Law.” “The budget plan calls for $5 trillion in spending cuts over the decade, including cuts to Medicare, Medicaid and the Obama-era health care law, though Republicans have no plans to actually impose those cuts with follow-up legislation. Some Democrats criticized the measure for ruthless spending cuts; others took the opposite approach, failing it for tackling the deficit.” [Associated Press, 10/26/17]

Senate Budget Directed Energy And Natural Resources Committee To Find $1 Billion In Deficit Reduction, Which Was Likely To Come From Opening ANWR To Oil And Gas Leasing. “Democrats on Tuesday said they planned to introduce an amendment to the budget resolution (S Con Res 25) to strip a provision in its reconciliation instructions that would direct the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to find $1 billion in deficit reduction. Those savings are likely to come in the form of legislation that would open ANWR to oil and gas leasing, which would generate revenues from the sale of federal leases to drilling companies and from royalties on the sale of oil and gas extracted from federally owned land.” [CQ, 10/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering The Senate Republican’s Version Of The FY18 Budget. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 580) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 budget resolution (H Con Res 71) that would provide for $3.1 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts.” The resolution was adopted 233-188. [HRes 580, Vote #583, 10/25/17; CQ, 10/25/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against FY 2018 House Republican Budget Resolution. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for $3.2 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume $1.22 trillion in discretionary spending in fiscal 2018. It would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul law. It also would propose reducing spending on mandatory programs such as Medicare and Medicaid and changing programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (also known as food stamps). It would call for restructuring Medicare into a "premium support" system beginning in 2024. I would also require the House Ways and Means Committee to report out legislation under the budget reconciliation process that would provide for a revenue-neutral, comprehensive overhaul of the U.S. tax code and would include instructions to 11 House committees to trigger the budget reconciliation process to cut mandatory spending. The concurrent resolution would assume that, over 10 years, base (non-Overseas Contingency Operations) discretionary defense spending would be increased by a total of $929 billion over the Budget Control Act caps and non-defense spending be reduced by $1.3 trillion.” The concurrent resolution was adopted, 219-206. [H Con Res 71, Vote #557, 10/5/17; CQ, 10/5/17]

AP: House Budget “Reprises A Controversial Plan To Turn Medicare Into A Voucher-Like Program.” “The House on Thursday passed a $4.1 trillion budget plan that promises deep cuts to social programs while paving the way for Republicans to rewrite the tax code later this year. The 2018 House GOP budget reproses a controversial plan to turn Medicare into a voucher-like program for future retirees as well as the party’s efforts to repeal the “Obamacare” health law. Republicans controlling Congress have no plans to actually implement those cuts while they pursue their tax overhaul.” [Associated Press, 10/5/17]

Politico: House Budget Included “$203 Billion In Mandatory Cuts Achieved Largely By Cutting Safety Net Programs.” “Under the House budget, any tax reconciliation bill would have to include the $203 billion in mandatory cuts achieved largely by cutting safety net programs. That prompted some GOP moderates to warn the political optics of cutting food stamps or Medicaid to pay for corporate tax breaks. The House budget also lays out strict parameters to prevent a tax plan from adding to the deficit, even short-term. And that language has given heartburn to Budget panel members like Rep. Jim Renacci (R-Ohio), who almost voted against the resolution because he was afraid it doesn’t provide tax writers with enough funding flexibility to achieve desired cuts.” [Politico, 10/2/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Democratic Alternative FY18 $3.4 Billion Budget That Would Call For An Increase In The Minimum Wage And The Enactment Of Legislation To Expand Paid Sick Leave. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Yarmuth, D-Ky., substitute amendment that would provide for $3.4 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would repeal the Budget Control Act sequester and caps on discretionary spending and would provide an additional $54 billion for both defense and non-defense spending in fiscal 2018. It would allow for Overseas Contingency Operations funding at the level requested by the president, but would prevent the use of OCO funding for base defense needs. It would assume $160 billion in Medicare savings through efficiency programs. It would call for an increase in the minimum wage, would assume the implementation of a comprehensive immigration overhaul and it would call for the enactment of legislation to expand paid sick leave.” The amendment was rejected, 268-156. [H Con Res 71, Vote #556, 10/5/17; CQ, 10/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Republican Study Committee Alternative FY18 Budget. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., substitute amendment that would provide for $2.9 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018. It would balance the budget by fiscal 2023 by reducing spending by $10.1 trillion over 10 years. It would cap total discretionary spending at $1.06 trillion for fiscal 2018 and would assume no separate Overseas Contingency Operations funding for fiscal 2018 or subsequent years and would incorporate funding related to war or terror into the base defense account. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and would convert Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program into a single block grant program. It would require that off budget programs, such as Social Security, the U.S. Postal Service, and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, be included in the budget.” The amendment was rejected, 281-139. [H Con Res 71, Vote #555, 10/5/17; CQ, 10/5/17]

RSC Budget Targeted Medicare And Medicaid, As Well As Food Assistance For Families In Need. “The trillions of dollars in RSC-backed cuts are mainly for show, as there is little appetite within the conference or at the other end of the Capitol for deep reductions to the growth rate of mandatory spending. The RSC budget targets the major health care benefit programs Medicare and Medicaid and overhauls other means-tested benefits for the poor such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as food stamps, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.” [Roll Call, 10/3/17]

RSC Budget Included More Than $10 Trillion In Spending Cuts Over A Decade, About Twice As Much As The House Republican Budget. “House Republicans will get the chance Thursday to vote for an alternative budget blueprint that offers up more than $10 trillion in spending cuts over a decade. […] The Budget Committee-approved plan also proposes sizable cuts to mandatory programs, but only about $5.4 trillion in total reductions, about half of what the RSC wants. In addition, the RSC budget proposes to get to balance by fiscal 2023, as opposed to fiscal 2027 in the underlying resolution headed to the floor Thursday.” [Roll Call, 10/3/17]

RSC Budget Repealed Obamacare And Replaced It With The American Health Care Reform Act. “(b) Policy on Replacing Obamacare.--It is the policy of this resolution that Obamacare must not only be repealed, but also replaced by enacting the American Health Care Reform Act.” [McClintock Substitute Amendment, 10/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Democratic $3.8 Trillion FY18 Budget Alternative That Included A Public Option, Immigration Reform, And $200 Billion For Hurricane Recovery. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scott, D-Va., substitute amendment that would provide for $3.8 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would increase spending by $1 trillion over five years and would provide for a number of revenue-raising options, totaling $10.9 trillion, that could be used to raise at least $3.9 trillion in additional revenues over 10 years. It would repeal the Budget Control Act sequester and caps on discretionary spending, would end defense funding through the Overseas Contingency Operations account, would create a public insurance option to be sold within the current health insurance exchanges, would call for implementation of comprehensive immigration overhaul and would include $200 billion for hurricane recovery in
in Texas, Florida, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.” The amendment was rejected, 292-130. [H Con Res 71, Vote #554, 10/4/17; CQ, 10/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Democratic $3.8 Trillion FY18 Budget Alternative That Included A Public Option And Comprehensive Immigration Reform. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., for Pocan, D-Wis., substitute amendment that would provide for $3.8 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2018, not including off-budget accounts. It would raise overall spending by $3.5 trillion over 10 years and would increase revenues by $8.2 trillion over the same period through policies that would increase taxes for corporations and high-income individuals. It would repeal the Budget Control Act sequester and caps on discretionary spending, would modify the tax code by adding five higher marginal tax rates, would create a public insurance option to be sold within the current health insurance exchanges and would call for implementation of comprehensive immigration overhaul.” The amendment was rejected, 314-108. [H Con Res 71, Vote #553, 10/4/17; CQ, 10/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of The Fiscal 2018 Budget Resolution. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 553) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 budget resolution (H Con Res 71).” The rule was adopted, 232-188. [H Res 553, Vote #552, 10/4/17; CQ, 10/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing The $1.23 Trillion Fiscal 2018 Omnibus Appropriations Bill. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $1.23 trillion for federal departments and agencies covered by the 12 unfinished fiscal 2018 spending bills, including $621.5 billion for defense and $511 billion for nondefense discretionary spending.” The bill passed by a vote of 211-198. [H R 3354, Vote #528, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For Taxpayer Advocate Service’s Identity Theft Casework And Decreasing Funding For IRS Operational Support In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would increase funding for the Taxpayer Advocate Service’s identity theft casework by $500,000, and would decrease funding for IRS operational support by $1 million.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 265-143. [H R 3354, Vote #526, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds From The Omnibus Appropriations Bill To Be Used To Implement, Administer, Or Enforce An SEC Rule Related To Conflict Materials. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Huizenga, R-Mich., amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated by the bill from being used to implement, administer or enforce a Securities Exchange Commission rule related to conflict materials.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 211-195. [H R 3354, Vote #525, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing Funding For All Departmental Salary And Expense Accounts By 10 Percent And Transferring The Savings To A Spending Reduction Account In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mitchell, R-Mich., amendment that would decrease funding for all departmental salary and expense accounts under the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations section of the bill by 10 percent and would transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 166-241. [H R 3354, Vote #524, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating The Provision That Would Remove The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's Authority To Regulate Certain Types Of Small Dollar Credit In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ellison, D-Minn., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would remove the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau’s authority to regulate certain types of small dollar credit, such as payday loans and vehicle loans.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186-221. [H R 3354, Vote #523, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating The Provision Related To Manufactured Housing Mortgages, Manufacturers, And Retailers. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ellison, D-Minn., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provisions related to manufactured housing mortgages, manufacturers and retailers.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163-245. [H R 3354, Vote #522, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating The Provision That Would Incorporate The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Into The Regular Appropriations Process In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ellison, D-Minn., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would incorporate the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau into the regular appropriations process.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-226. [H R 3354, Vote #521, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating The FY 2018 Omnibus’ Repeal Of The District Of Columbia’s Budget Autonomy. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Norton, D-D.C., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s repeal of the District of Columbia’s budget autonomy.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186-222. [H R 3354, Vote #520, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing Funding For The IRS And Transferring The Savings To The Spending Reduction Account. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gohmert, R-Texas, for Posey, R-Fla., amendment that would decrease funding for Internal Revenue Service operations support by $165,300, and would transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186-223. [H R 3354, Vote #519, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Any Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Implement DC’s Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Palmer, R-Ala., amendment that would prohibit any funds appropriated by the bill from being used to implement the District of Columbia’s Reproductive Health Non-Discrimination Amendment Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-194. [H R 3354, Vote #518, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Implement DOL Regulations Concerning Workplace Injuries And Illness In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gibbs, R-Ohio, amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated by the bill from being used to implement, administer or enforce Department of Labor regulations concerned with workplace injuries and illness, that were published May 12, 2016.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215-201. [H R 3354, Vote #515, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funding In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To For Federal Contractors Who Have Willfully Or Repeatedly Violated The Fair Labor Standards Act. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ellison, D-Minn., amendment that would prohibit funding appropriated by the bill from being used to enter into contracts with federal contractors who have willfully or repeatedly violated the Fair Labor Standards Act.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-226. [H R 3354, Vote #514, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Cutting One Percent Of All Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus For The Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education Departments. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blackburn, R-Tenn., amendment that would provide for a one percent cut to all funds appropriated by the bill to the Labor Department, Health and Human Services Department and the Education Department.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-260. [H R 3354, Vote #513, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Any Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Implement A 2014 NLRB Rule Governing Representation-Case Procedures. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Walberg, R-Mich., amendment that would prohibit any funds appropriated by the bill from being used to implement a 2014 National Labor Relations Board final rule governing representation-case procedures.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 221-196. [H R 3354, Vote #512, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing The Funding For The Coal Mine Safety And Health Program By 10 Percent In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment that would reduce the funding for the Coal Mine Safety and Health program by 10 percent.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 178-238. [H R 3354, Vote #511, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing The Salaries And Expenses Of The NLRB By $99 Million In The FY 2018 Omnibus Appropriations Bill. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment decrease the salaries and expenses of the National Labor Relations Board by $99 million and would transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 175-241. [H R 3354, Vote #510, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing Funding For The Student Aid Administration Program, Department Of Education Program Administration, And Department Of Education Office Of Inspector General In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would decrease funding for the Student Aid Administration by $34 million, would decrease funding for the Department of Education’s program administration by $8.6 million, would decrease funding for the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Education by $1.1 million, and would transfer the balance of the saving to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 131-285. [H R 3354, Vote #509, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For Adult Education By $70.2 Million And Reducing Higher Education Funding By The Same Amount In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lewis, R-Minn., amendment that would increase funding for adult education by $70.2 million and would decrease funding for higher education by the same amount.” The amendment was reject by a vote of 153-263. [H R 3354, Vote #508, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing, Then Decreasing, Funding For Education Innovation And Improvement In The FY 2018 Omnibus In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Courtney, D-Conn., amendment that would increase, then decrease, funding for education innovation and improvement by $1.2 million (related to magnet schools).” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 204-212. [H R 3354, Vote #507, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For School Improvement Activities And Decreasing Funding For The Department Of Education Department Of Management In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowey, D-N.Y., for DeLauro, D-Conn., amendment that would increase funding for school improvement activities by $100 million, would increase funding for school improvement for the academic year 2018-2019 by $100 million, would increase funding for integrated student supports and specialized instructional support services by $100 million, and would decrease funding for the Department of Management of the Department of Education by $100 million.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 228-188. [H R 3354, Vote #506, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Decreasing Then Increasing Funding For The Office Of The HHS Secretary In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lujan, D-N.M., amendment that would decrease and then increase funding for the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services by $2 million (related to peer support programs).” The amendment was adopted of by 213-205. [H R 3354, Vote #505, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding Related To Access To Medicare For Mental And Substance Use Disorders In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Murphy, R-Pa., amendment that would increase funding related to access to Medicare for mental and substance use disorders by $5 million.” The amendment failed by a vote of 198-219. [H R 3354, Vote #504, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For The Substance Abuse And Mental Health Services Administration And Decreasing Funding For The Office Of The HHS Secretary And The DOE Department Of Management In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Clark, D-Mass., for DeLauro, D-Conn., amendment that would increase funding for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by $231.3 million, would decrease funding for the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services by $219.6 million, and would decrease funding for the Department of Management of
the Department of Education by $11.7 million.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-192. [H R 3354, Vote #503, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For Maternal And Child Health Service Block Grants And Decreasing Funding For The Office Of The DHS Secretary In The FY 2018 Omnibus.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kildee, D-Mich., amendment that would increase funding for Maternal and Child Health Service block grants by $25 million, and would decrease funding for the office of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 243-175. [H R 3354, Vote #502, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Decreasing Funding For The Bureau Of Labor And Statistics And Increasing Funding For Management Departments Within The Department Of Labor In The FY 2018 Omnibus.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Meng, D-N.Y., amendment that would decrease funding for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by $1.1 million, and increase funding for the departments of management within the Department of Labor by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-198. [H R 3354, Vote #501, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For The Working Protection Agencies In The Labor, HHS, And Education Departments In The FY 2018 Omnibus.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pocan, D-Wis., for DeLauro, D-Conn., amendment that would increase funding for the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education Departments’ worker protection agencies by $149 million, and would decrease funding to the departments’ program administration funds by $164 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 199-219. [H R 3354, Vote #500, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For The Department Of Labor’s Youth Employment Activities And Decreasing Funding For The Department’s Salaries And Expenses.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Kildee, D-Mich., amendment that would increase funding for the Department of Labor’s youth employment activities by $10 million, and would decrease funding for the department’s salaries and expenses by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 247-170. [H R 3354, Vote #499, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Violate The Government’s Ability To Exchange Information About Someone’s Citizenship Or Immigration Status.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated by the bill to be used to violate the federal government’s ability to send or receive information regarding the citizenship or immigration status of an individual.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 226-191. [H R 3354, Vote #498, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Implement, Administer, Or Enforce The National Ocean Policy.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Flores, R-Texas, for Byrne, R-Ala., amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated by the bill to be used to implement, administer or enforce the National Ocean Policy, related to the stewardship of oceans, coasts and the Great Lakes.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-199. [H R 3354, Vote #497, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Require Individuals In Halfway Houses To Pay A Subsistence Fee.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Norton, D-D.C., amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated by the bill to be used to require individuals who reside in a halfway house or on home confinement to pay a subsistence fee.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 189-225. [H R 3354, Vote #496, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus For The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission To Be Used For Gathering Information From Employers Related To Employees’ Earnings And Hours Worked.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Scott, D-Va., for DeLauro, D-Conn., amendment that would allow funds appropriated to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to be used for the collection of
information from employers related to employees’ earning and hours worked.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 192-223. [H R 3354, Vote #495, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Decreasing Funding For The DOJ Salaries And Expenses And Increasing Funding For The Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership In The FY 2018 Omnibus.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment that would reduce funding for the Department of Justice’s salaries and expenses by $5 million and would increase funding for the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 279-137. [H R 3354, Vote #493, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing EPA Funding By $1.8 Million.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Norman, R-S.C., amendment that would reduce funding for the EPA by $1.8 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 151-260. [H R 3354, Vote #492, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of FY 2018 Funds To Pursue Extra-Legal Ways To Transfer Federal Funds To Private Owners.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Polis, D-Colo., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds appropriated by the bill to pursue any extra-legal ways to transfer federal lands to private owners in contravention of existing law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 198-212. [H R 3354, Vote #491, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus For Closing Or Consolidating Any Regional EPA Office.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Polis, D-Colo., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds made appropriated by the bill to close or consolidate any regional office of the EPA.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 201-212. [H R 3354, Vote #490, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting FY 2018 Omnibus Funds From Being Used To Enforce Rules Or Regulations That Rely On Studies Related To The “Social Cost Of Carbon.”** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds appropriated by the bill to implement any rules or regulations that rely on certain studies related to the ‘social cost of carbon.’” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-186. [H R 3354, Vote #489, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting FY 2018 Funds From Being Used To Enforce Rules Relating To Source Performance Standards For Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds appropriated by the bill to enforce rules relating to source performance standards for greenhouse gas emissions and volatile organic compound emissions from the oil and natural gas sector.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 218-195. [H R 3354, Vote #488, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of FY 2018 Funds To Enforce Bureau Of Land Management Rules About Natural Gas Waste On Federal And Indian Lands.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pearce, R-N.M. amendment that would prohibit the use of funds to finalize, implement, or enforce the Bureau of Land Management’s rule aimed to reduce waste of natural gas from venting, flaring, and leaks during oil and natural gas production activities on onshore federal and Indian (other than Osage Tribe) leases.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 216-186. [H R 3354, Vote #484, 9/8/17; CQ, 9/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Use Of FY 2018 Funds To Process Any Application For A Permit To Drill Using Hydraulic Fracturing Or Acid Well Stimulation In The Pacific Outer Continental Shelf.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Carbajal, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit funds to process any application under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act for a permit to drill or a permit to modify, that would authorize use of hydraulic fracturing or acid well stimulation treatment in the Pacific Outer Continental Shelf.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-230. [H R 3354, Vote #483, 9/8/17; CQ, 9/8/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of FY 2018 Funds For The EPA’s Criminal Enforcement Division. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Palmer, R-Ala., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds by the EPA to enforce the EPA’s Criminal Enforcement Division.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 178-227. [H R 3354, Vote #482, 9/8/17; CQ, 9/8/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing All Funds Appropriated In The Interior Division By One Percent In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blackburn, R-Tenn., amendment that would reduce all funds appropriated in Interior division of the bill by one percent.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 156-248. [H R 3354, Vote #481, 9/8/17; CQ, 9/8/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Government Through December 8, 2017, Suspending The Debt Limit For Three Months And Making Available Supplemental Emergency Funding For Hurricane Relief. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill that would make available $15.25 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal 2017 to partially cover the costs of responding to multiple natural disasters, including Hurricane Harvey. The measure would suspend the public debt limit from the bill’s date of enactment until Dec. 8, 2017, and would provide for government operations to be funded at fiscal 2017 levels until Dec. 8, 2017.” The motion passed, 316-90. [H R 601, Vote #480, 9/8/17; CQ, 9/8/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The EPA From Using FY 2018 Omnibus Funds To Take “Backstop” Actions Against States In The Chesapeake Bay Watershed. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Goodlatte, R-Va., amendment that would prohibit the EPA from using funds made available by the bill to take “backstop” actions against any of the six states in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed in the event that a state does not meet the goals mandated by the EPA’s Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 214-197. [H R 3354, Vote #479, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Implement A National Park Service Rule Related To Wildlife Management Practices On National Preserves In Alaska. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Young, R-Alaska, amendment that would prohibit funds made available by the bill from being used to implement a rule by the National Park Service related to wildlife management practices on national preserves in Alaska.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215-196. [H R 3354, Vote #478, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Eliminating The Provision That Would Prohibit Using FY 2018 Omnibus Funds From being Used To Implement Coastal And Marine Spatial Planning And Ecosystem-Based Management Components Of The National Ocean Policy. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lowenthal, D-Calif., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would prohibit funding made available by the bill from being used to further implement the coastal and marine spatial planning and ecosystem-based management components of the National Ocean Policy.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 189-220. [H R 3354, Vote #477, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Eliminating The FY 2018 Omnibus Provision That Would Delay The Implementation Date For National Ambient Air Quality Standards. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Ellison, D-Minn., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would delay the implementation date for national ambient air quality standards for ozone until 2026.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 194-218. [H R 3354, Vote #476, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing And Decreasing Funding To EPA State Tribal Assistance Grants. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Lujan, D-N.M., amendment that would increase by $6 million, and decrease by the same amount, funding to EPA state and tribal assistance grants for environmental programs and infrastructure assistance.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 220-191. [H R 3354, Vote #475, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]
Fitzpatrick voted against Decreasing The EPA Operations And Maintenance Funding In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment that would decrease the EPA operations and maintenance funding by $10.2 million and would transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 184-228. [H R 3354, Vote #474, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Decreasing The Department Of The Interior’s Office Of The Secretary Funding By $1 Million And Increasing EPA Funding By The Same Amount In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would decrease the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary funding by $1 million, and would increase funding for the EPA by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 190-218. [H R 3354, Vote #473, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Decreasing EPA Funding In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Thompson, R-Pa., amendment that would increase funds for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities by $32.5 million, and would decrease EPA funding by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 207-205. [H R 3354, Vote #472, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Increasing Funds For Reclamation Of Abandoned Mine Lands And Decreasing EPA Funding In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would decrease the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary funding by $1 million, and would increase funding for the EPA by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-221. [H R 3354, Vote #471, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Increasing Funding For EPA Superfund Sites And Decreasing Funding For The Bureau Of Land Management Oil And Gas Program In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would increase funding for EPA Superfund sites by $12 million, and would decrease funding for the Bureau of Land Management’s oil and gas program by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-193. [H R 3354, Vote #469, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Increasing Funding For Western Hemisphere Regional Cooperation And Decreasing Funding For International Multilateral Organizations In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Scott, R-Ga., amendment that would increase funding for Western Hemisphere Regional Cooperation by $10 million, and would decrease funding for international multilateral organizations by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 217-193. [H R 3354, Vote #468, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Increasing Funding For The International Narcotics Council And Law Enforcement And Decreasing Funding For The Fulbright Program In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Rothfus, R-Pa., amendment that would increase by $30 million funding for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement and decrease funding for the Fulbright Program by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 163-248. [H R 3354, Vote #467, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Prohibiting Funds Appropriated To The Department Of Homeland Security In The FY 2018 Omnibus For Use In Construction Or Expansion Of Detention Facilities. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security for use in the construction or expansion of detention facilities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-230. [H R 3354, Vote #466, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

Fitzpatrick voted against Prohibiting The Use Of Department Of Homeland Security Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus For Entering Into Contracts With Privatized Immigration Detention Facilities. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated to the Department
of Homeland Security to be used to enter into contracts with privatized immigration detention facilities.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 183-230. [H R 3354, Vote #465, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The Use Of Funding Appropriated For The Department Of Homeland Security To Implement, Administer, Or Enforce Wage Requirements.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment, as modified, that would prohibit funding made available in the bill for the Department of Homeland Security and related agencies from being used to implement, administer or enforce the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 173-240. [H R 3354, Vote #464, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For Coast Guard Research, Development, Test And Evaluating And Decreasing Coast Guard Operating Expenses.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hunter, R-Calif., amendment that would increase by $5 million funding for the Coast Guard Research, Development, Test and Evaluating account (for icebreakers), and would decrease funding for the Coast Guard Operating Expenses account by the same amount.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 245-168. [H R 3354, Vote #463, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Increasing Funding To The Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, And Improvements And Decreasing Funding For ICE Operations And Support.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Correa, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $100 million funding to the Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements account, and would decrease funding to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Operations and Support account by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 182-229. [H R 3354, Vote #462, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing And Then Decreasing Funding To ICE Operations And Support.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment that would increase by $10 million, and decrease by the same amount, funding to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Operations and Support account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 203-211. [H R 3354, Vote #461, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Increasing Funding To The Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, And Improvements And Decreasing Funding For ICE Operations And Support.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Roybal-Allard, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $850 million funding to the Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements account (for icebreakers), and would decrease funding to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Operations and Support account by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 170-241. [H R 3354, Vote #460, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing And Decreasing Funding To Customs and Border Protection Operation And Support.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Castro, D-Texas, amendment that would increase by $5 million, and decrease by the same amount, funding to the Customs and Border Protection Operations and Support account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 205-207. [H R 3354, Vote #459, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving Forward The Consideration Of The FY 2018 Omnibus Appropriations Bill.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 504) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 Interior-Environment appropriations bill (HR 3354), which is the legislative vehicle for an omnibus appropriations package which would include: eight of the 12 fiscal 2018 appropriations measures and the text of the minibus appropriations package (HR 3219) passed on July 27, 2017.” The resolution passed by a vote of 222-190. [H RES 504, Vote #458, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting State And Local Governments From Receiving HUD Funding If They Prohibit Or Restrict Reporting To INS Information About The Citizenship Or Immigration Status Of Any Individual.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment that would prohibit state and local government entities from receiving Housing and Urban Development Department funding if the state or local entity prohibits or restricts any government entity from reporting to Immigration and Naturalization Service with
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing Housing And Urban Development Funding In The FY 2018 Omnibus By Two Percent. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would reduce the bill’s funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development by two percent.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 140-280. [H R 3354, Vote #454, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting FY 2018 Omnibus Funds For The Departments Of Transportation And HUD From Being Used To Implement, Administer, Or Enforce The Davis-Bacon Act Prevailing Wage Requirement. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit funds appropriated to the Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development and related agencies from being used to implement, administer, or enforce the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirement. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-241. [H R 3354, Vote #453, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing Funding For Project Based Rental Assistance Subsidy Contracts In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would decrease funding for project based rental assistance subsidy contracts by $266 million and would transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 139-282. [H R 3354, Vote #452, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing Funding For The Public And Indian Housing Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grothman, R-Wis., amendment that would decrease the funding for the Public and Indian Housing Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program of expiring section 8 housing tenant-based annual contributions contracts by $177 million and would transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 124-195. [H R 3354, Vote #451, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing Funding For Department Of Housing And Urban Development Offices And Increasing Funding For Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Funding. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Rosen, D-Nev., amendment that would decrease funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development administrative support offices by $47 million, decrease HUD Office CFO funding by $4 million, decrease HUD Office of General Counsel funding by $8 million, decrease HUD Office of Administration funding by $32.7 million, decrease HUD Office of the Chief Procurement Office funding by $1.9 million, decrease HUD Office of Strategic Planning and Management funding by $475,000 and increase the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation funding by $35 million.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 200-220. [H R 3354, Vote #450, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating Funding For Grants To Amtrak In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Brooks, R-Ala., amendment that would that would eliminate $1.1 billion in funding for grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (operating as Amtrak).” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 128-193. [H R 3354, Vote #449, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing Funding For State Of Good Repair Grants And Small Start Projects And Increasing Funding For Fixed Guideway Investment Grants In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Budd, R-N.C., amendment that would decrease funding for the Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair grants by $474 million, would increase funding for fixed guideway investment grants by $1, would increase funding for new fixed guideway grants by $400 million and would decrease funding for small start projects by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 159-260. [H R 3354, Vote #448, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Decreasing Funding To The Essential Air Service Program In The FY 2018 Omnibus. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment that would decrease
funding to the Essential Air Service program by $150 million and would transfer the savings to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 140-280. [H R 3354, Vote #447, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting FDA Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus From Being Used To Finalize, Implement, Or Enforce A 2015 Draft MOU Between The FDA And States Related To Distributions Of Compound Human Drugs. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Carter, R-Ga., amendment that would prohibit funds provided by the bill from being used by the Food and Drug Administration to finalize, implement or enforce a 2015 draft standard memorandum of understanding between the FDA and states related to distributions of compounded human drugs.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 141-279. [H R 3354, Vote #446, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Omnibus For The Department Of Agriculture From Being Used To Implement The Davis-Bacon Act Prevailing Wage Requirements. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit funds made available in the bill for the Agriculture Department and related agencies from being used to implement, administer or enforce Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 176-241. [H R 3354, Vote #445, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving Forward To Consideration Of The FY 2018 Omnibus And Waiving The Two-Thirds Vote Requirement To Consider Legislation The Same Day It Is Reported From The House Rules Committee. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 500) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 Interior-Environment appropriations bill (HR 3354), which is the legislative vehicle for an omnibus appropriations package which would include: eight of the 12 fiscal 2018 appropriations measures and the text of the minibus appropriations package (HR 3219) passed on July 27, 2017. The rule would waive, through the legislative day of September 9, 2017, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee. The rule would also provide for motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of September 9, 2017.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 230-191. [H RES 500, Vote #443, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The “Security Minibus” Which Included $1.6 Billion In Funding For A Southern Border Wall. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $788 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2018 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $658.1 billion in funding for Defense programs; $88.8 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; $37.6 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for the Energy Department, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and related agencies; and $3.6 billion in funding for fiscal 2018 for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. The bill would provide $1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” Passed by a vote of 235-192. [H R 3219, Vote #435, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funding In The FY 2018 Minibus From Being Used To Begin, Continue, Process, Or Approve Of A Public-Private Competition Converting Federal Employee Function To Contractor Performance. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cartwright, D-Pa., amendment that would prohibit funding made available by the bill from being used to begin, continue, process, or approve of a public-private competition regarding converting any function performed by federal employees to contractor performance.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 253-172. [H R 3219, Vote #433, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating The FY 2018 Minibus’ Provision That Would Prohibit The Use Of Its Funding To Transfer Or Release Or Assist In The Transfer Or Release Of A Detainee Held At Guantánamo Bay. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would prohibit the use of funding made available by the bill to transfer or release, or assist in the transfer or
Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For Navy And Air Force Environmental Restoration Operations And Reducing Funding For Defense Department Operations And Maintenance In The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Boyle, D-Pa., amendment that would increase by $30 million funding for Navy environmental restoration operations, would increase by $30 million funding to Air Force environmental restoration, and would reduce by $60 million funding to Defense Department-wide operation and maintenance.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 256-169. [H R 3219, Vote #430, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funding In The FY 2018 Minibus Being Used To Implement Or Enforce An Energy Department Rule About Energy Conservation. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment that would prohibit funding made available by the bill from being used to implement or enforce the Energy Department rule entitled “Energy Conservation Program: Test Procedures for Central Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps,” published on Jan. 5, 2017.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 177-248. [H R 3219, Vote #429, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Reducing All Discretionary Spending In The Energy And Water Division Of The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blackburn, R-Tenn., amendment that would reduce by one percent all discretionary spending provided for in the Energy and Water division of the bill.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 140-285. [H R 3219, Vote #428, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving Forward To Consideration Of The FY 2018 Minibus, Considering Amendments To The Defense Division Of The Minibus, And Funding Customs And Border Protection For Border Wall Construction. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 478) that would provide for further House floor consideration of the bill that would make certain appropriations for fiscal 2018 (HR 3219), would provide for consideration of amendments to the Defense division of the bill; and would provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through the legislative day of July 28, 2017. The rule would also automatically modify the fiscal 2018 minibus to include an amendment that would provide $1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 230-196. [H RES 478, Vote #427, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reducing And Increasing Funding To The Army Corps Of Engineers Investigations Account In The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would reduce by $3 million, and increase by the same amount, funding to the Army Corps of Engineers Investigations account.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 234-192. [H R 3219, Vote #425, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Eliminating The Provision That Would Prohibit Funding In The FY 2018 Minibus From Being Used To Implement Components Of The National Ocean Policy. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Pingree, D-Maine, amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would prohibit funding made available by the bill from being used to further implement the coastal and marine spatial planning and ecosystem-based management components of the National Ocean Policy developed under a 2010 executive order.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 192-235. [H R 3219, Vote #424, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Increasing Funding To The National Nuclear Security Administration Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Account In The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment that would increase by $118 million funding to the National Nuclear Security Administration defense nuclear nonproliferation account, and would decrease funding for weapons activities at National Nuclear Security Administration by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-247. [H R 3219, Vote #423, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For The Office Of Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy And Decreasing Funding To The Fossil Energy Research Development Account In The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Esty, D-Conn., amendment that would increase by $20 million funding for facility acquisition, construction or expansion in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and would reduce by $40 million funding to the Fossil Energy Research and Development account.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 203-224. [H R 3219, Vote #422, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For The Office Of Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy And Decreasing Funding To The Fossil Energy Research Development Account In The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Norcross, D-N.J., amendment that would increase by $161.7 million funding to the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for facility acquisition, construction or expansion, and would reduce by $323.5 million funding to the Energy Department Fossil Energy Research and Development account.” [H R 3219, Vote #421, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding To The Energy Efficiency And Renewable Energy Account And Reducing Funding To The Fossil Fuel Research And Development Account In The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Castor, D-Fla., amendment that would increase by $177 million funding to the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy account and would reduce by $355 million funding to the Fossil Fuel Research and Development account.” [H R 3219, Vote #420, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Minibus From Being Used To Implement Prevailing Wage Requirements Associated With The Davis-Bacon Act. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit funds made available in the bill from being used to implement, administer or enforce prevailing wage requirements associated with the Davis-Bacon Act, which specify the basis for wages paid to employees by companies under contract with the federal government.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 178-249. [H R 3219, Vote #419, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing Funding In The FY 2018 Minibus For Salaries And Expenses For An Office Of Technology Assessment And Reducing Funding For The Architect Of The Capitol. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Takano, D-Calif., amendment that would provide $2.5 million in funding for salaries and expenses in what would become the Office of Technology Assessment, and would reduce by $2.6 million funding to the capital construction and operations account of the Architect of the Capitol.” The amendment failed 191-236. [H R 3219, Vote #418, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving Forward To Consideration Of Amendments To The Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, And Energy And Water Divisions Of The FY 2018 Minibus. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 473) providing for consideration of the bill (HR 3219) that would make certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 2018, and would provide for consideration of amendments to the Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Energy and Water divisions of the bill.” [H RES 473, Vote #415, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bipartisan Deal To Fund The Government Through September 30, 2017 And Increase Defense Funding. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the bill with an amendment that would provide $1.16 trillion in discretionary appropriations through Sept. 30, 2017 for federal departments and agencies covered by the remaining 11 fiscal 2017 spending
bills. Included in that total is: $20.9 billion for Agriculture, $56.6 billion for Commerce-Justice-Science, $593 billion for Defense, $37.8 billion for Energy-Water, $21.5 billion for Financial Services, $42.4 billion for Homeland Security (including $772 million for improvements and maintenance to existing Customs and Border Protection infrastructure and technology), $32.2 billion for Interior-Environment, $161 billion for Labor-HHS-Education, $4.4 billion for Legislative, $53.1 billion for State-Foreign Operations, and $57.7 billion for Transportation-HUD. The measure would authorize classified amounts of funding for fiscal 2017 for 16 U.S. intelligence agencies and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. government. The measure would provide $608 million for health benefits for retired coal miners and $296 million for Medicaid payments to Puerto Rico.” The motion passed 309-118. [HR 244, Vote #249, 5/3/17; CQ, 5/3/17]

Bipartisan Deal To Prevent Shutdown Included $15 For Defense Programs And $1.5 Billion For Border Security, But Did Not Fund Trump’s Wall. “The House voted Wednesday to approve a bipartisan deal to fund the government through September and prevent a shutdown — at least for the next five months. House members voted 309-118 to pass the $1.1 trillion spending bill, which funds federal agencies and boosts defense spending through the remainder of fiscal year 2017. Current funding was set to expire at midnight Friday unless Congress acted. […] The bill approved by the House on Wednesday includes $15 billion of a $30 billion request from Trump for extra funding for defense programs and combat operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. It also includes $1.5 billion in additional funding for border security, which was half of a $3 billion request from Trump. Although the president did not get funding for his wall, the bill gives the administration about $341 million to replace some existing border fencing, including about 40 miles of fencing in Arizona and California.” [USA Today, 5/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering The $1.16 Trillion Omnibus Spending Bill. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 305) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill, with House amendment, intended to serve as the legislative vehicle for a measure that would provide $1.16 trillion in discretionary appropriations for federal departments and agencies covered by the 11 unfinished fiscal 2017 spending bills.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 230-188. [HRes 308, Vote #247, 5/3/17; CQ, 5/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Averting A Government Shutdown By Funding The Government With A Continuing Resolution For A Week Through May 5, 2017. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the joint resolution that would extend continuing appropriations for federal government operations through May 5, 2017. It would also provide for an extension, through May 5, of health care benefits for retired coal miners.” The motion passed 382-30. [HRes 289, Vote #236, 4/28/17; CQ, 4/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Resolution To Avert A Government Shutdown By Funding The Government With A Continuing Resolution For A Week Through May 5, 2017. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 289) that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution that would extend continuing appropriations for federal government operations through May 5, 2017. It would also provide for an extension, through May 5, 2017, of health care benefits for retired coal miners.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 235-178. [HRes 289, Vote #235, 4/28/17; CQ, 4/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Setting Forth The Congressional Budget For The United States Government For Fiscal Year 2017. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “adoption of the concurrent resolution that includes reconciliation instructions for the House Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means Committees as well as the Senate Finance and Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committees to develop legislation to reduce the deficit by at least $1 billion each over a 10-year period by January 27, 2017, which is expected to repeal parts of the 2010 health care law. The concurrent resolution also would set broad spending and revenue targets over the next 10 years. It would allow $3.3 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2017.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 227-198. [S Con Res 3, Vote #58, 1/13/17; CQ, 1/13/17]

CNN: Vote “Began The Process Of Dismantling The Affordable Care Act” By Allowing Budget Reconciliation. “The House of Representatives began the process of dismantling the Affordable Care Act
on Friday, approving a budget resolution on a mostly party line vote. The vote was 227-198. The Senate passed the measure earlier this week. It allows Republicans on Capitol Hill to use a process known as ‘budget reconciliation’ to roll back major parts of the health care law. Top Republican leaders are also saying they plan to move to replace Obamacare along the same track, but they are still struggling to come up with the details on how it will work.” [CNN, 1/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An “Amendment That Would Eliminate The Budget Analysis Division Of The Congressional Budget Office”. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Griffith, R-Va., amendment that would eliminate the budget analysis division of the Congressional Budget Office and would transfer the responsibilities of the division to the CBO's office of the director.” Rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 116-309. [H R 3219, Vote #417, 7/26/17; CQ, 7/26/17]

**Campaign Finance & Election Law**

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending An Interior Appropriations Bill To Increase Funding For The Election Assistance Commission By $380 Million. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Quigley, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase funding for the Election Assistance Commission by $380 million, and would decrease funding for the ‘Fund for America's Kids and Grandkids’ by the same amount.” The motion was rejected, 182-232. [HR 6147, Vote #364, 7/19/18; CQ, 7/19/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Removing A Ban On The SEC Using Funds To Issue Rules On The Disclosure Of Political Contributions. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Capuano, D-Mass, amendment no. 81, that would remove the bill's ban on the use of funds by the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue rules on the disclosure of political contributions.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 190-224. [HR 6147, Vote #358, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Create A Small Dollar Donor Matching System And Require Campaigns To Disclosure Of All Bundlers. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would help reduce the influence of big money in politics by establishing a small-donor matching system, permitting unlimited coordinated party expenditures from small donor sources, and by requiring disclosure by all bundlers of bundled contributions. Mr. Sarbanes’ bill is part of House Democrats’ Better Deal Agenda that will help make government more open and transparent.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 222-184. [H Res 905, Vote #210, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/22/18]

**Civil Rights & Liberties**

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Citizens’ Right to Know Act, A Bill Requiring State And Local Governments Receiving Justice Department Grants For Pretrial Services To Submit A Report To The Attorney General. In, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill would require state and local governments that receive Justice Department grants for pretrial services to submit annually a report to the attorney general that would include the names of defendants who received services, their prior convictions where applicable, and the amount of money that had been allocated for pretrial services. The bill also states that if a state or local government were to fail to submit such a report, it could lose grant funding for the following year.” The vote passed 221-197. [HR. 2152, Vote #175, 5/9/18; CQ Floor Votes, 5/9/18]

ACLU Opposed The Bill Due To Privacy Concerns; The Bill Would Publicly Report Personally Identifiable Information Of Individuals Who Had Not Been Convicted Of A Crime. “This legislation raises privacy concerns for the ACLU given the personally identifiable data that is to be collected and publicly reported by the federal government. The bill also undermines efforts to eliminate or reduce jurisdictions’
reliance on money bail systems. […] We also believe that the potential to harm individual reputations should be considered when arrest records are publicly shared. We are troubled that the Citizens’ Right to Know Act would collect and publicly report personally identifiable information of individuals participating in pretrial services programs – individuals who have not been convicted of a crime given their pretrial status.” [ACLU, 3/7/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Limiting The Ability Of People With Disabilities To Go To Court Over ADA Violations.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require individuals to verbally request the removal of an architectural barrier and provide written notice to give an establishment sufficient time to correct the infraction before filing a lawsuit under the Americans for Disabilities Act. It would also require the Justice Department to establish a program that would provide educational and training grants for professionals to provide guidance to state and local governments and property owners on the required public accommodations.” The bill passed by a vote of 225-192. [HR 620, Vote #80, 2/15/18; CQ, 2/15/18]

ACLU: “This Change In The Law Would Be A Boon For Businesses At The Expense Of People With Disabilities.” “The ‘ADA Education and Reform Act’ upends a key provision of the ADA by preventing people with disabilities from immediately going to court to enforce their rights and to press for timely removal of the barrier that impedes access. Without this critical enforcement mechanism, compliance under the ADA will suffer and people with disabilities will be denied the access to which they are entitled to under the law. MYTH: The ‘ADA Education and Reform Act’ doesn’t harm people with disabilities because it merely delays the ability to go to court. TRUTH: The so-called ‘ADA Education and Reform Act’ means that people with disabilities won’t have access for weeks, months, or possibly years, and it removes any incentive for businesses to comply proactively with the ADA. This change in the law would be a boon for businesses at the expense of people with disabilities.” [ACLU, accessed 3/22/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Remove A 180-Day Waiting Period Before People With Disabilities Can Go To Court Over ADA Violations.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Langevin D-R.I., amendment that would remove the bill’s requirement that a person who claims discrimination must first provide written notice that allows 30 days for an owner to acknowledge receipt of the complaint and 120 days to demonstrate substantial progress in removing the barrier before legal action may be pursued.” The amendment was rejected in the Committee of the Whole by 188-226. [HR 620, Vote #79, 2/14/18; CQ, 2/15/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Commissioning A Study To Determine The Role Islamic Rhetoric Played In Fomenting Violent Extremism.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Franks, R-Ariz., amendment that would require the secretary of Defense to conduct two concurrent strategic assessments of the use of violent or unorthodox Islamic religious doctrine to support extremist or terrorist messaging and justification, and would require the secretary to submit to Congress the results of the assessments.” The amendment was by a vote of 208-217. [H R 2810, Vote #372, 7/14/17; CQ, 7/14/17]

**POLITICO: The Franks Amendment “Called For The Pentagon To Identify Islamic Leaders Who Preach Peaceful Beliefs Versus Those Who Espouse Extremist Views.”** “The House on Friday rejected a controversial GOP proposal identifying “Islamic religious doctrines, concepts or schools of thought” that could be used by terrorist groups — something opponents say is unconstitutional and will lead to the targeting of Muslims. More than 20 centrist Republicans joined with Democrats to defeated the amendment, 208 to 217. Drafted by conservative Rep. Trent Franks (R-Ariz.), the proposal called for the Pentagon to identify Islamic leaders who preach peaceful beliefs versus those who espouse extremist views.” [Politico, 7/14/17]

**POLITICO: The Franks Amendment Would Require The Pentagon To Conduct “Strategic Assessments” And Specifically Identify Religious Doctrines And Concepts That “Extremists Use To Recruit Potential Terrorists, Radicalize Them And Ultimately Justify Their Heinous Acts.”** “The amendment would require the Defense Department to conduct ‘strategic assessments of the use of violent or unorthodox Islamic religious doctrine to support extremist or terrorist messaging and justification.’ The proposal requires the assessment to identify religious doctrines and concepts that extremists use to recruit
potential terrorists, radicalize them and ultimately justify their heinous acts. It also asks Pentagon officials for ‘recommendations for identifying key thought leaders or proponents.’ The proposal also requires the Pentagon to identify Islamic schools of thought that could be used to counter jihadist views, as well as leaders who are preaching these sorts of doctrines.” [Politico, 7/14/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Alleged Constitutional Or Civil Rights Violations From The Lawsuit Reduction Act.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Conyers, D-Mich., amendment that would exempt from the bill's provisions actions alleging a violation of a constitutional or civil right.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-227. [HR 720, Vote #155, 3/10/17; CQ, 3/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Resolution “Affirming That The Holocaust Occurred And That It Targeted Jews […] After The White House Omitted Mention Of Jews In [Its] International Holocaust Remembrance Day Statement.”** In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 91).” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 234-187. According to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, “The House on Feb. 7 blocked, 234-187, a Democratic bid to force floor debate on a resolution affirming that the Holocaust occurred and that it targeted Jews. Democrats raised this issue after the White House omitted mention of Jews in the International Holocaust Remembrance Day statement it released Jan. 27. Six million Jews died in the Holocaust carried out by German leader Adolf Hitler and his Nazi regime between 1933-1945.” A yes vote was a vote to block the resolution. [HRes 91, Vote #81, 2/7/17; St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 2/13/17; CQ, 2/7/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 2/7/17]

### Consumer Protections & Regulations

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Appropriating Funds For The Postal Service To Provide Additional Financial Products Or Services.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McHenry, R-N.C, amendment no. 87, that would prohibit funds appropriated by the bill from being used by the Postal Service to provide additional financial products or services.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 201-212. [HR 6147, Vote #362, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Unfunded Mandates Information And Transparency Act, Which Required Federal Agencies To Analyze Their Regulatory Effects On Industries And To Meet With These Stakeholders.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require independent agencies to conduct analyses of their proposed rules and the effect thereof on the private sector and on state and local governments. The bill would require that independent federal regulatory agencies, except for the Federal Reserve, conduct unfunded mandate analyses of their proposed rules and would require all agencies that conduct unfunded mandate reviews, including both independent and non-independent federal agencies, to consult with private-sector stakeholders on the potential impact of regulations being developed. The bill would also require federal agencies, if requested by a committee chairman or ranking member, to conduct retrospective unfunded mandate analyses of existing regulations. The bill would transfer authority for oversight of UMRA activities to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget.” The bill passed, 230-168. [HR 50, Vote #328, 7/13/18; CQ, 7/13/18]

The Bill Would Require Agencies To Alert And Solicit Feedback From Regulated Industries Before Notifying The Public; Business Could Block New Regulations Without Any Broader Public Knowledge. “The Unfunded Mandates and Information Transparency Act would require federal agencies to alert regulated industries when they are considering drafting a rule and solicit their feedback – before the public learns there may be a rule under consideration. Businesses could block even a hypothetical future rule and the public might never find out.” [Coalition For Sensible Safeguards, accessed 7/13/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adding An Amendment That Would Have Exempted Agencies That Protect Children From Sex Offenders From The Underlying Bill.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Beatty, D-Ohio, motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Governmental Reform Committee with instructions
to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions the actions and mandates of agencies tasked with protection of children against sex offenders, protection of domestic violence victims, protection against rape and sexual assault, and those that assist in background checks for school employees.” The motion was rejected, 180-219. [H R 50, Vote #327, 7/13/18; CQ, 7/13/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering HR 50, A Bill On Agencies Rules, And HR 3281, A Bill On Transfer Of Ownership Of Water Infrastructure Facilities.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 961) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 50) that would require that independent agencies conduct analyses of their proposed rules on the private sector and state and local governments, and would require all federal agencies to consult with the private sector when developing rules, and would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 3281) that would permit the Bureau of Reclamation to transfer ownership of certain federal water infrastructure facilities to certain nonfederal entities without the need for Congress to enact project-specific legislation.” The rule was adopted, 229-183. [H Res 985, Vote #319, 7/11/18; CQ, 7/11/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The FAA Reauthorization Act, Which Also Modified FEMA Operations And Procedures.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would that would reauthorize federal aviation programs through fiscal 2023. The measure would authorize $10.2 billion in fiscal 2018, which would gradually increase to $11.3 billion in fiscal 2023, for Federal Aviation Administration operations; $3.4 billion annually for the Aviation Trust Fund for the Airport Improvement Program; $2.9 billion in fiscal 2018, which would gradually increase to $3.3 billion in fiscal 2023, for facilities and equipment; and $181 million in fiscal 2018, which would gradually increase to $204 million in fiscal 2023, for research and development. It would extend for six years the authorization for unmanned aircraft test ranges. It would also ban e-cigarettes and talking on a cell phone during a passenger flight. It would prohibit airlines from involuntarily removing passengers from a plane after they have checked in and taken their seats. The bill would modify the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s operations and procedures, including allowing a portion of funds appropriated for major disaster assistance to be used for hazard mitigation. It would require FEMA to give greater weight and consideration to areas suffering a severe impact from a disaster when making recommendations to the president regarding the declaration of a major disaster.” The bill passed 393-13. [H.R. 4, Vote #165, 4/27/18; CQ, 4/27/18]

**FAA Reauthorization Renewed Funding For The Agency For Five Years.** “The House passed a Federal Aviation Administration reauthorization bill that will renew the agency’s funding for another five years. Besides renewing funding, the legislation also includes provisions directing how disaster program funds are spent, though the measure does not allocate money for those programs. … A total of about $4.35 billion per year would be allocated for the FAA in the legislation. A few major FAA programs would receive funding authorizations. About $3.35 billion per year through 2023 would go to infrastructure, and an additional $1 billion would be authorized for an amendment proposed by House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Bill Shuster that would create a report on the agency’s Next Generation Air Transportation System to evaluate air traffic control technology.” [CNN, 4/27/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Require That An Entity Hiring A Motor Carrier Verify That Certain Standards Are Met.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Duncan, R-Tenn., amendment that would require an entity hiring a motor carrier verify that certain standards are met, including that the motor carrier has a certain amount of insurance and has not been issued an unsatisfactory safety fitness determination.” The amendment was adopted 212 to 191. [HR 4, Vote #163, 4/27/18; CQ, 4/27/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Eliminating The Bill’s Authorization Of Funding For The Essential Air Service Program.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s authorization of funding for the essential air service program.” The amendment was rejected 113 to 293. [HR 4, Vote #162, 4/27/18; CQ, 4/27/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Require The FAA To Work With Air Carriers To Retrofit Aircrafts With Devices That Mitigate Noise.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lynch, D-Mass., amendment that would require the Federal Aviation Administration to work with air carriers to identify and
facilitate opportunities for air carriers to retrofit aircraft with devices that mitigate noise, including vortex generators.” The amendment was rejected 187 to 227. [HR 4, Vote #160, 4/26/18; CQ, 4/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Rolling Back Guaranteed Meal And Rest Breaks For Truck Drivers Implemented To Fight Fatigue, Crashes And Vehicular Deaths. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Denham, R-Calif., amendment that would state that a local or state government may not enact a law that would prohibit motor carrier employees from working to the full extent they are allowed to work, and would prohibit the enactment of additional obligations on motor carriers.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 222-193. [H.Amdt.563 to HR 4, Vote #159, 4/26/18; CQ, 4/26/18; The Hill, 4/25/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Rule That Required Airlines To Accommodate Passengers Thar Were Delayed For More Than Three Hours. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lipinski, D-Ill., amendment that would require the Transportation Department to issue a rule that would require an air carrier, in the event of a flight cancellation, misconception or delay exceeding three hours, to seek alternative transportation for displaced passengers, including aboard another air carrier, and would require an air carrier to accept passengers of another air carrier that have been displaced following an event within an air carriers control. It would require the department to also issue a rule that would require air carriers adopt contingency plans for lengthy terminal delays at each airport where it operates, including essential needs, meal vouchers and lodging and transportation options for displaced passengers.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 92-323. [H.Amdt.562 to HR 4, Vote #158, 4/26/18; CQ, 4/26/18; Crain’s Chicago Business, 4/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring Airplanes To Fly At The Highest Safe Altitude Possible Within 20 Minutes Of Approaching A Coastal Airport. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Rohrabacher, R-Calif., amendment that would require the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure that all aircraft transitioning from flight over ocean to flight over land fly at a safe altitude.” The amendment “would have required airplanes to fly at the highest safe altitude possible within 20 minutes of approaching an airport and fly farther out over the ocean after takeoff before turning inland.” The amendment was rejected, 37-375. [HR 4, Vote #156, 4/26/18; CQ, 4/26/18; Los Angeles Times, 4/27/18]

Amendment Was An Attempt To Ease Aircraft Noise In Orange County. “The House of Representatives voted against Rep. Dana Rohrabacher's four proposed amendments to the Federal Aviation Administration's annual reauthorization bill that he said would have eased aircraft noise in Orange County.” [Los Angeles Times, 4/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Repealing A Prohibition On U.S. Regulation Of Air Transportation Of Lithium Batteries. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for the “DeFazio, D-Ore., amendment that would remove a prohibition on the Department of Transportation instituting regulations more stringent than the international standard on the transportation of lithium metal and lithium ion batteries in non-passenger-carrying aircraft.” The amendment was rejected, 192-223. [HR 4, Vote #155, 4/26/18; CQ, 4/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of The FAA Reauthorization And Provide For Operations Of The Federal Columbia River Power System. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (HR 4) to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (HR 3144) to provide for operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System pursuant to a certain operation plan for a specified period of time”. [H Res 839, Vote #151, 4/25/18; CQ, 4/25/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The IRS To Develop Protections For Taxpayers Against Cybersecurity Threats And Identity Theft. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the IRS to develop protections for taxpayer information against cybersecurity threats and identity theft. The bill would require the IRS to expand the use of the electronic filing system and information technology infrastructure so that more taxpayers can file taxes and interact with the IRS online. The bill would also create a Chief Information Officer
position to lead the modernization efforts of the IRS.” The bill passed by a vote of 414-3. [HR 5445, Vote #145, 4/18/18; CQ, 4/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Bill To Make Structural And Procedural Changes At The IRS And Updating The IRS’ Technology Infrastructure. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 831) provide for consideration of the bill (HR 5444) that would require a number of structural and procedural changes at the IRS, including changes to customer service priorities and enforcement rules, and would also provide for consideration of the bill (HR 5445) that would update and expand the information technology infrastructure of the IRS.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 239-177. [HR 5444/HR 5445, Vote #144, 4/18/18; CQ, 4/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Settlement Agreements Involving The US Government From Requiring The Non-Governmental Party To Pay Any Third Party Other Than The US Government. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit settlement agreements involving the U.S. government from requiring the non-governmental party to make a payment or loan to any party other than the U.S. government. Prohibitions would not apply if the payment or loan under the settlement is for restitution to affected parties or is a direct remedy for actual harm.” The bill passed 238-183. [HR 732, Vote #580, 10/24/17; CQ, 10/24/17]

The Bill Would Prevent Settlements That Opponents Said Provide Essential Relief To Parties Who Have Suffered Collateral Damage From Defendants’ Actions. “Voting 238 for and 183 against, the House on Oct. 24 passed a GOP-sponsored bill (HR 732) that would prevent the Justice Department from entering into or enforcing settlement agreements that require corporate defendants in civil actions brought by the government to donate to third parties in addition to paying fines and making restitution to direct victims of their alleged misconduct. Backers said such donations circumvent congressional authority to direct the use of federal funds and can be politicized to direct money to favored groups. Opponents of the bill said such settlements provide essential relief to parties who have suffered collateral damage because of the defendant’s actions.” [Thomas Voting Reports, 10/28/17]

Similar Agreements Were Enforced Against Bank Of America In Funding For Foreclosure-Prevention Following Its Role In The Financial Crisis, And Requiring BP To Fund Certain Parts Of Environmental Cleanup After The Deep Horizon Oil Spill. “In one settlement cited in debate, Bank of America and Citigroup agreed to fund foreclosure-prevention programs when they settled litigation based on their involvement in the 2007-2009 financial and housing crisis. In another, BP agreed to make payments to groups including the National Academy of Sciences and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a settlement related to the 2010 Deepwater Horizon explosion and oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.” [Thomas Voting Reports, 10/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlements Related To Harm From Unlawful Conduct Related To Increased Lead In Drinking Water From HR 732. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Conyers, D-Mich., amendment that would exempt, from the bill’s provisions, settlements related to indirect harm from unlawful conduct that results in an increase in the amount of lead in public drinking water.” The amendment failed 229-191. [HR 732, Vote #579, 10/24/17; CQ, 10/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlements Related To Predatory Or Fraudulent Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities From HR 732. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Cicilline, D-R.I., amendment that would exempt, from the bill’s provisions, settlement agreements related to predatory or fraudulent conduct involving residential mortgage-backed securities.” The amendment failed 231-189. [HR 732, Vote #578, 10/24/17; CQ, 10/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlements Related To Providing Restitution For A State From HR 732. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would exempt, from the bill’s provisions, settlement agreements related to providing restitution for a state.” The amendment failed 234-185. [HR 732, Vote #577, 10/24/17; CQ, 10/24/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlements Related To Harm Caused By Unlawful Conduct Relating To Vehicles’ Emissions Control Systems From HR 732. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Johnson, D-Ga., amendment that would exempt, from the bill’s provisions, settlement agreements related to indirect harm caused by unlawful conduct, including the intentional bypassing, defeating or rendering inoperative a required element of a vehicle’s emissions control system.” The amendment failed 235-183. [HR 732, Vote #576, 10/24/17; CQ, 10/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlements Related To Discrimination Based On Race, Religion, National Origin, Or Any Protected Category From HR 732. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Cohen, D-Tenn., amendment that would exempt, from the bill’s provisions, settlement agreements related to discrimination based on race, religion, national origin or any other protected category.” The amendment failed 233-187. [HR 732, Vote #575, 10/24/17; CQ, 10/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Prohibiting Settlement Agreements Involving The US Government From Requiring The Non-Governmental Party To Pay Any Third Party Other Than The US Government. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 732) that would prohibit settlement agreements involving the U.S. government from requiring the non-governmental party to make a payment or loan to any party other than the U.S. government. It would also provide for consideration of the bill (HR 469) that would require the federal government to provide advance public notice when it plans to enter into discussions regarding consent decrees and would codify and expand certain disclosure practices with regard to the Treasury Department’s Judgment Fund payments.” The resolution was adopted 227-190. [HRes 577, Vote #573, 10/24/17; CQ, 10/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Subject Providers Of Broadband Internet Access To Privacy Rules Adopted By The FCC In October of 2016. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 431) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2810).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion prevented “consideration of the bill (H.R. 1868) to provide that providers of broadband Internet access service shall be subject to the privacy rules adopted by the Federal Communications Commission on October 27, 2016.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 1868. The motion passed, 234-183. [H Res 431, Vote #347, 7/12/17; CQ, 7/12/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 7/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Reinstatement FCC Rules Protecting The Privacy Of Broadband Customers. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 299).” Upon defeat of the motion, Democrats planned to offer an, “amendment to the Rule, which would make in order Ms. Rosen of Nevada’s bill, H.R. 1868. H.R. 1868 would reinstate the Federal Communications Commission’s rules adopted on October 27, 2016 that protect the privacy of broadband customers.” A vote yes was a vote to block the Democratic amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-190. [HR 1868 (HRes 299), Vote #240, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Rule Requiring Internet Providers To Obtain Permission From Customers Before Using Or Selling Their Sensitive Information. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would disapprove and nullify a Federal Communications Commission rule that requires broadband internet service providers to obtain affirmative permission from customers to use or share their sensitive information, such as web browsing history, geolocation information, content of communications and Social Security numbers; to take reasonable measures to secure customer information; and to notify customers, the commission and law enforcement when a data breach occurs that could result in harm.” The resolution passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 215-205. A “yea” was a vote in support of the president’s position. [SJR 34, Vote #202, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Nullification Of A Rule Requiring Internet Providers To Obtain Permission From Customers Before Using Or Selling Their Information. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “adoption of the rule (H Res 230) that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution that
would disapprove and nullify a Federal Communications Commission rule that requires broadband internet service providers to obtain affirmative permission from customers to use or share their sensitive information.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 231-189. [HRes 230, Vote #200, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Regulatory Integrity Act, Requiring Federal Agencies To Maintain Online Databases Of Regulatory Actions Taken And Pending. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would require federal agencies to maintain and regularly update detailed online databases of regulatory actions taken and pending before the agency. Under the measure, an agency would be required to list whether it is considering alternatives and whether it is accepting comments. It would explicitly prohibit agencies from directly advocating support or opposition for pending regulatory actions in public communications. As amended, the measure would require an agency to list regulatory actions issued by the agency, or any other agency, that would duplicate or overlap with the agency's pending regulatory action.” The bill passed by a vote of 246-176. [HR 1004, Vote #126, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]

Coalition For Sensible Safeguards: HR 1004 Was “A Brazen Attack On The Public’s Right To Know By Micro-Managing The Type Of Information” Agencies Could Share “When Taking Actions To Protect The Public, Our Economy, And The Environment.” “The bill is a brazen attack on the public’s right to know by micro-managing the type of information that agencies are allowed to communicate to all of us when taking actions to protect the public, our economy, and the environment. An open government that prioritizes democratic public participation requires agencies to be able to effectively convey information to the public and make agency policy positions clear to the public. This bill will make our government less open and less democratic and should therefore be rejected.” [Coalition for Sensible Safeguards, 2/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Regulatory Integrity Act Specifying That The Bill’s Restrictions On Agency Communications Would Not Apply To Any Communication Protected By The First Amendment. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would specify that the bill's restrictions on agency communications would not apply to any communication that would be protected under the First Amendment to the Constitution.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 189-232. [HR 1004, Vote #124, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On An Amendment Requiring An Agency To List Regulatory Actions That Would Duplicate Or Overlap With The Agency's Pending Regulatory Action. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick did not vote on the “Farenthold, R-Texas, for Messer, R-Ind., amendment that would require an agency to list regulatory actions issued by the agency, or any other agency, that would duplicate or overlap with the agency's pending regulatory action.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 263-145. [HR 1004, Vote #123, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Regulatory Integrity Act Defining The Term Propaganda As Information Or Claims Not Widely Accepted By The Scientific Community. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would define the terms propaganda, publicity and advocacy as information or claims that are not widely accepted in the scientific community or not supported by empirical data.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 180-234. [HR 1004, Vote #122, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Office Of Management And Budget’s Office Of Information & Regulatory Affairs To Review Significant Government Regulatory Actions. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would require the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs to review significant government regulatory actions to insure that they are consistent with relevant laws and do not conflict with regulations issued by other agencies. The bill would define significant regulatory actions as those that are likely to have an annual economic effect of $100 million or more. As amended, it would require OIRA to keep a log of all of its communications with an agency related to a regulation before a regulation is submitted for review. The communications would be required to be published when the regulation is published in the Federal Register.” The bill passed by a vote of 241-184. [HR 1009, Vote #120, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]
Coalition For Sensible Safeguards: HR 1009 Would Put “Corporate Profits Ahead Of Protecting Working Americans, Small Businesses, And Consumer” And Undermine Environment, Air, And Water Protections. “H.R. 1009 would further enable the radical and dangerous antiregulatory agenda that puts corporate profits ahead of protecting working Americans, small businesses, and consumers. This agenda seeks to thwart the effective enforcement of such public interest laws as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act – all of which enjoy widespread public support. […] Particularly concerning, H.R. 1009 would in effect rewrite dozens of public interest laws containing congressional mandates that require agencies to prioritize public health and safety and the preservation of the environment, clean air, and clean water over concerns for industry profits.” [Coalition for Sensible Safeguards, 2/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adding An Amendment Exempting The Office Of Government Ethics From Executive Branch Review. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Cartwright, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee with instructions to immediately report it back with an amendment that would exempt the Office of Government Ethics from the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs' reviews required under the bill.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 193-234. [HR 1009, Vote #119, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Protecting Independent Agencies From Executive Branch Review. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Connolly, D-Va., amendment that would exempt independent agencies from the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs' reviews required under the bill.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-234. [HR 1009, Vote #118, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Requiring Agencies To Ensure New Rules Are Not Duplicative. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Young, R-Iowa, amendment that would require each agency to describe what steps were taken in order to ensure that a new rule or regulation would not be duplicative or conflict with any existing or planned regulatory action.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 265-158. [HR 1009, Vote #117, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The SCRUB Act, Establishing A Commission To Review And Cut Regulations That Should Be Repealed On The Basis Of Cost. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would establish a nine-member commission to review existing federal regulations and identify regulations that should be repealed on the basis of reducing costs on the U.S. economy. The commission would identify those regulatory policies that it deems should be repealed immediately, and would set up a ‘Cut-Go’ system that would require agencies to repeal existing rules to offset costs before issuing a new rule. As amended, the commission, in identifying which rules should be repealed, would be required to evaluate the extent to which a repeal of a rule would impact public health. It would bar from membership on the commission individuals who have been registered lobbyists during the previous two years.” The bill passed by a vote of 240-185. [HR 998, Vote #114, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

SCRUB Act Would Only Consider Costs Of Regulation To Industry, While Ignoring Public Benefits; Commission Would Be Tasked With Achieving 15 Percent Cost Reduction Even When Benefit Of Health, Safety, And Environmental Safeguards Was Significant. “H.R. 998 would establish a new bureaucracy empowered to dismantle long-established science-based public health and safety standards and would make it significantly more difficult for Congress and federal agencies to implement essential future protections. […] Unless prohibited by authorizing legislation, agencies seek to develop regulations that consider the costs to affected industries while maximizing public benefits. But this commission makes costs to affected industries primary. Under H.R. 998, the commission’s goal to achieve a 15 percent reduction in the cumulative cost of regulations would result in the repeal of critical health, safety, and environmental safeguards, even when the benefits of these rules are significant, appreciated by the public, and far outweigh the costs.” [Coalition for Sensible Safeguards, Letter of Opposition, 2/27/17]
Under “Cut-Go” System In SCRUB Act, If Establishing A Needed Regulation To Protect Children, Agencies Would First Need To Find Another Protection To Cut. “To make matters worse, the SCRUB Act creates a ‘cut-go’ system that is completely divorced from real issues. H.R. 998 says that any agency that issues a new rule would be required to remove an existing regulation of equal or greater cost. […] Under this proposal if new evidence finds that another substance widely used in commerce today is harmful to infants, regulators would have to find some other protection, which still needs to be enforced, to cut before protecting young children.” [Coalition for Sensible Safeguards, Letter of Opposition, 2/27/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment To Remove Funding For Carrying Out The Requirements Of The SCRUB Act.** In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Plaskett, D-V.I., amendment that would remove the bill's authorization of up to $30 million and would prohibit funds authorized or appropriated by other laws from being made available to implement the bill's provisions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 181-243. [HR 998, Vote #106, 2/28/17; CQ, 2/28/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The Regulatory Accountability Act of 2017.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would modify the federal rule-making process, including by codifying requirements for agencies to consider costs and benefits of alternatives. The bill would create additional steps that agencies would need to follow when planning "major" rules with annual costs of more than $100 million or ‘high-impact’ rules with annual costs of more than $1 billion. For example, agencies would need to hold an advanced-notice comment period prior to proposing such rules to determine whether to continue the rule-making process. The measure would postpone the effective dates of ‘high impact’ rules until any lawsuits filed within 60 days of the rule's publication in the Federal Register are resolved. It would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency's interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering legal challenges to rules. It would also require agencies to evaluate the ‘indirect’ impacts of proposed rules on small businesses.” The bill passed by a vote of 238-183. [HR 5, Vote #45, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

**Coalition For Sensible Safeguards: “The RAA Is Designed To Further Obstruct And Delay Rulemaking Rather Than Improve The Regulatory Process.”** “It adds 80 new analytical requirements to the Administrative Procedure Act and requires federal agencies to conduct estimates of all the ‘indirect’ costs and benefits of proposed rules and all potential alternatives without providing any definition of what constitutes, or more importantly, does not constitute an indirect cost. The legislation would significantly increase the demands on already constrained agency resources to produce the analyses and findings that would be required to finalize any new rule. Thus, the RAA is designed to further obstruct and delay rulemaking rather than improve the regulatory process.” [Coalition for Sensible Safeguards, Letter of Opposition, 1/10/17]

**RAA Would Threaten Decades Of Public Protections By Requiring That Legislation Like The Clean Air Act Focused On Corporate Compliance Costs Rather Than Public Benefit.** “This new version of the RAA would override and threaten decades of public protections. The innocuous-sounding act is, in reality, the biggest threat to public health standards, workplace safety rules, environmental safeguards, and financial reform regulations to appear in decades. It acts as a ‘super-mandate,’ rewriting the requirements of landmark legislation such as the Clean Air Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act and distorting their protective focus to instead prioritize compliance costs.” [Coalition for Sensible Safeguards, Letter of Opposition, 1/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Regulatory Accountability Act Exempting Rules Related To Chemical Safety Law.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Tonko, D-N.Y., amendment that would exempt any rules made under a 2016 chemical safety law. It would remove the bill's provision that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency's interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-235. [HR 5, Vote #42, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To HR 5, The Regulatory Accountability Act, Exempting Rules Related To Occupational Health And Safety.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Scott, D-Va., amendment that would exempt rules related to occupational health and safety. It would remove the bill's provision
that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency's interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 195-227. [HR 5, Vote #41, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Regulatory Accountability Act Exempting Rules Related To The Safety Of Children’s Toys. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Ruiz, D-Calif., amendment that would exempt rules related to the safety of children’s toys or products. It would remove the bill's provision that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency's interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-233. [HR 5, Vote #40, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Exempting Rules That Significantly Benefit The Workforce From The Regulatory Accountability Act. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Johnson, D-Ga., amendment that would exempt rules related to improving employment and wages, especially for workers with disabilities or limited English proficiency. It would remove the bill's provision that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency's interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-234. [HR 5, Vote #39, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Agencies From Appealing To The Public Concerning A Proposed Rule. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Peterson, D-Minn., amendment that would prohibit agencies from appealing to the public to advocate in support or against a proposed rule.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 260-161. [HR 5, Vote #36, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Undermine The Legal Precedent Known As The Chevron Deference Under Which Courts Defer To Regulators Interpretation Of Ambiguous Legislation. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Goodlatte, R-Va., amendment that would prohibit a court, while reviewing an agency's rule, from interpreting a gap or ambiguity in a rule or law as an implicit delegation of legislative rule-making authority to the agency.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 237-185. [HR 5, Vote #35, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The Regulations From The Executive In Need Of Scrutiny (REINS) Act Of 2017. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would require Congress to approve, by enacting legislation, any "major rule" issued by an agency in order for them to take effect. A ‘major rule’ would include any regulation with an annual economic impact of $100 million or more; rules that would significantly harm employment, investment or U.S. economic competitiveness; or rules that would cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers or industries. The bill also would create an expedited consideration process in both the House and the Senate for joint resolutions of approval. As amended, the measure would require that for new rules, agencies repeal or amend an existing rule or rules to offset any annual costs of the new rule before the new rule could take effect. As amended, it would create a process to sunset existing rules if Congress had not approved them within 10 years of the bill's enactment.” The bill passed by a vote of 237-187. [HR 26, Vote #23, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

**CAP: The REINS Act: Handing the reins of public health and safety over to big corporations** [Center for American Progress, 1/4/17]

**Center For American Progress: The REINS Act Constituted A “De Facto Ban On New Public Interest Safeguards.”** “It’s difficult to overstate the sweeping impact the REINS Act would have on federal watchdogs’ ability to hold big corporations accountable to the public interest. ‘Regulation’ may not be a politically popular word, but these rules help to protect consumers, public health, workers, and the environment. […] No new major rule—defined as one with an economic impact of at least $100 million—could go into effect until both chambers of Congress affirmatively approve it within a 70-day window. Given partisan gridlock in Congress, this could result in a de facto ban on new public interest safeguards.” [Center for American Progress, 1/4/17]
HEADLINE: Suspending the Rules: How Congress Plans to Undermine Public Safety [New Yorker, 1/9/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amending The REINS Act To Require All Rules Currently In Effect To Be Reviewed Over A Ten-Year Period Or Be Sunset. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would require each agency annually, for 10 years, to submit to Congress for review at least 10 percent of the agency's existing rules, and would sunset certain rules if Congress had not approved them within 10 years of the bill's enactment.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 230-193. [HR 26, Vote #21, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Excluding Any Rule Related To Child Product Safety From Being Defined As A “Major Rule” Under The REINS Act In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Johnson, D-Ga., for Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would exclude rules related to the safety of products designed to be used or consumed by children younger than 2 years old from the definition of a ‘major rule.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-234. [HR 26, Vote #17, 1/15/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amending The REINS Act To Require Agencies Offset Annual Costs Of Any New Rule By Repealing Or Amending An Existing Rule. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Messer, R-Ind., amendment that would require that for new rules, agencies repeal or amend an existing rule or rules to offset any annual costs of the new rule before the new rule could take effect.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 235 to 185. [HR 26, Vote #12, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill Allowing Congress To Disapprove Of Regulations Issued During A President’s Final Year. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Passage of the bill that would permit a new Congress to use the procedures under the Congressional Review Act to disapprove, en bloc, multiple regulations issued during the final year of a president's term.” The bill passed by a vote of 238-184. [HR 21, Vote #8, 1/4/17; CQ, 1/4/17]

Crime & Law Enforcement

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Judges More Flexibility When Handing Down Mandatory Minimum Sentences For Nonviolent Drug Offenders And Establishing Support Programs For Former Prisoners. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the bill that would seek to reduce numbers of federally incarcerated individuals through changes in sentencing laws. The bill would seek to do so, in part, by allowing judges more flexibility when handing down sentences below the mandatory minimum for nonviolent drug offenders. It would also establish programs to provide support for prisoners returning to society in an attempt to reduce rates of recidivation.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 358-36. [S 756, Vote #448, 12/20/18; CQ, 12/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Specifying What Acts Would Be Considered “Crimes Of Violence” For The Purpose Of Determining If The Crime Was An Aggravated Felony. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would specify that any of the following acts would be defined as a ‘crime of violence’ which could be used in determining whether a crime is an aggravated felony, including: murder; voluntary manslaughter; assault; certain types of sexual abuse; abusive sexual contact; child abuse; kidnapping; robbery; carjacking; firearms use; burglary; arson; extortion; communication of threats; coercion; fleeing via a motor vehicle; interference with airline flight crews members; domestic violence; hostage taking; stalking; human trafficking; piracy; certain terrorism offenses; and unlawful possession or use of a weapon of mass destruction.” The bill passed 247-152. [HR 6691, Vote #393, 9/7/18; CQ, 9/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Bill That Would Modify The Definition Of The Term “Crime Of Violence.” In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1051) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 6691) that would modify the definition of the term ‘crime of violence,’
and would provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules.” The resolution was adopted 225-179. [H Res 1051, Vote #387, 9/6/18; CQ, 9/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass A Bill That Would Require The Justice Department To Develop A System To Determine The Risk Of Recidivism For Each Prisoner. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Justice Department to develop a system to determine the risk of recidivism for each prisoner. It would authorize $50 million annually in fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2023 to carry out the system. It would require the Justice Department to provide incentives for inmates to participate in certain recidivism reduction programs. It would also generally prohibit the use of restraints on pregnant prisoners.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 360-59. [H.R. 5682, Vote #215, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Create Penalties And Allow Federal Prosecution For Knowingly Causing Harm To Law Enforcement Officers. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would limit the punishment of knowingly causing harm to a law enforcement officer to 10 years in imprisonment and a fine, which would increase to life imprisonment if the offence includes death, kidnapping, attempted kidnapping, or an attempt to kill. The bill would also allow for federal prosecution of the stated crime in certain situations including if the offence crosses state lines, the state verdict demonstrably does not serve the federal interest in protecting the public, or prosecution by the federal government is in the public interest.” The bill passed, 382-35. [HR 5698, Vote #188, 5/16/18; CQ, 5/16/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of A Bill That Would Increase The Penalty For Stalking Minors By Five Years. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would increase, by five years, the maximum penalty for individuals convicted of stalking minors.” The motion was agreed to, 409-2. [HR 4203, Vote #131, 4/10/18; CQ, 4/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of A Bill That Would Report On Ways To Curb Money Laundering Related To Human Trafficking. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Royce, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would add the secretary of the Treasury as a member of the president's Interagency Task Force To Monitor and Combat Trafficking and would require the task force and the Financial Institutions Examination Council to review and report on ways to curb money laundering related to human trafficking.” The motion was agreed to, 408-2. [HR 2219, Vote #130, 4/10/18; CQ, 4/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Make Facilitating Sex Trafficking And Prostitution Online A Crime And Allowed Victims To Sue For Damages. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would explicitly make the use or operation of a website to promote or facilitate prostitution a federal crime. It would allow states to prosecute such conduct under state law, regardless of the immunity provisions in the 1996 Communications Decency Act, as long as the state’s laws mirror federal prohibitions, and would allow victims of such sex trafficking or prostitution to recover civil damages from the website operator.” The bill passed, 388-25. [HR 1865, Vote #91, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill To Make Facilitating Sex Trafficking And Prostitution Online A Crime And Allowed Victims To Sue For Damages. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 748) that would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 1865) that would make the use or operation of a website to promote or facilitate prostitution a federal crime. It would allow states to prosecute such conduct under state law, regardless of the immunity provisions in the 1996 Communications Decency Act, as long as the state’s laws mirror federal prohibitions.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 235-175. [H.Res. 748, Vote #85, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Clarified That State Attorneys General Were Able To Bring Civil Suits Against Sex Trafficking Websites. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Walters, R-Calif., amendment that would clarify that nothing in the bill should be interpreted as limiting the civil and criminal prosecution of websites that knowingly facilitate online sex trafficking and would explicitly state that a state
attorney general may bring civil prosecution against such websites for the purpose of obtaining relief for victims in the state.” The amendment was adopted, 308-107. [HR 1865, Vote #90, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Require Adults Authorized To Interact With Minor Amateur Athletes To Report Any Suspected Incidents Of Child Abuse, Including Sexual Abuse, To The Sport’s Governing Body, And Would Set Criminal Penalties For Failure To Report Such Suspected Incidents. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Poe, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require adults authorized to interact with minor amateur athletes to report any suspected incidents of child abuse, including sexual abuse, to the sport's governing body, and would set criminal penalties for failure to report such suspected incidents. It would establish the United States Center for Safe Sport as an independent organization with jurisdiction over the United States Olympic Committee and all paralympic sports organizations, in relation to safeguarding amateur athletes against abuse in sports.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 406-3. [S.534, Vote #45, 1/29/18; CQ, 1/29/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill Granting Probation Officers The Authority To Arrest Third Parties For Impeding Them In Their Official Duties. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize probation officers, during the course of their official duties, to arrest an individual without a warrant if there is probable cause that the individual has assaulted or impeded the officer. It would require the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to issue rules and regulations governing probation officers’ use of expanded arrest authority.” The bill passed, 229 to 177. [HR 1039, Vote #268, 5/19/17; CQ, 5/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending A Bill Allowing Probation Officers To Make Arrests To Study If Any Harm Resulted And Add A Sunset Provision. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress on the results of the bill's expansion of arrest authority for probation officers, including if any harm resulted from the exercise of the expanded authority. It would also sunset the bill's expanded arrest authority 30 months after the bill's enactment.” The amendment was rejected 178-229. [HR 1039, Vote #267, 5/19/17; CQ, 5/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Granting Probation Officers The Authority To Arrest Third Parties For Impeding Them In Their Official Duties. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 324) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would authorize probation officers, during the course of their official duties, to arrest an individual without a warrant if there is probable cause that the individual has assaulted or impeded the officer.” The rule was adopted, 230-184. [HR 324, Vote #264, 5/18/17; CQ, 5/18/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Stripping Social Security Benefits From Individuals Subject To An Outstanding Felony Arrest Warrant Or In Violation Of Parole Or Probation. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit, beginning in 2021, the payment of social security benefits to an individual who is the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant for committing a felony or for violating a condition of parole or probation.” The bill passed by a vote of 244-171. [HR 2792, Vote #543, 9/28/17; CQ, 9/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Rule That Would Provide For House Floor Consideration Of Authorization For The Maternal, Infant And Early Childhood Home Visiting Program. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 533) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2824), that would authorize, through fiscal 2022, $400 million a year for the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program created under the 2010 health care overhaul, and for consideration of the bill (HR 2792), that would prohibit, beginning in 2021, the payment of social security benefits to an individual who is the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant for committing a felony or for violating a condition of parole or probation. The rule would also provide for the text of the Control Unlawful Fugitive Felons Act (HR 2792), as passed by the House, if passed by the House, to be incorporated into the text of the Increasing Opportunity through Evidence-Based Home Visiting Act (HR 2824) during the engrossment of HR 2824.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 230-190. [H RES 533, Vote #533, 9/26/17; CQ, 9/26/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bipartisan Bill That Protected Minor Athletes From Abuse. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require adults authorized to interact with minors or amateur athletes to report any suspected incidents of child abuse to the sport's governing body. It would shield sports organizations from legal liability if they investigate and resolve any such suspected incidents, and would allow victims who suffer a personal injury as a result of such abuse to file civil lawsuits in district court against their assailant.” The bill passed 415-3. [HR 1973, Vote #285, 5/25/17; CQ, 5/25/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Limit Prison Time To One Year For Teenagers Under The Age Of 19 Convicted On Child Pornography Charges As Long As The Minor Involved Is At Least 15-Years-Old. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would limit, to one year, a term of imprisonment for individuals convicted of child pornography crimes who are 19 years old or younger and the minor involved is 15 years old or older, as long as the minor was not more than four years younger than the individual who committed the violation and the sexual conduct that occurred was consensual.” The amendment was rejected, 238-180. [HR 1761, Vote #283, 5/25/17; CQ, 5/25/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bipartisan Bill That Protected Minor Athletes From Abuse And Of A Bill That Would Criminalize Consensual Sexual Activity Between Minors. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 352) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1973) that would require adults authorized to interact with minors or amateur athletes to report any suspected incidents of child abuse to the sport's governing body. It would also provide for consideration of the bill (HR 1761) that would make the production of child pornography a crime regardless of whether the conduct with the minor was initiated for the purposes of producing such content.” The rule was adopted, 239-179. [H Res 352, Vote #276, 5/24/17; CQ, 5/24/17]

The Rule Allowed For Consideration Of HR 1973, A Bipartisan Bill, And For HR 1761, A Bill That Could Subject Teenagers To Criminal Charges For Consensual Sexual Activity. According to the Congressional Record, “The House agreed to H. Res. 352, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1973) to prevent the sexual abuse of minors and amateur athletes by requiring the prompt reporting of sexual abuse to law enforcement authorities; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1761) to amend title 18, United States Code, to criminalize the knowing consent of the visual depiction, or live transmission, of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct,” which could subject teenagers to criminal charges for consensual sexual activity. [Congressional Record, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Granting Probation Officers The Authority To Arrest Third Parties For Impeding Them In Their Official Duties. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize probation officers, during the course of their official duties, to arrest an individual without a warrant if there is probable cause that the individual has assaulted or impeded the officer. It would require the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to issue rules and regulations governing probation officers’ use of expanded arrest authority.” The bill passed, 229-177. [HR 1039, Vote #268, 5/19/17; CQ, 5/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Probation Officer Arrest Authority That Would Require The GAO To Report On The Impact Of The Underlying Legislation. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would require the Government Accountability Office to report to Congress on the results of the bill's expansion of arrest authority for probation officers, including if any harm resulted from the exercise of the expanded authority. It would also sunset the bill's expanded arrest authority 30 months after the bill's enactment.” The amendment failed, 178-229. [HR 1039, Vote #267, 5/19/17; CQ, 5/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Thin Blue Line Act, Requiring Courts & Juries To Consider Attempted Murder Of Law Enforcement Officers An Aggravating Factor In Imposing The Death Sentence. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require courts and juries to consider if a defendant killed or attempted to kill a state law enforcement officer, local law enforcement officer or first responder as an aggravating factor when determining whether to impose the death sentence on a defendant.” The bill passed, 271-143. [HR 115, Vote #265, 5/18/17; CQ, 5/18/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Requiring Courts & Juries To Consider Attempted Murder Of Law Enforcement Officers An Aggravating Factor In Imposing The Death Sentence. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 323) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would require courts and juries to consider if a defendant killed or attempted to kill a state law enforcement officer, local law enforcement officer or first responder as an aggravating factor when determining whether to impose the death sentence on a defendant.” The rule was adopted, 233-184. [HR 115, Vote #260, 5/5/17; CQ, 5/5/17]

**Defense**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing The Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program Within The Department Of Homeland Security. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “McCaul, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would formally authorize the Biometric Identification Transnational Migration Alert Program within the Department of Homeland Security. The program would direct DHS to coordinate with other federal agencies as well as foreign governments to collect and share biometric and biographical data on foreign nationals who may pose a terrorist threat or a threat to national or border security.” The motion was agreed to 272-119. [HR 6439, Vote #381, 9/4/18; CQ, 9/4/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Transferring Unappropriated Money From Defense Appropriations Bill To The Departments Of Labor, Health And Human Services, And Education. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “DeLauro, D-Conn., motion to instruct House conferees to agree with the Labor-HHS-Education division of the Senate amendment to the bill.” The motion was rejected 171-221. [HR 6157, Vote #380, 9/4/18; CQ, 9/4/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of FY2019 Bill Providing Appropriations To The Department Of Defense For Military Activities. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make a total of $674.6 billion in discretionary defense spending for fiscal 2019, which would include $605.5 billion in discretionary spending subject to spending caps for fiscal 2019 and $68.1 billion in uncapped Overseas Contingency Operations funding.” The bill passed, 359-49. [HR 6157, Vote #313, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

**Bill Amounted To A 15,600 Troop Increase Across The Military And 2.6 Percent Pay Raise For Service Members.** “The House’s budget amount includes a 15,600 troop increase across the military, and a 2.6 percent pay raise for service members beginning in January.” [The Hill, 6/28/18]

**Bill Included $9.4 Billion For 93 F-35s – 16 More Than The Trump Administration Requested – And $22.7 Billion For 12 New Navy Ships.** “In addition, the bill would provide $9.4 billion for 93 F-35 fighter jets - 16 more jets than the administration requested and four more than Senate appropriators want – as well as $22.7 billion for 12 new Navy ships, and $145.7 billion for equipment purchases and upgrades. House lawmakers had inserted several amendments into the bill leading up to the vote, including a provision to add $10 million to aid in bringing Korea War remains from North Korea to the United States, and a proposal to block the Pentagon from business with Chinese telecom companies ZTE and Huawei.” [The Hill, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending Defense Appropriations Bill To Decrease Funding For Defense Operations And Maintenance By $25 Million, While Increasing Funding For Defense Health Programs. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lieu, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instruction to report it back immediately with an amendment that would decrease funding for defense-wide operations and maintenance by $25 million and would increase funding for Defense Health Programs by the same amount.” The motion failed 186-224. [HR 6157, Vote #312, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending Defense Appropriations Bill To Provide Additional Funding For Construction Of Virginia-Class Submarines. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Courtney, D-Conn., amendment that would decrease funding for several programs and would provide funding for long lead time
materials needed to construct additional Virginia-class submarines.” The amendment failed 144-267. [H.Amdt. 841, Vote #311, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Funds For Procuring, Researching, Or Testing A Space-Based Ballistic Missile Intercept Layer. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Foster, D-III., amendment that would prohibit any funds appropriated by the bill to be used to procure, develop, research or test a space-based ballistic missile intercept layer.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 160-251. [H.R. 6157, Vote #310, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Decreasing, Then Increasing, Funds Made Available For Defense-Wide Research And Development. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Clark, D-Mass., amendment that would reduce, and then increase, by $14 million funds made available in the bill for defense-wide research, development, test and evaluation.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 252-157. [H.R. 6157, Vote #309, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment Decreasing Funding For Non-Military Defense Department Activities By $33 Million, While Increasing Funding For Air Force Missile Procurement. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Gallagher, R-Wis., amendment that would decrease funding for non-military Defense Department activities by $33 million and increase funding for Air Force missile procurement by the same amount.” The motion was rejected, 115-296. [H.R. 6157, Vote #308, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Decreasing Funding For Non-Military Defense Department Activities By $23.8 Million And Increase Funding For Naval Weapons Procurement By The Same Amount. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Gallagher, R-Wis., amendment that would decrease funding for non-military Defense Department activities by $23.8 million and increase funding for naval weapons procurement by the same amount.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 116 – 296. [H.Amdt.824 to H.R. 6157, Vote #307, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Decreased Funding For Payments To Nations Cooperating With The U.S. Militarily. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Poe, R-Texas, amendment that would reduce funding for payments to key cooperating nations for logistical and military support by $200 million and would allocate the same amount to the spending reduction account.” The amendment was rejected, 175-241. [H.R 6157, Vote #303, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Decreased Spending For Defense Operations And Maintenance, While Increasing Funding For Army And Navy Research And Development. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Langevin, D-R.I., amendment that would decrease funding for operations and maintenance, defense-wide, and research and development, defense-wide, by $40 million, increase funding for Army scientific research and development by $10 million and increase Naval scientific research and development by $30 million.” The amendment was rejected, 188-228. [H.R 6157, Vote #302, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Closing Conference Meetings On The Defense Budget To The Public When Discussing National Security Information. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Thornberry, R-Texas, motion that the meetings of the conference between the House and the Senate on the bill may be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be discussed, provided that any sitting member of Congress shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the conference.” The motion was agreed to, 403-15. [HR 5515, Vote #301, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For Atomic Energy Defense Weapons Activities At The National Nuclear Security Administration By $97.2 Million While Increasing Funding For Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Activities. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Connolly, D-Va., amendment that would decrease funding for atomic energy defense weapons activities at the National Nuclear Security Administration by $97.2 million, and would increase funding for NNSA defense nuclear nonproliferation activities by that same amount.” The amendment failed, 179-239. [H.R. 5895, Vote #248, 6/7/18; CQ, 6/7/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Decrease Funding For Atomic Energy Defense Weapons Activities At The National Nuclear Security Administration By $65 Million While Increasing Funding For Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation Activities. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Lee, D-Calif., amendment that would decrease funding for atomic energy defense weapons activities at the National Nuclear Security Administration by $65 million, and would increase funding for NNSA defense nuclear nonproliferation activities by that same amount.” The amendment failed, 177-241. [H.R. 5895, Vote #247, 6/7/18; CQ, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate All Funding For The Energy Department’s Advanced Research Project Agency. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would eliminate all funding for the Energy Department's Advanced Research Project Agency, and would allocate $325 million to the spending reduction account.” The amendment failed, 123-295. [H.R. 5895, Vote #246, 6/7/18; CQ, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Reduced The National Nuclear Security Administration’s Budget By $198 Million. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Polis, D-Colo., amendment that would reduce the amount authorized for the National Nuclear Security Administration by $198 million.” The amendment was rejected, 174-239. [H.R 5515, Vote #228, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Prohibited Security Assistance For The Burmese Military Until They Respected Human Rights. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Engel, D-N.Y., amendment that would prohibit the United States from providing security assistance to the Burmese military until the secretary of State affirms that Burma has demonstrated progress in abiding by international human rights standards and would impose sanctions against current and former senior officials of the Burmese military who perpetrated human rights offenses.” The amendment was adopted, 382-30. [H R 5515, Vote #227, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Created A Service Medal Honoring Those Who Participated In Radiation-Risk Activities. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McGovern, D-Mass., amendment that would require the Defense Department to produce a service medal to honor retired and former members of the armed forces who participated in radiation-risk activities.” The amendment was adopted, 408-1. [H R 5515, Vote #224, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Sped Up The Environmental Review Process Of Mines Deemed Necessary For National Security. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Amodei, R-Nev., amendment that would expedite the environmental review process for certain domestic mine projects if the minerals in the mine are deemed necessary for strategic or national security purposes.” The amendment was adopted, 229-183. [H R 5515, Vote #223, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Eliminate The Bill's Repeal Of The Requirement That The Secretary Of Energy May Not Commence The Development Of A Low-Yield Nuclear Weapon Unless Specifically Authorized By Congress. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., for Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would eliminate the bill's repeal of the requirement that the secretary of Energy may not commence the development of a low-yield nuclear weapon unless specifically authorized by Congress. It would also limit funding to the W76-2 warhead modification until the Defense Department reports to Congress on the potential effects of certain low-yield nuclear warheads.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 188-226. [H.Amdt.638 to H.R. 5515, Vote #222, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Annual Report On The Plan For U.S. Nuclear Weapons. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Aguilar, D-Calif., amendment that would require the annual report on the plan for U.S. nuclear weapons to include an estimate of the projected future total lifecycle cost of each type of nuclear weapon and delivery platform.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 198-217. [H.Amdt.637 to H.R. 5515, Vote #221, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Eliminate The Authorization For The Defense Department To Develop And Implement A Strategy With Foreign Partners To Counter Destabilizing Activities Undertaken By Iran. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gabbard, D-Hawaii, amendment that would eliminate the authorization for the Defense Department to develop and implement a strategy with foreign partners to counter destabilizing activities undertaken by Iran.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 60-355. [H.Amdt.636 to H.R. 5515, Vote #220, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]


Fitzpatrick Voted For The National Defense Authorization Act Of 2018 That Authorizes $692.1 Billion For Defense And Prohibits Closing Guantanamo Bay. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize $692.1 billion for defense programs in fiscal 2018, including $65.7 billion for overseas operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria, and for the general war on terror. It would authorize $241.2 billion for operations and maintenance; $146.2 billion for military personnel; 10.7 billion for military construction and family housing; $15 billion for ballistic-missile defense; and $33.9 billion for defense health care programs, including $396 million from the overseas operations account. It would prohibit the use of funds for a new round of base closures. It would authorize $8 billion for various cybersecurity programs, would require the president to develop a national policy for the United States related to cybersecurity and would withhold certain funds made available for White House staff until the president would submit such national policy to Congress. The bill would authorize a 2.4 percent pay raise for military personnel. It would prohibit detainees at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, from being transferred to U.S. soil, and would prohibit the closing of the main base and detention facility at Guantanamo. It would extend, through 2018, the authority for several bonus and special payments for military members.” The conference report was adopted 356-70. [HR 2810, Vote #631, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/114/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorization FY 2018 Discretionary Funding For Defense Programs. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize $688.3 billion in discretionary funding for defense programs in fiscal 2018. The total would include $74.6 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations funds, of which $10 billion would be used for non-war, base defense budget needs; $239.7 billion for operations and maintenance; $10.2 billion for military construction; $142.9 billion for military personnel; and $33.9 billion for defense health care programs. It would authorize $12.5 billion for procurement of F-35 planes, research and development, as well as modifications to existing aircraft, and would prohibit the retirement of the A-10 bomber fleet. The bill would require the Defense Department to submit to Congress a report on vulnerabilities to military installations resulting from climate change over the next 20 years, and would express the sense of Congress that climate change is a “direct threat” to U.S. national security. The bill would also require the Air Force to establish, by 2019, the Space Corps, a fighting force to improve the U.S. military’s ability to address threats in space.” The bill passed by a vote of 344-81. [HR 2810, Vote #378, 7/14/17; CQ, 7/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit Student-Athletes Graduating From Service Academies From Seeking A Deferment In Order To Pursue Professional Athletic Careers. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Rooney, R-Fla., amendment that would eliminate the bill's provision that would prohibit student-athletes graduating from service academies from seeking a deferment of service in order to pursue professional athletic careers.” The amendment was rejected, 318-107. [HR 2810, Vote #371, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require Determination Of Prevailing Wage In The Underlying Bill To Be Conducted By The Secretary Of Labor Using Surveys That Utilize Random Statistical Sampling techniques. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would require any determination of prevailing wage under the bill to be conducted by the secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of
Labor Statistics, using surveys that utilize random statistical sampling techniques.” The amendment was rejected, 242-183. [HR 2810, Vote #370, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Department Of Defense Funds From Being Used For Medical Treatment Related To Gender Transition. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Hartzler, R-Mo., amendment that would prohibit the use of Defense Department funds to provide medical treatment (other than mental health treatment) related to gender transition to a person entitled to military medical care under current law.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 209-214. [HR 2810, Vote #369, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit The Defense Department From Purchasing Alternative Energy Unless They Can Prove It Is Equivalent In Cost And Capabilities To Conventional Energy. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Buck, R-Colo., amendment that would prohibit funds authorized by the bill from being used by the Defense Department to purchase alternative energy unless such energy is equivalent in its cost and capabilities to conventional energy. The bill would require the Defense Department to complete a cost competitiveness calculation in order to determine the cost and capabilities of such energy sources.” The amendment was rejected, 218-203. [HR 2810, Vote #367, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Eliminate The Prohibition From Using Funding To Procure A New Coast Guard Icebreaker From The Underlying Bill. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision that would prohibit defense department funds authorized in the bill from being used to procure a new Coast Guard icebreaker.” The amendment was rejected, 220-198. [HR 2810, Vote #366, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Eliminate The Prohibition On Conducting An Additional Round Of Base Realignment And Closure From The Underlying Bill. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McClintock, R-Calif., amendment that would eliminate the bill’s prohibition on conducting an additional round of base realignment and closure.” The amendment was rejected, 248-175. [HR 2810, Vote #365, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Limit Funding For The Long Range Standoff Weapon And The W80-4 Warhead Until The Secretary Of Defense Submits A Nuclear Posture Review To Congress. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would limit funding to $95.6 million for development of the long range standoff weapon and $220.3 million for the W80-4 warhead until the secretary of Defense, in consultation with other federal agencies, submits to Congress a nuclear posture review including a detailed assessment of the long range standoff weapon's capabilities.” The amendment was rejected, 254-169. [HR 2810, Vote #364, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Extend The Reporting Period From 10 To 25 Years For Federally Mandated Reporting On Nuclear Weapons And To Require A Detailed Plan To Sustain And Modernize Nuclear Weapons. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Garamendi, D-Calif., amendment that would require that the federally mandated annual report regarding the nuclear weapons stockpile, complex, delivery systems and the nuclear weapons command and control system to include a detailed plan to sustain, life-extend, modernize or replace the nuclear weapons and bombs in the nuclear weapons stockpile, and would extend the scope of the report from covering a 10-year period to covering a 25-year period.” The amendment was rejected, 232-192. [HR 2810, Vote #363, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Allow The Secretary Of Defense To Include Information On The Costs Of US Nuclear Weapons And Nuclear Weapons Delivery Systems Past A 10-Year Period. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rogers, R-Ky., amendment that would allow the secretary of Defense to include information in the annual report on the plan for US nuclear systems on the cost of fielding, maintaining, modernizing and replacing nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons delivery systems past a 10 year period.” The amendment was adopted, 253-172. [HR 2810, Vote #362, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Extend The CBO’s Cost Estimate Review Of Nuclear Weapons From A 10-Year Period To A 30-Year Period. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Aguilar, D-Calif., amendment that would extend a Congressional Budget Office cost estimate review on the fielding, maintaining, modernization, replacement and life extension of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons delivery systems from covering a 10-year period to covering a 30-year period.” The amendment was rejected, 235-188. [HR 2810, Vote #361, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Department Of Defense From Developing Intermediate Range Ground-Launched Missile Systems Until They Prove It Is Both Preferred For Ensuring That The NATO Defense And Deterrence Posture Remains Credible And Necessary For Returning Russia To Full Compliance With The INF Treaty. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Blumenauer, D-Ore., amendment that would prohibit the Department of Defense from developing and funding an intermediate range ground-launched missile system until the secretary of Defense has certified to Congress that such missile system is preferred for ensuring that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deterrence and defense posture remains credible in the face of a Russian intermediate ground-launched missile system, and the secretary of State has certified to Congress that such missile system is necessary to the secretary's efforts to return Russia to full compliance with the INF treaty.” The amendment was rejected, 249-173. [HR 2810, Vote #360, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Removing The Underlying Bill’s Prohibition On Using Funds To Relocate Individuals Detained At Guantanamo Bay To The United States. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., amendment that would remove the bill's prohibition on the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at Guantanamo Bay to the United States.” The amendment was rejected, 257-167. [HR 2810, Vote #359, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Expressing the Sense Of Congress That The Increase Of Defense Spending Should Be Matched By A Dollar-For-Dollar Increase Of Non-Defense Spending. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., for Pocan, D-Wis., amendment that would express the sense of Congress that any increase of the combined amount authorized for National Defense Budget and Overseas Contingency Operations should be matched by a dollar-for-dollar increase of the annual amounts authorized for the federal non-defense discretionary budget.” The amendment was rejected, 245-179. [HR 2810, Vote #358, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Instruct The President To Reduce The Funds Authorized By The NDAA By 1%. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Polis, D-Colo., amendment that would direct the president to make reductions in amounts authorized by the bill as the president considers appropriate to reach a total
reduction of one percent of the funds authorized by the bill. Military, reserve and National Guard personnel accounts and the Defense Health Program account would not be eligible for such reductions.” The amendment was rejected, 351-73. [HR 2810, Vote #357, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prevent The Defense Department From Entering Into Or Acting Upon Existing Contracts With Biorefineries.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Conaway, R-Texas, amendment that would prohibit the Defense Department from entering into any new contracts, making any awards, or expending any funds with respect to drop-in biofuels or biorefineries.” The amendment was rejected, 225-198. [HR 2810, Vote #356, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing $577.9 Billion In Discretionary Funding For The Defense Department In Fiscal 2017.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would provide $577.9 billion in discretionary funding for the Defense Department in fiscal 2017. The total would include $516.1 billion in base Defense Department funding subject to spending caps. It also would include $61.8 billion in overseas contingency operations funding. The bill would provide approximately $210.1 billion for operations and maintenance, approximately $117.8 billion for procurement, approximately $72.7 billion for research and development and $132.2 billion for military personnel, including a 2.1 percent pay raise. It also would provide roughly $34.1 billion for defense health programs. The measure would prohibit use of funds to construct or modify potential facilities in the United States to house Guantanamo Bay detainees.” The bill passed by a vote of 371-48. [HR 1301, Vote #136, 3/8/17; CQ, 3/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Granting Gen. James Mattis An Exemption On The Prohibition Of Newly-Retired Officers From Serving As Secretary Of Defense.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would allow the first person to be confirmed secretary of Defense after the bill's enactment to serve in the position, even if the individual has not been retired from the military for seven years, so long as the person has been retired for at least three years. The bill would thus provide an exemption for President-elect Donald Trump’s pick for the position, retired Marine Corps Gen. James Mattis, from a requirement for a seven-year waiting period before former servicemembers can be appointed to Defense secretary.” The bill passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 268-151. [S 84, Vote #59, 1/13/17; CQ, 1/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Provide $659 Billion To The Defense Department And Would Prohibit The Money From Being Used To House Guantanamo Detainees In The United States.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Granger, R-Texas, motion to concur in Senate amendment to the bill with an amendment that would provide $659.2 billion in discretionary funding for the Defense Department in fiscal 2018. The total would include $584 billion in base Defense Department funding subject to spending caps. It also would include $75.1 billion in overseas contingency operations funding, $1.2 billion of which would be for additional U.S. troops in Afghanistan. The bill would provide approximately $191.7 billion for operations and maintenance and $138.2 billion for military personnel, including a 2.4 percent pay raise. It also would provide $34.3 billion for defense health programs. The measure would prohibit use of funds to construct or modify potential facilities in the United States to house Guantanamo Bay detainees. It would also make permanent a pilot program that allows volunteer groups to obtain criminal history background checks on prospective employees through a fingerprint check using state and federal records, which are the original provisions of the bill.” Motion agreed to by a vote of 250-166. [H.R. 695, Vote #49, 1/30/18; CQ, 1/30/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Measure That Would Provide $659.2 Billion In Discretionary Funding For The Defense Department In Fiscal 2018.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “adoption of the rule (H Res 714) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 695) that is the expected legislative vehicle for a measure that would provide $659.2 billion in discretionary funding for the Defense Department in fiscal 2018.” Adopted by a vote of 236-183. [H.R. 695, Vote #48, 1/30/18; CQ, 1/30/18]
Fitzpatrick {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} Establishing The Commerce Department's Office Of Space Commerce As The Primary Office Responsible For Authorizing And Supervising The Operation Of Nongovernmental Activities In Space. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick {{voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on}} “Smith, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish the Commerce Department's Office of Space Commerce as the primary office responsible for authorizing and supervising the operation of nongovernmental activities in space. It would direct the Transportation secretary to establish standards for this authorization of certain nongovernmental space activities related to data collection and imagery.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 239 – 137. [S. 3277, Vote #485, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Raising The Maximum Threshold For Contracts That Are Awarded To Small Business Owners Who Are Women Or Service-Disabled Veterans. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Chabot, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would raise the maximum threshold for sole source contracts that may be awarded to small business that are owned by women or service-disabled veterans, or operate in underutilized business zones. Contracts would not be allowed to exceed $7 million for industrial manufacturing or $4 million for any other contract. It would also modify the eligibility determination process for such contracts.” The motion was agreed to 392-5. [HR 6369, Vote #401, 9/25/18; CQ, 9/25/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Small Business Administration To Increase Past Performance Ratings Of Small Business Contractors That Serve As Mentors To Other Small Businesses Within Certain Federal Programs. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Chabot, R-Ohio, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the Small Business Administration to increase past performance ratings of small business contractors that serve as mentors to other small businesses within certain federal research and technology programs for small businesses.” The motion was agreed to 389-6. [HR 6368, Vote #400, 9/25/18; CQ, 9/25/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Required The Defense Department To Domestically Source Their Flatware. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Tenney, R-N.Y., amendment that would establish a domestic sourcing requirement at the Department of Defense for stainless steel flatware and would provide for a one-year phase-in period.” The amendment was rejected, 174-239. [HR 5515, Vote #226, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Required The Defense Department To Domestically Source Their Dinnerware. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “McKinley, R-W.Va., amendment that would establish a domestic sourcing requirement at the Department of Defense for dinner ware and would provide for a one-year phase-in period.” The amendment was rejected, 160-252. [HR 5515, Vote #225, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Standard Merger and Acquisition Reviews Through Equal Rules Act, A Bill To Reconcile Differences In Anti-Trust Injunction Standards Between The Federal Trade Commission And The Justice Department. In, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would reconcile differences in anti-trust injunction standards between the Federal Trade Commission and the Justice Department. It would also require FTC cases related to unfair methods of competition to be processed through federal courts as opposed to the commission's administrative process. The bill would allow the FTC to issue judicial actions when resolving a case and would require the commission to notify state attorneys general in instances in which the state would be entitled to bring an action.” The vote passed 230-185. [H.R. 5645, Vote #177, 5/9/18; CQ Floor Votes, 5/9/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Recomit With An Amendment Prohibiting Provisions In The Bill From Applying To Mergers That Would Unreasonably Increase The Cost Of Drugs. In, Fitzpatrick voted against “Doggett, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit provisions in the bill from applying to mergers
that would unreasonably increase the costs of pharmaceutical drugs.” The vote failed 193-220. [H.R. 5645, Vote #176, 5/9/18; CQ Floor Votes, 5/9/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Invest In Apprenticeship Programs. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would invest in registered apprenticeship programs that give hard-working Americans the skills and tools they need to compete for good jobs. Additionally, H.R. 2933 improves coordination between these apprenticeship-trained workers and employers who are looking to hire them. Promoting apprenticeships is part of offering a better deal to hard-working Americans to ensure that they can make it in America with better jobs, better wages, and a better future.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 226-177. [H Res 872, Vote #169, 5/8/18; CQ, 5/8/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/8/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Innovators To Entrepreneurs Act. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for a bill that: “Expands the pool of eligible participants for I-Corps courses by allowing a portion of Small Business Innovation Research grants and Small Business Technology Transfer grants to be used to fund I-Corps training expenses and by allowing private citizens to apply to participate and pay out-of-pocket. Authorizes a new I-Corps course for commercial-ready research ventures that teaches skills involving company organization, attracting investors, and hiring.” [HR 5086, Vote #149, 4/24/18; House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 4/24/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Bring Jobs Home Act. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 685, the bring jobs home act, which closes a tax loophole that actually rewards companies for moving jobs overseas while providing a tax credit to companies that move jobs back home to the U.S. A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Bring Jobs Home Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 236-192. [H RES 454, Vote #393, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill That Would Promote Effective Apprenticeships. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 440).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion prevented “consideration of the bill (H.R. 2933) to promote effective registered apprenticeships, for skills, credentials, and employment, and for other purposes.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the bill. The previous question carried, 234-187. [H Res 440, Vote #354, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To The Internal Revenue Code Of 1986 That Would Encourage Domestic Insourcing And Discourage Foreign Outsourcing. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 415).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion prevented “consideration of the bill (H.R. 685) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage domestic insourcing and discourage foreign outsourcing.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 685. The previous question carried, 235-190. [H Res 415, Vote #339, 6/29/17; CQ, 6/29/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill That Would Encourage Domestic Insourcing And Discourage Foreign Outsourcing. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 392) that would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 1873).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Polis offered an amendment for “consideration of the bill (H.R.685) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage domestic insourcing and discourage
foreign outsourcing.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the bill encouraging domestic insourcing and discouraging foreign outsourcing. The previous question carried, 229-186. [H Res 392, Vote #312, 6/21/17; CQ, 6/21/17; Congressional Record, 6/21/17]

Education

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Focused On Increasing Access To Early Learning And Care. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, families need access to a system that provides high quality, affordable early learning and care that will prepare children for success without breaking the bank. That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Education and the Workforce Committee Ranking Member Scott's bill, H.R. 3773, the Child Care for Working Families Act.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of a bill to increase access to early learning and care. The motion was agreed to 224-181. [HR 6691, Vote #386, 9/06/18; CQ, 9/06/18; Congressional Record, 9/06/18]  

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Higher Education Institutions To Ensure That Federal Student Loan Recipients Receive Annual Financial Counseling. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would require institutions of higher education to ensure that students and parents who receive federal student loans or Pell grants receive annual financial counseling. It would require that exit counseling be tailored to a borrower's loans and potential income. It would authorize $2 million for the Department of Education to develop an online student loan counseling tool for institutions of higher education to use to meet the bill's annual requirements.” The bill passed 406-4. [HR 1635, Vote #385, 9/5/18; CQ, 9/5/18]  

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring The Study On Effectiveness Of Student Loans To Include Information On The Veteran Status Of Borrowers. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Lamb, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and the Workforce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require that the bill's study on the effectiveness of student loan counseling include information on the veteran status of borrowers.” The motion was rejected 187-224. [HR 1635, Vote #384, 9/5/18; CQ, 9/5/18]  

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Bill That Would Modify Counseling Requirements For Federal Student Loan Recipients. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1049) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1635) that would modify counseling requirements for federal student loan recipients, and would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 4606) that would allow certain small-scale imports and exports of natural gas to be automatically approved.” The resolution was adopted 224-180. [H Res 1049, Vote #383, 9/5/18; CQ, 9/5/18]  

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Make Higher Education More Affordable. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 6543, the Aim Higher Act. This thoughtful proposal invests in our students, making higher education more affordable while also addressing the rising costs of college.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of a bill to make higher education more affordable. The motion was agreed to 221-186. [HR 1635/4606, Vote #382, 9/05/18; CQ, 9/06/18; Congressional Record, 9/06/18]  

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Rebuild America’s Schools Act That Would Invest $100 Billion In Physical And Digital Infrastructure. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would Rebuild America’s Schools Act of 2017. H.R. 2475 would invest $100 billion to improve important physical and digital infrastructure in our nation’s schools. It’s crucial for Congress to invest in infrastructure for our schools to ensure our children receive the education they deserve.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 222-189. [H Res 908, Vote #217, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/23/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Rules Related To Consumer Protections For Student Loan Borrowers From The SCRUB Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Bonamici, D-Ore., amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions rules related to providing consumer protections for student loan borrowers.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 191-235. [HR 998, Vote #109, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Department Of Education Rule Requiring States To Annually Evaluate Teacher Certification Programs. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would that would nullify an Education Department rule that requires states to annually evaluate the effectiveness of teacher preparation programs at higher education institutions. Programs are required to be ranked by level of performance and states would be required to provide assistance to the lowest-performing programs.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 240-181. [HJRes 8, Vote #85, 2/7/17; CQ, 2/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Department Of Education Rule Requiring The Department To Define And Monitor Low-Performing Schools. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify an Education Department rule that requires states to define, subsequently monitor and intervene with schools deemed to be low-performing schools. Under the department's rule, states are required to measure academic achievement through factors such as graduation rates and English proficiency rates.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 234-190. [HJRes 57, Vote #84, 2/7/17; CQ, 2/7/17]

Energy

Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensing And Fee Processes. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Kinzing, R-Ill., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensing and fee processes, including several provisions related to the development of advanced nuclear reactor designs. It would also require the Commission to report on uranium recovery licensing.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 361 – 10. [S. 512, Vote #493, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Applications For Small-Scale Imports And Exports Of Natural Gas To Be Automatically Approved If They Would Not Exceed .14 Billion Cubic Feet Per Day. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would allow applications for small-scale imports and exports of natural gas to be automatically approved if they would not exceed 0.14 billion cubic feet per day and would not require an environmental impact statement or an environmental assessment.” The bill passed 260-146. [HR 4606, Vote #392, 9/6/18; CQ, 9/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending A Bill To Prohibit Any Imports Or Exports From Being Automatically Approved If The Pipeline Involved Was Acquired Through Eminent Domain. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Watson Coleman, D-N.J., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit any imports or exports from being automatically approved under the bill's provisions if any pipeline involved in the importing or exporting process used land acquired through eminent domain.” The motion was rejected 178-231. [HR 4606, Vote #391, 9/6/18; CQ, 9/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Natural Gas Exports To Include Information Demonstrating That The Natural Gas Was Produced Using Techniques To Minimize Methane Emissions. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick Voted For “DeGette, D-Colo., amendment that would require natural gas export applications covered under the bill to include information to demonstrate that the natural gas was produced using techniques and systems designed to minimize methane emissions from leaks or venting.” The amendment was rejected 195-210. [HR 4606, Vote #390, 9/6/18; CQ, 9/6/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Let Hearings And Public Input Before A Relevant Application Could Be Deemed Consistent With The Public Interest. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Pallone, D-N.J., amendment that would require an opportunity for hearings and public input before a relevant application could be deemed consistent with the public interest.” The amendment was rejected 176-227. [HR 4606, Vote #389, 9/6/18; CQ, 9/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Appropriating Funds For Any Regulation Based On Documents From The Interagency Working Group On The Social Cost Of Carbon. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment no. 44, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to prepare, propose or promulgate any regulation or guidance which would rely on the analyses found in various documents published by the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Carbon.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 215-199. [HR 6147, Vote #347, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Appropriating Funds To Enforce An EPA Rule On Oil And Gas Emissions Standards. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Mullin, R-Okla., amendment no. 43, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to enforce the EPA’s ‘Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources’ rule.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 215-194. [HR 6147, Vote #346, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Concurrent Resolution Expressing The Sense Of Congress That A Carbon Tax Would Be Detrimental To The Economy. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of rule (H Con Res 119) that would provide for House floor consideration of the concurrent resolution (H Con Res 119) expressing the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to the United States economy.” The amendment was adopted, 229-183. [H Res 1001, Vote #340, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A $146.5 Billion Energy-Water-Legislative Branch-Veterans Affairs Appropriations For Fiscal Year 2019. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would provide $146.5 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $44.7 billion for the Energy Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department’s Bureau of Reclamation; $98 billion for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; and $3.8 billion for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. It would provide $11.2 billion for programs that maintain and refurbish nuclear weapons in the United States’ stockpile. As amended, it would provide $1.1 billion in funding for the Veterans Community Care Program.” The bill passed by a vote of 235-179. [HR 5895, Vote #257, 6/8/18; CQ, 6/8/18]

Bill Included Cuts To Renewable Energy Research, Funding For Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository, And Rider To Repeal “Waters Of The United States” Rule. “House lawmakers want more money for nuclear weapon modernization efforts while introducing cuts to renewable energy research. It also would set aside funding for the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository in Nevada and continue funding for the mixed oxide fuel fabrication facility in South Carolina. The House bill includes controversial policy riders meant to ease the repeal of the EPA-Army Corps joint ‘Waters of the United States’ regulation. Democrats have called the measure a “poison pill” unlikely to survive Senate scrutiny.” [CQ, 6/8/18]

Rep. Lowey: Republicans Attached Veterans Affairs Appropriations To Energy Appropriations To Force Through Cuts To Clean Energy Initiatives And Roll Back Clean Water Protections. “This broken process has a simple aim: Republicans are using America’s veterans as pawns to force through cuts to clean energy research and harmful policy provisions that weaken environmental safeguards. […] With gas prices approaching $3 a gallon, the bill cuts energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. It cuts transformational science efforts, such as the successful and popular ARPA-E program. Just as bad, it contains many harmful riders, including rolling back clean water protections, blocking the National Oceans Policy, further endangering salmon on the Columbia River, and weakening gun safety rules on public lands.” [Rep. Lowey Floor Statement, 6/7/18]
Appropriations Bill Would Transition VA Choice Program From Mandatory To Discretionary Spending, Leaving It Open To Cuts. “While I support many of the increases within the Military Construction and Veterans Affairs bill, Republicans have created a dilemma by transitioning the VA Choice program from mandatory to discretionary funding in the middle of fiscal year 2019. Even worse, Republicans have blocked consideration of my amendment to solve this problem. That will mean a further squeeze, and perhaps even cuts, to programs that benefit the middle class.” [Rep. Lowey Floor Statement, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriating Funds For The Creation Of Regulations Or Guidance’s That Rely on Analysis From “Interagency Working Group On The Social Cost Of Carbon.” In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Gohmert, R-Texas, amendment that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to prepare, propose or promulgate any regulation or guidance which would rely on the analyses found in various documents published by the Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Carbon.” The vote was adopted 212-201. [HR 5895, Vote #253, 6/8/18; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Reduce Appropriations For The Energy Water Division By $1.5 Billion. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Norman, R-S.C., amendment that would reduce the total amount of appropriations for the Energy-Water division of the bill by $1.5 billion.” The vote failed 128-289. [HR 5895, Vote #252, 6/7/18; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Reduce All Funds Appropriated In Energy-Water Division Of The Bill By One Percent. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Blackburn, R-Tenn., amendment that would reduce all funds appropriated in Energy-Water division of the bill by one percent.” The amendment failed, 155-262. [H.R. 5895, Vote #251, 6/7/18; CQ, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Reduce The Salary Of The Administrator Of The Western Area Power Administration To $1. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment that would reduce the salary of the administrator of the Western Area Power Administration, Mark Gabriel, to $1.” The amendment failed, 139-276. [H.R. 5895, Vote #249, 6/7/18; CQ, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Require The Nuclear Regulatory Commission To Decide Whether To Construct A Waste Repository At Yucca Mountain. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would require a decision within 30 months of enactment by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the licensing process and construction relating to the nuclear repository at Yucca Mountain. It would also authorize the establishment of interim storage facilities to be operated by the Energy Department until the repository is finished, and would additionally authorize a rail line to connect Yucca Mountain with the national rail system. The bill would also increase from 70,000 metric tons to 110,000, the allowable storage for the repository and provide additional financing mechanisms for the Yucca Mountain project as well as the compensation to Nevada for hosting the national nuclear waste repository.” The bill passed, 340-72. [HR 3053, Vote #179, 5/10/18; CQ, 5/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Requiring Consent From State, Local, And Tribal Governments Before Transporting Nuclear Fuel And Nuclear Waste. In, Fitzpatrick voted against “Titus, D-Nev., amendment that would strike all provisions in the bill and would require consent form state, local, and tribal governments before spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste could be transported through the entity’s jurisdiction.” The vote failed 80-332. [H.R. 3053, Vote #178, 5/10/18; CQ Floor Votes, 5/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying Non-Federal Hydropower Project Regulations To Extend Preliminary Permits To Five Years. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would specify a variety of timeframes and procedures for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to follow in carrying out required permitting and licensing activities for non-federal hydropower projects and would make FERC the lead agency for coordinating all applicable federal authorizations. It would extend, from three years to four, the duration of a preliminary permit for proposed non-federal hydropower projects and would allow project sponsors to initiate
construction up to 10 years after a proposed project receives a license from FERC.” The bill passed 257-166. [HR 3043, Vote #620, 11/8/17; CQ, 11/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring That Federal Agencies Work With Stakeholders To Create New Hydropower Licensing Rules.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Rush, D-III., amendment that would replace the entirety of the bill’s provisions with a requirement that a number of federal agencies work alongside other stakeholders, including tribal organizations, to develop a rule that would provide a new process for coordinated federal hydropower project licensing.” The amendment failed 234-185. [HR 3043, Vote #619, 11/8/17; CQ, 11/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Streamlining The Pipeline Approval Process.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as the sole lead agency for the permitting of proposals to build or expand natural gas pipelines. The bill would require the commission to set deadlines by which federal agencies would need to take certain actions as part of the pipeline project proposal review process and would, in the event an agency fails to meet a deadline set by the commission, require the head of the agency to notify Congress and set forth a recommended implementation plan for the completion of the action.” Passed by a vote of 248-179. [H R 2910, Vote #402, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Curbing The Eminent Domain Authority Of Pipeline Projects.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Watson Coleman, D-N.J., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit approval of an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity under the Natural Gas Act unless the applicant agrees not to exercise its eminent domain authority under such law.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would add a requirement to the underlying bill that project applicants agree not to exercise eminent domain authority.” Motion rejected by a vote of 189-239/ [H R 2910, Vote #401, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17; Democratic Leader’s Office, Motion to Recommit, 7/19/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, To Prepare A Supplement To Its Environmental Impact Statement.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Beyer, D-Va., amendment that would require the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, when conducting a project-related review under the National Environmental Policy Act, to prepare a supplement to its environmental impact statement in certain cases, such as if the commission makes a substantial change to the proposed action related to environmental concerns, or if there were to be “significant new circumstances or information” related to environmental concerns with bearing on the application.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 186-222. [H R 2910, Vote #400, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission From Allowing An Oil Or Natural Gas Pipeline Project On Lands Managed For Natural Resource Conservation Or Recreation.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Tsongas, D-Mass., amendment that would that would prohibit the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from issuing a certificate of public convenience and necessity to an oil or natural gas pipeline project if any part of such facility would be located on lands required, by federal, state, or local law, to be managed for natural resource conservation or recreation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 180-249. [H R 2910, Vote #399, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing A New System For The Approval And Permitting Of Border-Crossing Oil And Gas Pipelines And Electrical Transmission Lines.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish a new system for the approval and permitting of border-crossing oil and gas pipelines and electrical transmission lines. The bill would require sponsors of border-crossing oil pipelines and electricity transmission facilities that cross the U.S. borders into Canada and Mexico to receive a “certificate of crossing” from the relevant federal agency in order to build or modify their projects, thereby eliminating the need for a presidential permit. The bill would eliminate the requirement under current law that the Energy Department approve the transmission of electricity from the U.S. to another country.” The bill passed by a vote of 254-175. [H R 2883, Vote #398, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion Requiring Iron And Steel Products Used In The Border-Crossing Facility To Be Produced in the United States. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “O'Halleran, D-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require, as a condition of issuing a certificate of crossing, that all iron and steel products used in the construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of a border-crossing facility would be produced in the United States.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would add a requirement to the underlying bill that all iron and steel products used in construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of the border-crossing facility be produced in the United States.” Motion rejected by a vote of 193-232. [H R 2883, Vote #397, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17; Democratic Leader’s Office, Motion to Recommit, 7/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission From Allowing An Oil Or Natural Gas Pipeline Project On Lands Managed For Natural Resource Conservation Or Recreation. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Tsengas, D-Mass., amendment that would prohibit the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from issuing a certificate of crossing for an oil or natural gas pipeline project if any part of such facility would be located on lands required, by federal, state, or local law, to be managed for natural resource conservation or recreation.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 179-247. [H R 2883, Vote #396, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Establishing The State Department As Having The Agency Of Jurisdiction Regarding Permitting Cross-Border Oil Pipelines. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Engel, D-N.Y., amendment that would establish the State Department as the agency of jurisdiction with respect to permitting authority for cross-border oil pipelines.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 182-246. [H R 2883, Vote #395, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Nullifying A Bureau Of Land Management “Methane Rule” To Limit The Release Of Methane From Oil And Gas Operations On Federal Land. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “a Congressional Review Act resolution to nullify the Bureau of Land Management’s rule to limit the release of methane from oil and gas operations on federal land. [...] The Interior Department’s BLM finalized the venting and flaring rule - also known as the methane rule - in November. It requires oil and gas operators to control releases of waste methane - a potent greenhouse gas - by adopting new technologies, more frequently inspecting for leaks and replacing outdated equipment that discharges large amounts of natural gas.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 221-191. [HJRes 36, Vote #78, 2/3/17; CQ News, 2/3/17]

Rule Would Force Companies To Capture Methane At Drilling Sites, Preventing An Estimated 180,000 Tons From Escaping Each Year, And Raising Millions In Revenue Each Year. “The methane emissions rule, issued by the Interior Department’s Bureau of Land Management in November, addresses a potent greenhouse gas that is accelerating climate change. The rule would force oil and gas companies to capture methane that had been previously burned off or ‘flared’ at drilling sites. According to federal estimates, the rule would prevent roughly 180,000 tons a year of methane from escaping into the atmosphere and would boost federal revenue between $3 million and $13 million a year because firms only pay royalties on the oil and gas they capture and contain.” [Washington Post, 5/10/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Protect Oil & Gas Companies From Having To Publicly Disclose Payments To Foreign Governments. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify a Securities and Exchange Commission rule that requires companies that develop oil, natural gas or minerals to publicly report in detail payments to foreign governments or to the U.S. government totaling at least $100,000 annually per project for extraction, exploration or export of these resources.” The resolution passed by a vote of 235-187. [HJRes 41, Vote #72, 2/1/17; CQ, 2/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Excluding Any Rule Intended To Ensure Pipeline Safety From Being Defined As A “Major Rule.” In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “McNerney, D-Calif., for Pallone, D-N.J.,
amendment that would exclude rules intended to either ensure the safety of natural gas or hazardous materials pipelines or to prevent or reduce the impact of spills from such pipelines from the definition of a ‘major rule.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-235. [HR 26, Vote #19, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

**Environment**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Excluding Any Rule Pertaining To Nuclear Reactor Safety Standards From Being Defined As A “Major Rule.”** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Nadler, D-N.Y., amendment that would exclude rules pertaining to nuclear reactor safety standards from the definition of a ‘major rule.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 194-231. [HR 26, Vote #18, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

**A “Major Rule” Is Any Rule The OMB Has Found Could Result In A Cost To The Economy Of $100 Million Or More, A Major Increase In Costs Or “Adverse Effects On Competition, Employment, Investment,” And Other Economic Functions.** “A ‘major rule’ is any rule that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget finds has resulted in or is likely to result in: (1) an annual cost on the economy of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation); (2) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, federal, state, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.” [HR 26, Summary, 1/5/17]

**Environment**

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Excluding Any Rule Pertaining To Nuclear Reactor Safety Standards From Being Defined As A “Major Rule.”** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Nadler, D-N.Y., amendment that would exclude rules pertaining to nuclear reactor safety standards from the definition of a ‘major rule.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 194-231. [HR 26, Vote #18, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

**A “Major Rule” Is Any Rule The OMB Has Found Could Result In A Cost To The Economy Of $100 Million Or More, A Major Increase In Costs Or “Adverse Effects On Competition, Employment, Investment,” And Other Economic Functions.** “A ‘major rule’ is any rule that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget finds has resulted in or is likely to result in: (1) an annual cost on the economy of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation); (2) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, federal, state, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.” [HR 26, Summary, 1/5/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Several Studies On The Management And Operations Of Fisheries. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Graves, R-La., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require several federal studies by the comptroller general, Commerce secretary, and National Academies on the management and operation of fisheries. It would also direct the Commerce Department collect and report data on recreational fisheries and create grants to assist states in complying with data collection.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 350-11. [S 1520, Vote #444, 12/19/18; CQ, 12/19/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing The National Park Service To Acquire 89 Acres Of Land In New York. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “McClintock, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the National Park Service to acquire 89 acres of land adjacent to the Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site and incorporate such land into the site.” The motion was agreed to 394-15. [HR 5420, Vote #404, 9/26/18; CQ, 9/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing Landowners In Northport Irrigation District Of Nebraska To Repay Obligations To The Bureau Of Reclamation. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Gianforte, R-Mont., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize the early repayment of obligations by landowners within the Northport Irrigation District of Nebraska to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction costs of the North Platte Project in Nebraska.” The motion was agreed to 378-1. [HR 4689, Vote #396, 9/12/18; CQ, 9/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Direct Several Federal Agencies Across Four Departments To Establish The Every Kid Outdoors Program. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Gianforte, R-Mont., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would direct several federal agencies across four departments to jointly establish the Every Kid Outdoors program to issue all fourth grade students with a pass that would provide free access to publicly accessible federal lands and waters. The passes would be issued as requested by each student.” The motion was agreed to 383-2. [HR 3186, Vote #395, 9/12/18; CQ, 9/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The U.S. Forest Service To Exchange Land Within The Ouachita National Forest For Land Owned By Walnut Grove Community Church. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Gianforte, R-Mont., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would require the U.S. Forest Service to exchange four acres of land within the Ouachita National Forest for six acres of land owned by the Walnut Grove Community Church of Jessievile, Ark.” The motion was agreed to 379-3. [HR 5923, Vote #394, 9/12/18; CQ, 9/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Removing The Gray Wolf From The List Of Endangered Species And Therefore Removing Federal Protections For The Species. In November 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Passage of a bill that would direct the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to issue a rule removing the gray wolf from the list of endangered and threatened wildlife, thus removing federal protections for the species, in the 48 contiguous United States. It would also direct the Interior Department to reissue a 2011 rule delisting gray wolves in the Western Great Lakes region of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and would exempt both rules, and another rule delisting the species in Wyoming, from judicial review.” The bill passed 196-180. [HR 6784, Vote #420, 11/16/18; CQ, 11/16/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Passage Of A Bill Making Appropriations For The Department Of The Interior, Environment, And Related Agencies For FY 2019. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Passage of the bill that would make available $58.7 billion through fiscal 2019, with $35.3 billion for the Department of Interior and environmental programs, and $23.4 billion for financial services matters and related agencies. Specifically, it would provide $8 billion for the Environmental Protection Agency, $3.1 billion for the U.S. Forest Service, non-wildfire core functions, $13 billion for the Interior Department, and $11.6 billion for the Internal Revenue Service. It would also place $585 million into a "savings account" that could not be used until the federal budget is balanced. As amended, it would also restrict greenhouse gas emissions regulations and would limit funding for enforcement of endangered species-protections for certain animals. Other amendments would also prohibit the District of Columbia from enforcing certain health care-related provisions.” The bill passed 217-199. [HR 6147, Vote #365, 7/24/18; CQ, 7/24/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Resolution Decrying A Carbon Tax. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would express the sense of Congress that a carbon tax would be detrimental to American families and businesses, and is not in the best interest of the United States.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 229-180. [H Con Res 119, Vote #363, 7/19/18; CQ, 7/19/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds From Being Used To Pay Lawyers’ Fees In Settlements Related To The Clean Air Act, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Or The Endangered Species Act. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Smith, R-Mo., amendment no. 70, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to pay attorney’s fees in a settlement related to the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Endangered Species Act.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 215-199. [H.R. 6147, Vote #357, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriated Funds From Being Used For The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Hice, R-Ga., amendment no. 69, to that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used for Environmental Justice Small Grants Program.” The amendment failed, 174-240. [H.R. 6147, Vote #356, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriated Funds From Being Used To Establish The Ironwood Forest National Monument. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Gosar, R-Ariz., amendment no. 63, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to carry out the establishment of the Ironwood Forest National Monument.” The amendment failed, 193-220. [H.R. 6147, Vote #355, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriated Funds From Being Used On Rulemaking Regarding The Lesser Prairie Chicken. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Pearce, R-N.M., amendment no. 62, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to propose, implement or enforce any rulemaking on the lesser prairie chicken.” The amendment was agreed to, 216-199. [H.R. 6147, Vote #354, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriated Funds From Being Used To Treat The New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse As An Endangered Species. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Pearce, R-N.M., amendment no. 60, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to treat the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse as an endangered species.” The amendment failed, 206-209. [H.R. 6147, Vote #353, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Funds From Being Used By The EPA For Any Actions Described As A “Backstop” In A December 2009 Letter From The EPA’s Regional Administrator To The States In The DC-Area Watershed. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Goodlatte, R-Va., amendment no. 50, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used by the EPA to take any actions described as a ‘backstop’ in a December 2009 letter from the EPA’s regional administrator to the states in the watershed and the District of Columbia.” The amendment was agreed to, 213-202. [H.R. 6147, Vote #351, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prohibit Funds From Being Used To Implement The Threatened Or Endangered Species Listing Of Any Plant Or Wildlife That Has Not Undergone A Review Mandated By The Endangered Species Act. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Lamborn, R-Colo., amendment no. 49, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to implement or enforce the threatened species or endangered species listing of any plant or wildlife that has not undergone a review as required by the Endangered Species Act.” The amendment was agreed to, 213-201. [H.R. 6147, Vote #350, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Against Appropriating Funds To Saving The Meadow Jumping Mouse. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lamborn, R-Colo., amendment no. 48, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to implement or enforce the threatened species listing of the Preble’s meadow
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Against Appropriating Funds To Washington State’s Water Quality Initiatives. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McMorris Rodgers, R-Wash., amendment no. 46, that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to implement Washington state’s revised water quality standard.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 227-185. [H R 6147, Vote #348, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Emphasizing A Need For More Funding For The Environmental Justice Program. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adams, D-N.C., amendment no. 29 that would decrease, then increase, funding for Environmental Protection Agency environmental programs and management by $742,000.” Congress.gov said, “this increase is to emphasize the need for greater funding for the Environmental Justice program area within the account.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 194-218. [H R 6147, Vote #344, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18; Congress.gov, accessed 8/2/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Have Increased The Interior Department’s Inspector General’s Office Budget, While Reducing The Secretary’s. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment no. 25, that would increase funding for the Interior Department Inspector General’s Office by $2.5 million, and would decrease funding for the Office of the Interior Secretary by an equal amount.” The amendment was rejected, 190-223. [H R 6147, Vote #342, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Increased The National Park Service’s Operations Budget, While Reducing Their Land Acquisition Budget. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Biggs, R-Ariz., amendment no. 1, that would increase funding for the operations and maintenance of the National Park Service by $2.4 million and would decrease funding for land acquisition activities by an equal amount.” The amendment was rejected, 172-237. [H R 6147, Vote #341, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering FY 2019 Appropriations For Interior, Environment, Financial Services, Agriculture, FDA, Transportation, And HUD. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 996) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 6147) that would make available $58.7 billion through fiscal 2019, with $35.3 billion for the Department of Interior, environment portion, and $23.4 billion for the Financial Services and related agencies portion.” The rule was adopted 229-184. [H Res 996, Vote #332, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Passage Of The Endangered Salmon And Fisheries Predation Prevention Act. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Passage of the bill that would authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to issue permits for certain state governments to hunt for sea lions. The states that would be eligible for the permits would be Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and American Indian Tribes with lands surrounding the Columbia River and its tributaries, and each permit would authorize the taking of up to 100 sea lions.” The bill passed, 288-116. [H.R. 2083, Vote #294, 6/26/18; CQ, 6/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Remove A Ban On The Use Of Funds Appropriated By The Bill To Further Implement Certain Coastal And Marine Spatial Planning And Ecosystem-Based Management Projects. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Lowenthal, D-Calif., for Beyer, D-Va., amendment that would remove a ban on the use of funds appropriated by the bill to further implement certain coastal and marine spatial planning and ecosystem-based management projects.” The amendment failed, 195-223. [H.R. 5895, Vote #250, 6/7/18; CQ, 6/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Repeal Clean Water Rule That Extended Federal Protections To More Bodies Of Water And Would Protect Against Pollution in 60 Percent Of The Nation’s Bodies Of The Water. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Banks, R-Ind., amendment that would repeal the EPA’s rule regarding the definition of the “Waters of the United States” under the Clean Water Act.” According to the New York Times, the “Waters of the United States rule, designed to limit pollution in about 60 percent of the nation’s jumping mouse under the Endangered Species Act.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 213-202. [H R 6147, Vote #349, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]
bodies of water, was put forth by the E.P.A. and the Army Corps of Engineers in 2015. It had extended existing federal protections of large bodies of water, such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound, to smaller bodies that flow into them, such as rivers, small waterways and wetlands. Issued under the authority of the 1972 Clean Water Act, the rule has been hailed by environmentalists. But farmers, ranchers and real estate developers oppose it as an infringement on their property rights.” The amendment adopted 238 to 173. [HR 2, Vote #203, 5/18/18; CQ, 5/18/18; New York Times, 1/31/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Exempt Alaska From A Rule That Prohibits Road Construction On Roadless Forest Service Lands.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Young R-Alaska, amendment that would exempt Alaska from a 2001 Forest Service rule that prohibits road construction and timber harvesting on approximately 58.5 million acres of roadless Forest Service lands.” The amendment was adopted, 208-207. [HR 1865, Vote #199, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Limit The Scope Of Certain Forest Management Related Environmental Impact Statements.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Westerman, R-Ark., amendment that would require environmental impact statements for certain forest management activities to only study and describe the forest management activity in question and the alternative of not taking any action.” The amendment was adopted, 224-191. [HR 1865, Vote #199, 5/17/18; CQ, 5/17/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring The Columbia River Power System To Be Operated With Lower Water Flow.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Federal Columbia River Power System to be operated under specifications that allow for lower water flow until Sept. 30, 2022, or until the power system is issued a final environmental impact statement. The power system would be allowed to operate under different specifications if it would be necessary for public safety or grid reliability.” The bill passed, 225-189. [HR 3144, Vote #153, 4/25/18; CQ, 4/25/18]

Bill Would Block Additional Water Spill Over Lower Snake River Dams, And Was Opposed By Environmental Groups And Fishing Interests As Effort To Thwart Salmon Recovery Efforts. “Breaching the four Lower Snake River Dams would require an act of Congress under legislation that passed the U.S. House of Representatives today. The bill, sponsored by Reps. Cathy McMorris Rodgers and Dan Newhouse, R-Wash., would block spilling of additional water over the dams, which was recently ordered by the court to help young salmon and steelhead migrate to the ocean. Any modifications to the dams’ operations would be halted for about five years, unless Congress specifically authorized changes to power production or Snake River navigation […] Environmental groups, outfitters and commercial and sport fishing interests criticized the bill, calling it an effort to thwart salmon recovery efforts by replacing science with a political process. The legislation would overturn multiple court rulings on salmon, they said.” [Spokesman-Review, 4/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment Ensuring Lowest Possible Rate Of Power From Columbia River Power System.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit any of the bill’s provisions from preventing the sale of power generated by the Federal Columbia River Power System at the lowest possible rate.” [HR 3144, Vote #152, 4/25/18; CQ, 4/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring Congressional Approval Of Mineral Withdrawal Or Monument Designation In Minnesota.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the designation of national monuments and the withdrawal of lands in the National Forest System in the state of Minnesota from mineral and geothermal leases without the approval of Congress. It would designate any mineral leases issued within the boundaries of the National Forest System lands in Minnesota as indeterminate preference right leases.” The bill passed 216 to 204. [HR 3905, Vote #643, 11/30/17; CQ, 11/30/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment Setting The Royalty Rate For Mineral Leases In The Superior National Forest To 16.66%.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that
would set a royalty rate for mineral leases in the Superior National Forest at no less than 16.66 percent.” The amendment failed 182 to 237. [HR 3905, Vote #642, 11/30/17; CQ, 11/30/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Reauthorizing The EPA’s Brownfields Program And Requiring Congressional Approval Of Mineral Withdrawal Or Monument Designation In Minnesota.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 631) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3017) that would reauthorize the EPA's brownfields program through fiscal year 2022. It would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 3905) that would require congressional approval of any mineral withdrawal or national monument designation involving the National Forest System lands in the state of Minnesota.” The rule was adopted 228 to 186. [H Res 631, Vote #641, 11/29/17; CQ, 11/29/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring Forest Management Plans To Include Climate Change Mitigation And Reauthorizing Counties To Receive Timber Payments From The National Forest Service.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “O'Halleran, D-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would reauthorize, through 2020, the program that allows counties adjacent to National Forest Service lands to receive a percentage of the agency's timber sales revenues equal to their average payment in previous years, and would also require any forest management plan to include strategies for climate change mitigation.” The motion was rejected 230-189. [HR 2936, Vote #597, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Eliminating The Forest Management Dispute Arbitration Program.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Khanna, D-Calif., amendment that would eliminate the forest management dispute arbitration pilot program that would be established under the bill.” The amendment was rejected 232-189. [HR 2936, Vote #594, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17]

NCPA: The Underlying Bill Would Block The Public From Going To Court To Enforce Environmental Laws. “H.R. 2936 prevents the public from going to court to enforce environmental laws and hold the government accountable when it violates the law.” [NCPA, 10/31/17]

**YYY Voted For Requiring The Federal Government To Provide Advance Notice To The Public Before Entering Into Consent Decrees, Placing Onerous Restrictions On How The Government settles Lawsuits When It Has Been Accused Of Violating The Law.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would require the federal government to provide advance public notice when it plans to enter into discussions regarding consent decrees and would codify and expand certain disclosure practices with regard to the Treasury Department's Judgment Fund payments. It would also allow counsel for the House of Representatives to intervene or appear as amicus curiae in any federal, state or local court. It would establish a new reporting deadline for the attorney general to inform Congress whether the Justice Department will contest, or refrain from defending, the constitutionality of a provision of federal law in court.” The bill passed 234-187. [HR 469, Vote #588, 10/25/17; CQ, 10/25/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlements Entered Into By Assistant Attorneys General From The Bill’s Notification Requirements.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Cartwright, D-Pa., amendment that would exempt, from the bill's provisions that would require advance public notice for certain settlement agreements, settlement agreements entered into by the assistant attorney generals under the process, known as the Meese Policy, for assistant attorney generals to accept, recommend acceptance, or reject settlement offers.” The amendment failed 232-186. [HR 469, Vote #587, 10/25/17; CQ, 10/25/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlement Agreements Related To Improving Air And Water Quality From The Bill’s Notification Requirements.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McEachin, D-Va., amendment that would exempt, from the bill's provisions that would require advance public notice for certain settlement agreements, settlement agreements related to improvement or maintenance of air or water quality.” The amendment was rejected 226-187. [HR 469, Vote #586, 10/25/17; CQ, 10/25/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Settlement Agreements Regarding Improving Access To Affordable High-Speed Broadband From The Bill’s Notification Requirements. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Johnson, D-Ga., amendment that would exempt, from the bill’s provisions that would require advance public notice for certain settlement agreements, settlement agreements pertaining to deadlines set by Congress related to improving access to affordable high-speed broadband in under-served markets.” The amendment was rejected 231-185. [HR 469, Vote #585, 10/25/17; CQ, 10/25/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring The Interior Department Convey Federal Land Within A National Wildlife Refuge To The State Of Alaska For A Road Between Two Towns. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Interior Department to convey to the state of Alaska, if requested, 206 acres of federal land within the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge and Izembek Wilderness for the purpose of constructing a single-lane gravel road between the towns of King Cove and Cold Bay, Alaska.” The bill passed by a vote of 248-179. [H R 218, Vote #406, 7/20/17; CQ, 7/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment Prohibiting Implementation Of The King Cove Land Exchange Bill Until The State Of Alaska Repaid Federal Loans. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would prohibit implementation of the bill’s provisions until the state of Alaska has repaid $20 million to the federal government in funds appropriated and loaned to the state of Alaska under the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999, for the purpose of construction of an unpaved road, a dock, and marine facilities and equipment on King Cove Corporation lands in King Cove, Alaska.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 167-260. [H R 218, Vote #405, 7/20/17; CQ, 7/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amendment To Include A Provision In The King Cove Land Exchange Bill That Would Require The Implementation Of Federal Mitigation Requirements. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Tsongas, D-Mass., amendment that would include in the bill’s road requirements a provision that would require the implementation of previous federal mitigation requirements established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, related to the movement of wildlife and tidal flows, for the purpose of constructing a single-lane gravel road between King Cove, Alaska, and Cold Bay, Alaska.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 190-234. [H R 218, Vote #404, 7/20/17; CQ, 7/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against “Extend[ing] For Eight Years The Deadline For The EPA To Implement New National Ambient Air Quality Standards For Ground-Level Ozone.” In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would extend for eight years the deadline for the EPA to implement new National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ground-level ozone (the EPA issued such deadlines on Oct. 26, 2015). The bill would require the EPA to review the national ambient air quality standards for each pollutant every ten years, instead of every five, and would require the agency to evaluate possible adverse effects of standard changes, including effects related to public health, welfare and economics, prior to establishing or revising a national ambient air quality standard.” The bill passed by a vote of 229-199. [H R 806, Vote #391, 7/18/17; CQ, 7/18/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Prohibit Implementation Of New Air Quality Standards If Those Standards Could Pose Health Risks To Those Without Access To “Affordable, Comprehensive” Health Care. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Cartwright, D-Pa., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit implementation of the bill’s provisions if the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office, finds such implementation could increase various health risks for individuals without access to "affordable, comprehensive" health insurance.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would prohibit implementation of the underlying bill if the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee finds that application of the underlying bill could increase health risks to vulnerable populations including children, seniors, pregnant women, outdoor workers, and minority and low-income communities.” Motion rejected by a vote of 191-235. [H R 806, Vote #390, 7/18/17; CQ, 7/18/17; Democratic Leader’s Office, Motion to Recommit, 7/18/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Striking A Provision From The NDAA Stating Climate Change Poses A Threat To National Security. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Perry, R-Pa., amendment that would eliminate the bill's provision that would express the sense of Congress that climate change is a direct threat to national security, and would eliminate the provision that would require the secretary of Defense to report to Congress on vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commands resulting from climate change-related effects.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 185-234. [H R 2810, Vote #368, 7/13/17; CQ, 7/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill That Prohibited The EPA From Regulating Certain Pesticides. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the EPA and states from requiring permits for the point source use of a pesticide registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. It would prohibit the EPA or states from requiring a Federal Water Pollution Control Act permit for the use of registered pesticides near navigable waters.” The bill passed, 265-165. [HR 953, Vote #282, 5/24/17; CQ, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Special Interests From Undermining Public Health. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “McGovern, D-Mass., motion to recommit the bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill's provisions a discharge of a pesticide if its manufacturer or distributor made a political contribution to the president or to any federal official responsible for its registration, regulation or the approval of its use.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “This amendment fights back against the corrupting influence of political contributions from pesticide companies. It would ensure that existing science-based protections for our families and our environment cannot be overturned by a well-timed contribution to President Trump or to those in his administration charged with implementing the law.” The motion failed, 230-183. [HR 953, Vote #281, 5/24/17; CQ, 5/24/17; Congressional Record, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Protect Fisheries From Unregulated Pesticides. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Huffman, D-Calif., amendment that would clarify that none of the bill's provisions would prevent the EPA or a state from requiring a permit under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for the use of a pesticide that would have a negative impact on fisheries.” According to the Congressional Record, the amendment “sought to protect commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries from the negative impacts of unregulated discharge.” The amendment was rejected, 230-189. [HR 953, Vote #280, 5/24/17; CQ, 5/24/17; Congressional Record, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Ensure That Existing Clean Water Protections Apply To The Use Of Pesticides That Are Exempted From Regulations. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Esty, D-Conn., amendment that would require that the bill's provisions related to permit exemptions not apply to ingredients or chemicals in pesticides that contain certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances previously established by federal law.” According to the Congressional Record, the amendment “sought to ensure that existing clean water protections apply to the release of these toxic chemicals into the environment.” The amendment was rejected, 229-191. [HR 953, Vote #279, 5/24/17; CQ, 5/24/17; Congressional Record, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “passage of a bill that would establish a selection process for members of the EPA's Science Advisory Board. The bill would require the board's members represent a variety of scientific and technical viewpoints. It would require board member nominees to disclose financial relationships that would be relevant to EPA advisory activities. It would require the board to generally avoid making policy determinations or recommendations to the EPA.” The bill was passed by a vote of 229-193. [HR 1431, Vote #208, 3/30/17; CQ, 3/30/17]


HEADLINE: The Transparency Bills That Would Gut the EPA [The Atlantic, 3/15/17]
NRDC Called The Bill A “Gift To The Chemical Industry” That Would Make It Much More Difficult To Hold Polluting Industries Accountable.” “Another gift to the chemical industry is being wrapped with a bow by the Republican Congress. The EPA Science Advisory Board is meant to provide scientific advice to the EPA, such as reviewing its chemical hazard assessments. But this new Republican Science Advisory Board Act (SAB Act) would instead invite the chemical and regulated industries to help characterize the science of harm about their own hazardous products. This, ultimately, would make it much more difficult to hold polluting industries accountable.” [NRDC, 3/30/17]

NRDC Said The Bill Would “Encourage Industry Conflicts In The Review Of Scientific Materials” And Hamper The Work And Effectiveness Of The Board, “Undermin[Ing] Important Public Health, Safety And Environmental Measures.” “In short, due to these and other provisions, the ‘EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act of 2017’ would alter the nature of the SAB, which has been largely successful in providing the EPA expert review of key scientific and technical questions, and would encourage industry conflicts in the review of scientific materials. It would also pile new and burdensome requirements on the Board, severely hampering its work and effectiveness. The result would be to further stall and undermine important public health, safety and environmental measures.” [NRDC, 3/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Any Member Of The EPA Science Advisory Board From Being Employed By Any Interests Before The Board During That Person’s Term And For Three Years After. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Foster, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill the House Science, Space and Technology Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit, both during and for three years following a term on the board, Science Advisory Board members from being employed by any entity with interests before the board.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-233. [HR 1431, Vote #207, 3/30/17; CQ, 3/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Exempting EPA Actions Related To Public Health Threats From The Bill’s Requirement That The Scientific Information Behind The EPA’s Actions Must Be Publicly Available. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “McEachin, D-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Science, Space and Technology Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt EPA actions taken in response to a public health threat from the bill’s requirement that the scientific information that influenced the EPA’s actions must be publicly available.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-232. [HR 1430, Vote #205, 3/29/17; CQ, 3/29/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering The EPA Science Advisory Board Reform Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “adoption of the rule (H Res 233) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a selection process for members of the EPA’s Science Advisory Board. The bill would require board member nominees to disclose financial relationships that would be relevant to EPA advisory activities.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 232-188. [HRes 233, Vote #204, 3/29/17; CQ, 3/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Rules Related To The Enforcement Of The Clean Air Act From The SCRUB Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Raskin, D-Md., amendment that would exempt from the bill's provisions rules related to the enforcement of the Clean Air Act.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 189-231. [HR 998, Vote #110, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill That Would Have Stopped The EPA’s Rules Regulating Kiln Air Pollutants And Delayed Implementation Of Wood Heater Regulations. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “passage of the bill that would suspend the Environmental Protection Agency's rules issued Oct. 26, 2015 and Dec. 4, 2015 regarding emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants from kilns and other facilities that manufacture brick and structural clay products or clay ceramics until all judicial reviews of such rules are completed. It would also delay implementation of an agency rule setting performance standards for new residential wood heaters until May 15, 2023.” The bill passed, 234-180. [HR 1917, Vote #99, 3/7/18; CQ, 3/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Overturning A Rule Barring Alaska From Allowing Non-Subsistence Hunting On National Wildlife Reserves. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of an Interior Department rule that prohibits certain predator control methods on federal lands in Alaska. The rule prevents Alaska, which typically has the authority to manage hunting and trapping practices on federal lands within the state, from allowing certain non-subsistence hunting practices on national wildlife refuges. Under the rule, prohibited practices include using traps to hunt bears and the taking of wolves and coyotes during denning season.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 225-193. [HJRes 69, Vote #98, 2/16/17; CQ, 2/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing $1 Million For The Bureau Of Land Management To Survey The Boundary Along The Red River between Texas And Oklahoma. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would authorize $1 million for the Bureau of Land Management to pay for a survey to identify the boundary, with respect to title and ownership, along the Red River on the border between Texas and Oklahoma. It would require the survey use the gradient boundary method of measurement established in the Supreme Court case Oklahoma v. Texas and that the survey be completed within two years of the bill's enactment.” The bill passed by a vote of 250-171. [HR 428, Vote #92, 2/14/17; CQ, 2/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Nullifying A Bureau Of Land Management Rule Directing The Agency To Develop Management Plans For Public Lands And Include Public Opinion. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “passage of the joint resolution that would that would disapprove and nullify a Bureau of Land Management rule that amends the agency's procedures for the development of resource management plans for public lands. The rule directs BLM to design management plans that address resource issues in a number of programs related to wildfire prevention, wildlife habitat protection and demands for renewable and nonrenewable energy. The rule also provides additional opportunities for the public to submit information and comments on a plan revision or amendment.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 234-186. [HJRes 44, Vote #83, 2/7/17; CQ, 2/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For “Kill[ing] A Federal Rule That Gives Americans More Of A Voice In Large-Scale Planning For Projects Using Public Land. . In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “adoption of the rule (H Res 91) that would provide for House floor consideration of a joint resolution of (H J Res 44) that would nullify a Bureau of Land Management rule that modifies the BLM’s process of assessing and planning the development of public lands by increasing public involvement.” According to the Denver Post, “The U.S. House of Representatives on Tuesday voted to kill a federal rule that gives Americans more of a voice in large-scale planning for projects using public land […] [HJ Res 44] would nullify the Bureau of Land Management’s ‘Planning 2.0’ rule that took
effect in December. That rule governs all planning for future uses of 250 million acres of federal public land that is concentrated in the West.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 233-186. [HJRes 44, Vote #82, 2/7/17; Denver Post, 2/7/17; CQ, 2/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Nullifying The Stream Protection Rule Which Protects Streams From Contamination By Surface Coal Mining Operations.** In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “Passage of the joint resolution that would nullify an Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement rule that requires surface coal mining operations, to the extent possible, to avoid disturbing streams and land within 100 feet of the streams. The rule also includes provisions related to data collection and restoration and requires native trees and plants to be used to replant reclaimed mine sites.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 228-194. [HJRes 41, Vote #73, 2/1/17; CQ, 2/1/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To HR 5 Striking The Bill’s Requirement That The Forest Service And The Bureau Of Land Management Perform Regulatory Analyses.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would remove provisions of the bill that would require the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to conduct regulatory flexibility analyses, which describe the impact on small businesses, for land management plans.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 185-236. [HR 5, Vote #43, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring New Rules To Include Reports On Environmental Impact And Impacts On Low-Income And Rural Communities.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Grijalva, D-Ariz., amendment that would require agencies to include an accounting of greenhouse gas emission impacts associated with a rule in the report that would be required by the bill to be submitted to Congress. The report also would need to include an analysis of the rule’s impacts on low-income and rural communities. If a rule would increase carbon equivalent emissions by 25,000 metric tons annually or possibly increase the risk of certain diseases to low-income or rural communities, then the rule would be considered a ‘major rule.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 193-230. [HR 26, Vote #13, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution Allowing Congress To More Easily Sell Federal Lands Without Concern For Taxpayer Costs, Establish Fines For Using Cameras On The House Floor.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 115th Congress. Many of the rules that were in effect at the end of the 114th Congress would carry over. Among the rules changes, it would set monetary fines for using electronic devices on the House floor to take photos or videos.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 234-193. [HRes 5, Vote #6, 1/3/17; CQ, 1/3/17]

HRes 5 Would “Make It Easier For Members Of The New Congress To Cede Federal Control Of Public Lands” Without Concern For Cost To U.S. Treasury. “House Republicans on Tuesday changed the way Congress calculates the cost of transferring federal lands to the states and other entities, a move that will make it easier for members of the new Congress to cede federal control of public lands. The provision, included as part as a larger rules package the House approved by a vote of 233 to 190 during its first day in session, highlights the extent to which some congressional Republicans hope to change longstanding rules now that the GOP will control the executive and the legislative branches starting Jan. 20. […] Under current Congressional Budget Office accounting rules, any transfer of federal land that generates revenue for the U.S. Treasury — whether through energy extraction, logging, grazing or other activities — has a cost. If lawmakers wanted to give such land to a state, local government or tribe, they would have to account for that loss in expected cash flow. […] The immediate impact of the rules change is that lawmakers cannot raise a budgetary point of order if a land transfer bill comes to the floor. Under existing House rules, any measure that costs the U.S. Treasury money must be offset by either budget cuts or a revenue-raising provision.” [Washington Post, 1/3/17]

## Ethics & Government Reform

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Protect Special Counsel Robert Mueller.** In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending
debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 1084) that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill related to new-business tax deductions (HR 6756), a bill related to tax-favored retirement accounts (HR 6757), and a bill that would make many temporary aspects of the individual tax code permanent (HR 6760).” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Ranking Member Nadler’s bill, the Special Counsel Independence Act. […] Mr. Speaker, I am here to urge this House to defeat the previous question so that we can hear H.R. 5476, a bipartisan bill to protect the Special Counsel, Mr. Mueller.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of a bill protecting Special Counsel Robert Mueller. The motion was agreed to 227-189. [HR 6756/6757/6760, Vote #409, 9/27/18; CQ, 9/27/18; Congressional Record, 9/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Each Federal Agency To Develop And Make Public A Comprehensive Inventory Of Its Data Assets, And Would Direct The Government Accountability Office To Establish A Public Online Catalogue Of This Data. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Walker, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would require each federal agency to develop and make public a comprehensive inventory of its data assets, and would direct the Government Accountability Office to establish a public online catalogue of this data. It would require each agency to submit an annual policy plan to the Office of Management and Budget, including the agency’s plans to develop evidence supporting its policymaking, and would create an interagency advisory committee on agency data use for evidence-building.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 356 – 17. [H.R. 4174, Vote #484, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick { {Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On} Making Certain Corrections In The Enrollment Of The Foundations For Evidence-Based Policymaking Act. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick { {voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on} “Mitchell, R-Mich., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution that would make certain corrections in the enrollment of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 362 – 12. [H. Con. Res. 149, Vote #483, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Insisting That The Justice Department Fully Comply With The Document Requests And Subpoenas Issued By The Intelligence And Judiciary Committees. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the resolution that would that would insist that the Justice Department fully comply with the document requests and subpoenas issued by the Intelligence and Judiciary committees with regard to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) by Justice Department personnel and related matters, by Friday, July 6, 2018.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 226 – 183. [H. Res. 970, Vote #306, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

The Resolution Was Spearheaded By Freedom Caucus Leaders To Pressure The Deputy Attorney General To Comply With Congressional Demands Related To FBI Investigations Of Hillary Clinton And Russian Election Interference. “The resolution, which was spearheaded by House Freedom Caucus leaders Mark Meadows and Jim Jordan, is the latest step by conservatives who have been ratcheting up the pressure on Deputy Attorney General Rod Rosenstein to comply with congressional demands related to the FBI’s Hillary Clinton and Russia investigations. The measure itself is effectively symbolic, but Republicans intend to send a message to the Justice Department that the full Congress is demanding compliance with their document requests -- or else.” [CNN, 6/26/18]

Democratic Critics Said The Resolution Was An Attempt To Discredit The Mueller Investigation, And Give Trump An Excuse To Fire Rosenstein. “But Democratic critics say this is all a plot to discredit the Mueller investigation. They think Trump’s allies are trying to hit the Justice Department with impossible demands, so they’ll either have to turn over extremely sensitive information about an ongoing message, or look bad by withholding it. Some even think this is mainly about giving Trump an excuse to fire Rosenstein, who, again, is Mueller’s boss.” [Vox, 6/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering Resolution Insisting That The Justice Department Fully Comply With The Document Requests And Subpoenas Issued By The Intelligence And Judiciary Committees. In June
2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 971) that would provide for consideration of the resolution (H Res 970) that would insist that the Justice Department fully comply with the document requests and subpoenas issued by the Intelligence and Judiciary committees with regard to potential violations of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) by Justice Department personnel and related matters, by Friday, July 6, 2018.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 224 – 184. [H. Res. 971, Vote #305, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Ms. Eshoo’s bill H.R. 305. H.R. 305 would amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require the President, as well as any candidate of a major political party for the office of the President, to submit their Federal income tax returns for the three most recent years. This bill would ensure more transparency in the political process and provide the American people with additional information about potential conflicts of interest of the President or a candidate for the office of the President.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 223-189. [H Res 879, Vote #173, 5/9/18; CQ, 5/9/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/9/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Ensure That Senior Political Appointees Did Not Spend Federal Funds On Private Air Travel.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule…” According to Rep. Torres, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative Lieu’s H.R. 3876, the SWAMP FLYERS Act. This legislation will ensure that senior political appointees are not using Federal funds for official travel on private aircraft.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 225-190. [H Res 839, Vote #150, 4/25/18; CQ, 4/25/18; Congressional Record, H3518, 4/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require The Disclosure Of The President’s Tax Returns.** In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule…” According to Rep. Torres, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative Lieu’s H.R. 3876, the SWAMP FLYERS Act. This legislation will ensure that senior political appointees are not using Federal funds for official travel on private aircraft.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 226-189. [H Res 831, Vote #143, 4/18/18; CQ, 4/18/18; Congressional Record, H3409, 4/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials.** In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Connolly D-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prevent changes in financial regulations in the bill from being made at the request of, or for the personal gain of, the president, a member of his family, or other senior Executive Branch official.” The motion to recommit failed 182-232. [HR 1116, Vote #107, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Have Noted That The Bill Did Not Authorize Special Flight Accommodations For The EPA Administrator.** In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Castor, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would clarify that nothing in the bill would authorize the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to charter a flight, or travel by any air accommodation above coach class, in order to make certain changes to rules and guidance documents for the purpose of implementing the bill's provision regarding standards for residential wood heaters.” The motion was rejected, 186-227. [HR 1917, Vote #98, 3/7/18; CQ, 3/7/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing Financial Regulations Changes From Being Made For The Gain Of The President, His Family, Or Other Senior Executive Branch Officials. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Clark, D-Mass., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit a federal financial regulator from including certain rules in its review under the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996 if such rules were issued or made at the ‘request of and for the personal gain of’ the president, the president's family members, or senior executive branch officials who are required to file annual financial disclosure forms.” According to Rep. Clark, the “amendment simply states that before taking any action to eliminate or change a regulation, regulators must disclose any communications from the White House or the President's family advocating for the action and whether the President, his family, or any senior administration officials would benefit financially from such action.” The motion was rejected, 182-228. [HR 4607, Vote #94, 3/6/18; CQ, 3/6/18; Congressional Record, 3/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Extending Whistleblower Protections Pertaining To Employees Who Disclose Information About Improper Use Of Aircrafts By Government Officials. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “O'Halleran, D-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill would extend the whistleblower protections in the underlying bill pertaining to employees who disclose information about the improper use of aircraft by government officials.” The motion was rejected 232-190. [S 585, Vote #567, 10/12/17; CQ, 10/12/17, DemocraticLeader.gov, accessed 11/13/17]


Sec. Price Spent $400,000 In Charter Flights, Over $1 Million In Travel Cost Alone Before Resigning. “Tom Price, Health and Human Services Secretary The flights: $500,000 in military flights to Africa, Asia and Europe (which were approved by the White House) and more than $400,000 in charter flights. Total cost: His travel has exceeded $1 million, Politico reports, when accounting for both his overseas trips and the more than two dozen domestic trips he's taken on private planes since May.” [Axios, 9/29/17]

Sec. Pruitt Took $58,000 In Private Taxpayer-Funded Flights. “Scott Pruitt, Environmental Protection Agency administrator The flights: A June 7 military flight to Ohio then New York ($36,068); a July 27 charter flight from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to Guymon, Oklahoma ($14,434); an August 4 charter flight from Denver, Colorado, to Durango, ColoradoA ($5,719); an August 9 flight on the North Dakota governor's plane ($2,144). Total cost: Pruitt took ‘non-commercial’ flights costing taxpayers more than $58,000, according to CBS News.” [Axios, 9/29/17]

Sec. Mnuchin Used Government Jets To Travel On His Honeymoon, And To View The Solar Eclipse. “Steve Mnuchin, Treasury Secretary The flights: Mnuchin requested a government jet earlier this year for his honeymoon, according to ABC News. He and his wife also used a government jet when traveling to Louisville and Fort Knox, Kentucky, which coincided with the eclipse. Total cost: An Air Force spokesman told ABC News that a government jet typically costs roughly $25,000 per hour to operate.” [Axios, 9/29/17]

Sec. Zinke And Aides Took “Several Flights” Including A $12,000 Charter Flight, but Had Not Released The Total Number Or Cost Of Flights. “Ryan Zinke, Secretary of the Interior The flights: Zinke and his aides have reportedly taken several flights on private or military aircraft, including a $12,000 charter flight — which belongs to Nielson & Associates, a Wyoming-based oil-and-gas exploration firm — from Las Vegas to his hometown in Montana, and private flights between St. Croix and St. Thomas in U.S. Virgin Islands, per the Washington Post. Total cost: Unclear, as the total number of charter or military flights is unknown.” [Axios, 9/29/17]

Sec. Shulkin Used Government Funds To Fly Himself And His Wife To Europe Where He Attended A Wimbledon Championship Tennis Match, Toured Westminster Abbey, And Cruised The Thames Amid Conducting Official Business. “David Shulkin, Secretary of Veterans Affairs The flights/luxury purchases:
Although Shulkin flew commercial to Europe for meetings with Danish and British officials about veterans’ health issues in July, he did use government funds to fly his wife out, stating that she was traveling on ‘approved invitational orders,’ per the Washington Post. The government also provided a stipend for her meals. They also attended a Wimbledon championship tennis match, toured Westminster Abbey, and took a cruise on the Thames. The VA’s defense: All of Shulkin’s activities on the trip, including Wimbledon visit, ‘were reviewed and approved by ethics counsel,’ VA press secretary Curt Cashour said in a statement.” [Axios, 9/29/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “motion to table (kill) the Cicilline, D-R.I., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Cicilline resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to 235-190. [Motion, Vote #392, 7/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 7/19/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns.** In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “motion to table (kill) the Doggett, D-Texas., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Doggett resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump's tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to 227-188. [Motion, Vote #311, 6/21/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/21/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns.** In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “motion to table (kill) the Capuano, D-Mass., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Capuano resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump's tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 228-186. [Motion, Vote #292, 6/7/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return.** In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 375).” According to The Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the office of the president to submit their federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the release of tax returns. The previous question carried, 228-185. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; CQ, 6/7/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return.** In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to table (kill) the Sanchez, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Sanchez resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump's text returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed, 225-187. [Motion, Vote #274, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/24/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Require Presidential Candidates To Release Tax Returns.** In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the office of the president to submit their federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the release of tax returns. The motion passed 226-188. [H Res 324, Vote #263, 5/18/17; CQ, 5/18/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/18/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Efforts To Force The Disclosure Of President Trump’s Tax Return.** In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rothfus, R-Pa., motion to table (kill) the Pascrell, D-N.J., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Pascrell resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump's tax returns does not constitute
a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 229-188. [Motion, Vote #261, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Fannie Mae And Freddie Mac To Comply With FOIA While Under Conservatorship. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 280) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would require that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac comply with the agency requirements of the Freedom of Information Act while they are under the conservatorship of the federal government. It would waive, through the calendar day of April 29, 2017, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee. It also would provide for consideration of measures under suspension of the rules through the calendar day of April 29, 2017.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 226-192. [HRes 280, Vote #230, 2/27/17; CQ, 2/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution Empowering The House Of Representatives To Investigate Trump’s Potential Conflicts Of Interest. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H. Res. 286 which would direct certain officials of the Trump Administration to provide information to the House of Representatives that will enable the House to meet its constitutional responsibility to conduct oversight of the Trump Administration by investigating potential conflicts of interests of President Donald J. Trump.” A vote yes was a vote against the Democrats’ resolution. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-193. [HRes 280, Vote #229, 4/27/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 4/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Bill To Require Any Candidate Of A Major Political Party To Release Three Years Of Federal Income Tax Returns. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the office of the President to submit their Federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” The previous question passed 231-191. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [HR 305 (HRes 275), Vote #224, 4/26/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 4/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Flores, R-Texas, motion to table (kill) the Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Jeffries resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 228-184. [Motion, Vote #219, 4/5/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/5/17]


Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Flores, R-Texas, motion to table (kill) the Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Lofgren resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 228-190. [Motion, Vote #201, 3/28/17; CQ Floor Votes, 3/28/17]

Republicans Blocked Procedural Effort To Obtain Trump’s Tax Returns From The IRS. “House Republicans on Tuesday blocked more attempts by Democrats to obtain President Donald Trump’s tax returns from the IRS. House Democrats tried for a third and a fourth time to use procedural votes to pry loose Trump’s returns. Republicans blocked both efforts, one on the House floor and the other in the House Ways and Means
Committee. The House voted 228-190 on a mostly party-line vote to block the Democrats' effort. The Ways and Means Committee voted 24-16 to oppose the effort.” [Associated Press, 3/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Requiring Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 230).” A vote in favor is a vote against requiring Trump to release his tax returns. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-184. [H Res 230, Vote #199, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Vote Appealing A Ruling That Forcing Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns Is Not A House Privilege. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to table (kill) the Polis, D-Colo., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Polis resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-189. [Motion, Vote #182, 3/22/17; CQ, 3/22/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Crowley, D-N.Y., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Crowley resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 223-183. [Motion, Vote #161, 3/15/17; CQ Floor Votes, 3/15/17]

Motion Would Have Forced House To Vote On A Resolution To Request Ten Years Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. “Crowley’s measure is similar to resolutions Democratic Reps. Bill Pascrell Jr. (N.J.) and Anna Eshoo (Calif.) offered on the House floor in recent weeks. It includes additional language that says the American public need to know more about Trump's business interests in order to ‘ensure that all policies put forward by the Trump Administration solely benefit the American public and not his corporate business partners.’ As was the case in past weeks, Crowley tried to offer the resolution as 'privileged,’ meaning the House would have to act on it within two legislative days. But Rep. Mike Simpson (R-Idaho), who was presiding over the House, ruled that the measure was not privileged, and the vast majority of Republicans voted to table Crowley’s appeal of that ruling, 223-183.” [The Hill, 3/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Eshoo, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Eshoo resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 227-186. [Motion, Vote #128, 3/7/17; CQ Floor Votes, 3/7/17]

Motion Would Have Forced House To Vote On A Resolution To Request Ten Years Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. “House Democrats on Tuesday furthered their push to force Republicans to take tough votes on President Trump, offering a resolution on the House floor to request Trump’s tax returns for the second time in a little over a week. The resolution was blocked on a procedural vote of 227-186. [...] Rep. Anna Eshoo (D-Calif.) offered a resolution on Tuesday instructing the House to request 10 years of Trump’s tax returns so that they can be considered by the House Ways and Means Committee in a closed session.” [The Hill, 3/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Prohibiting The President From Making Public Communications About Or Advocating For His Business Interests. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Jayapal, D-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit the president from making public communications that refer to a business in which the president has an equity interest and would prohibit the president from publically advocating on behalf of such business interests.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-232. [HR 1004, Vote #125, 3/2/17; CQ, 3/2/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Recommitting The SCRUBS Act With An Amendment Exempting Rules Related To Conflict Of Interest And Bribery. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Raskin, D-Md., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions rules related to laws governing potential conflicts of interest and financial disclosures for executive branch employees, and would exempt rules related to bribery.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-235. [HR 998, Vote #113, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Rules Related To Whistleblower Protections From The SCRUB Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Cummings, D-Md., amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions rules related to whistleblower protections and rules related to penalties for retaliation against whistleblowers.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 194-231. [HR 998, Vote #112, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Bill To Require Any Candidate Of A Major Political Party To Release Three Years Of Federal Income Tax Returns. In June 2016, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require any candidate of a major political party for the office of the President to submit their Federal income tax returns for the three most recent years.” The previous question passed 224-191. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 150, Vote #103, 2/28/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 2/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Killing A Motion To Require President Trump To Disclose His Tax Returns. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Pascrell, D-N.J., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Pascrell resolution related to the disclosure of President Trump’s tax returns does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 229-185. [Motion, Vote #101, 2/27/17; CQ Floor Votes, 2/27/17]

Motion Would Have Forced House To Vote On A Resolution To Request Ten Years Of President Trump’s Tax Returns. “A House Democratic lawmaker attempted Monday to force a House floor vote on a resolution to request President Trump’s tax returns, but the effort failed on a party line vote, 229-185, with two Republicans voting ‘present.’ The move was the latest in a series of Democratic efforts to push Congress to request Trump’s tax returns, and Democrats demanded a roll call vote to force Republicans to go on the record. […] Rep. Bill Pascrell (D-N.J.) offered a resolution that would have directed the House to request 10 years of Trump’s tax returns, have the House Ways and Means Committee review them in a closed session and then vote to send the information in the returns to the full House.” [The Hill, 2/27/17]

Democrats Offered Resolution To “Instruct The House To Request Trump’s Tax Returns From The Last Decade So That The House Ways And Means Committee… Can Review Them In A Closed Session.” “Democrats have offered similar resolution three other times in the last four weeks, which all resulted in procedural votes. The resolutions would instruct the House to request Trump’s tax returns from the last decade so that the House Ways and Means Committee, which has oversight of the Internal Revenue Service, could review them in a closed session. The chairmen of the House Ways and Means Committee, Senate Finance Committee and Joint Committee on Taxation have the power to request individual tax return information from the Treasury Department.” [The Hill, 3/20/17]

After Republican Presiding Officers Ruled Measure Did Not Qualify As “Privileged” Action Under House Rules, Democrats Forced Roll Call Vote To Appeal Ruling. “Three other Democrats in recent weeks offered similar resolutions as “privileged,” which would require the House to act within two legislative days. The presiding officer in the House at those times ruled that the measure didn’t qualify as “privileged” by affecting the chamber’s dignity and integrity. Democrats demanded roll call votes to appeal those rulings.” [The Hill, 3/20/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Presidential Tax Transparency Act. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 305, the Presidential Tax Transparency Act.” The previous question passed 233-187. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 55, Vote #62, 1/24/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Table A Resolution Condemning Representative Paul Gosar For Certain Actions Regarding Attendance At The State Of The Union Address. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for a “motion to table (kill) a resolution related to comments made by Rep. Gosar, R-Ariz., on Jan. 30, 2018, and their compliance with the Code of Official Conduct for the House.” The motion was adopted, 231-187. [H Res 726, Vote #53, 2/6/18; CQ, 2/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Address The Financial Conflicts Of Interest Of The President. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 371, to address financial conflicts of interest of the President and Vice President.” The previous question passed 232-168. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 40, Vote #32, 1/11/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 1/11/17]

FEMA & Disaster Relief

Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending The National Flood Insurance Program Through May 31, 2019. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “MacArthur, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization and authorities under the National Flood Insurance Program through May 31, 2019. The program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and offers federally-backed flood insurance to individuals and entities in communities that adopt certain flood plain management standards.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 315 – 48. [S. 3628, Vote #500, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Correcting The Enrollment Of The National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act In The Senate Bill. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “MacArthur, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H Con Res 148), that would make a correction in the enrollment of the National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 344 - 25. [H. Con. Res. 148, Vote #499, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Extending The Authorization Of The National Flood Insurance Program Through May 31, 2019 And Stating That FEMA May Not Restrict Organizations From Selling Private Flood Insurance. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Walker, R-N.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization and authorities under the National Flood Insurance Program through May 31, 2019. The program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and offers federally-backed flood insurance to individuals and entities in communities that adopt certain flood plain management standards. It would also state that FEMA may not restrict organizations from selling private flood insurance as a condition of participating in program activities.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 148 – 226. [H. R. 7388, Vote #497, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Phasing Out A Biodiesel Tax Credit And Providing Temporary Tax Relief For Victims Of Hurricanes And Wildfires. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1180) that would provide consideration of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to a bill (HR 88) that is the expected legislative vehicle for a package of tax-related bills. HR 88 would extend and gradually phase out through 2024 a biodiesel tax credit, make permanent a railroad track maintenance credit at a reduced rate, and provide temporary tax relief for victims of hurricanes and wildfires. The rule would also provide for floor proceedings during the period between Dec. 24, 2018 and Jan. 3, 2019.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 207-170. [HR 88, Vote #446, 12/20/18; CQ, 12/20/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Extending The Authorization Of The National Flood Insurance Program. In November 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Hensarling, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend the authorization and authorities under the National Flood Insurance Program for one week, through Dec. 7, 2018. The program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and offers federally-backed flood insurance to individuals and entities in communities that adopt certain flood plain management standards.” The motion was agreed to 350-46. [HR 7187, Vote #424, 11/29/18; CQ, 11/29/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To Require Direct Federal Assistance Cover 100 Percent Of Eligible Costs In Any State Or Territory Impacted By 2017 Extreme Weather Events. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Velazquez, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require that direct federal assistance cover 100 percent of eligible costs in any state or U.S. territory impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, or the wildfires in California.” The motion was rejected 182 to 223. [HR 4, Vote #164, 4/27/18; CQ, 4/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For $81 Billion In Supplemental Disaster Appropriations. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would make further supplemental appropriations for fiscal 2018 for disaster assistance for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria and wildfires that occurred in calendar year 2017. The bill would authorize $81 billion in aid for ongoing response and recovery from 2017 hurricanes and wildfires, and would authorize Puerto Rico to use surplus toll credits to cover the local share of federal highway emergency relief. The bill would remove a cap on federal highway assistance to U.S. territories for fiscal 2018 and 2019.” The bill passed 251 to 169. [HR 4667, Vote #709, 12/21/17; CQ, 12/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The National Flood Insurance Program Without Risk-Reduction Programs Or Flood-Risk Mapping. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2022 and would make modifications to the program, including: raise annual surcharges and reserve fund assessments on federal flood insurance policyholders, raise rates on properties that incur multiple losses, establish an annual deductible for severe and extreme repetitive loss properties and end the requirement that flood insurance be purchased for commercial and multifamily properties located in flood risk zones. It would also require that flood insurance provided by private sector carriers be accepted by Federal Emergency Management Agency and considered as meeting the National Flood Insurance Program’s mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements, and would allow private insurers and any other interested party to review FEMA information regarding its assessments of flood risk.” The bill passed 237-189. [HR 2874, Vote #630, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17]

HEADLINE: “U.S. House Of Representatives Misses Mark In Reducing Nation’s Flood Risk.

“Unfortunately, this bill falls short of significant improvements needed to bolster risk reduction and flood-risk mapping efforts under the National Flood Insurance Program,” Murdock said. “The program has failed to achieve its intended goal of lessening our nation’s flood risk. Congress needs to place more emphasis on reforms that mitigate risk and promote using the best-available science and technology in mapping processes. It is particularly important that reforms enable the restoration of functioning floodplains and disincentivize development in areas of high flood risk.” [Nature Conservancy, 11/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring FEMA To Certify That Claims From Hurricane Sandy Were Resolved Before The National Flood Insurance Program Is Reauthorized. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pascrell, D-N.J., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prevent the bill’s provisions from taking effect unless the Federal Emergency Management Agency certifies the resolution of all claims for losses resulting from Hurricane Sandy of 2012 that were covered under the National Flood Insurance Program.” The motion was rejected 236-190. [HR 2874, Vote #629, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17]

that would provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (HR 2810) that would authorize $692.1 billion for defense programs in fiscal 2018. It would also provide for consideration of the bill (HR 2874) that would reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program through fiscal 2022 and would modify several aspects of the program. The rule would require the House clerk to not transmit to the Senate a message that the House has adopted the conference report to accompany the Fiscal 2018 Defense Authorization (HR 2810) until the House receives a message from the Senate that the Senate has passed a bill (HR 4374), without amendment, that would authorize the Food and Drug Administration to expedite consideration of certain medical products at the Pentagon's request.” The rule was adopted 233-187. [HRes 616, Vote #627, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Resilient Federal Forests Act Of 2017, Allowing President To Declare Wildfire Disasters And Fund FEMA Relief As Well As Expedite Timber Salvage After Fires. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would allow for a presidential declaration of a major disaster with regard to wildfires, which would allow for the release of funding from Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief Fund to fight major wildfires, and would modify the disaster cap under the Budget Control Act to account for expected wildfire funding needs. It would also exempt various forest management activities from filing environmental impact statements and would provide for expedited timber salvage operations and reforestation activities after catastrophic events. It would prohibit any court from issuing restraining orders or injunctions against salvage operations or reforestation activities undertaken in response to a large-scale catastrophic event.” The bill passed 257-166. [HR 2936, Vote #598, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17]

National Parks Conservation Association: The Resilient Federal Forests Act Was “Extreme And… Puts Our Forests, Communities And Wildlife At Risk.” “NPCA, along with partners, submitted the following position to the House of Representatives ahead of an expected floor vote the week of October 30, 2017. On behalf of our millions of our members and supporters, we urge you to OPPOSE the Resilient Federal Forest Act of 2017 (H.R. 2936). This bill is extreme and unfortunately, instead of protecting and restoring our public forests, H.R. 2936 puts our forests, communities and wildlife at risk.” [NCPA, 10/31/17]

NCPA: Wildfire Suppression Funding In The RFFA Was “Completely Inadequate, Leaving Unaddressed The Largest Part Of The Problem: The Growing Impact Of Wildfire Suppression On The Forest Service’s Annual Budget.” “The provisions offered in response to the wildfire funding crisis, even in this most recent version of the bill, are completely inadequate, leaving unaddressed the largest part of the problem: the growing impact of wildfire suppression on the Forest Service’s annual budget.” [NCPA, 10/31/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Resilient Federal Forests Act Of 2017. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 595) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2936) that would allow for a presidential declaration of a major disaster with regard to wildfires, which would allow for the release of funding from Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief Fund to fight major wildfires, and would modify the disaster cap under the Budget Control Act to account for expected wildfire funding needs. It would also include various categorical exclusions from certain environmental reviews.” The resolution was adopted 232-184. [HRes 595, Vote #593, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Making $36.5 Billion In Emergency Supplemental Funding For Fiscal 2018 To Partially Cover Costs Of Natural Disasters. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Frelinghuysen, R-N.J., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H Res 569) that would provide that upon agreeing to the resolution, the House will have been considered to have concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill (HR 2266) with a House amendment that would make available $36.5 billion in emergency supplemental funding for fiscal 2018 to partially cover the costs of responding to multiple natural disasters, including hurricanes and wildfires. The measure would include $18.7 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Disaster Relief Fund - $4.9 billion of which would be used for disaster relief loans to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It would also cancel $16 billion of the Treasury debt incurred by FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program, would release $1.2 billion in contingency reserves from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for use in Puerto Rico would provide $577 million in funding to fight wildfires.” The motion was agreed to 353-69. [HRes 569, Vote #566, 10/12/17; CQ, 10/12/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Exempt The National Interagency Fire Center From Any Provisions Of The Underlying Bill That Would Prevent Them From Having The Water Supply They Need To Fight Wildfires. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Carbajal, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt the National Interagency Fire Center from any of the bill's provisions that would impair the center's ability to ensure that there is an adequate supply of water to fight wildfires.” The motion was rejected, 230-189. [HR 23, Vote #351, 7/12/17; CQ, 7/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Six Month Extension Of FAA Taxes Tied To Hurricane Relief And Flood Insurance Programs. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would extend through March 31, 2018, various expiring authorities, programs and activities for the Federal Aviation Administration. The measure would also extend multiple health care programs and would establish the basis for the development of a private flood insurance market. It would modify tax provisions for individuals living in areas impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, and would allow the federal government to reimburse the governments of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for any disaster tax relief that those islands provide their citizens.” The bill passed by a vote of 264-155. [HR 3823, Vote #542, 9/28/17; CQ, 9/28/17]

The House Passed A Six-Month Extension To Fund The FAA – That Also Included Hurricane Relief Provisions That Were Later Stripped By The Senate – While Postponing Debate Over More Contentious FAA Reforms. “Congress approved a six-month extension Thursday of Federal Aviation Administration taxes to give lawmakers more time to debate contentious, long-term airline policies. The House voted 264-155 to extend taxes through March 31. The time will allow more debate on contentious FAA measures dealing with air-traffic control and pilot training in legislation expected to last four or more years. The Senate made a change before approving the legislation by unanimous consent, which removed a provision dealing with flood insurance from the legislation. The House then agreed by unanimous consent to accept the change. Approval of the legislation was crucial before Saturday for the FAA because the government would have been unable to collect about $40 million per day in aviation taxes. Airport construction projects that depend on federal grants would have halted and thousands of FAA workers would have been laid off.” [USA Today, 9/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring The Government Pay The U.S. Virgin Islands And Puerto Rico Amounts Equal To 400 Percent Of The Loss In Revenues From Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, And Maria. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Nadler, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the secretary of the Treasury to pay to the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico amounts equal to 400 percent of the loss in revenues from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria for the repair of infrastructure and the payment of health care costs on the islands. It would also modify corporate taxes and charitable contribution limitations in relation to disaster relief.” The motion failed by a vote of 188-277. [HR 3823, Vote #541, 9/28/17; CQ, 9/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Extending Expiring FAA Authorities, Establishing Development Of A Private Flood Insurance Market, And Modifying Tax Provisions For People Impacted By Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, And Maria. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (HR Res 538) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3823) that would extend through March 31, 2018, various expiring authorities, programs and activities for the Federal Aviation Administration. The measure would also extend multiple health care programs, would establish the basis for the development of a private flood insurance market, and would modify tax provisions for individuals living in areas impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria. The rule would also provide for motions to suspend the rules on the legislative day of September 28, 2017.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 223-190. [HR Res 538, Vote #539, 9/27/17; CQ, 9/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passing FAA Authorities Tied To Private Flood Insurance Authorization And Hurricane Relief. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Curbelo, R-Fla., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend through March 31, 2018, various expiring authorities, programs and activities for the Federal Aviation Administration. It would also extend multiple health care programs, would establish the basis for
the development of a private flood insurance market, and would modify tax provisions for individuals living in areas impacted by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 245-171. [H R 3823, Vote #530, 9/25/17; CQ, 9/25/17]

### Financial Protections & Wall Street

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Royce, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would expand the types of transactions covered by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S. to include critical infrastructure projects and land deals near sensitive government properties and facilities. The bill would authorize the Commerce Department to request disclosures of data about foreign persons or companies with a stake in companies that partner with U.S. firms in overseas joint ventures that apply for export licenses to allow for the transfer of sensitive technology. The bill would also authorize $20 million annually for fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2023 for operations of the committee.” The motion was agreed to, 400-2. [H.R. 5841, Vote #295, 6/26/18; CQ, 6/26/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing Penalties For “Unauthorized Disclosure Of Proprietary Information” Related To A Financial Institution By A Federal Banking Regulator Employee.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would establish criminal penalties for the unauthorized disclosure of proprietary information related to a financial institution by an employee of a federal banking regulator.” The motion was agreed to, 392-2. [HR 4294, Vote #293, 6/26/18; CQ, 6/26/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing “Legal Protection For A Bank” That Keeps A Customers Account Open At The “Written Request” Of A Law Enforcement Agency.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hill, R-Ark., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would provide legal protection for a bank or financial institution that keeps open a customer account at the written request of a local, state or federal law enforcement agency.” The motion was agreed to, 379-4. [HR 5783, Vote #290, 6/25/18; CQ, 6/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Apply The More Stringent Bank Regulation Provisions Of The 2010 Financial Overhaul To Banks With $250 Billion In Assets.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would apply the more stringent bank regulation provisions of the 2010 financial overhaul to banks with $250 billion in assets, instead of those with at least $50 billion in assets. It would also allow banks with less than $10 billion in assets to trade with depositors' money. The bill would lift the threshold for disclosure requirements to $10 million for employee-owned securities and would allow venture capital funds to have up to 250 investors and be exempt from certain registering requirements. It would provide consumers with the right to request a ‘security freeze’ on their credit reports, which would prohibit a consumer reporting agency from releasing information from the consumer’s credit report without express authorization. It would define a ‘qualified mortgage’ as any residential mortgage loan held by a bank, removing the requirement that for a ‘qualified mortgage,’ a bank must determine that a mortgage recipient has the ability to repay.” The bill was passed (thus cleared for the president) by a vote of 258-159. [S. 2155, Vote #216, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18]

**Critics Said The Bill Created Loopholes That Larger Banks Would Exploit.** “Rothfus made his claim after voting in favor of the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act, S. 2155, which supporters said will lessen the Dodd-Frank burden on community banking institutions — defined as those with less than $10 billion in assets — and which critics argue creates wiggle room and loopholes that larger banks will exploit. The rollback was signed into law by President Donald Trump on May 24.” [PolitiFact, 5/31/18]

**The Bill Contained Policies Which Would Roll Back Or Eliminate Key Parts From The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform And Consumer Protection Act.** “Late last year the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act, which was sponsored by Banking Committee Chairman Mike Crapo, R-Idaho, with nearly 20 co-sponsors on both sides of the aisle, was introduced in the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs [...] The bill contains policies which would roll back or eliminate key parts from the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.” [Housing Wire, 3/6/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Joint Resolution Nullifying A Consumer Financial Protection Bureau To Protect Borrowers From Discrimination In Auto Lending. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rule that provides guidance to third parties that offer indirect financing for automobile loans. The rule states that such third-party lenders are treated as creditors under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the lenders may not mark up the rate of an indirect loan in relation to a borrower's race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age or receipt of income from any public assistance program.” The vote passed 234-175. [S.J. Res. 57, Vote #171, 5/8/18; CQ Floor Votes, 5/8/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Granting The Federal Reserve Sole Rulemaking Authority Over The Volcker Rule. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would grant the Federal Reserve sole rulemaking authority with respect to Section 619 of the 2010 financial regulatory overhaul, the so-called "Volcker Rule." The rule restricts financial institutions that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from using their own funds for proprietary trading. The bill would also exempt community banks from the rule, provided that the banks have less than $10 billion in total consolidated assets and have trading and liability assets totaling less than five percent of total consolidated assets.” The bill passed by a vote of 300-104. [HR 4790, Vote #139, 4/13/18; CQ, 4/13/18]

Bill Streamlined Rule Restricting Speculative Transactions By Investors, Which Was Being Enforced By Five Separate Regulators. “The bill, which was approved by a vote of 300-104, would streamline the rule which is currently enforced by five separate regulators. The degree of bipartisan support for the measure suggests House lawmakers may try to include it in a broader bill easing bank rules that has already passed the Senate. [...] The Volcker rule, finalized three years after the Dodd-Frank financial reform law passed in the wake of the 2007-2009 financial crisis, restricts U.S. banks from making certain kinds of speculative transactions on their own account and from investing in hedge funds.” [Reuters, 4/13/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reducing The Frequency Of The Federal Reserve’s Stress Testing Of Financial Institutions. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would reduce certain conditions and the frequency of the Federal Reserve's stress testing of financial institutions. It would also prohibit the Fed from objecting to a company's capital plan on the basis of qualitative deficiencies in the company's capital planning process when conducting a Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review test.” The bill passed 245-174. [HR 4293, Vote #137, 4/11/18; CQ, 4/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Financial Stability Oversight Council To Meet With Financial Institutions Under Their Review. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would change the process that the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) would use to designate a nonbank financial institution as systemically important. It would require the FSOC to consider if other means of regulation would be sufficient before making its designation, and would require that the council be available to meet with the financial institution under review throughout the process.” The bill passed 297-121. [HR 4061, Vote #135, 4/11/18; CQ, 4/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Requiring Stringent Federal Reserve Oversight Of Banks With Histories Of Unsafe Banking Practices. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require global systematically important banks that have engaged in a pattern of unsafe banking practices to adhere to more stringent and frequent oversight by the Federal Reserve.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 188-231. [HR 4293, Vote #136, 4/11/18; CQ, 4/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Alleviating Stress Test Burdens To Help Investors Act, Which Would Exempt Nonbank Financial Institutions That Have Been Designated As Systemically Important From Requirements That They Conduct Annual Financial Stress Tests. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for passage of the bill that would exempt nonbank financial institutions that have not been designated as systemically important from requirements that they conduct annual financial stress tests. It would also allow the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to issue regulations for financial companies that
have assets totaling more than $10 billion. The bill passed, 395 to 19. [H.R. 4566, Vote #119, 3/20/18; CQ, 3/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Creating An Office Of Independent Examination Review Within The Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would create an Office of Independent Examination Review within the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, which would hears appeals by financial institutions regarding reports by banking regulatory agencies. The bill would prohibit federal banking regulators from retaliating against a financial institution for exercising its appellate rights. It would also include nondepository institutions subject to supervision by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau under the law’s definition of financial institutions, and would require the CFPB to establish its own independent intra-agency appellate process to consider appeals of its actions.” The bill passed by a vote of 283-133. [HR 4545, Vote #112, 3/15/18; CQ, 3/15/18]


Fitzpatrick Voted Against Limiting The Appeals Process In The Bill To Banks And Credit Unions With Less Than $10 Billion In Assets. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Waters, D-Calif., amendment that would limit the appeals process specified in the bill such that it would only apply to banks and credit unions with less than $10 billion in assets.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 184-233. [HR 4545, Vote #111, 3/15/18; CQ, 3/15/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing The Maximum Amount Of Securities A Company Could Offer Before Registering With The SEC Or State Regulatory Agencies. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would immediately increase, from $50 million to $75 million, the maximum amount of securities certain companies could offer in a 12-month period without full Securities and Exchange Commission registration or without having to meet state registration and qualification requirements. The bill would also require that the maximum threshold be adjusted for inflation every two years, rounded to the nearest $10,000.” The bill passed by a vote of 246-170. [HR 4263, Vote #110, 3/15/18; CQ, 3/15/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating The Increase In The Maximum Amount Of Securities A Company Could Offer Before Registering With The SEC Or State Regulatory Agencies. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Beatty D-Ohio motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would eliminate the increase in the maximum amount of securities that a company that could offer in a 12-month period without registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The amendment would also require the SEC to review and revise regulations.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 182-235. [HR 4263, Vote #109, 3/15/18; CQ, 3/15/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The TAILOR Act, Which Required Financial Regulators To Consider Business Models Of Financial Institutions When Writing Rules. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require federal financial regulators to tailor their rules and regulations on covered institutions in a manner that would take into account the risk profile and business models of the different types and classes of financial institutions. It would also require a review of all regulations adopted during the seven years prior to the introduction date of this bill and would revise as appropriate any that do not meet the bill's requirements.” The bill passed by a vote of 247-169. [HR 1116, Vote #108, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18]

Americans For Financial Reform Opposed Bill, Stating It “Would Force Regulators To Prioritize The Costs Of Regulations To Financial Institutions Over The Offsetting Benefits To Consumers And The General Public.” “On behalf of Americans for Financial Reform, we are writing to urge you to vote in opposition to H.R. 1116, which is being considered on the House floor this week. This unnecessary and dangerous legislation would significantly reduce the capacity of Federal financial regulatory agencies,
including the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, to effectively protect consumers and financial stability. […] This sweeping mandate would force regulators to prioritize the costs of regulations to financial institutions over the offsetting benefits to consumers and the general public. The mandate implies that regulators would be unable to act to protect the public if such action led to any significant costs to Wall Street banks.” [Americans for Financial Reform, 3/12/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The Comprehensive Regulatory Review Act To Require Federal Agencies To More Frequently Review The Impact Of Financial Regulations.** In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would modify the cycle for federal financial regulators to review rules under the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996 from once every 10 years to once every seven years. It would require agencies conducting such reviews to seek to tailor existing regulations to limit regulatory compliance impacts, costs, liability risks and other burdens, and would expand the agencies’ scope of rules under review to include those that impose requirements on individuals or companies that offer consumer financial products or services.” The bill passed, 264-143. [HR 4607, Vote #95, 3/6/18; CQ, 3/6/18]

**Under The Legislation, Agencies Would Be Required To Reduce The Cost Of Compliance For Regulated Entities.** “The legislation amends the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act to require the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council and each federal financial agency to conduct a regulatory review every seven years. The 1996 law only requires financial agencies to conduct regulatory reviews every 10 years and exempts agencies such as the independent Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and National Credit Union Administration from the required reviews. Under the new legislation, agencies would be required to tailor regulations in an effort to reduce burdens on covered entities, including the cost of regulatory compliance and liability risk.” [The Hill, 3/6/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Ease Operational Risk Capital Requirements Imposed On Certain Financial Institutions.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require federal banking regulators to base operational risk capital requirements imposed on certain financial institutions on the bank’s current activities and businesses, as opposed to past experiences and losses. It would also allow for regulators to adjust capital risk requirements based on other operational risk mitigation factors.” The bill passed by a vote of 245-169. [HR 4296, Vote #89, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18]

**Americans For Financial Reform Opposed The Bill, Calling It “A Transparent Attempt To Pressure Regulators To Reduce Capital Protections At The Nation’s Largest Banks.”** “On behalf of Americans for Financial Reform, we are writing to urge you to vote in opposition to H.R. 4296, which is being considered on the House floor today. This bill is a transparent effort to boost big bank profits by pressuring regulators to weaken public protections. If it were passed, major Wall Street banks could increase their borrowing and reduce the private capital they hold to protect the financial system and the public against the effects of a megabank failure. […] H.R. 4296 is a transparent attempt to pressure regulators to reduce capital protections at the nation’s largest banks, and it should be rejected.” [Americans for Financial Reform, 2/27/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring Systemically Banks That Had Previously Engaged In Unsafe Banking Practices To Continue To Be Subjected To Requirements.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Waters, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt any global systemically important bank holding company or any subsidiary that has ‘engaged in a pattern or practice of unsafe or unsound banking practices’ from the bill’s provisions.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185-228. [HR 4296, Vote #88, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Lenders From Increasing The Maximum Rate Of Interest After The Loan Is Sold Or Reassigned.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would amend the Home Owners' Loan Act, the Federal Credit Union Act, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to codify the ‘valid-when-made’ doctrine, which requires that the rate of interest of certain loans remain unchanged after sale, assignment or transfer of the loans.” The bill passed by a vote of 245-171. [HR 3299, Vote #78, 2/14/18; CQ, 2/14/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Modify Financial Services Regulations, Including Exempting State Regulations When Securities Qualified For Trading In A Registered National Market System. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would modify regulations related to financial services, including exempting from state regulations all securities that qualify for trading in any registered national market system, the listing standards of which have been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It would also prohibit the SEC, unless it has issued a subpoena, from compelling a person to produce or furnish source code for automated trading to the agency, including algorithmic trading source code. It would exempt, for an additional five years, emerging growth companies from the requirement that an independent auditor attest to management's assessment of the company's internal controls over financial reporting. It would require the Financial Stability Oversight Council to consider the appropriateness of imposing heightened prudential standards as opposed to other forms of regulation to mitigate identified risks to the U.S. financial stability when determining whether to subject a U.S. or a foreign nonbank financial company to supervision by the Federal Reserve. In addition, the bill would modify the mortgage disclosure requirements that must be provided by a lender to borrowers by allowing the disclosure to include a discounted rate that a title insurance company may provide to borrowers if they were to simultaneously purchase both a lenders and owners title insurance policy.” The bill passed by a vote of 271-145. [HR 3978, Vote #77, 2/14/18; CQ, 2/14/18]

Americans For Financial Reform Opposed The Bill, Calling It A “Grab Bag Of Bad Legislative Ideas,” Including A Provision Limiting The SEC’s Ability To Investigate High Frequency Trading Strategies. “On behalf of Americans for Financial Reform, we are writing to urge you to vote in opposition to H.R. 3978, which is being considered on the House floor today. This legislation is a grab bag of bad legislative ideas that should never have advanced through the House Financial Services Committee. Especially notable given the recent wild swings in stock prices, Title II of this bill would sharply limit the ability of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to investigate high-frequency automated trading strategies that can disrupt markets. But that is hardly the only harmful bill in this package. There are several other provisions that would weaken consumer and investor protections. [...] The sections of H.R. 3978 discussed above are, individually, bad bills for consumers and investors rights and protections. Packaging them together only worsens the harm. We urge you to reject H.R. 3978.” [Americans for Financial Reform, 2/13/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending A Financial Services Bill To Allow Executive Compensation To Be Clawed Back If A Company Was Not Compliant With Reporting Requirements. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Capuano D-Mass., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would extend the current policy requiring executive officer incentive-based compensation be clawed-back in a case where the issuer is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to noncompliance with any reporting requirements under securities laws.” The motion failed by a vote of 189-228. [HR 3978, Vote #76, 2/14/18; CQ, 2/14/18; Congressional Budget Office, 1/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of A Bill To Increase The Minimum Asset Threshold At Which Banks Were Subject To Risk-Based Capital Requirements. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for passage of the Small Bank Holding Company Relief Act of 2012, a bill that “would require the Federal Reserve Board to increase, from $1 billion to $3 billion, the asset limit for banks and holding companies exempt from certain leverage and risk-based capital requirements and therefore allowed to have higher debt levels than larger institutions.” The bill was passed, 280-139. [H.R. 4771, Vote #66, 2/8/18; CQ, 2/8/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Created An Exception To Rules Meant To Reduce Risky, High-Cost Mortgages. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would exclude insurance paid at closing into escrow, as well as fees paid for related services to lender-affiliated companies, from the three percent cap on points and fees imposed on qualified mortgages by modifying the definition of points and fees.” According to the Center for Responsible Lending, “the Mortgage Choice Act would allow many more risky, high-cost loans to qualify as Qualified Mortgage (QM) loans by creating exceptions to the points and fees threshold.” The bill passed, 280-131. [H.R. 1153, Vote #64, 2/8/18; CQ, 2/8/18; Center for Responsible Lending, 11/13/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Certain Banks From Reporting And Record-Keeping Requirements If They Issued Below A Certain Number Of Mortgages Or Lines Of Credit. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for formation on loans if a depository institution originated a limited number of closed-end mortgage loans or open-end lines of credit in each of the two preceding calendar years.” The bill passed 243-184. [H.R. 2954, Vote #32, 1/18/18; CQ, 1/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring Mortgage Lenders To Attest That They Are In Compliance With Fair Lending Laws And That Employees Have Taken Anti-Discrimination Training. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Ellison, D-Minn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require a depository institution utilizing the bill's exemptions to annually attest that the institution is in compliance with all relevant federal fair lending laws and attest that its employees have completed anti-discrimination training.” The motion failed 191 to 236. [H.R. 2954, Vote #31, 1/18/18; CQ, 1/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering Legislation To Exempt Some Depository Institutions From Certain Mortgage Records Disclosure Requirements And Authorize $3.29 Billion For The United States' Contribution To The World Bank's International Development Association. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for depository institutions from certain mortgage records disclosure requirements. It would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 3326) that would authorize $3.29 billion for the United States' contribution to the World Bank's International Development Association for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2020, but would, for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2023, withhold up to 30 percent of authorized funding to the bank until the Treasury secretary reports to Congress that the World Bank is undertaking certain changes.” The rule was adopted 228-188. [H Res 693, Vote #21, 1/17/18; CQ, 1/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Proxy Financial Advisory Firms To Register With The SEC. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require proxy advisory firms to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The bill would require such firms to disclose potential conflicts of interest, disclose whether they have a code of ethics, and make publicly available their methodologies for formulating proxy recommendations and analyses” The bill passed 238 to 182. [HR 4015, Vote #702, 12/20/17; CQ, 12/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Eliminating Enhanced Supervision For Banks With Assets Totaling More Than $50 Billion. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would modify the 2010 financial regulatory overhaul by eliminating the requirement for automatic enhanced supervision of bank holding companies with assets totaling more than $50 billion in value, and would require that the Federal Reserve make such designations for enhanced supervision based on factors including the bank's activities and relationships.” The bill passed 288 to 130. [HR 3312, Vote #694, 12/19/17; CQ, 12/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Bills Loosening Enhanced Supervision Bank Regulations And Presenting The Tax Overhaul Conference Report. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 667) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3312) that would modify the enhanced supervision requirement for certain bank holding companies, and provide for consideration of the conference report to accompany the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (HR 1).” The rule was adopted 233 to 193. [H Res 667, Vote #689, 12/19/17; CQ, 12/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Financial Institutions To Stop Sending Annual Privacy Notices To Their Consumers. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would exempt vehicle financial companies that have not changed their privacy policies, including companies that share or sell information on consumers to unaffiliated third parties, from the requirement that such companies provide annual written privacy notices to consumers. In order to qualify for the exemption, the company's privacy notice must be available online, and the consumer must be notified of the availability of online privacy notices by other means.” The bill passed 275 to 146. [HR 2396, Vote #682, 12/14/17; CQ, 12/14/17]
Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-NY): HR 2396 Was Too Broad, Especially Given The Lack Of Privacy Customers Had. “A bill opponent, Rep. Nydia Velazquez, D-N.Y., said the proposed exemption was far too broad given the power financial firms have to use their customers’ personal information.” [Concord Monitor, 12/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Requiring Proxy Financial Advisory Firms To Register With The SEC. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 657) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2396) that would exempt financial service companies from a requirement that they send customers annual written privacy notices, and would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 4015) that would require proxy financial advisory firms to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission.” The rule was adopted 240-184. [H Res 657, Vote #679, 12/13/17; CQ, 12/13/17]

Maxine Waters: HR 3971 Could “Set The Stage” For Another Financial Crisis. “A bill opponent, Rep. Maxine Waters, D-Calif., said dropping the regulations would ‘set the stage for a return of the harmful practices of the subprime meltdown and the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.’” [Concord Monitor, 12/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Certain Lenders To Forego Mortgage Escrow Requirements. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would exempt lenders with assets of $10 billion or less from the 2010 financial regulatory overhaul requirement that such lenders establish escrow accounts for the first five years of so-called “high-priced” mortgage loans, if the lenders hold the loan on its own balance sheet for three years after the loan is made, and it would exempt companies that service up to 20,000 mortgage loans from current loan servicing and escrow account administration requirements.” The bill passed 294 to 129. [HR 3971, Vote #675, 12/12/17; CQ, 12/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Home Manufacturing Companies From Mortgage-Related Regulatory Requirements And Increasing Threshold For “High Cost Mortgages.” In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would change the definitions of ‘mortgage originator’ and ‘loan originator’ to exempt companies that manufacture homes and sell manufactured homes from various mortgage-related regulatory requirements. It would increase the maximum allowable rates and fees that may be applied to a manufactured home loan before the loan is classified as a high-cost mortgage.” The bill passed 256 to 163. [HR 1699, Vote #651, 12/1/17; CQ, 12/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Bills Increasing The Federal New Hire Probationary Period And Loosening Mortgage-Related Regulations. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 635) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 4182) that would change the probationary period for certain federal employees in new or promoted positions and provide for consideration of the bill (HR 1699) that would modify federal regulations regarding high-cost mortgages as they apply to manufactured housing.” The rule was adopted 226 to 186. [H Res 635, Vote #645, 11/30/17; CQ, 11/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Startups To Sell Stock In Private Transactions Outside SEC’s Jurisdiction. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require an issuer of securities to meet a specific set of criteria in order for the issuer's transactions to constitute a sale of ‘nonpublic’ securities that are exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission and from state regulation. It would require each purchaser to have a substantive pre-existing relationship with an officer or certain shareholders of the issuer, permit no more than 35 purchasers under the exemption over the preceding 12 months, and would cap, at $500,000, the total aggregate amount of securities sold in the 12-month period preceding the transaction.” The bill passed 232-188. [HR 2201, Vote #622, 11/9/17; CQ, 11/9/17]

Voterama In Congress: HR 2201 Would Allow Startups To Sell Stock In Private Transactions Outside SEC’s Jurisdiction. “Deregulation of stock sales: The House on Nov. 9 voted, 232-188, to allow certain startups to sell relatively small sums of stock in private transactions free of Securities and Exchange Commission registration rules. Under the bill, firms would be exempt from registering securities if the
aggregate amount of the private offering is less than $500,000 over 12 months and there are 35 or fewer purchasers, each of whom has a pre-existing relationship with the issuer. A yes vote was to pass HR 2201 over arguments it could lead to fraudulent offerings.” [Voterama in Congress via GoErie.com, 11/12/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Allowing Startups To Sell Stock In Private Transactions Outside SEC’s Jurisdiction.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 609) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2201) that would require an issuer of securities to meet a specific set of criteria in order for the issuer's transactions to constitute a sale of ‘nonpublic’ securities that are exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission and from state regulation.” The resolution was adopted 233-190. [HRes 609, Vote #617, 11/8/17; CQ, 11/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The Joint Resolution Nullifying The Consumer Financial Protection Rule Prohibiting Mandatory Arbitration Clauses.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rule that prohibits mandatory arbitration clauses in consumer contracts related to financial services and products.” The joint resolution passed by a vote of 231-190. [H J RES 111, Vote #412, 7/25/17; CQ, 7/25/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving Forward With Consideration Of A Joint Resolution Nullifying The Consumer Financial Protection Rule Prohibiting Mandatory Arbitration Clauses.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 468) that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 111) that would nullify and disapprove of a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rule that prohibits mandatory arbitration clauses in certain consumer contracts.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 233-188. [H RES 468, Vote #411, 7/25/17; CQ, 7/25/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The CHOICE Act To “Overhaul Financial Industry Regulations And Repeal Many Provisions Of The 2010 Dodd-Frank Law.”** In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would overhaul financial industry regulations and repeal many provisions of the 2010 Dodd-Frank law. It would convert the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau into an executive agency funded by annual appropriations and would modify operations at the Federal Reserve and at the Securities and Exchange Commission. It would repeal the prohibition on banking entities engaging in proprietary trading and would modify regulations governing the amount of capital that banks are required to maintain. It would also nullify the Labor Department's April 2016 "fiduciary" rule regarding standards for individuals who provide retirement investment advice to act in the best interests of their clients.” The bill passed 233-186. [HR 10, Vote #299, 6/8/17; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/17]

**HEADLINE: House passes Choice Act that would gut Dodd-Frank banking reforms** [CNBC, 6/8/17]

New York Times: CHOICE Act “To Erase A Number Of Core Financial Regulations,” Including Limits On Risk Taking Enacted After The Financial Crash, And “Would Weaken The Powers Of The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.” “[The House approved legislation on Thursday to erase a number of core financial regulations put in place by the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act, as Republicans moved a step closer to delivering on their promises to eliminate rules that they claim have strangled small businesses and stagnated the economy. [...] The Choice Act would exempt some financial institutions that meet capital and liquidity requirements from many of Dodd-Frank’s restrictions that limit risk taking. It would also replace Dodd-Frank’s method of dealing with large and failing financial institutions, known as the orderly liquidation authority — which critics say reinforces the idea that some banks are too big to fail — with a new bankruptcy code provision. In addition, the legislation would weaken the powers of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.” [New York Times, 6/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill That Would Repeal Many Provisions Of The Dodd-Frank Law.** In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 375) that would overhaul financial industry regulations and repeal many provisions of the 2010 Dodd-Frank law. It would convert the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau into an executive agency, modify operations at the Federal Reserve and at the Securities and Exchange Commission, modify regulations governing the amount of capital that banks are required to maintain, and
repeal the prohibition on banking entities engaging in proprietary trading.” The rule was adopted, 231-188. [H Res 375, Vote #291, 6/7/17; CQ, 6/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Roll Back Regulations For Mutual Holding Companies.** In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Faso, R-N.Y., amendment that would modify federal regulations governing the valuation process for mutual holding companies in the event of a full conversion from mutual-form to stock-form of ownership.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Faso said that the amendment “restores the dividend waiver process to what it was prior to Dodd-Frank” for mutual holding companies.” The amendment was adopted, 235-184. [HR 10, Vote #297, 6/8/17; CQ, 6/8/17; Congressional Record, 6/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To Allow Pooled Investment Funds With A Fixed Number Of Shares To Benefit From A Streamlined Registration Process That Bigger Companies Use.** In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hollingsworth, R-Ind., amendment that would allow certain closed-end companies registered as investment companies to be considered ‘well-known seasoned issuers’ under federal regulations.” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Hollingsworth said, this amendment would allow “companies that meet certain criteria to have the same equivalence as bigger companies that also have access to capital markets by making them available to those fast lanes that allow them to issue shares.” The amendment was adopted, 231-180. [HR 10, Vote #296, 6/8/17; CQ, 6/8/17; Congressional Record, 6/8/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Consideration Of A Bill That Would “Likely... Increase Industry Influence” Over The Copyright Office.** In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 275) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would modify the process for selecting and appointing the U.S. Copyright Office’s Register of Copyrights and would limit a Register of Copyrights’ term to 10 years.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 237-186. [HR 1695 (HRes 275), Vote #225, 2/26/17; CQ, 2/26/17]

**Electronic Frontier Foundation: HR 1695 Would “Effectively Strip The Librarian Of Congress Of Oversight Over The Register, And Is Likely To Increase Industry Influence Over An Already Highly Politicized Office.”** “The U.S. House of Representatives today voted 378 to 48 to pass a controversial bill that would make the Register of Copyrights a presidential appointee. H.R. 1695, the Register of Copyrights Selection and Accountability Act of 2017, will effectively strip the Librarian of Congress of oversight over the Register, and is likely to increase industry influence over an already highly politicized office. The bill does nothing to improve the functioning of the Copyright Office, nor to fix any of the serious problems with copyright law, including its excessive and unpredictable penalties.” [EFF.org, 4/26/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Consideration Of A Bill To Permit More Investors To Join In On A Venture Capital Fund.** In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “adoption of the rule (H Res 242) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would increase from 100 to 250 the number of accredited investors who can form a venture capital fund to invest in small businesses.” The amendment passed 240 to 181. [HR 242, Vote #218, 4/5/17; CQ, 4/5/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Consideration Of A Bill To Permit More Securities To Be Used For Employee Compensation Without Disclosing Some Information To Investors.** In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “adoption of the rule (H Res 240) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to increase from $5 million to $10 million the annual amount of securities that privately-held companies can sell for employee compensation without needing to disclose certain information to investors.” The amendment passed 238 to 177. [HR 240, Vote #214, 4/4/17; CQ, 4/4/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Changing Federal Rules Governing Civil Lawsuits To Require Federal Courts To Impose Sanctions On Parties That File Frivolous Lawsuits.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would change federal rules governing civil lawsuits to require federal courts to impose sanctions on parties that file frivolous civil lawsuits. The sanctions would need to include monetary payments to the other party to cover the other party's attorney fees and costs. The bill also would eliminate the so-called "safe harbor" clause by
removing the ability of parties to withdraw or correct claims considered frivolous within 21 days of filing.” The bill passed by a vote of 230-188. [HR 720, Vote #158, 3/10/17; CQ, 3/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Recommitting The Lawsuit Reduction Act With Instructions To Exempt Any Civil Action Related To The Constitution’s Foreign Emoluments Clause.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Lofgren, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill's provisions any civil action related to the foreign emoluments clause in the Constitution.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 186-232. [HR 720, Vote #157, 3/10/17; CQ, 3/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Actions Related To Federal Whistleblower Or Anti-Retaliation Laws From The Lawsuit Reduction Act.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Jeffries, D-N.Y., amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions actions related to federal whistleblower or anti-retaliation laws.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by roll call vote, 189-229. [HR 720, Vote #156, 3/10/17; CQ, 3/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Removing A Provision From The Lawsuit Reduction Act That Sanctions For Frivolous Lawsuits Cover The Other Party’s Legal Fees.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, amendment that would remove the bill's provision that sanctions for frivolous lawsuits would need to include monetary payments to the other party to cover the other party's attorney fees and costs.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 185-225. [HR 720, Vote #154, 3/10/17; CQ, 3/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Retaining And Modifying The “Safe Harbor” Clause, Which Allows Parties To Withdraw Or Correct Claims Considered Frivolous Within Fourteen Days Of Filing.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Soto, D-Fla., that would retain and modify the so-called ‘safe harbor’ clause related to frivolous civil lawsuits by allowing parties to withdraw or correct claims considered frivolous within 14 days of filing.” The clause was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 181-225. [HR 720, Vote #153, 3/10/17; CQ, 3/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Recommitting HR 725, A Bill Seeking To Prevent Fraudulent Joinder, With An Amendment Exempting Civil Actions Related To Government Ethics.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Kuster, D-N.H., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill's provisions civil actions related to government ethics.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 187-233. [HR 720, Vote #151, 3/10/17; CQ, 3/10/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Exempting Cases In Which The Plaintiff Seeks Compensation Related To The Bad Faith Of An Insurer From HR 725, A Bill Seeking To Prevent Fraudulent Joinder.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Cartwright, D-Pa., amendment that would exempt cases in which the plaintiff seeks compensation related to the bad faith of an insurer.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 187-229. [HR 725, Vote #150, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Amending Title 28, United States Code, To Prevent Fraudulent Joinder.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would - for purposes of determining whether certain lawsuits are sent back from federal to state courts - establish a new standard for determining whether a defendant has been fraudulently joined to a case. Under the measure, federal courts would have to deny motions to remand a case back to state court if the court finds that there was fraud in the jurisdictional claim, the plaintiff’s claim against that defendant is not possible or plausible under state law, or the plaintiff did not make their claim in good faith.” The bill passed by a vote of 224-194. [HR 725, Vote #152, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Exempting Cases Which The Plaintiff Seeks Compensation For Public Health Risks From HR 725, A Bill Seeking To Prevent Fraudulent Joinder.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Soto, D-Fla., amendment that would exempt cases in which the plaintiff seeks compensation for
public health risks, including byproducts from hydraulic fracturing or water contamination.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 189-233. [HR 725, Vote #149, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Recommitting The Fairness In Class Action Litigation Act Exempting Civil Actions Related To Protection Of Public Drinking Water.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Kildee, D-Mich., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill's provisions civil actions related to the protection of public drinking water supplies.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 188-234. [HR 985, Vote #147, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Fairness In Class Action Litigation Act Exempting Claimants Living In Public Housing From The Bill's Provisions Related To Asbestos Trusts.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Espaillat, D-N.Y., amendment that would exempt claimants living in public housing from the bill's provisions related to asbestos trusts.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 193-228. [HR 985, Vote #146, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Fairness In Class Action Litigation Act Exempting Civil Rights Cases From The Bill's Provisions.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Conyers, D-Mich., amendment that would exempt cases related to civil actions alleging violations of civil rights from the bill's provisions related to class actions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 191-230. [HR 985, Vote #144, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Fairness In Class Action Litigation Act Exempting Civil Action Cases Alleging Fraud From The Bill’s Provisions.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Johnson, D-Ga., amendment that would exempt cases related to civil actions alleging fraud from the bill's provisions related to class actions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-230. [HR 985, Vote #143, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Fairness In Class Action Litigation Act Permitting Discovery Proceedings To Continue While Various Legal Motions Are Pending.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Soto, D-Fla., amendment that would permit discovery proceedings to continue while various legal motions are pending before a court.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 192-230. [HR 985, Vote #142, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Fairness In Class Action Litigation Act Removing The Bill’s Requirement That Attorneys’ Fee Awards To Be Based On Equitable Relief.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Deutch, D-Fla., amendment that would remove the bill's requirement that attorneys' fee awards to be based on equitable relief.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 189-228. [HR 985, Vote #141, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The Fairness In Class Action Litigation Act Ensuring That There Is No Conflict Of Interest Between The Counsel And Plaintiff.** In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Deutch, D-Fla., amendment that would remove the bill's prohibition on the use of class counsel if the named plaintiff is a present or former client or has a contractual relationship with the counsel.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 182-227. [HR 985, Vote #140, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/16]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Consideration Of A Bill Requiring Federal Courts To Impose Sanctions On Parties That File Frivolous Lawsuits. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “adoption of the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 720) that would require federal courts to impose sanctions on parties that file frivolous civil lawsuits. The rule would also provide for consideration of the bill (HR 985) that would prohibit federal courts from certifying proposed classes of individuals for a class-action lawsuit unless each member of the class has suffered the same type and degree of injury. Additionally, the bill would require asbestos trusts to issue quarterly reports on claims made against the trusts and payouts made by the trusts for asbestos-related injuries.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 233-184. [HR 180, Vote #139, 3/9/17; CQ, 3/9/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of HR 238, The Commodity End-User Relief Act, Reauthorizing Operations Of The Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would reauthorize operations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission through fiscal 2021 at $250 million annually. It would amend the 2010 Dodd-Frank financial regulatory overhaul to modify and clarify how the commission is to regulate derivatives and swaps. For example, it would modify certain requirements for end users of derivatives, such as farmers and utilities that use derivatives to hedge risk, to ensure they are not subject to the same requirements as entities whose main business derives from swaps. The measure would require the commission to conduct cost-benefit analyses of its proposed rules. As amended, it would exempt all inter-affiliate transactions from being regulated as swaps.” The bill passed by a vote of 239-182. [HR 238, Vote #54, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To HR 238, The Commodity End-User Relief Act, Removing Provisions That Designate How The Commodity Futures Trading Commission Is To Limit Excessive Speculation. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Conaway, R-Texas, amendment that would remove provisions in existing law that specifically designate how the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is to limit excessive speculation.” The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 236-191. [HR 238, Vote #52, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of HR 78, The SEC Regulatory Accountability Act. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission to conduct cost-benefit analyses of proposed regulations. It also would direct the commission to assess costs and benefits of alternatives, including the option of not regulating. It would require the SEC to, within two years of issuing rules with an annual cost more than $100 million, review whether these rules have met their goals. It also would require the SEC to periodically review existing rules and modify or repeal those found ineffective or excessively burdensome.” The bill passed by a vote of 243-184. [HR 78, Vote #51, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring The SEC To Consider Whether Market Participants Would Have Incentive To Relocate Outside The U.S. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Bustos, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission, in determining the costs and benefits of proposed regulations, to consider whether market participants would have incentive to relocate outside the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 195-232. [HR 78, Vote #50, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To HR 78, The SEC Regulatory Accountability Act, Requiring The SEC Chairman And Commissioners Undergo Ethics Training. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Raskin, D-Md., amendment that would require the chairman and commissioners of the Securities and Exchange Commission undergo conduct and ethical standards training in relation to prior employment at financial institutions before the bill's requirements for cost-benefit analysis of new rules and review of existing rules could take effect.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 196-231. [HR 78, Vote #49, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment To HR 78, The SEC Regulatory Accountability Act, Requiring The SEC Chairman And His Or Her Family To Divest From Banks Regulated By The Commission. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “DeSaulnier, D-Calif., amendment that would require the chairman of the Securities
and Exchange Commission and the individual's immediate family members divest securities in financial institutions regulated by the commission before the bill's requirements for cost-benefit analysis of new rules and review of existing rules could take effect.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 194-233. [HR 78, Vote #48, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To HR 78, The SEC Regulatory Accountability Act, Exempting Regulations Issued To Maintain U.S. Financial Stability. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Green, D-Texas, amendment that would exempt regulations issued to maintain or support U.S. financial stability.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 191-232. [HR 78, Vote #47, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To HR 78, The SEC Regulatory Accountability Act, Requiring The SEC To Address Potential Conflicts Of Interest Related To Its Rulemaking. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Green, D-Texas, for Waters, D-Calif., amendment that would require the Securities and Exchange Commission, before issuing a regulation, to identify former employers of commissioners and senior staff that would receive any benefit from a proposed regulation. The commission would need to determine whether the proposal should be amended to remedy a conflict of interest. It also would set similar requirements regarding conflicts of interest related to employers of certain former commissioners and senior staff.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 192-233. [HR 78, Vote #46, 1/12/17; CQ, 1/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of HR 79, Which Amends The Securities Act of 1933 To Ensure That Start-Ups Do Not Inadvertently Violating SEC Regulations Governing General Solicitation Of Potential Investors. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise regulations to exempt presentations made at certain events where businesses offer unregistered securities in the private market from a requirement that companies verify that individuals attending are accredited investors. The exemption from the verification requirement would apply to presentations made at events sponsored by: government entities, colleges, nonprofit groups, angel investor groups, venture capital associations, trade associations or any additional group that the SEC determines by regulation. Specific information related to the offering of securities could not be distributed at such events, other than information such as the type and amount of securities offered.” The bill passed by a vote of 344-73. [HR 79, Vote #31, 1/10/17; CQ, 1/10/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To HR 79 Regulating The Fees Event Sponsors Could Collect. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Clay, D-Mo., for Waters, D-Calif., amendment that would prohibit sponsors of events from receiving compensation for either introducing investors attending the event to issuers or for negotiating investments in order for the event to be exempt from the requirement that companies verify that individuals attending are accredited investors.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 163-253. [HR 79, Vote #30, 1/10/17; CQ, 1/10/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment Allowing Securities Advertisers To Disclose Risks Rather Than Verifying Individuals As Accredited Investors. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Velazquez, D-N.Y., amendment that would require sponsors of events to provide attendees with a disclosure that would describe the event and the risks of investing in the advertised securities in order for the event to be exempt from the requirement that companies verify that individuals attending are accredited investors.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 167-249. [HR 79, Vote #29, 1/10/17; CQ, 1/10/17]

**Foreign Policy**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying Programs Managed By The U.S. Agency For International Development Aimed At Women's Entrepreneurship And Economic Empowerment. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Royce, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would modify programs managed by the U.S. Agency for International Development aimed at women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 352 – 18. [S. 3247, Vote #492, 12/21/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/21/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Directing The President To Appoint The Head Of The Office To Monitor And Combat Anti-Semitism As A Special Envoy With The Rank Of Ambassador. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Royce, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would direct the president to appoint the head of the Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism within the Department of State as a special envoy with the rank of ambassador, who would report directly to the secretary of State.’ The motion was agreed to 393-2. [HR 1911, Vote #398, 9/13/18; CQ, 9/13/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Codifying 5 Years Of Sanctions On Individuals Whose Actions Contribute To The Ongoing Instability And Conflict In The Democratic Republic Of The Congo. In November 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Royce, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would codify for five years sanctions imposed by 2006 and 2014 executive orders on individuals whose actions contribute to ongoing instability and conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, unless the President determines that the DRC has made significant progress towards holding free and fair elections and respecting civil liberties as described in a 2016 United Nations resolution. It would also require the president to determine whether additional DRC senior government officials should be sanctioned under these provisions, and would order a State Department report on DRC government and military complicity in human rights abuses and corruption.” The motion was agreed to 374-11. [HR 6207, Vote #422, 11/27/18; CQ, 11/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Directing The Secretary Of State To Develop An Interagency Initiative To Prevent Violence And Stabilize Conflict-Affected Areas Around The World. In November 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Royce, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended, that would direct the secretary of State to develop an interagency initiative to prevent violence and stabilize conflict-affected areas worldwide, in coordination with relevant federal departments and agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development and Department of Defense. It would require the secretary to submit to Congress 10-year plans for stabilization and prevention in at least six regions within 180 days of enactment.” The motion passed 376-16. [HR 5273, Vote #421, 11/27/18; CQ, 11/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Table An Attempt By Democrats To Criticize The Nunes Memo. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Pelosi, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Pelosi resolution related to a memo released by the House Intelligence Committee on Feb. 2, 2018, does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” According to CNN, “House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi attempted to bring up a ‘privileged resolution’ criticizing the Nunes memo release, but it was ruled out of order in the Republican-controlled House of Representatives.” The motion passed 236-190. [Motion, Vote #57, 2/6/18; CQ, 2/6/18; CNN, 2/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing $3.29 Billion For The U.S. Contribution To The World Bank's International Development Association. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for Association for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2020. It would require that, for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2023, 15 percent of funds authorized to the World Bank be withheld until it the Treasury secretary reports that the bank is prioritizing poverty reduction and capable project management. An additional 15 percent would be withheld, for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2023, until the Treasury secretary reports that the bank's policies emphasize support for secure property rights and due process of law, and that the bank is strengthening its projects' ability to undermine violent extremism.” The bill passed 237-184. [H.R. 3326, Vote #24, 1/17/18; CQ, 1/17/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill Requiring The Department Of The Treasury To Report All Assets Under The Control Of High-Ranking Iranian Officials. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the Department of the Treasury to report to Congress on assets held in U.S. and foreign financial institutions that are under direct or indirect control certain high ranking Iranian officials, and how sanctions may be used to prevent the funds from being used to contribute to the continued development of ballistic missile technology by Iran. The bill requires that such a report be submitted to congress within 270 days of enactment, and that it be updated by the Department annually for at least two years thereafter.” The bill passed 289 to 135. [HR 1638, Vote #680, 12/13/17; CQ, 12/13/17]
Rep. Denny Heck (D-Wash): HR 1638 Would Divert Resources From Terrorism Investigations. “A bill opponent, Rep. Denny Heck, D-Wash., said the time and effort used by Treasury employees to track down the leaders’ assets would take resources away from investigations into terrorist financing and money laundering.” [Concord Monitor, 12/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of Bills Requiring The Treasury Department To Create Reports On Iranian Assets And Iranian Aircraft Purchases And Exports. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 658) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1638) that would require the Treasury Department to compile and submit to Congress a report concerning Iranian assets held in U.S. and foreign institutions, and would provide for consideration of the bill (HR 4324) that would require the Treasury secretary to submit reports to Congress on transactions of financial institutions associated with the purchase and export of aircraft on behalf of Iran.” The rule was adopted 238 to 182. [H Res 658, Vote #677, 12/13/17; CQ, 12/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bipartisan Commission To Investigate Russian Interference In The 2016 Election. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to a House floor speech by Rep. Louise Slaughter, D-NY: “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative Swalwell and Representative Cummings’ bill, which would create a bipartisan commission to investigate the Russian interference in the 2016 election.” A vote for the amendment was a vote to block the bipartisan commission to investigate Russian interference in the 2016 election. The motion was agreed to 230-193. [HRes 600, Vote #600, 11/2/17; CQ, 11/2/17, Congressional Record, 11/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring The Treasury Department To Create Reports On Iranian Aircraft Purchases And Exports. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress on any U.S. or foreign financial institutions that are involved in financing the purchase or export of aircraft on behalf of Iran, and to certify that such transactions pose no money-laundering or terrorism-financing risk.” The bill passed 252 to 167. [HR 4324, Vote #684, 12/14/17; CQ, 12/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Repeal Of The 2001 Authorization For Use Of Force. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 478) that would provide for further House floor consideration of the bill making certain appropriations for fiscal 2018 (HR 3219), would provide for consideration of amendments to the Defense division of the bill, and would provide for consideration of motions to suspend the rules through July 28, 2017.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to make in order Rep. Barbara Lee’s amendment repealing the 2001 authorization for use of military force.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the repeal of the 2001 authorization for use of force. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-185. [H RES 478, Vote #426, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Establish The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the Democratic Previous Question that “would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 356, to establish the National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election.” The previous question passed 228-185. A vote against the previous question would have allowed the bill to be considered. [H Res 375, Vote #290, 6/7/17; Office of the Democratic Leader, 115th Congress Previous Questions, 6/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Establishment Of A Nonpartisan Commission To Investigate Russia’s Interference In The 2016 Election. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 374).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Hastings was going to propose “consideration of the bill (H.R.356) to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the commission. The previous questions carried, 228-189. [H Res 374, Vote #288, 6/7/17; CQ, 6/7/17; Congressional Record, 6/7/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Preventing The Underlying Bill From Applying To Any Individual Who Withheld Information From Congress Related To An Investigation Regarding Russian Influence Of The 2016 Presidential Election. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against a “motion to recommit the bill to the House Financial Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prevent the bill’s provisions from applying to any individual that withheld information from Congress related to an investigation regarding individuals influencing the outcome of the 2016 U.S. presidential election.” The motion was rejected 228-185. [HR 1343, Vote #215, 4/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 4/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Establishment Of A Nonpartisan Commission To Investigate Russia’s Interference In The 2016 Election. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Hastings said, “if we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up a bipartisan bill, H.R. 356, which would create a nonpartisan commission to investigate Russian interference in our 2016 election. This marks the seventh time we tried to bring this bill to the House floor. On the previous six occasions, the Republican majority regretfully refused the House to even debate this important legislation.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the commission. The previous question carried, 230-189. [H Res 323, Vote #259, 5/17/17; CQ, 5/17/17; Congressional Record, H4237, 5/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Establishing An Investigation Into Foreign Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 233) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish a selection process for members of the EPA’s Science Advisory Board.” A vote in favor of the motion is a vote to block consideration of a bipartisan bill, The Presidential Tax Transparency Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-191. [HRes 233, Vote #203, 3/29/17; CQ, 3/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Establishing A Commission Investigating Foreign Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 229).” A vote in favor of the motion is a vote to block consideration of a bipartisan bill, The Presidential Tax Transparency Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-189. [HRes 229, Vote #197, 3/28/17; CQ, 3/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Rule Establishing The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 156).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference II Election.” A vote yes was against establishing the commission. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-189. [HRes 156, Vote #115, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Establishment Of The National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 123)” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” A vote yes was against establishing the commission. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-190. [HRes 123, Vote #93, 2/15/17; CQ, 2/15/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 2/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Establishment Of A National Commission On Foreign Interference In The 2016 Election. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 116)” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” A vote yes was
agencies estimate the cost of proposed regulations, and would subject rules likely to cost more than $100 million or $1 billion annually to additional procedural steps.” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The
Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 356, to establish the National Commission on Foreign Interference in the 2016 Election.” A vote yes was against establishing the commission. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 234-179. [HRes 33, Vote #26, 1/10/17; CQ, 1/10/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 1/10/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expressing The House’s Opposition To A U.N. Security Council Resolution Criticizing Expansion Of Israeli Settlements In Unoccupied Areas. In January, 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “adoption of the resolution that would express the House's opposition to a U.N. Security Council resolution that criticized continued expansion of Israeli settlements in occupied areas” on the grounds that the U.N. Security Council Resolution was an obstacle to Israel-Palestinian peace. A yes vote was a vote to block criticism of the resolution. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 342-80. [HRes 11, Vote #11, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 1/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Resolution To Express The House’s Support For A Two-State Solution To The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 22).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H. Res. 23, which would express the sense of the House and reaffirm the United States policy in support of a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.” A yes vote was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 235-188. [HR 22, Vote #9, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 1/15/17]

Guns

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Three Bills To Close Gun Safety Loopholes. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Mr. Thompson’s (CA) bill H.R. 4240; Mr. Clyburn’s bill H.R. 3464; Mr. Carbajal’s bill H.R. 2598; and Ms. Murphy’s bill H.R. 1478. These four bills close the dangerous gun show, internet sale, and classified ad background check loopholes; prevent the sale of guns without a completed background check; ensure that people who are a danger to themselves or others can be prevented from purchasing or possessing a gun; and allow the government to sponsor scientific research on the causes of gun violence.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bills. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 232-182. [H Res 780, Vote #113, 3/15/18; CQ, 3/15/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 3/15/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of Three Bills To Close Gun Safety Loopholes. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Mr. Thompson’s (CA) bill H.R. 4240, Mr. Clyburn’s bill H.R. 3464, and Mr. Carbajal’s bill H.R. 2598. These three bills close the dangerous gun show, internet sale, and classified ad background check loopholes, prevent the sale of guns without a completed background check, and ensure that people who are a danger to themselves or others can be prevented from purchasing or possessing a gun.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bills. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-185. [H.Res. 747, Vote #86, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Permitting Concealed Carry Reciprocity Between States. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would permit any individual authorized by their home state to carry a concealed handgun to also carry that concealed weapon in any other state that permits the carrying of concealed weapons. The bill would require a twice-annual certification by all federal agencies, federal courts and state governments, in coordination with the Department of Justice, to verify that all relevant data has been reported and uploaded to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System regarding individuals who are not eligible to purchase firearms.” The bill passed 231 to 198. [HR 38, Vote #663, 12/6/17; CQ, 12/6/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Permitting Concealed Carry Reciprocity Between States. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 645) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 38) that would permit any individual authorized by their home state to carry a concealed handgun to also carry that concealed weapon in any other state that permits the carrying of concealed weapons.” The rule was adopted 232 to 194. [H Res 645, Vote #660, 12/6/17; CQ, 12/6/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Establishment Of The Select Committee On Gun Violence Prevention. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” In a speech on the House floor, Rep. McGovern, D-Ma., said: “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H. Res. 367, which would establish the Select Committee on Gun Violence Prevention.” A vote for the amendment was a vote to block the Select Committee On Gun Violence Prevention. The bill motion was agreed to 233-182. [HRes 607, Vote #610, 11/7/17; CQ, 11/7/17, Congressional Record, 11/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Establishment Of A Select Committee On Gun Violence Prevention. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 553).” According to Congressional Record, Rep. McGovern said, “Mr. Speaker. I urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so we can bring up the Thompson bill […] resolution (H. Res. 367) to establish the Select Committee on Gun Violence Prevention.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the establishment of the Select Committee on Gun Violence Prevention. The previous question carried, 231-189. [H Res 553, Vote #551, 10/4/17; CQ, 10/4/17; Congressional Record, 10/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting A Veterans Affairs Department Determination That An Individual Is Mentally Incompetent From Preventing The Individual From Buying A Gun. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would prohibit a Veterans Affairs Department determination that an individual is mentally incompetent from being used as basis for that individual's inclusion in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, which would thereby prevent the individual from purchasing a gun. Under the measure, an individual could not be considered to be mentally defective without a judicial authority's finding that the individual poses a danger to himself or herself or others.” The bill passed by a vote of 240-175. [HR 1181, Vote #169, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding The Secure Our Schools Grant Program Through 2028, A Program Focused On Improving School Security And Training To Prevent Student Gun Violence. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize $75 million a year through fiscal 2028 for the Secure Our Schools grant program and would revise it to more explicitly focus the program on preventing student violence. It would modify the program's mission to improve school security through evidence-based training and technical assistance to prevent violence. It would also expand the eligible uses for the grant to include help for state and local governments to provide training to prevent student violence, development and operation of anonymous reporting systems for threats of school violence, and the development and operation of school threat assessment intervention teams.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 407-110. [HR 4990, Vote #106, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Motion To Kill A Democratic Attempt To Consider Legislation On Gun Regulations. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to table (kill) the Thompson, D-Calif., motion to appeal the ruling of the Chair that the Thompson resolution related to the consideration of legislation related to gun regulations does not constitute a question of the privileges of the House.” The motion passed 228-184. [Motion, Vote #83, 2/26/18; CQ, 2/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The Social Security Administration From Sharing Information With The National Instant Criminal Background Check System On People With Mental Disorders In Order To Prevent Them From Purchasing Firearms. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify a Social Security Administration rule that outlines reporting of information by the agency for inclusion in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System for gun purchases about certain
non-elderly individuals with mental impairments who receive disability insurance or Supplemental Security Income benefits and use a "representative payee" because they cannot manage their benefit payments.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 235-180. [HJRes 40, Vote #77, 2/2/17; CQ, 2/2/17]

**Health Care**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Health Savings Accounts To Be Used To Purchase Catastrophic Health Plans.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would modify the 2010 health care overhaul law to allow anyone to purchase a ‘copper’ (catastrophic) plan through the law’s insurance exchanges, and would extend the suspension of the annual tax on health insurers through 2021. It would also allow individuals on certain plans to use health savings accounts associated with their plans and would also increase the contribution limit for certain HSAs.” The bill passed, 242-176. [HR 6311, Vote #376, 7/25/18; CQ, 7/25/18]

Seattle Times: The Bill Would Allow HSA's To Be Used To Purchase “Copper” Or Catastrophic Plans. “By a vote of 242 for and 176 against, the House on July 25 passed a bill (HR 6311) that would expand access to the Affordable Care Act’s catastrophic, or “copper,” health plans. [...] In part, the bill would allow Health Savings Accounts to be used to purchase copper plans, make the plans available to seniors on Medicare Part A and allow tax credits to be used to subsidize their premiums.” [Seattle Times, 7/28/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Repealing Provisions Of The Affordable Care Act That Limit Payments For Medications From Health Savings Accounts.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would make a number of changes to health savings accounts. It would permit certain plans to pay for initial medical services before the plan’s deductible kicks in, and would allow an individual to have an HSA in addition even if they also have certain other types of health care coverage in addition to a high deductible plan. It would also permit an individual to contribute to an HSA even if their spouse has a flexible spending account, and would allow the use of HSAs to pay for over-the-counter medical products, as well as some sport and fitness expenses.” According to the Congressional Research Service “This bill repeals provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, as added by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, that limit payments for medications from health savings accounts, medical savings accounts, health flexible spending arrangements, and health reimbursement arrangements to only prescription drugs or insulin (thus allowing distributions from such accounts for over-the-counter drugs). The bill also allows the accounts to be used for menstrual care products.” The bill passed, 277-142. [HR 6199, Vote #377, 7/25/18; CQ, 7/25/18; Congress.gov, 7/19/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Expanding Medicare And Medicaid Coverage To Include Medication-Assisted Treatment For Substance Use Disorder.** In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Walden, R-Ore., motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution that would provide for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to HR 6, with an amendment that would modify Medicare and Medicaid and a variety of other health programs in relation to opioid abuse. It would expand both Medicare and Medicaid to cover medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorder and would place new requirements on states regarding Medicaid drug review and utilization requirements. It would appropriate $15 million annually, from fiscal 2019 through 2023, to support the establishment or operation of public health laboratories to detect synthetic opioids. As amended, the bill would allow Medicaid patients with opioid use or cocaine use disorders to stay up to 30 days per year in certain treatment facilities with more than 16 beds.” The motion was agreed to 393-8. [H Res 1099, Vote #415, 9/28/18; CQ, 9/28/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending A Bill On Copper Health Care Plans To Delay Provisions Enactment Until Two Federal Health Insurance Funds Were Solvent.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Frankel, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit enactment of the bill's provisions until the annual reports from the Board of the Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund indicate that such funds are solvent.” The motion was rejected 187-229. [HR 6311, Vote #375, 7/25/18; CQ, 7/25/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The Protect Medical Innovation Act, Which Repealed The Medical Device Tax. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would fully repeal the 2.3 percent excise tax on the sale of a medical device by the manufacturer, producer, or importer after Dec. 31, 2019.” The bill passed, 283-132. [HR 184, Vote #372, 7/24/18; CQ, 7/24/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funds Being Used To Enforce The Liability Provisions Of D.C.’s Individual Mandate. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rothfus, R-Pa., amendment no. 85, that would prohibit funds appropriated by the bill from being used to seize property as a means of enforcing the liability provisions of the District of Columbia's individual mandate.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 231 – 184. [HR 6147, Vote #361, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Funds Being Used For The Multi-State Plan Program Created By The Affordable Care Act. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment no. 84, that would prohibit any funds appropriated by the bill from being used for the multi-state plan program created by the 2010 health care overhaul.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 223-192. [HR 6147, Vote #360, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting D.C. From Using Funds To Enforce Certain Health Insurance Requirements. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Palmer, R-Ala., amendment no. 83, that would prohibit the District of Columbia from using funds appropriated by the bill to enforce certain health insurance requirements.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 226-189. [HR 6147, Vote #359, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds Being Used To Enforce The Liability Provisions Of D.C.’s Individual Mandate. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Alaska’s amendment no. 82, that would prohibit the District of Columbia from using funds appropriated by the bill to enforce the individual mandate.” The amendment was adopted by a vote of 225-191. [HR 6147, Vote #362, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Substance Use-Disorder Prevention That Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would modify Medicare and Medicaid and a variety of other health programs in relation to opioid abuse. It would expand both Medicare and Medicaid to cover medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorder, would require all state Medicaid programs, beginning Jan 1, 2020, to operate pharmacy programs that identify people at high risk of abusing controlled substance, and would place new requirements on states regarding Medicaid drug review and utilization requirements. It would appropriate $15 million annually, from fiscal 2019 through 2023, to support the establishment or operation of public health laboratories to detect synthetic opioids.” The bill passed by a vote of 396-14. [HR 6, Vote #288, 6/22/18; CQ, 6/22/18]

HEADLINE: House passes comprehensive bill to combat growing opioid epidemic [ABC News, 6/22/18]

HR 6 Was A “Catchall Bill” That Incorporated A Number Of Proposals To Curb Opioid Addiction Relating To Medicaid, Medicare, And Public Health. “The House on Friday passed, 396-14, a bill (HR 6) that will serve as the legislative vehicle for many of the 55 other House-passed bills designed to curb opioid addiction, ending two weeks of floor votes on opioids measures. The catchall bill would incorporate a number of proposals from the Energy and Commerce and the Ways and Means committees relating to Medicaid, Medicare, and public health.” [CQ, 6/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending An Opioid Bill To Appropriated $995 Million, Over Three Years, For Opioid Grant Programs. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Tonko, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would appropriate $995 million annually, for fiscal 2019 through 2021, for state opioid grant programs and would allow the Health and Human Services Department to increase the number of residency positions at hospitals that have established programs related to addiction.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 185-226. [HR 6, Vote #287, 6/22/18; CQ, 6/22/18]

Rep. Tonko: Motion Would Show States That Congress Was Making “Sustained, Meaningful Investments” In The Opioid Crisis. “Secondly, this motion would allot an additional $1 billion annually to States through 2021 so that we can continue to invest in locally designed prevention, treatment, and recovery solutions. It is clearly going to take more than 2 years to battle the epidemic, and we need to let providers in
States know that we are making sustained, meaningful investments in this area. Finally, our motion to recommit includes a commonsense prescription drug policy which will reduce prescription drug prices for all Americans by reducing gaming by drug manufacturers to prevent generics from coming to market.” [Congressional Record, 6/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Additional Funds For State Grants To Combat The Opioid Crisis And Conduct Research On Addiction And Pain Related To Substance Misuse. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the 21st Century Cures Act to provide additional funds for state grants to address the opioid crisis. Further, the bill provides additional funds to the Department of Health and Human Services for state grants to conduct research on addiction and pain related to substance misuse.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 221-185. [H Res 949, Vote #273, 6/20/18; CQ, 6/20/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Appropriation Of $2.5 Billion In Additional State Grants To Combat The Opioid Epidemic. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the 21st Century Cures Act to appropriate $2.5 billion to provide additional funds for state grants to help combat the opioids abuse health epidemic.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 230-183. [H Res 934, Vote #261, 6/13/18; CQ, 6/13/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/13/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Right To Try Act, Allowing Dying Patients To Access Experimental Medications From Drug Manufacturers Without FDA Approval. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would allow patients with life-threatening diseases or conditions who are not participating in clinical trials to seek access to experimental and investigational drugs directly from a drug manufacturer, without approval by the Food and Drug Administration. It would require that in order for the patient to be eligible, the patient must first try all approved treatment options and be unable to participate in a clinical trial. Only drugs that have completed phase 1 clinical trials, that have not been approved or licensed for any use, and that are currently under an active FDA application or are undergoing clinical trials would be eligible for use under the bill's provisions.” The bill passed 250 to 169. [S 204, Vote #214, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending Bill To Require FDA And Drug Manufacturers To Produce Annual Summaries On Usage Of Experimental Drugs For Dying Patients. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Schakowsky, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require both the Food and Drug Administration and the manufacturers of drugs eligible under the bill to produce annual summaries on the usage of such drugs.” The motion failed 187-231. [S 204, Vote #213, 5/22/18; CQ, 5/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Overdose Prevention and Patient Safety Act, Allowing Medical Professionals To Access Substance Abuse Patients’ Abuse-Related Medical Files Without Their Consent. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would allow certain medical professionals to access patients' medical files related to substance abuse without their explicit consent if they are treating a patient for a substance abuse disorder. The bill would allow disclosure of such medical records to public health authorities if an individual's identifying information is not included. The bill would prohibit disclosure of such records as part of law enforcement activities.” The bill passed by a vote of 357-57. [H.R. 6082, Vote #278, 6/20/18; CQ, 6/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Removing Provisions Allowing Medical Professionals To Access Patients’ Medical Files Related To Substance Abuse Without Their Consent. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would remove the bill’s provisions that would allow certain medical professionals to access patients' medical files related to substance abuse without their explicit consent and would instead require the secretary of Health and Human Services to identify model programs for training health care
providers in the appropriate use and disclosure of patient health records.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 175-240. [H.R. 6082, Vote #277, 6/20/18; CQ, 6/20/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Medicaid Coverage Of Up To 30 Days Of Opioid Abuse Treatment At Inpatient Mental Health Facilities.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would temporarily allow, until 2023, the use of Medicaid funds to pay for substance use disorder treatment at certain inpatient mental health treatment facilities. It would require states, to be eligible for such funds, to include in their state Medicaid plan information on how the state will improve access to outpatient care, the process to be used for transitioning individuals to appropriate outpatient care, and how individuals will be screened and assessed. The bill would limit an individual to a maximum of 30 days of inpatient treatment in a 12-month period that could be covered by Medicaid.” According to CBS News, the bill “would allow state Medicaid programs to cover up to 30 days of care for eligible individuals which an opioid use disorder. The law currently bars federal Medicaid funds from being used to pay for treatment at larger inpatient mental health facilities, which has contributed to the shortage of treatment options.” The bill passed by a vote of 261-155. [H.R. 5797, Vote #276, 6/20/18; CQ, 6/20/18; CBS News, 6/22/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Providing Federal Matching Funds For Medicaid Coverage Of Substance Abuse Treatment.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Castor, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would replace the bill's provisions with a program that would provide federal matching funds for the treatment for eligible individuals suffering from substance abuse disorders. It would require that states extend Medicaid eligibility to receive such federal funds.” The motion was rejected to by a vote of 190-226. [H.R. 5797, Vote #275, 6/20/18; CQ, 6/20/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Creating Sentencing Guidelines For Manufacturing Or Distributing Synthetic Opioids.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would create a new category of controlled substances, "schedule A.,” for drugs or substances that have similar chemical structures or effects as controlled substances in schedules I through V. It would immediately classify certain fentanyl analogues as schedule A drugs. The bill would establish maximum penalties for the manufacture, distribution or dispensing of schedule A drugs, though possession of such substances alone would not constitute a basis for criminal or civil penalties.” The bill passed, 239-142. [H.R. 2851, Vote #268, 6/15/18; CQ, 6/15/18]

**Democrats Warned The Bill Would Impose Mandatory Minimum Sentences, Filling Prisons With Low-Level Drug Offenders.** “The House on Friday passed Rep. John Katko's bill aimed at combating the opioid epidemic by making it easier for the federal government to stop the importation and distribution of synthetic drugs. But Democrats who opposed the bill warned the law would also impose mandatory minimum sentences, filling up the nation's prisons with low-level drug offenders rather than expanding treatment options […] House Democratic Whip Steny Hoyer said before the vote that the bill could have unintended consequences. ‘This legislation lacks clarity that could result in thousands of Americans being incarcerated, potentially for life sentences, thus exacerbating an already over-populated prison system,’ Hoyer said. ‘”Those suffering from opioid addiction need treatment and proper medical care, not more laws that will simply put them behind bars.”’ [Syracuse Post-Standard, 6/15/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Setting Guidelines For How Law Enforcement Would Determine If A Controlled Substance Analogue Was Intended For Human Consumption.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Thornberry, R-Texas, amendment that would set guidelines for how law enforcement should determine if a controlled substance analogue is intended for human consumption.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 223-158. [HR 2851, Vote #267, 6/15/18; CQ, 6/15/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing A Pilot Program For Transitional Housing Programs Focused On Substance Use Disorders.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish a pilot program that would provide 10,000 Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers, or 0.5 percent of such available vouchers, whichever is less, to nonprofit entities to pay for individuals to live in supportive and transitional housing programs
that provide treatment for opioid use disorders or other substance use disorders. Non-profit entities would be required to provide an evidence-based treatment program and a jobs skills training program, and meet various other standards to qualify for vouchers under the pilot program.” The bill passed by a vote of 230-173. [HR 5735, Vote #266, 6/14/18; CQ, 6/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Securing the International Mail Against Opioids Act, Requiring The U.S. Postal Service Obtain Electronic Tracking Data For Any Packages Entering The United States. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would require the U.S. Postal Service to obtain advance electronic tracking data, including the shipment’s contents and intended recipients, for packages entering the United States. The bill would require the U.S. Postal Service to pass information about such packages to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and would authorize a customs fee of $1 per piece of inbound express mail to cover the cost of screening international mail. The bill would require the U.S Customs and Border Protection to develop technology for the detection of controlled substances in mail.” The bill passed by a vote of 353-52. [HR 5788, Vote #265, 6/14/18; CQ, 6/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Funding Grants For Providers That Offer Treatment Services For People With Opioid Use Disorders. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Carter, R-Ga., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize $10 million annually, for fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2023, for Health and Human Services Department grants for to providers that offer treatment services for people with opioid use disorders. It would require that there be at least 10 grants awarded to qualified providers.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 383-13. [HR 5327, Vote #258, 6/12/18; CQ, 6/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For The Right To Try Act of 2018. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick Voted For: “passage of the bill that would allow eligible patients to seek access to drugs, through drug manufacturers, that have not yet been cleared by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The measure specifies that, in order to be eligible, a patient must be diagnosed with a disease or condition from which they are likely to die within a matter of months, or one that causes significant irreversible morbidity likely to lead to a severely premature death. The bill specifies that any such drugs that patients could try would need to have completed phase-one clinical trials, not have been approved or licensed for any use, and would need to currently be under an active FDA application or undergoing clinical trials.” The bill passed 267 to 149. [H.R. 5247, Vote #121, 3/21/18; CQ, 3/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking An Amendment To The Right To Try Act To Require The FDA To Issue Guidance On Products Under View, And Provide Liability Protections To Physicians And Hospitals. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Pallone, D-N.J., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require the Food and Drug Administration to issue guidance on how to expand access to products currently under review. It would also provide liability protections for drug manufacturers, physicians, clinical investigators and hospitals when they are involved in offering a product under expanded access.” The motion failed, 182 to 233. [H.R. 5247, Vote #120, 3/21/18; CQ, 3/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Invest In Prevention And Treatment Of Opioid Addiction. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Ms. Kuster’s bill H.R. 4938 – Respond NOW Act. H.R. 4938 invests in the prevention and treatment of opioid addiction, including funding for education and awareness, research, health care workforce development and community-based interventions.” The motion was adopted, 231-188. [H. Res. 725, Vote #54, 2/6/18; CQ, 2/6/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing The Department Of Health And Human Services To Improve Oral Health Education And Services. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize $14 million annually, through fiscal 2022 for the Health Resources and Services Administration’s dental health grant program and would allow funds to be used to provide comprehensive dental care to the elderly, children and individuals with disabilities. It would also authorize $18
million annually, through fiscal 2022, for existing water fluoridation and school tooth sealant programs and a new Centers for Disease Control program to improve oral health education.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 387-13. [HR 2422, Vote #82, 2/26/18; CQ, 2/26/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing The Department Of Health And Human Services To Conduct And Report On Research Regarding Congenital Heart Disease.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize $4 million annually, through fiscal 2022, for the Health and Human Services Department to conduct a national study of congenital heart diseases and to increase awareness of congenital heart diseases.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 394-7. [HR 1222, Vote #81, 2/26/18; CQ, 2/26/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Permanently Funding CHIP.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for Congressional Record, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative McEachin's bill, H.R. 4820, the Advancing Seniors and Kids Act. […] It permanently reauthorizes CHIP; it reauthorizes community health centers for 2 years; and it includes other vital healthcare programs that provide relief to pregnant women, seniors, and many more.” A vote for the motion was a vote against considering permanently reauthorizing CHIP. The motion was agreed to 229-190. [H.R. 4712, Vote #29, 1/18/18; CQ, 1/18/18; Congressional Record, 1/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Permanently Funding CHIP.** In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for Record, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative McEachin's bill, H.R. 4820, the Advancing Seniors and Kids Act. […] It permanently reauthorizes CHIP, saving us $6 billion. It reauthorizes the community health centers for 2 years and includes other vital healthcare programs that provide relief to pregnant women, seniors, and so many more.” A vote for the motion was a vote against considering permanently reauthorizing CHIP. The motion was agreed to 229-191. [HR 195, Vote #27, 1/18/18; CQ, 1/18/18; Congressional Record, 1/18/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The CHAMPION Act, Extending Funding For CHIP By Gutting Health Care Programs Resulting In People Losing Health Care Coverage Under The ACA.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would extend funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program through fiscal 2022, and would increase funding from $21.5 billion in fiscal 2018 to $25.9 billion in fiscal 2022. It would also provide $3.6 billion annually for community health centers through fiscal 2019, and would extend funding for a number of other public health programs through fiscal 2019. It would provide for up to $1 billion in additional Medicaid funding to Puerto Rico and would eliminate, through fiscal 2019, scheduled cuts in Medicaid funding to hospitals that serve large numbers of uninsured and low-income patients. It would reduce spending from the Prevention and Public Health Fund through fiscal 2026, would require high-income individuals enrolled in Medicare parts B and D to pay the entirety of their premiums for these services and would shorten the grace period for certain missed payments on federally subsidized health insurance plans purchased through state exchanges to offset the cost of the measure's funding for CHIP, community health centers and other health programs.” The bill passed 242-174. [HR 3922, Vote #606, 11/3/17; CQ, 11/3/17]

*The CHAMPION Act Would Cut “Billions In Funding” For An ACA Health Fund And Raise Medicare Premiums On The Wealthy.* “A five-year reauthorization bill passed the U.S. House on Friday by a 242-174 vote, but some have voiced worries that obstacles remain in the more-evenly divided Senate due to disagreements between Republicans and Democrats over how to pay for it. Only three House Republicans voted against the bill, while just 15 Democrats voted in support of it. Many Democrats have criticized the bill, called the CHAMPION Act, for paying for the reauthorization by cutting billions in funding for the Prevention and Public Health Fund established by the Affordable Care Act, reducing the grace period for people who miss premium payments on health plans bought on the federal exchange and raising Medicare premiums for wealthy recipients.” [Deseret News, 11/5/17]

Congressional Budget Office report estimated last month that the CHAMPION Act would save the federal government $4.9 billion from 2018 through 2027 ‘as a result’ of more people losing their coverage on the federal exchange because of stricter grace period guidelines.” [Deseret News, 11/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Modifying The Medicare Advantage Payment System To Offset The Cuts In The CHAMPION Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Clyburn, D-S.C., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify the Medicare Advantage payment system to offset the funding in the measure.” The motion was rejected 231-187. [HR 3922, Vote #605, 11/3/17; CQ, 11/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of The CHAMPION Act, Extending Funding For CHIP By Gutting Health Care Programs Resulting In People Losing Health Care Coverage Under The ACA. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 601) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3922) that would extend funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program for five years, community health centers for two years and other public health programs for two years. It would also provide for up to $1 billion in additional Medicaid funding to Puerto Rico.” The resolution was adopted 231-192. [HRes 601, Vote #603, 11/2/17; CQ, 11/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing $400 Million A Year For The Maternal, Infant, And Early Childhood Home Visiting Program. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would authorize, through fiscal 2022, $400 million a year for the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program created under the 2010 health care overhaul. The bill would require entities that receive grants under the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program to continue to demonstrate improvements in applicable benchmarks and guidelines.” The bill passed by a vote of 214-209. [HR 2824, Vote #537, 9/26/17; CQ, 9/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Eliminating Requirements For Grantees Of The Maternal, Infant And Early Childhood Home Visiting Program To Demonstrate Improvements In Applicable Benchmarks. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “DelBene, D-Wash., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provisions that would require entities that receive grants under the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program to continue to demonstrate improvements in applicable benchmarks and guidelines.” The motion failed by a vote of 191-232. [H R 2824, Vote #536, 9/26/17; CQ, 9/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Remove A Requirement That States Track Whether The Home Visit Program Increases Employment And Earnings. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Pascrell, D-N.J., amendment that would remove the bill’s provision that would require states or other eligible entities to track whether the home visit program increases employment and earnings as a measure of the program goals.” The amendment was rejected by a vote of 191-231. [H R 2824, Vote #535, 9/26/17; CQ, 9/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Rule That Would Provide For House Floor Consideration Of Authorization For The Maternal, Infant And Early Childhood Home Visiting Program. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 533) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2824), that would authorize, through fiscal 2022, $400 million a year for the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program created under the 2010 health care overhaul, and for consideration of the bill (HR 2792), that would prohibit, beginning in 2021, the payment of social security benefits to an individual who is the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant for committing a felony or for violating a condition of parole or probation. The rule would also provide for the text of the Control Unlawful Fugitive Felons Act (HR 2792), as passed by the House, if passed by the House, to be incorporated into the text of the Increasing Opportunity through Evidence-Based Home Visiting Act (HR 2824) during the engrossment of HR 2824.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 230-190. [H RES 533, Vote #533, 9/26/17; CQ, 9/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment To The Underlying Legislation That Would Prohibit Restrictions On Medical Malpractice Lawsuits For “Grossly Negligent” Prescription Of Opioids. In
June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Kuster, D-N.H., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would modify the bill’s definition of ‘health care lawsuits’ to not include a claim or action related to the ‘grossly negligent’ prescription of opioids.” The motion was rejected, 235-191. [HR 1215, Vote #336, 6/28/17; CQ, 6/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Allow People Who Get Their Health Insurance Through COBRA To Use Tax Credits To Subsidize Their Payments Under The AHCA. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would modify the definition of a “qualified health plan” to allow, beginning in 2020, for new tax credits proposed by the American Health Care Act (HR 1628) to be used by individuals or families to pay for continued group health coverage under COBRA, provided that the AHCA is enacted into law. The measure would also apply to continuation coverage as part of church-based group health plans, but the tax credit could not be utilized for a health flex spending account under the bill's provisions.” The bill passed 267-144. [HR 2579, Vote #308, 6/15/17; CQ, 6/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill Prohibiting The Advance Payment Of Health Insurance Premium Tax Credits To Applicants Until HHS Confirms Applicants Are Citizens. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit the advance payment of health insurance premium tax credits to individuals that apply for the credits unless the Treasury Department receives confirmation from the Health and Human Services Department that such an individual's status as a citizens or lawfully present alien has been verified. If the American Health Care Act (HR 1628) is enacted, the bill (HR 2581) would make verification of an individual's status mandatory in order to receive advance payment of the new health insurance premium tax credit created by the American Health Care Act, and would also provide an exemption from the American Health Care Act’s continuous coverage requirements for individuals who experience delays in coverage as a result of the verification process.” The billed passed, 238-184. [HR 2581, Vote #306, 6/13/17; CQ, 6/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Making An Exception In Delaying The Advance Payment Of Health Insurance Premium Tax Credits For Babies Under The Age Of 1. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Sanchez, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt individuals under 1-year-old from the bill's prohibition on the advance payment of health insurance premium tax credits unless the Treasury Department has received confirmation of the individuals' status as a citizen or lawfully present alien has been verified.” The motion failed, 231-193. [HR 2581, Vote #305, 6/13/17; CQ, 6/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The American Health Care Act – The Republican Health Care Repeal Bill. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “Passage of the bill that would make extensive changes to the 2010 health care overhaul law, by effectively repealing the individual and employer mandates as well as most of the taxes that finance the current system. It would, in 2020, convert Medicaid into a capped entitlement that would provide fixed federal payments to states and end additional federal funding for the 2010 law’s joint federal-state Medicaid expansion. It would prohibit federal funding to any entity, such as Planned Parenthood, that performs abortions and receives more than $350 million a year in Medicaid funds. As amended, it would give states the option of receiving federal Medicaid funding as a block grant with greater state flexibility in how the funds are used, and would require states to establish their own essential health benefits standards. It would allow states to receive waivers to exempt insurers from having to provide certain minimum benefits, would provide $8 billion over five years for individuals with pre-existing conditions whose insurance premiums increased because the state was granted a waiver to raise premiums based on an individual's health status, and would create a $15 billion federal risk sharing program to cover some of the costs of high medical claims.” The bill was passed by a vote of 217-213. [HR 1628, Vote #256, 5/4/17; CQ, 5/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Repealing The Republican Provision Exempting Members Of Congress From The Republican Health Care Bill. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill would repeal, if the health care overhaul measure (HR 1628) is enacted, an exemption for members of Congress and staff from provisions of the health care overhaul measure that would allow state waivers of certain health insurance minimum benefit and
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment That Would Protect Health Care Coverage For Pre-Existing Conditions, Ban Lifetime Insurance Limits, Protect Medicare, Block Tax Increases On The Middle Class, And Would Require A CBO Estimate Prior To Consideration Of Any Health Care Reform Bill. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 308) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 2192) that would repeal, if the health care marketplace overhaul measure (HR 1628) is enacted” Upon defeat of the motion, Democrats planned to offer an amendment that “The amendment would restrict consideration of legislative provisions relating to health care that would result in: (1) the denial of health insurance on the basis of a preexisting condition or a requirement for individuals with a preexisting condition to pay more for coverage; (2) the elimination of the prohibition on life-time limits on dollar value of health insurance benefits; (3) the termination of the ability of individuals 26 years of age to be included on their parent’s employer or individual health insurance; (4) the reduction in the number of individuals receiving health insurance under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; (5) an increased cost to seniors for prescription drugs due to any changes pertaining to closing the Medicare prescription drug ‘donut hole’; (6) the requirement that individuals pay for preventive services such as mammography, health screening, and contraceptive services; (7) reduction of Medicare solvency or any changes to the Medicare guarantee; or (8) the reduction of Federal taxes on the 1% of the population with the highest income or an increase on the 80% of the population with the lowest income. Additionally, the amendment would restrict consideration of legislation relating to health care unless an easily searchable electronic estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office is made available on a publicly available website of the House.” A vote yes was a vote to block the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 235-193. [H.Res 308, Vote #252, 5/4/17; CQ, 5/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Protect Health Care Coverage For Pre-Existing Conditions, Ban Lifetime Insurance Limits, Protect Medicare, Block Tax Increases On The Middle Class, And Would Require A CBO Estimate Prior To Consideration Of Any Health Care Reform Bill. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 305) that would provide for House floor consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill.” Upon defeat of the motion, Democrats planned to offer an amendment to the bill that would, “restrict consideration of legislative provisions relating to health care that would result in: (1) the denial of health insurance on the basis of a preexisting condition or a requirement for individuals with a preexisting condition to pay more for coverage; (2) the elimination of the prohibition on life-time limits on dollar value of health insurance benefits; (3) the termination of the ability of individuals 26 years of age to be included on their parent’s employer or individual health insurance; (4) the reduction in the number of individuals receiving health insurance under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; (5) an increased cost to seniors for prescription drugs due to any changes pertaining to closing the Medicare prescription drug ‘donut hole’; (6) the requirement that individuals pay for preventive services such as mammography, health screening, and contraceptive services; (7) reduction of Medicare solvency or any changes to the Medicare guarantee; or (8) the reduction of Federal taxes on the 1% of the population with the highest income or an increase on the 80% of the population with the lowest income. Additionally, the amendment would restrict consideration of legislation relating to health care unless an easily searchable electronic estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office is made available on a publicly available website of the House.” A vote yes was a vote to block the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 231-192. [H.Res 305, Vote #246, 5/3/17; CQ, 5/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Eliminating “Stop-Loss” Insurance As Federally Recognized Health Care Insurance. In April 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “adoption of the rule (H Res 241) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would establish that ‘stop-loss’ insurance, coverage that protects businesses from certain large financial risks associated with providing insurance, would not be considered health care insurance under federal law.” The amendment passed 234 to 184. [HR 241, Vote #212, 4/4/17; CQ, 4/4/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Health Care Plans Sponsored By Trade And Business Associations From Most State Laws And Regulations. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would exempt health care plans sponsored by trade and business associations from most state laws and regulations. The bill would allow an association sponsoring a health care plan to have full discretion to choose the health benefits included in the plan, as long as the plan would still meet certain statutory minimums. The sponsored health care plans could not make membership, payment or coverage conditional on factors related to the health of a member company’s employees.” The bill passed by a vote of 236-175. [HR 1101, Vote #186, 3/22/17; CQ, 3/22/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring Association Health Plans To Provide Coverage For Substance Abuse Disorder Treatments. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Shea-Porter, D-N.H., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and the Workforce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require association health plans to provide coverage for substance abuse disorder treatments.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 179-233. [HR 1101, Vote #185, 3/22/17; CQ, 3/22/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing Consideration For A Bill Exempting Health Care Plans Sponsored By Trade And Business Associations From Most State Laws And Regulations. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “adoption of the rule (H Res 210) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would exempt health care plans sponsored by trade and business associations from most state laws and regulations. The bill would allow the association sponsoring a health care plan to have full discretion to choose the health benefits included in the plan, as long as the plan would still meet certain statutory minimums.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 233-186. [HRes 210, Vote #180, 3/21/17; CQ, 3/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Requirement That A CBO Cost Estimate Be Made Publicly Available Before Considering Any Legislation To Repeal Or Replace The Affordable Care Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 210) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would exempt health care plans sponsored by trade and business associations from most state laws and regulations.” Rep. Jared Polis (D-CO) described the vote in a floor speech, saying, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule that would require a CBO cost estimate that analyzes the impact of any legislation amending or repealing the Affordable Care Act, as well as the impact of any manager's amendment to that legislation, to be made publicly available before the bill may be considered on the House floor.” A vote against is a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-186. [H.Res 210, Vote #179, 3/21/17; Congressional Record, Pages H2260-H2267, 3/21/17; CQ, 3/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Require A CBO Score For Any Legislation Or Amendments Repealing The Affordable Care Act Before The Legislation Could Be Considered. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 209) that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill that would eliminate most of the federal antitrust exemptions for health insurance providers that are subject to regulation at the state level.” According to Rep. Jared Polis (D-CO), “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule that would require a CBO cost estimate that analyzes the impact of any legislation amending or repealing the Affordable Care Act, as well as the impact of any manager’s amendment to that legislation to be made publicly available before the bill may be considered on the House floor.” A yes vote was a vote to block the amendment. The motion was agreed to be a vote of 231-185. [H.Res 209, Vote #176, 3/21/17; Congressional Record, H2255, 3/21/17; CQ, 3/21/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 3/21/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting From The Bill Any Rule Prohibiting Insurance From Eliminating Health Coverage For Dependents Younger Than 26. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Murphy, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill any rule prohibiting an insurance issuer from eliminating health coverage for dependents younger than 26 years old.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-235. [HR 26, Vote #22, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]
The Purpose Of HR 26 Is To Increase Accountability For And Transparency In The Federal Regulatory Process By Requiring Congress To Approve All New Major Regulations. “This bill states that its purpose is to increase accountability for and transparency in the federal regulatory process by requiring Congress to approve all new major regulations. The bill revises provisions relating to congressional review of agency rulemaking to require federal agencies promulgating rules to: (1) identify and repeal or amend existing rules to completely offset any annual costs of new rules to the U.S. economy…” [HR 26, Summary, 1/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Excluding Any Rule Pertaining To Workplace Health And Safety From Being Defined As A “Major Rule.” In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Scott, D-Va., amendment that would exclude from the bill's provisions rules made by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the Mine Safety and Health Administration related to the prevention of traumatic injury, cancer or irreversible lung disease.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 193-232. [HR 26, Vote #20, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

A “Major Rule” Is Any Rule The OMB Has Found Could Result In A Cost To The Economy Of $100 Million Or More, A Major Increase In Costs Or “Adverse Effects On Competition, Employment, Investment,” And Other Economic Functions. “A ‘major rule’ is any rule that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget finds has resulted in or is likely to result in: (1) an annual cost on the economy of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation); (2) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, federal, state, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or (3) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.” [HR 26, Summary, 1/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Excluding Any Rule Related To Public Health Or Safety From Being Defined As A “Major Rule.” “In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Cicilline, D-R.I., amendment that would exclude rules related to the protection of public health or safety from the definition of a ‘major rule.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 186-232. [HR 26, Vote #15, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Excluding Any Rule That Results In Reduced Incidence Of Diseases In Children From Being Defined As A “Major Rule.” “In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Castor, D-Fla., amendment that would exclude rules that would result in reduced incidence of cancer, early death, asthma attacks or respiratory disease in children from the definition of a ‘major rule.’” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 190-233. [HR 26, Vote #14, 1/5/17; CQ, 1/5/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Protect Individuals From Discrimination In The Health Insurance Marketplace Based On Gender Or Pre-Existing Conditions, Protect Seniors From Higher Premiums And Out-Of-Pocket Costs Under Medicare Part D. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Castor, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would add an exemption to the bill for rules that prohibit health insurance companies from discriminating against individuals based on gender or preexisting conditions. The amendment also would exempt from the measure rules that prohibit higher premiums or out-of-pocket costs for seniors for medication under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 183-236. [HR 21, Vote #7, 1/4/17; CQ, 1/4/17]

**House Administration**

Fitzpatrick {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} Considering A Rule The Same Day It Is Reported From The Rules Committee. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick {{voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on}}: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1181) that would waive the requirement of a two-thirds vote to consider a rule on the same day it is reported from the Rules Committee, through Dec. 24, and would provide for House consideration of measures under suspension of the rules through Dec. 23, 2018.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 350-30. [H Res 1181, Vote #447, 12/20/18; CQ, 12/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would “Appropriate $2.5 Million” For The Office Of Technology Assessment And “Decrease Funding” For Architect Of The Capitol Projects. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Takano, D-Calif., amendment that would appropriate $2.5 million for the Office of Technology Assessment and would decrease funding for the Architect of the Capitol’s capital construction and operations projects by $3.5 million.” The vote failed 195-217. [HR 5895, Vote #255, 6/8/18; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To Prohibit Appropriating Funds To Enforce The Repeal Of GAO’s Ability To Perform Semiannual Financial Reviews Of Expenditures From The Independent Counsel Permanent Indefinite Appropriation. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Meadows, R-N.C., amendment that would prohibit appropriated funds from being used to enforce the repeal of the Government Accountability Office’s ability to perform semiannual financial reviews of expenditures from the Independent Counsel permanent indefinite appropriation.” The vote was adopted 207-201. [HR 5895, Vote #254, 6/8/18; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Kill A Crowley Resolution To Investigate The House Chaplain’s Resignation. In, Fitzpatrick voted for “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) the Crowley, D-N.Y., resolution that would establish a select committee to investigate the resignation of Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Patrick J. Conroy.” The vote passed 223-182. [H. Res. 878, Vote #172, 5/8/18; CQ Floor Votes, 5/8/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Table A Resolution To Investigate Father Patrick Conroy's Resignation As House Chaplain. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “McCarthy, R-Calif., motion to table (kill) a resolution that would establish a House select committee to investigate the resignation of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Patrick J. Conroy.” The motion was agreed to, 215-171. [H.Res. 856, Vote #166, 4/27/18; CQ, 4/27/18]

Paul Ryan Had Asked Father Conroy To Resign. “Speaker Paul Ryan has ousted the chaplain of the House of Representatives, according to the religious leader's resignation letter — a move that's outraged members of both parties who have come to the defense of the Jesuit priest. […] Conroy has been blunt in some of his remarks, including a prayer about the GOP tax bill that he offered on the House floor on Nov. 6, 2017, before the legislation was passed and signed into law by President Donald Trump.” [NBC News, 4/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Electing Paul Ryan Speaker Of The House. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the Nomination of Paul D. Ryan, D-Wis., and Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., for Speaker of House of Representatives for the 115th Congress.” Ryan was elected by a vote of 239-189. [Vote 2, 1/3/17; CQ, 1/3/17]
Immigration

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Prohibiting The Department Of Homeland Security From Separating Immigrant Families. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 953) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 6136) that would appropriate $23.4 billion for various border security activities.” According to the Congressional Record, “If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Ranking Member Nadler's bill, H.R. 6135, the Keep Families Together Act, which I am proud to cosponsor. This thoughtful proposal would prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from separating children from their parents, of course, except in extraordinary circumstances, and limit the criminal prosecution of asylum seekers.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill prohibiting immigrant family separations. The motion was agreed to 233-191. [HR 6136, Vote #285, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18; Congressional Record, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering Legislation To Fund The Department Of Defense And A Resolution Stating That Allowing “Illegal Immigrants” To Vote Diminishes The Voting Power Of U.S. Citizens. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1077) that would provide for House floor consideration of the conference report to accompany the Defense and Labor-HHS-Education and continuing appropriations package (HR 6157), providing for a resolution (H Res 1071) related to voting by ‘illegal immigrants,’ and providing for motions to suspend the rules.” The resolution was adopted 230-188. [H Res 1077, Vote #403, 9/26/18; CQ, 9/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Resolution Expressing The House’s Continued Support For ICE And Denouncing Calls To Abolish ICE. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Goodlatte, R-Va., motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution that would express the House of Representative's continued support for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and all government entities tasked with law enforcement duties on or near the nation's borders. It would also denounce calls to abolish ICE.” The motion was agreed to, 244-35. [H Res 990, Vote #337, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Require The Trump Administration To Reunify Immigrant Children With Their Family. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Rep. Bass of California’s bill H.R. 6236. Due to the Trump Administration’s manufactured crisis at our southern border, caused by its cruel policy of separating young children from their parents, Ms. Bass’ bill would require federal agencies to reunify children who were forcibly separated from their family.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 231-188. [H Res 964, Vote #298, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Border Security and Immigration Reform Act of 2018, Which Would Appropriate Funds To Build A Border Wall With Mexico, Renew DACA For 6 Years, End The Diversity Visa Program And Require That Undocumented Immigrants Be Detained With Their Children. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would appropriate $23.4 billion for various border security activities. Included would be $16.6 billion for a ‘border wall system,’ which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2027, and $6.8 billion for border security investments, which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2023. It would provide those with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals status a six-year renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status and would allow them to apply for a green card after five years, providing a path to citizenship. It would modify legal immigration by ending the diversity visa program and reallocating those visas to other classifications. The bill would require that undocumented immigrants who are charged with a misdemeanor offense for improper entry into the United States be detained with their minor children.” The bill failed 121-301. [HR 6136, Vote #297, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]
The Bill, Known As “Goodlatte 2,” Was Republicans Attempt At An Immigration Compromise. “House Republicans’ legislative attempt to find consensus within their own party on the divisive issue of immigration failed on the floor Wednesday, with the chamber overwhelmingly rejecting their so-called compromise bill, 121-301.” [Roll Call, 6/27/18]

The Bill Would Have Allowed Dreamers To Apply For A “Merit-Based” Visa With A Path To Citizenship. “It would have provided DACA recipients the opportunity to obtain an indefinitely renewable three-year non-immigrant legal status. Goodlatte 2 included the same provision but made it last for six years and expanded its eligibility beyond current DACA recipients to those who would qualify but had not applied. Under the compromise bill, Dreamers could also apply for a new merit-based visa and eventually citizenship, something some conservatives felt amounted to amnesty.” [Roll Call, 6/27/18]

The Bill Added Restrictions To DACA Eligibility; The Bill Would Likely Provide A Pathway To Citizenship To Only 18 Percent Of Dreamers. “These restrictions were also in DACA, but the new bill would go even further to restrict eligibility. […] In the best case scenario, the House GOP plan would likely provide a pathway to citizenship to fewer than 630,000 Dreamers—barely a third of the president’s promise in January and just 18 percent of the entire Dreamer population. Moreover, only an estimated 421,000 immigrants are likely to become citizens.” [CATO Institute, 6/19/18]

The Bill Would Have Required Families Who Illegally Crossed The Border To Be Housed Together, Rather Than In Criminal Custody, But Eliminated The 20 Day Cap On Administrative Custody For Accompanied Children. “The compromise bill also included language intended to prevent children from being separated from their parents when detained at the border. It would have required the Department of Homeland Security to house families together while the parents are going through criminal proceedings for the misdemeanor of first-time illegal border crossing, instead of in criminal custody, and would have eliminated the 20-day cap on administrative custody for accompanied children.” [Roll Call, 6/27/18]

The Bill Granted $25 Billion In Funds For A Southern Border Wall. “The bill also called for granting $25 billion in funds for a southern border wall, making it more difficult for migrants to seek asylum, and allowing families to be detained indefinitely at the border in response to the Trump administration’s ‘zero-tolerance’ family separation policy. It also included provisions that would have significantly cut legal immigration levels.” [Vox, 6/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending The Border Security And Immigration Reform Act Of 2018 To Prohibit Law Enforcement From Detaining, Separately From Their Child, Any Individual Accused Of Entering The U.S. Illegally. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Espaillat, D-N.Y., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit law enforcement from detaining, separately from their child, any individual accused of illegally entering the United States with a child, in cases in which the child is under the age of 18.” The motion failed, 190-230. [H.R. 6136, Vote #296, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving To A Floor Vote On The “Compromise” Immigration Bill. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 953) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 6136) that would appropriate $23.4 billion for various border security activities. Included would be $16.6 billion for a ‘border wall system,’ which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2027, and $6.8 billion for border security investments, which would be available from fiscal 2019 through fiscal 2023. It would provide those with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals status a six-year renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status and would allow them to apply for a green card after five years thereby providing a path to citizenship.” The rule was adopted, 227-195. [H. Res. 953, Vote #286, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against The Securing America’s Future Act, Which Wouldn’t Offer DREAMers Pathway To Citizenship While Cracking Down On Asylum Seekers And Funding Trump’s Border Wall. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “bill that would authorize $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various
border security activities, including $9.3 billion for a border wall and other physical barriers and would provide individuals registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program with a three-year, renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status but with no special path to citizenship. It would modify legal immigration by ending the diversity visa program and restricting most family-based immigration to allow only spouses and minor children of legal permanent residents to receive green cards. It would increase enforcement of immigration laws within the United States, including by requiring all employers to verify the immigration status and eligibility of individuals seeking jobs in the United States." The bill failed 193 to 231. [HR 4760, Vote #282, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

HEADDRESS: “The Conservative Alternative: No Chance For Citizenship For Legalized Immigrants, Deeper Cuts To Legal Immigration” [Vox, 6/18/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Offered Only Limited Protections For Current DACA Recipients, And Put DREAMers Who Did Not Apply Before Trump Ended The Program At Risk. “[T]he Securing America’s Future Act provides only a potentially renewable three-year reprieve from deportation to current DACA recipients. [...] Rep. Goodlatte’s bill offers only a tenuous second-class status to a small subset of people. Left out of the measure, for example, are people such as the 120,000 young Dreamers who never had the opportunity to apply for protection because of the Trump administration’s decision to end the initiative. For these individuals—and for hundreds of thousands of other Dreamers—the Goodlatte bill offers the same peril it offers to all other undocumented immigrants: the threat of criminal prosecution, imprisonment, and deportation.” [Center for American Progress, 6/7/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Would “Make It Easier To Deport Asylum Seekers, Including Unaccompanied Children.” Securing America’s Future Act would “make it easier to deport asylum seekers, including unaccompanied children, without providing basic due process protections. [...] Instead of recognizing the unique vulnerability of people fleeing violence and persecution, the bill would make it far more likely that asylum seekers and unaccompanied children will be quickly deported back to their countries of origin, potentially being returned to harm or even death.” [Center for American Progress, 6/7/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Would Criminalize All Undocumented Immigrants. “Under long-standing immigration law, being in the country without status is a civil—not criminal—violation. The Goodlatte bill would change the law and make unlawful presence a crime, turning the 11 million undocumented immigrants in the country today into criminals overnight.” [Center for American Progress, 6/7/18]

Securing America’s Future Act Provided $9.3 Billion For Trump’s Border Wall. The Securing America’s Future Act would “authorize $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities, including $9.3 billion for a border wall and other physical barriers” [CQ, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Replacing The Text Of The Goodlatte Bill With The Text Of The DREAM Act. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Lujan Grisham, D-N.M., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would replace the bill’s provisions with a system that would provide a pathway to citizenship for recipients of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, the motion “would strike the text in the underlying bill and replace it with the text of Rep. Roybal-Allard’s bill H.R. 3440 – Dream Act of 2017.” The motion failed 191 to 234. [HR 4760, Vote #281, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Bringing The Securing America’s Future Act Of 2018 To The Floor For A Vote. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 954) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 4760) that would authorize $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022 for various border security activities and would provide individuals registered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program with a three-year, renewable contingent non-immigrant legal status but with no special path to citizenship. Adoption of the rule would provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment that would modify funds authorized for border activities under the bill; authorizing $24.8 billion for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022,
instead of authorizing $24.8 billion annually for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2022. ” The resolution passed 226 to 195. [H Res 954, Vote #280, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18]

Moderate Republicans Agreed To Process To Vote On Republican-Only Immigration Bills, Even Though It “Would Effectively Kill Their Discharge Petition” To Bring Bipartisan Immigration Fix To The Floor. “They agreed to a process that day that would effectively kill their discharge petition. With no agreement in sight, Ryan proposed two immigration votes: One on a conservative DACA bill, the other on ‘compromise’ legislation they’d continue trying to negotiate. Sensing the wind was against them, moderates reluctantly agreed.” [Politico, 6/27/17]

New York Magazine: “The Only Real Purpose Of This Exercise Was To Preempt A Discharge Petition” That Would Have Brought A Bipartisan Immigration Bill To The Floor. “Indeed, the only real purpose of this exercise was to preempt a discharge petition that House Democrats and some politically vulnerable House Republicans had signed that might have brought a Democratic immigration bill — indeed, the original DREAM Act — to the floor under conditions where it might have actually passed. So for all the endless and interminable and redundant House GOP talk about wanting to take action on immigration, when votes were finally held it was really about preventing action on immigration.” [New York Magazine, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Amending The Rule To Bring Up Four Bills – Two Republican Bills, The DREAM Act, And A Bipartisan Bill – Under A Queen Of The Hill Rule. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would [sic] provide for consideration of H.R. 4760 – Securing America’s Future Act, and will make in order four substitute amendments to that bill, drafted at the discretion of the authors so long as they are germane to the underlying bill. H.Res. 774 allows for the amendment that receives the most votes (and at least a simple majority) to pass the House under a rule known as “queen-of-the-hill.” The four amendments that H.Res. 774 allows for are: an amendment offered by Rep. Goodlatte, which could be similar to H.R. 4760, an amendment offered by Rep. Roybal-Allard, which could be similar to a clean DREAM Act an amendment offered by Speaker Ryan an amendment offered by Rep. Denham, which could be similar to the bipartisan bill H.R. 4796 – USA Act. If the underlying Rule passes, it will turn off the discharge petition, and allow the House GOP to bring up anti-immigrant legislation that does not solve the DACA crisis.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to 232-190. [H Res 954, Vote #279, 6/21/18; CQ, 6/21/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/21/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-186. [H Res 796, Vote #123, 3/22/18; CQ, 3/22/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 3/22/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-181. [H Res 787, Vote #117, 3/20/18; CQ, 3/20/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 3/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Dream Act. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 773).” According to Rep. Polis, “if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to
bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the Dream Act. The previous question carried, 234-187. [H Res 773, Vote #104, 3/14/18; CQ, 3/14/18; Congressional Record, 3/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The Dream Act. In March 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 762).” According to Rep. Hastings, “Democrats have offered to bring the Dream Act to the floor now 24 times. We are going to give them one more chance. We have done it 23, and every single time this effort has been blocked by the majority. To address my friend who correctly cited that we were bringing this up: […] We on this side of the aisle clearly want to fix this problem. So let's do it now. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ‘no’ vote on the rule, on the previous question, and on the underlying bills.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the Dream Act. The previous question carried, 229-183. [H Res 762, Vote #96, 3/7/18; CQ, 3/7/18; Congressional Record, 3/7/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 228-184. [H.Res.748, Vote #84, 2/27/18; CQ, 2/27/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for a “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 228-187. [H.Res. 736, Vote #72, 2/14/18; CQ, 2/14/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/14/18]

Fitzpatrick Did Not Vote On Blocking The DREAM Act. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick did not vote on a “motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 224-186. [H.Res. 734, Vote #67, 2/9/18; CQ, 2/9/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/9/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 235-189. [H. Res. 727, Vote #58, 2/6/18; CQ, 2/6/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 2/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” A vote for the motion was a vote to block Democrats from bringing the Dream Act to a vote, according to a floor speech by Democratic Rep. Jim McGovern: “This is the 19th time that we have attempted to bring the bipartisan bill, H.R. 3440, the Dream Act, for a vote on the House floor, and, if we defeat the previous question, we will bring that bill up.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the Dream Act. The motion agreed to by a vote of 232-187. [H.R. 695, Vote #47, 1/30/18; Congressional Record, page H694, 1/30/18; CQ, 1/30/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “the Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 234 to 181. [H Res 681, Vote #9, 1/10/18; CQ, 1/10/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for Leader, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote against considering a bill to protect DREAMers. The motion was agreed to 230-187. [HR 2954, Vote #20, 1/17/18; CQ, 1/17/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, archived, accessed 1/17/19]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Byrne, R-Ala., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 234-189. [HR 2874, Vote #626, 11/14/17; CQ, 11/14/17; Congressional Record, 11/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” In a speech on the House floor, Rep. Tom Emmer (D-MN) said, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way, except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 224-190. [HRes 609, Vote #616, 11/8/17; CQ, 11/8/17, Congressional Record, 11/8/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “If we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to 232-184. [HR 2936, Vote #592, 11/1/17; CQ, 11/1/17; Congressional Record, 11/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act. The motion passed 228-189. [HRes 577, Vote #572, 11/9/17; CQ, 10/24/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, accessed 11/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 562).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep. Polis was going to offer an amendment for “consideration of the bill (H.R.3440) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children and for other purposes.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440. The previous question carried, 227-190. [HR 562, Vote #560, 10/11/17; CQ, 10/11/17; Congress.gov, 10/11/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cheney, R-Wyo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 548).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion prohibited “consideration of the bill (H.R. 3440) to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain individuals who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children and for other purposes.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block consideration of HR 3440. The previous question carried, 233-184. [HR 36, Vote #546, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 10/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking The DREAM Act. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 538).” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R.3440, which would permanently protect DREAMers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 223-187. [H RES 538, Vote #538, 9/27/17; CQ, 9/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 533).” According to Democratic Rep. Alcee Hastings, “If we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 3440, the Dream Act. This bipartisan, bicameral legislation would help thousands of young people who are Americans in every way except on paper.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-189. [H RES 533, Vote #532, 9/26/17; Congressional Record, H7503, 9/26/17; CQ, 9/26/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Eliminate Funding For The Border Wall From A Spending Bill. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Jackson Lee, D-Texas, motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would increase funding for the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s National Predisaster Mitigation Fund by $2.4 billion, would eliminate $1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border, and would decrease funding for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations by $849.5 million.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 186-223. [H R 3354, Vote #527, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Foreign Gang Members From Entering The United States And Denying Foreign Gang Members Immigration Benefits. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would define a criminal gang as a group of five or more persons that has the primary purpose of the commission of one or more certain criminal offenses and would prohibit individuals defined as foreign criminal gang members from entering the United States. It would prohibit a criminal gang member, who is not a U.S. citizen or U.S. national, from being eligible for certain immigration benefits such as asylum, special immigrant juvenile status, and temporary protected status.” The bill passed by a vote of 233-175. [H R 3697, Vote #517, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

The House Passed Legislation That Would Allow Officials To Take Action Against Suspected Gang Members, Regardless Of Whether They’ve Been Convicted Of A Crime. “The House on Thursday passed a bill introduced by Rep. Barbara Comstock (R-Va.) that would expand the authority of the federal government to deport or detain non-citizen immigrants who are gang members or suspected of gang activity. The legislation, offered as a response to an increase in killings perpetuated by the resurgent MS-13 gang in the Washington region and nationally, would allow officials to take action against suspected gang members, regardless of whether they’ve been convicted of a crime.” [Washington Post, 9/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibit The Bills Provisions From Being Used To Deport Someone For An Action Done On Behalf Of A Religious Organization For Humanitarian Reasons. In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Beyer, D-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would that would prohibit the bill’s provisions
from being used to authorize the deportation of an alien for action taken on behalf of a religious organization with the primary purpose of providing humanitarian aid.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 184-220. [HR 3697, Vote #516, 9/14/17; CQ, 9/14/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Changing The Definition Of A Criminal Gang And Prohibiting Foreign Criminal Gang Members From Entering The United States.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 513) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3697) that would define a criminal gang as a group of five or more persons that has the primary purpose of the commission of one or more certain criminal offenses and would prohibit individuals defined as foreign criminal gang members from entering the United States.” The resolution passed by a vote of 222-186. [H R 513, Vote #487, 9/13/17; CQ, 9/13/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 504) that would provide for further House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 Interior-Environment appropriations bill (HR 3354), which is the legislative vehicle for an omnibus appropriations package which would include: eight of the 12 fiscal 2018 appropriations measures and the text of the minibus appropriations package (HR 3219) passed on July 27, 2017.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.RE.3440, which would permanently protect dreamers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-186. *A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act.* [H RES 504, Vote #457, 9/7/17; CQ, 9/7/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 9/7/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of The DREAM Act.** In September 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus limiting debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 500) that would provide for House floor consideration of the fiscal 2018 Interior-Environment appropriations bill (HR 3354), which is the legislative vehicle for an omnibus appropriations package which would include: eight of the 12 fiscal 2018 appropriations measures and the text of the minibus appropriations package (HR 3219) passed on July 27, 2017.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Website “The Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.RE.3440, which would permanently protect dreamers and allow them to remain here and work legally to contribute to strengthening the nation they have called home since childhood.” *A vote for the motion was a vote to block the DREAM Act.* The motion was agreed to by a vote of 233-187. [H RES 500, Vote #442, 9/6/17; CQ, 9/6/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 9/6/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For The “Security Minibus” Which Included $1.6 Billion In Funding For A Southern Border Wall.** In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would provide $788 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2018 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $658.1 billion in funding for Defense programs; $88.8 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities; $37.6 billion in net appropriations subject to discretionary caps for fiscal 2018 that would provide funding for the Energy Department, Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and related agencies; and $3.6 billion in funding for fiscal 2018 for operations of the House of Representatives, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office. The bill would provide $1.6 billion in funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” Passed by a vote of 235-192. [H R 3219, Vote #435, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Eliminate Border Wall Funding From The Security Minibus.** In [MONTH] 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Roybal-Allard, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would eliminate the bill’s provision related to providing funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for procurement, construction and improvement of a barrier along the southern U.S. border.” According to the Democratic Leader’s Office, ‘Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would strike the division of the underlying bill that appropriates $1.6
billion in taxpayer funds to begin construction of President Trump’s border wall along the U.S. – Mexico border.” Motion rejected by a vote of 193-234. [H R 3219, Vote #434, 7/27/17; CQ, 7/27/17; Democratic Leader’s Office, motion to recommit, 7/27/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Adding A Requirement That All Iron And Steel Products Used In The Construction Of The Border Wall Be From The United States. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “O’Halleran, D-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require, as a condition of issuing a certificate of crossing, that all iron and steel products used in the construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of a border-crossing facility would be produced in the United States.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would add a requirement to the underlying bill that all iron and steel products used in construction, connection, operation, and maintenance of the border-crossing facility be produced in the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 193-232. [H R 2883, Vote #397, 7/19/17; CQ, 7/19/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 7/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funds In The FY 2018 Defense Authorization From Being Used To Plan, Develop, Or Constrict A Border Wall. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Lujan Grisham, D-N.M., motion to recommit the bill to the House Armed Services Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit funds authorized by the bill from being used to plan, develop, or construct any barriers, including walls or fences, along “the international border of the United States.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would prohibit any funds authorized to be appropriated in the underlying bill from being used to plan, develop, or construct any barriers, including walls or fences, along the international border of the United States.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-235. [H R 2810, Vote #377, 7/14/17; CQ, 7/14/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 7/14/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For ‘Kate’s Law” – A Bill To “Establish Specific Possible Fines And Prison Sentences For Undocumented Immigrants Convicted Of Certain Criminal Offenses.” In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would establish specific possible fines and prison sentences for undocumented immigrants convicted of certain criminal offenses and who illegally return to the United States despite having been previously deported or otherwise excluded from the country. The bill would establish maximum sentences for such individuals with varying criminal histories, including a 10-year maximum sentence for illegal immigrants who reattempt to enter the country after three or more deportations, even if such individuals have not been convicted of any other crimes.” The bill Passed by a vote of 257-167. [H R 3004, Vote #344, 6/29/17; CQ, 6/29/17]

Washington Post: ‘Kate’s Law’ “Would Enhance Penalties For Convicted And Deported Criminals Who Reenter The United States Illegally. “On Thursday, just two days before the second-year anniversary of Steinele’s shooting, the House of Representatives passed a bill known as “Kate’s Law,” which would enhance penalties for convicted and deported criminals who reenter the United States illegally. It was first introduced in 2015, but it failed to advance in the Senate.” [Washington Post, 6/29/17]

Washington Post: “Civil Rights Groups... Strongly Opposed Kate’s Law,” Described It As “Shortsighted And Ill-Conceived.” “Civil rights groups, including the American Civil Liberties Union, have strongly opposed Kate’s Law, calling it a ‘shortsighted and ill-conceived response’” to the young woman’s slaying. They argue that it is blanket legislation that would penalize even those who come to the United States to escape persecution. Opponents also say that the bill perpetuates the false notion that undocumented immigrants are inherently criminals.” [Washington Post, 6/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Exempt From Kate’s Law “Victims Of Sex Trafficking That Voluntarily Present Themselves At A Port Of Entry And Request Protection.” In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions victims of sex trafficking that voluntarily present themselves at a port of entry and request protection.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website, “Democrats’ Motion to Recommit would add an exemption to the underlying bill to allow a victim of sex-
trafficking to voluntarily present herself or himself at a port of entry to request protection without fear of violating the law.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 193-232. [H R 3004, Vote #343, 6/29/17; CQ, 6/29/17; Democratic Leader’s office, motion to recommit, 6/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Ban Sanctuary Cities. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit federal, state and local governments from restricting any federal, state, or local government entity or official from complying with immigration laws or from assisting federal law enforcement entities or officials in their enforcement of such laws. The bill would allow the Homeland Security Department to issue detainers for arrests of individuals in violation of "any criminal or motor vehicle law" in cases where there is probable cause to believe such individual is an "inadmissible or deportable alien," and would revoke eligibility for certain federal law enforcement grants for states and cities found not to be in compliance with the bill's provisions.” The bill passed 228-195. [HR 3003, Vote #342, 6/29/17; CQ, 6/29/17]

New York Times: The No Sanctuary For Criminals Act “Broadens The Pool Of Money That Cities Could Lose For Not Cooperating With Federal Immigration Officials.” “One of the House bills, known as the No Sanctuary for Criminals Act, potentially broadens the pool of money that cities could lose for not cooperating with federal immigration officials. It also seeks to indemnify local law enforcement officials who detain immigrants on behalf of the federal authorities from lawsuits, making the federal government the defendant in such cases. The bill passed 228 to 195.” [New York Times, 6/29/17]

The National Fraternal Order Of Police Opposed The No Sanctuary For Criminals Act. “Some law enforcement officials have also expressed concerns with the legislation. The National Fraternal Order of Police came out against the sanctuary cities bill this week. In a letter to House leadership, the group’s national president, Chuck Canterbury, said, ‘Law enforcement officers do not get to pick and choose which laws to enforce, and must carry out lawful orders at the direction of their commanders and the civilian government that employs them.’” [New York Times, 6/29/17]

ACLU: HR 3003 Would Violate 4th Amendment Protections Against Detention Without Due Process Or Probable Cause. “And the American Civil Liberties Union said the sanctuary cities bill violates the Fourth Amendment by requiring local law enforcement to hold people without due process or probable cause when requested by immigration agents.” [New York Times, 6/29/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill To Ban Sanctuary Cities. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 414) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3003) that would prohibit federal, state and local governments from restricting any federal, state, or local government entity or official from complying with immigration laws or from assisting federal law enforcement in its enforcement of such laws.” The bill passed 235-190. [HR 3003, Vote #332, 6/28/17; CQ, 6/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of An Act Nullifying Trump’s Immigration Executive Order. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 74).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would bring up HR 724, the Statue of Liberty Values Act, offered by Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren, which would give the Republican Congress a second chance in as many days to defund and rescind President Trump’s unconstitutional and dangerous ban.” A vote for the previous question was a vote in support of the executive order. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 230-188. [HRes 74, Vote #74, 2/2/17; CQ, 2/2/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 2/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of An Act To Nullify Trump’s Immigration Executive Order. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 71).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 724, the Statue of Liberty Values Act of 2017, which provides that President Trump’s Immigration Executive Order shall have no force or effect.” A vote for the previous question was a vote in support of the executive order. The motion was
agreed to by a vote of 231-191. [HRes 71, Vote #70, 2/1/17; CQ, 2/1/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 2/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of An Act Nullifying Trump’s Immigration Executive Order. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 70).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of HR 724, the Statue of Liberty Values Act of 2017, which provides that President Trump’s Immigration Executive Order shall have no force or effect.” A vote for the previous question was a vote in support of the executive order. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 236-183. [HRes 70, Vote #68, 1/30/17; CQ, 1/30/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 1/30/17]

**Labor & Working Families**

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of An Act Nullifying Trump’s Immigration Executive Order.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Newhouse, R-Wash., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would make in order Mr. Cartwright of Pennsylvania’s bill, H.R. 6238. Following the Supreme Court’s decision yesterday in Janus vs. AFSCME to overturn decades of legal precedent that protect the rights of unions to collect fair share fees to cover collective bargaining rights, H.R. 6238 would protect the ability of these unions to negotiate for decent pay and reinforce their important role in assuring fair workplaces that benefit all.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 224-186. [H Res 954, Vote #304, 6/28/18; CQ, 6/28/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/28/18]

*The Public Service Freedom To Negotiate Act Would Give State And Local Government Employees Similar Protections To Private Sector Workers To Voluntarily Have Union Dues Deducted From Their Paychecks.* “On Thursday, Sen. Mazie Hirono (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Matthew Cartwright (D-Pa.) introduced a bill, dubbed the Public Service Freedom to Negotiate Act, to protect the ability of public employees to form, join or assist labor organizations without fear of reprisal. The federal legislation would give all state and local government employees protections similar to those that private-sector workers enjoy, including the right to voluntarily have union dues deducted from their paychecks. A number of states prohibit automatic payroll deductions for public employees, claiming government resources should not be used to underwrite union agendas.” [Washington Post, 6/28/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Protect Union Negotiating Power.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Collins, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule.” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would protect the ability of these unions to negotiate for decent pay and reinforce their important role in assuring fair workplaces that benefit all.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the bill. The motion was agreed to 219-172. [H Res 961, Vote #291, 6/26/18; CQ, 6/26/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/26/18]

*The Public Service Freedom To Negotiate Act Would Give State And Local Government Employees Similar Protections To Private Sector Workers To Voluntarily Have Union Dues Deducted From Their Paychecks.* “On Thursday, Sen. Mazie Hirono (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Matthew Cartwright (D-Pa.) introduced a bill, dubbed the Public Service Freedom to Negotiate Act, to protect the ability of public employees to form, join or assist labor organizations without fear of reprisal. The federal legislation would give all state and local government employees protections similar to those that private-sector workers enjoy, including the right to voluntarily have union dues deducted from their paychecks. A number of states prohibit automatic payroll deductions for public employees, claiming government resources should not be used to underwrite union agendas.” [Washington Post, 6/28/18]
Fitzpatrick Voted Against Prohibiting Funding To Implement Or Enforce Davis-Bacon Act Protections. In April 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “King, R-Iowa, amendment that would prohibit any funds authorized by the bill to be used to implement or enforce the prevailing wage rate requirements established by the Davis-Bacon Act.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 172-243. [H.Amdt.557 to HR 4, Vote #157, 4/26/18; CQ, 4/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Increasing The Probationary Period For Newly Hired Federal Employees To Two Years. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would increase to two years the probationary period for newly hired federal employees, for any individuals promoted to a supervisory or managerial role, and for any individual appointed to the Senior Executive Service. It would also establish a system in which supervisors would be notified near the end of an employee's probationary period.” The bill passed 213 to 204. [HR 4182, Vote #648, 11/30/17; CQ, 11/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Delaying The Federal New Hire Probationary Period Increase Until After A Study Of Its Potential Effects Was Conducted. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Connolly, D-Va., amendment that would strike the provisions of the bill and require that a study be conducted on the effects of an increase in employment probationary periods within federal agencies” The amendment failed 193 to 223. [HR 4182, Vote #647, 11/30/17; CQ, 11/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Exempting Individuals Who Have Participated In Programs Like AmeriCorps Or PeaceCorps From The Federal New Hire Probationary Period. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Hastings, D-Fla., amendment that would exempt an individual who has completed a term of service for a program under the Corporation for National and Community Service, such as PeaceCorps and AmeriCorps, from the bill's required increase in probationary period length.” The amendment failed 195 to 221. [HR 4182, Vote #646, 11/30/17; CQ, 11/30/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Overturning An Obama-Era National Labor Relations Board Ruling That Made Companies Liable For Labor Law Violations Of Subcontractors. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would define a joint employer as an entity with actual, direct and immediate control over employees, with significant control over essential terms of employment such as hiring, determining pay and benefits, day-to-day supervision of employees, and assigning individual work schedules.” The bill passed 242-181. [HR 3441, Vote #614, 11/7/17; CQ, 11/7/17]

HEADLINE: “House Passes Bill To Overturn Controversial Joint-Employer Ruling.” [The Hill, 11/7/17]

The Hill: Bill Overturned NLRB “Ruling That Made Companies Potentially Liable For Labor Law Violations Committed By Their Subcontractors.” “The House on Tuesday evening passed a bill that would overturn an Obama-era National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) ruling that made companies potentially liable for labor law violations committed by their subcontractors. [...] The bill, which passed the House Monday, would change that definition under the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act to state a company is only considered a joint employer if it ‘directly, actually and immediately’ has control over essential terms and conditions of employment.” [The Hill, 11/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Requiring A Franchisor To Be Treated As A Joint Employer if The Franchisee Violates Labor Laws. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Bonamici, D-Ore., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and the Workforce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would require a franchisor to be treated as a joint employer if a franchisee violates labor laws at the direction of the franchisor.” The motion was rejected 235-186. [HR 3441, Vote #613, 11/7/17; CQ, 11/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Bill To Overturn Obama-era NLRB Rule That Made Companies Liable For Labor Law Violations Of Subcontractors. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 607) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3043) that would specify a variety of timeframes and procedures for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to follow in carrying out
required permitting and licensing activities for non-federal hydropower projects. It would also provide for consideration of the bill (HR 3441) that would modify the statutory definition of joint employer to clarify that an employer must have actual, direct and immediate control over employees to be considered a joint employer.” The resolution was adopted 233-182. [HRes 607, Vote #611, 11/7/17; CQ, 11/7/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of HR 2933, The Leveraging Effective To Rebuild National Skills Act. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 468) that would provide for House floor consideration of the joint resolution (H J Res 111) that would nullify and disapprove of a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rule that prohibits mandatory arbitration clauses in certain consumer contracts.” According to the Democratic Leader’s website “the Democratic previous question would amend the rule to allow for consideration of H.R. 2933, the leveraging effective apprenticeships to rebuild national skills act, which would promote effective apprenticeships that give students and workers the skills they need to find well-paying jobs.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the leveraging effective apprenticeships to rebuild national skills act. The motion was adopted by a vote of 229-184. [H RES 468, Vote #410, 7/25/17; CQ, 7/25/17; DemocraticLeader.Gov, 7/25/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Increase The Minimum Wage To $15 Per Hour In Seven Years. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for a motion to order the previous question. A yes vote would block consideration of “H.R. 15, The Raise The Wage Act., which would give workers the raise they deserve, and increase the federal minimum wage to $15 an hour within 7 years.” The bill passed 235-190. [HR 3003, Vote #331, 6/28/17; CQ, 6/28/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, accessed 9/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Allow Americans To Earn Paid Sick Leave. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the previous question would allow for “consideration of the bill (H.R. 1516) to allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the amendment for paid sick leave. The previous question carried, 231-188. [H Res 352, Vote #275, 5/24/17; CQ, 5/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Allowing Private-Sector Employees To Swap Overtime Pay For ‘Comp Time.’ In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “Passage of the bill that would allow private-sector employers to provide non-exempt employees compensatory time off at a rate of 1.5 hours per hour of overtime work. To be eligible, employees would be required to have worked at least 1,000 hours in a 12-month period. Employees would be limited to 160 hours of compensatory time and employers would be required to provide monetary compensation by Jan. 31, for any unused compensatory time accrued during the preceding year. The bill's provisions would sunset five years after enactment.” The bill was passed by a vote of 229-197. [HR 1180, Vote #244, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

NBC News: Democrats Opposed The Bill, Saying It Weakened Worker Protections And Could Allow Employers, Who Would Have Final Say On Scheduled Comp Time, To “Kick The Can Down The Road On Money You Earned Putting In Extra Hours.” “The House of Representatives passed a bill Tuesday that would allow employees to swap overtime pay for "comp time," a rules change congressional Republicans have tried to push through for more than two decades. [...] Where do the Democrats stand? They really don't like this bill. Many progressives in the House argue that the proposal would chip away at protections for hardworking Americans and undermine the Fair Labor Standards Act. The measure, among other rules, would give employers the final say on when comp time can be used. In other words, House Dems fear, your boss could conceivably kick the can down the road on money you earned putting in extra hours. Massachusetts Sen. Elizabeth Warren, a fierce advocate for workers' rights, blasted the bill as a ‘disgrace.’” [NBC News, 5/3/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Blocking Protections From The Bill For Employees Who Receive Seven Or More Sick Days From Their Employers, Which Can Be Used To Seek Care For Pre-Existing Medical Conditions. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “Scott, D-Va., motion to recommit the bill to the House Education and the Workforce Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would exempt from
the bill's provisions employees who receive seven or more sick days from their employer.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 192-234. [HR 1180, Vote #243, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Waive Certain Rules Making It Easier For The House To Pass A Bill To Allow Employees To Trade Overtime Pay For Comp Time. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 299) that would allow private-sector employers to provide non-exempt employees compensatory time off at a rate of 1.5 hours per hour of overtime work. It would waive, through the legislative day of May 5, 2017, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee. It also would provide for consideration of measures under suspension of the rules on the legislative days of May 4 and May 5, 2017.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 230-193. [HR 1180 (HRes 299), Vote #241, 5/2/17; CQ, 5/2/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Department Of Labor Rule That Extends The Period Of Time In Which The Occupational Safety And Health Administration Can Issue Citations To Employers Who Do Not Maintain Workplace Injuries. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of a joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of an Occupational Safety and Health Administration rule that extends, from six months to five years, the period in which OSHA can issue citations to employers who do not maintain workplace injury or illness records.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 231-191. [HJRes 83, Vote #121, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Labor Department Rule Limiting The Occupations For Which States Can Require Drug Tests For People Applying For Unemployment Benefits. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Labor Department rule that limits the occupations for which states can require drug tests for individuals applying for unemployment benefits. Under the rule, an individual can be required to be tested for drugs if an individual's typical employment is an occupation for which state or federal laws require an employee to be tested for controlled substances.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 236-189. [HJRes 42, Vote #97, 2/15/17; CQ, 2/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Department Of Labor Rule Exempting Certain Government-Administered State Retirement Savings Plans From Select Federal Regulations And Providing Guidance On ERISA Preemption. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Labor Department rule that exempts certain state-administered retirement savings plans from select federal regulations governing pension plans if the state programs meet certain standards. Under the rule, the savings program must be established and administered by the state, and the savings plans must be voluntary for the employee for the program to qualify for the exemption.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 231-193. [HJRes 66, Vote #96, 2/15/17; CQ, 2/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Department Of Labor Rule Exempting Certain Government-Administered State Retirement Savings Plans From Select Federal Regulations. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Labor Department rule that exempts certain local government-administered retirement savings plans for non-government employees from select federal regulations governing pension plans. Under the rule, a city or county must have a population at least as large as the least populated state in the nation, and must administer a retirement plan for its own employees for the program to qualify for the exemption.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 234-191. [HJRes 67, Vote #95, 2/15/17; CQ, 2/15/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying An Obama-Administration Rule Requiring Contractors To Disclose Labor Law Violations Within The Past Three Years. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify a Defense Department, General Services Administration and NASA rule that requires companies that bid for federal contracts of more than $500,000 to disclose whether they have been determined in the previous three years to have violated certain federal labor laws and equivalent state laws.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 236-187. [HJRes, 37, Vote #76, 2/2/17; CQ, 2/2/17]
Fitzpatrick Voted For Agreeing To The Conference Report For The National Defense Authorization Act FY 2019. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would authorize $708.1 billion for defense-related programs, with $639.1 billion for the Defense Department’s base budget, and $69 billion for overseas contingency operations. Specifically, it would authorize $65 million for the development of low-yield nuclear weapons. It would also authorize $18.8 billion for Navy aircraft procurement, $16.5 billion for Air Force aircraft, and $10.8 billion for Navy shipbuilding. It would prohibit any U.S. government agency from using technology produced by the Chinese companies ZTE or Huawei, but would not reimpose a ban on U.S. exports to ZTE.” The report was agreed to, 359-54. [HR 5515, Vote #379, 7/26/18; CQ, 7/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill FY 2018 And FY 2019 Funding For 16 U.S. Intelligence Communities And Requiring The Publishing Of Reports On Threats To U.S. Cybersecurity. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would authorize classified amounts in fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019 for 16 U.S. intelligence agencies and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. government, which would cover general intelligence operations, clandestine human intelligence programs and analysis, and covert action programs. The bill would authorize $547 million in fiscal 2018 and $515 million in fiscal 2019 for the Intelligence Community Management account. The bill would require several reports on foreign malign influencers, including Russia, North Korea and Iran, and activities related to funding or carrying out a cyber or terrorist attack. The bill would also require the Director of National Intelligence to electronically publish an unclassified report on foreign counterintelligence and cybersecurity threats to U.S. election campaigns for federal offices.” The bill passed, 363-54. [HR 6237, Vote #326, 7/12/18; CQ, 7/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering A Bill Authorizing Intelligence Appropriations For FY 2018 And FY 2019. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 989) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 6237) that would authorize classified amounts in fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019 for 16 U.S. intelligence agencies and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. government, which would cover general intelligence operations, clandestine human intelligence programs and analysis, and covert action programs.” The resolution was adopted, 235-178. [HR 6237, Vote #323, 5/16/18; CQ, 7/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Reauthorizing The Foreign Intelligence Security Act (FISA), Including Section 702, Which Conducts Surveillance On Foreign Targets’ Communications. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would reauthorize for six years, through 2023, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which governs electronic surveillance of foreign terrorism suspects. The bill would reauthorize Section 702 surveillance authorities on foreign targets, and would require the development of procedures for searching the Section 702 database that would protect the Fourth Amendment rights of U.S. citizens. The bill would prohibit the FBI from accessing information without an order from the secret FISA court in certain cases. The measure would increase penalties for the unauthorized removal of classified documents or information.” The bill passed 256 to 164. [S 139, Vote #16, 1/11/18; CQ, 1/11/18]


New York Times: Title VII Permitted The Government To Conduct Warrantless Surveillance On Communications Of Foreigners Abroad, “Even When They Are Talking To Americans.” “A yearslong debate over National Security Agency surveillance and protections for Americans’ privacy rights will reach a climactic moment on Thursday as the House of Representatives takes up legislation to extend a program of warrantless spying on internet and phone networks that traces back to the Sept. 11 attacks. There is little doubt that Congress will extend an expiring statute, known as Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act, that permits the government to collect without a warrant from American firms, like Google and AT&T, the emails and other communications of foreigners abroad — even when they are talking to Americans.” [New York Times, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Including Additional Requirements To Obtaining Warrants For Surveillance Through FISA. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Himes D-Conn., motion to recommit the bill to the
House Intelligence Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would include additional requirements related to obtaining warrants in order to query information incidentally collected on U.S. citizens.” The motion failed 189 to 227. [S 139, Vote #15, 1/11/18; CQ, 1/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Require The Government To Obtain A Warrant Before Searching Surveillance Data Collected Through Section 702. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Amash R-Mich., amendment that would end NSA collection of communications data that is neither to nor from an approved foreign target, but rather communications "about" a foreign target entirely between American citizens. It would prohibit the FBI and intelligence agencies from searching the Section 702 database for information on U.S. citizens without first obtaining a warrant, except in certain circumstances. The amendment would end the so-called ‘reverse targeting’ practice, in which an American communicating with a foreign target is also subject to surveillance, and would modify oversight of and appointments to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.” The amendment failed 183 to 233. [S 139, Vote #14, 1/11/18; CQ, 1/11/18]

Detroit News: The Amendment Would Have “Required Officials To Get Warrants In Most Cases Before Intercepting And Reading Emails And More Of U.S. Citizens.” “Before approving a six-year extension of the law, the House voted 233 to 183 to kill an amendment designed to protect Americans civil liberties. This amendment would have required officials to get warrants in most cases before intercepting and reading emails and more of U.S. citizens. This amendment was proposed by Rep. Justin Amash (R-Mich). The vote was a victory for Republican establishment. House Speaker Paul D. Ryan had blocked the House from considering a compromise bill.” [Forbes, 1/11/18]

New York Times: The Amendment Would Have Provided “A Series Of New Safeguards” On Officials That Conduct Surveillance On Foreign Communications. “Before voting to extend the law, known as Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act, the House rejected an amendment that would have imposed a series of new safeguards. That proposal included a requirement that officials obtain warrants in most cases before hunting for, and reading, emails and other messages of Americans that were swept up under the surveillance.” [New York Times, 1/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill Reauthorizing The Foreign Intelligence Security Act (FISA), Including Section 702. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 682) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (S 139) that would reauthorize Title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act through Dec. 31, 2023, and would require the development of procedures for searching the Section 702 database that protect the Fourth Amendment rights of U.S. citizens.” [H Res 682, Vote #8, 1/8/18; CQ, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving Forward To Consideration Of The FY 2018 Funding For The Intelligence Agencies And Waiving The Two-Thirds Vote Requirement To Consider Legislation The Same Day It Is Reported From The House Rules Committee. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 481) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3180) that would authorize classified amounts of funding through fiscal 2018 for 16 U.S. intelligence agencies and intelligence-related activities, including the Office of the National Intelligence Director, the CIA and the National Security Agency. The rule would waive, through the legislative day of August 1, 2017, the two-thirds vote requirement to consider legislation on the same day it is reported from the House Rules Committee.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 224-186. [H RES 481, Vote #436, 7/28/17; CQ, 7/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Suspending The Rules And Passing A Bill That Would Authorize FY 2018 Funding For US Intelligence Agencies And Intelligence Related Activities. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Nunes, R-Calif., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would authorize classified amounts of funding through fiscal 2018 for 16 U.S. intelligence agencies and intelligence-related activities, including the Office of the National Intelligence Director, the CIA and the National Security Agency. The bill would authorize $527 million in fiscal 2018 in funding to the Intelligence Community Management Account and would authorize $514 million through fiscal 2018 in funding to the CIA Retirement and Disability Fund. The bill would require the director of National
Intelligence to submit to Congress multiple reports regarding Russia’s campaigns directed at foreign elections and its efforts related to cyber influence, including an analytical assessment of the most significant Russian influence campaigns, if any, conducted during the three years prior to the bill’s enactment.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 241-163. [H R 3180, Vote #407, 7/24/17; CQ, 7/24/17]

2017: Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Prohibit Members Of The Administration Whose Primary Function Is Political From Being Appointed To The National Security Council. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: the “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 99).” According to Democratic Leader Nancy Pelosi’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would amend the National Security Act of 1947 to prohibit any individual whose primary responsibility is political in nature from being designated a member of the Council. Further, the bill expresses the sense of Congress that the Director of National Intelligence or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should not be prevented from attending Principals Committee meetings.” A yes vote was a vote to block the amendment. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 225-189. [H.Res 99, Vote #88, 2/14/17; CQ, 2/14/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 2/14/17]

January 2017: President Trump Designated Political Advisor Steve Bannon To A Full Seat On The “Principals Committee” Of The National Security Council, Elevating His Informal Rank To The Equivalent Of A Cabinet-Level Secretary. “The whirlwind first week of Donald J. Trump’s presidency had all the bravura hallmarks of a Stephen K. Bannon production. […] But the defining moment for Mr. Bannon came Saturday night in the form of an executive order giving the rumpled right-wing agitator a full seat on the “principal committee” of the National Security Council — while downgrading the roles of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the director of national intelligence, who will now attend only when the council is considering issues in their direct areas of responsibilities. It is a startling elevation of a political adviser, to a status alongside the secretaries of state and defense, and over the president’s top military and intelligence advisers. In theory, the move put Mr. Bannon, a former Navy surface warfare officer, admiral’s aide, investment banker, Hollywood producer and Breitbart News firebrand, on the same level as his friend, Michael T. Flynn, the national security adviser, a former Pentagon intelligence chief who was Mr. Trump’s top adviser on national security issues before a series of missteps reduced his influence.” [New York Times, 1/29/17]

Native American Issues

Fitzpatrick Voted For Increasing Funding For The Office Of Navajo And Hopi Indian Relocation. In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “O'Halleran, D-Ariz., amendment no. 27, that would increase funding for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation by $3 million, and would decrease funding for Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians by an equal amount.” The resolution was adopted by a vote of 217-196. [H R 6147, Vote #343, 7/18/18; CQ, 7/18/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Allowing Native American Tribes To Use Settlement Funds On Rural Water Systems, And Exempting Tribes From Being Defined As Employers Under The National Labor Relations Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Passage of the bill that would amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to specify that settlement funds may be used for the planning, design, and construction of the tribe’s rural water system. In addition, the bill would also amend the National Labor Relations Act to exclude Native American tribes and any institutions or enterprises owned or operated by a Native American tribe from being defined as employers under the NLRA. The bill further includes provisions that would aid specific tribes with development and land issues.” The bill passed 239 to 173. [H Res 681, Vote #11, 1/10/18; CQ, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Bill ]] Allowing Native American Tribes To Use Settlement Funds On Rural Water Systems, And Exempting Tribes From Being Defined As Employers Under The National Labor Relations Act. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: Adoption of the rule (H Res 681) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (S 140) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill that would amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to clarify the use of
amounts in the WMAT Settlement Fund.” The motion passed 227 to 181. [H Res 681, Vote #10, 1/10/18; CQ, 1/10/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Rules Related To Federal Obligations And Tribal Sovereignty From The SCRUB Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Moore, D-Wis., amendment that would exempt from the bill’s provisions rules related to federal obligations to tribal governments and rules related to supporting tribal sovereignty.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 197-229. [HR 998, Vote #111, 3/1/17; CQ, 3/1/17]

Science & Technology

Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing And Renaming The Office Of Electronic Government As The Office Of The Federal Chief Information Officer. In November 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Comer, R-Ky., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended, that would formally authorize and rename the Office of Electronic Government within the Office of Management and Budget as the Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer. The bill would formally codify the position and duties of the Federal CIO and another presidential appointee reporting to the CIO. It would also direct OMB to develop, for all federal agencies, an information technology expenditure reporting system.” The motion was agreed to 391-0. [HR 6901, Vote #425, 11/30/18; CQ, 11/30/18]

Seniors

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Legislation That Would Prevent The House From Cutting Social Security, Medicare, Or Medicaid. In May 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment.)” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, the motion blocked legislation to “restrict consideration of any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, or conference report that: (1) cuts social security benefits, (2) raises the retirement age for social security, (3) privatizes social security, (4) cuts guaranteed medicare benefits, or (5) results in cuts to state medicare plan benefits or eligibility.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block the legislation prohibiting the House from cutting these programs. The previous question carried, 229-191. [H Res 348, Vote #271, 5/23/18; CQ, 5/23/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/23/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Lowering Out-Of-Pocket Drug Costs For Seniors. In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Demings, D-Fla., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would exempt regulations that significantly lower seniors' out-of-pocket costs for prescription drugs under Medicare Part D. It would remove the bill's provision that would effectively overturn two Supreme Court decisions that require federal courts to defer to an agency’s interpretation of the underlying law or rule when considering challenges to agency rules.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 190-233. [HR 5, Vote #44, 1/11/17; CQ, 1/11/17]

Taxes

Fitzpatrick {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} The Republican Tax Extenders Package. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick {{voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on}} “Brady, R-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment to a bill (HR 88), with a further House amendment, comprised of a package of tax-related bills. The bill would extend and gradually phase out through 2024 a biodiesel tax credit, make permanent a railroad track maintenance credit at a reduced rate, and provide temporary tax relief for victims of hurricanes and wildfires. It would delay or repeal certain health-related taxes enacted as part of the 2010 healthcare overhaul. The bill also contains a number of provisions related to tax-favored retirement savings plans and operations of the Internal Revenue Service.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 220 – 183. [H.R. 88, Vote #470, 12/20/18; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/18]

Tax Extenders Package Included Expansion Of 529 Education Savings Accounts For Home-Schooling
Expenses And Repeal Of The So-Called Johnson Amendment, Which Prohibited Churches And Charities From Making Political Endorsements. “At the same time, Brady added a host of measures favored by Republicans, including rollbacks of several health care-related taxes, a fix to last year’s tax law for the recreational vehicle industry and add-ons favored by conservatives, such as an expansion of 529 education savings accounts for home-schooling expenses and repeal of the so-called Johnson Amendment, which prohibits churches and charities from making political endorsements or risk losing their nonprofit status.” [Roll Call, 12/11/18]

Tax Extenders Delayed ACA Excise Tax On Medical Device Manufacturers, Suspended The Health Insurer Fee For Two Years, And Delayed The Cadillac Tax From Taking Effect For One Additional Year. “Meanwhile, Brady would further delay the onset of several of the 2010 health care law’s taxes that Congress has already repeatedly pushed back, namely the excise tax on medical device manufacturers, a fee applied to health insurers and the so-called Cadillac tax on high-cost employer-sponsored health plans. Brady's revised bill would extend the medical device tax suspension for five years, through 2024; suspend the health insurer fee for two years through 2021; and delay the Cadillac tax from taking effect for one additional year, through 2022.” [Roll Call, 12/11/18]

Tax Extenders Extended Biodiesel Tax Credit And The Alternative Fuels Tax Credit. “The generally popular tax extenders package was dominated by a seven-year extension and phase-out of the biodiesel tax credit, scored at a $16.9 billion cost, and a one-year extension of the alternative fuels tax credit, scored at a cost of $7.1 billion.” [Roll Call, 12/11/18]

Tax Extenders Included Temporary Tax Breaks For Residents In Areas Hit By Hurricanes Michael And Florence And Retirement Savings Provisions. “Brady repeated his hopes of Democratic support because of sections of the bill that would overhaul the IRS, which the House passed as a stand-alone bill by a vote of 414-0 earlier this year; temporary tax breaks for residents in areas hit by hurricanes Michael and Florence, among other natural disasters; and retirement savings provisions that have garnered support from Democrats.” [Roll Call, 12/11/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Establishing An Independent Appeals Office Within The IRS And Updating IRS Systems And Cybersecurity Measures. In December 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Rice, R-S.C., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill which contains a number of provisions related to Internal Revenue Service operations and modernization. It would establish an independent office of appeals within the agency to resolve taxpayer controversies and make several modifications or clarifications related to IRS operations, services, and authorities. It also includes provisions to update IRS information technology systems, other electronic systems, and cybersecurity measures.” The motion as agreed to by a vote of 378-11. [HR 7227, Vote #455, 12/20/18; CQ, 12/20/18]

Fitzpatrick {{Voted For/Voted Against/Voted Present On/Did Not Vote On}} Making Several Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Permanent. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick {{voted for/voted against/voted present on/did not vote on}} “Passage of the bill that would make permanent a number of tax provisions that would otherwise expire in 2025. The provisions from the 2017 tax overhaul (PL 115-97) that would become permanent include: reduced tax rates and modified tax bracket breakpoints for the seven tax brackets, the standard deduction amount, the elimination of personal exemptions for each taxpayer and dependent, and the increased child tax credit.” The bill passed 220-19. [HR 6760, Vote #414, 9/28/18; CQ, 9/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Amending A Bill Making Several Provisions Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act Permanent Until It Included A Provision That Actuaries Certify That The Bill Would Not Cause Financial Harm. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Recommit Larson, D-Conn., motion to recommit the bill to the House Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prevent enactment of the bill's provisions until actuaries from the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Old-Age and Survivor Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds certify that the measure would not
cause financial harm to such trust funds.” The motion was rejected 184-226. [HR 6760, Vote #413, 9/28/18; CQ, 9/28/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Allowing Individual Taxpayers to Deduct Up To $20,000 In The Year They Start A Business If The Expenses Are Related To A Business Start-Up. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would allow individual taxpayers, beginning in tax year 2019, to deduct up to $20,000 during a year in which they start a new business for expenses related to business start-up. It would allow up to $120,000 of such expenses to be amortized over 15 years. It would allow the thresholds to be adjusted for inflation annually, beginning in 2020.” The bill passed 260-156. [HR 6756, Vote #412, 9/27/18; CQ, 9/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Modifying Tax-Favored Retirement Accounts, Including Allowing Pooled Retirement Plans By Unrelated Small Businesses And Allowing Individuals To Continue Making IRA Contributions After Reaching 70 Years And Six Months Of Age. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would make various modifications related to tax-favored retirement accounts. It would provide for the establishment of "pooled" retirement plans by unrelated small businesses that are not in the same trade or industry. It would allow individuals to continue making contributions to a regular IRA after reaching the age of 70 years and six months, exempt individuals who have less than $50,000 in their retirement accounts from having to take required minimum distributions from those accounts after reaching age of 70 years and six months. It would also allow individuals to withdraw up to $7,500 from their retirement plans, without penalty, to help pay for the expenses of a new baby or adopted child. It would establish tax-favored Universal Savings Accounts that could be used by individuals and families for any purpose.” The bill passed 240-177. [HR 6757, Vote #411, 9/27/18; CQ, 9/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering Legislation Related To New-Business Tax Deductions, Tax-Favored Retirement Accounts, And Making Temporary Aspects Of Individual Tax Code Permanent. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1084) that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill related to new-business tax deductions (HR 6756), a bill related to tax-favored retirement accounts (HR 6757), and a bill that would make many temporary aspects of the individual tax code permanent (HR 6760).” The resolution was adopted 266-189. [H Res 1084, Vote #410, 9/27/18; CQ, 9/27/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Funding The Payments In Lieu Of Taxes Program That Provides Federal Payments To Local Governments That Have Land That Cannot Be Locally Taxed. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “McCollum, D-Minn., motion to instruct the conferees on the part of the House to agree to the Senate amendment to the bill in relation to provisions that would fund the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program that provides federal payments to local governments that have large tracts of federal land that cannot be locally taxed.” The motion was rejected 187-218. [HR 6147, Vote #388, 9/6/18; CQ, 9/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act By Concurring With A Senate Amendment. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Brady, R-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax overhaul that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for "pass-through" business income through 2025. It would effectively eliminate the penalty for not purchasing health insurance under the 2010 health care overhaul law in 2019. It would also open portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.” The motion was passed 224-201. [HR 1, Vote #699, 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/20/17]

House Was Forced To Vote For A Second Time On The Final Bill After Small Changes Were Made To Comply With Senate Budget Rules. “The House, forced to vote a second time on the $1.5 trillion tax bill,
moved swiftly to pass the final version on Wednesday, clearing the way for President Trump to sign into law the most sweeping tax overhaul in decades. House lawmakers approved the tax bill 224 to 201 on Wednesday, after being forced to vote on the bill again after last-minute revisions were made to it in the Senate, which passed the measure 51 to 48 early Wednesday morning. The final House vote was essentially a formality, as the changes, which were made to comply with Senate budget rules, did not significantly alter the overall bill.”  
[New York Times, 12/20/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to $10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to $2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for "pass-through" business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, Vote #692, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Sending The Tax Bill Back To Conference And Instructing Conferees To Oppose Repeal Of The Individual Mandate And To Disagree With Provisions Related To The SALT Deduction. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “Neal, D-Mass., motion to recommit the bill to the Committee of Conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House that they disagree with provisions related to state and local tax deductions, and related to the bill's language that would effectively repeal the individual health care mandate established by the 2010 health care overhaul.” The motion to recommit the conference report failed 191-236. [HR 1, Vote #691, 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/19/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Instructing Conferees On The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act To Oppose Repeal Of The Individual Mandate And To Recede From The House Bill’s Provisions To Eliminate The SALT Deduction. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against “Neal, D-Mass., motion to instruct conferees to disagree with the Senate amendment that would repeal the individual health insurance mandate, and to recede from the section House bill that would eliminate the deduction for state and local income taxes through 2025.” The motion to instruct conferees failed 186-233. [HR 1, Vote #654, 12/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Moving The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act To Conference Committee. In December 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “Brady, R-Texas, motion that the House disagree with the Senate amendment and request a conference with the Senate on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering individual and corporate tax rates, repealing various deductions through 2025.” The motion to go to conference passed 222-192. [HR 1, Vote #653, 12/4/17; CQ Floor Votes, 12/4/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Passage Of The House Version Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering individual and corporate tax rates; consolidating the current seven tax income rates into four rates; eliminating the deduction for state and local income taxes; limiting certain deductions for property taxes and home mortgages; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would eliminate personal exemptions and would nearly double the standard deduction. It would raise the child tax credit through 2022, repeal the alternative minimum tax, repeal the estate tax in 2025 and reduce the gift tax rate in 2025. It would establish a new top tax rate for pass-through business income and would modify tax credits related to energy production.” The bill passed 227-205. [HR 1, Vote #637, 11/16/17; CQ Floor Votes, 11/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 619) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 1) that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering individual and corporate tax rates; consolidating the current seven tax income rates into four rates; eliminating the deduction for state and local income taxes; limiting certain
deductions for property taxes and home mortgages; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries.” The rule was adopted 235-191. [HRes 619, Vote #633, 11/15/17; CQ, 11/15/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking An Amendment To Prohibit Repeal Of The State And Local Tax Deduction.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Sessions, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” In a speech on the House floor, Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL) said, “if we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment that will prohibit any legislation from limiting or repealing the state and local tax deduction, which prevents millions of families from being taxed twice on the same income.” A vote for the amendment is a vote to block protecting the state and local tax deduction. The motion was agreed to 234-193. [HRes 619, Vote #632, 11/15/17; CQ, 11/15/17, Congressional Record, 11/15/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill That Would Prevent The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act From Being Brought For A Vote Before The CBO Analysis Had Been Made Available.** In November 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “So if we can defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule that will prevent this massive tax cut bill from coming to the House floor unless nonpartisan analysis from the experts at the Congressional Budget Office has been available for at least 2 days.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of a bill preventing the TCJA from being brought for a vote before the CBO analysis was available for 2 days. The motion was agreed to 230-190. [HR 3922, Vote #602, 11/2/17; CQ, 11/2/17; Congressional Record, 11/2/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Democratic Motion To Protect The State And Local Tax Deduction From Repeal Or Limitation.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and the possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader, “The Democratic previous question would create a point of order in the House and Senate that prohibits any legislation from limiting or repealing the state and local tax deduction.” A vote for the motion was a vote against protecting the state and local tax deduction. The motion was agreed to 229-188. [H Con Res 71, Vote #582, 10/25/17; CQ, 10/25/17; DemocraticLeader.gov, accessed 1/5/18]

### Trade

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Motion To Suspend The Rules And Pass The Bill To Extend, Through December, 31, 2010, The Generalized System Of Preferences Program, Managed By The U.S. Trade Representative.** In February 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for a “motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would extend, through Dec. 31, 2020, the Generalized System of Preferences program, managed by the U.S. Trade Representative. The bill would also make the preferences retroactive to the program’s 2017 expiration date.” The motion was agreed to, 400-2. [H.R. 4979, Vote #71, 2/13/18; CQ, 2/13/18]

### Transportation & Infrastructure

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Bill That Would Allow The Bureau Of Reclamation To Transfer Water Infrastructure To Non-Federal Entities Without Congressional Approval.** In July 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Passage of the bill that would permit the Bureau of Reclamation to transfer ownership of certain federal water infrastructure facilities to certain nonfederal entities without the need for Congress to enact project-specific legislation, provided that the entity to which ownership would be transferred has a water service contract with BOR. The bill would require that, for a transfer to take place, the agency must notify Congress in writing of the proposed conveyance and the reason for the conveyance at least 90 days before it would occur, and Congress must not pass a joint resolution disapproving the conveyance before that date. The bill would require BOR to establish criteria for determining which facilities are eligible for such title transfers, including that a proposed transfer would not have an ‘unmitigated significant effect on the environment,’ and that the receiving entity would need to intend to use the property for substantially the same purposes as it had been used for prior to the transfer. The bill would
also prohibit any conveyance that would adversely impact power rates or repayment obligations.” The bill passed, 233-184. [HR 3281, Vote #325, 7/12/18; CQ, 7/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment That Would Prevent Infrastructure Transfers To Companies That Recently Employed Interior Department Officials As Registered Lobbyists. In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Huffman, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Natural Resources Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would prohibit a conveyance under the bill’s provisions if the qualifying entity to which the facility would be conveyed had employed the secretary or deputy secretary of the Interior Department as federally registered lobbyist in the last three years.” The amendment failed, 187-230. [HR 3281, Vote #324, 7/12/18; CQ, 7/12/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Resolution Encouraging Investment In Roads, Bridges, And Clean Energy Infrastructure. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question calls on Congress to create millions of new jobs through investing in roads, bridges, and 21st century clean energy infrastructure projects that will benefit all Americans and not just billionaires.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the resolution. The motion was agreed to 224-176. [H Res 918, Vote #234, 6/6/18; CQ, 6/6/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/6/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Rules Related To Airport Noise Restrictions From The SCRUB Act. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Krishnamoorthi, D-Ill., amendment that would exempt rules related to airport noise restrictions.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 192-230. [HR 998, Vote #108, 2/28/17; CQ, 2/28/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Exempting Rules Related To Airspace Safety From The SCRUB Act. In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Krishnamoorthi, D-Ill., amendment that would exempt rules related to the safety of the national airspace system.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 189-234. [HR 998, Vote #107, 2/28/17; CQ, 2/28/17]

Veterans

Fitzpatrick Voted For Adopting The Conference Report For FY 2019 Three-Bill Spending Package That Would Provide Billions In Funding For Energy, Interior, Legislative, And Veterans Affairs. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the conference report to accompany the fiscal 2019 three-bill spending package: Energy-Water, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-VA that would provide $147.5 billion in discretionary funding for fiscal 2019 to various departments, agencies and legislative operations, including $35.7 billion for the Energy Department, $7 billion for the Army Corps of Engineers, and $1.6 billion for the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation. It would provide $98.1 billion for military construction activities and for VA programs and activities, and $4.8 billion for operations of the House, Senate, joint House-Senate items and legislative branch entities such as the Library of Congress, the Capitol Police, and the Government Accountability Office.” The amendment was adopted 377-20. [HR 5895, Vote #399, 9/13/18; CQ, 9/13/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering Replacing The 30-Hour Threshold Full-Time Employees Under The Affordable Care Act With A 40-Hour Threshold And The Conference Report For FY19 Energy, VA, And Other Appropriations. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Adoption of the rule (H Res 1059) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 3798) that would modify a number of aspects of the 2010 health care law related to employer provided health care, and would provide for consideration of the conference report to accompany the bill (HR 5895) the Fiscal 2019 Energy-Water, Legislative Branch, Military Construction-VA Appropriations package.” The amendment was adopted 222-171. [H Res 1059, Vote #397, 9/13/18; CQ, 9/13/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Supporting Amendment To Cover Contraceptives For TRICARE Beneficiaries. In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Carbajal, D-Calif., motion to instruct conferees on the part of the House to
agree to section 703 of the Senate bill, which is the provision related to contraception coverage parity under the TRICARE Program.” The motion failed by a vote of 188-231. [HR 5515, Vote #300, 6/27/18; CQ, 6/27/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Authorizing Retroactive Payments To Vietnam Veterans Exposed To Pesticides And Eliminating Fees Members Of The National Guard And Reserve Paid On Home Loans.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Roe, R-Tenn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would allow veterans who served off the shore of Vietnam between Jan. 9, 1962, and May 7, 1975, to be eligible for a presumption of exposure to certain herbicides, including Agent Orange, for the purpose of VA disability compensation and would authorize retroactive payments to veterans who have previously been denied a claim for a eligible condition caused by presumed exposure to Agent Orange. The bill would eliminate the use of the Freddie Mac conforming loan limit with regard to the VA home loan program, would eliminate the additional fee that members of the National Guard and Reserve pay on home loans, and would impose a fee on certain veteran borrowers who have service-connected disabilities.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 382-0. [HR 299, Vote #289, 6/25/18; CQ, 6/25/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against A Motion To Recommit With An Amendment Decreasing Funding For VA Administration And Increasing Funding For Medical Funding At The Veterans Health Administration.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted against “Kuster, D-N.H., motion to recommit the bill to the House Appropriations Committee with instructions to report back it back immediately with an amendment that would decrease funding for VA administration by $10.2 million and would increase funding for medical funding at the Veterans Health Administration by $10 million, to be available on Oct 1, 2018.” The vote failed 187-225. [HR 5895, Vote #256, 6/8/18; CQ Floor Votes, 6/8/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Budget Change To Make Funding For VA MISSION Act Mandatory, Rather Than Subject To Discretionary Spending Caps.** In June 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Burgess, R-Texas, motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would make the budgeting change necessary to implement the VA MISSION Act without subjecting its funding to the Budget Control Act’s current discretionary spending cap, thereby protecting other non-defense programs that benefit veterans. The amendment would also include the additional funds that are being self-executed in H.R. 5698 to fund non-VA community care and family caregiver programs.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to 227-185. [H Res 923, Vote #240, 6/7/18; CQ, 6/7/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 6/7/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill That Would Consolidate Privatized Medical Care Programs For Veterans Into The Veterans Community Care Program.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for “Passage of the bill that would consolidate programs that allow veterans to seek medical care outside of the VA into a singular entity, the Veterans Community Care Program. The bill would continue the current VA Choice Program for one year, and would authorize an additional $5.2 billion for the costs of providing non-VA medical care through the old program and for transitioning to the new program. It would also authorize the VA to enter into Veterans Care Agreements that would include care standards for providers and private facilities, and would allow veterans to access care at federally-qualified health centers walk-in clinics. The bill would also create a commission to review VA modernization proposals and includes other provisions related to the recruitment of health care professionals. The bill would also require the Interior Department to provide an outer burial receptacle for new graves in open cemeteries that are controlled by the National Park Service, and would require the Department to reimburse veterans’ survivors who had purchased one on their own.” The bill passed, 347-70. [S 2372, Vote #189, 5/16/18; CQ, 5/16/18]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Budget Change To Make Funding For VA MISSION Act Mandatory, Rather Than Subject To Discretionary Spending Caps.** In May 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Woodall, R-Ga., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment).” According to the Democratic Leader’s office, “The Democratic Previous Question would make a budgeting change necessary to implement the VA MISSION Act without subjecting its funding to the Budget Control Act’s current discretionary spending cap, thereby protecting other non-defense programs that benefit veterans.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block
consideration of the amendment. The motion was agreed to 230-184. [H Res 891, Vote #185, 5/16/18; CQ, 5/16/18; DemocraticLeader.gov, 5/16/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill Guaranteeing Pay And Death Benefits For The Military. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for the Congressional Record, “Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up H.R. 4871, the Pay Our Military Act, to guarantee pay and death benefits for our military.” A vote for the motion was a vote against considering guaranteeing pay and death benefits for the military. The motion was agreed to 224-180. [H Res 708, Vote #41, 1/20/18; CQ, 1/20/18; CQ, 1/20/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A Senate Bill To Protect VA Whistleblowers. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 562) that would set specific penalties for federal supervisors who retaliate against an employee who discloses waste, fraud or abuse. It would also require the VA to develop a plan to protect the medical records of employees and would prohibit VA employees from accessing medical files for demographic information when another non-medical database is available. The rule would also provide for motions to suspend the rules on the legislative days of Oct. 12 and 13, 2017.” The rule was adopted, 234-185. [H Res 562, Vote #561, 10/11/17; CQ, 10/11/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For A Bill To Protect VA Whistleblowers. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would set specific penalties for federal supervisors who retaliate against an employee who discloses waste, fraud or abuse. It would require a supervisor to be suspended for at least three days for an initial offense, and would require a supervisor to be fired for a second offense. It would also require the VA to develop a plan to protect the medical records of employees and would prohibit VA employees from accessing medical files for demographic information when another non-medical database is available.” The bill passed, 420-0. [S 585, Vote #568, 10/12/17; CQ, 10/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For An Amendment That Would Extend The VA Whistleblower Protection Bill Provisions To Apply To Any Federal Employee Disclosure Regarding The Violation Of Any Law Or Regulation Related To Travel. In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “O’Halleran, D-Ariz., motion to recommit the bill to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would extend the bill's provisions to apply to any federal employee disclosure regarding the violation of any law or regulation related to travel by the head of an agency or a political appointee.” The motion was rejected, 232-190. [S 585, Vote #567, 10/12/17; CQ, 10/12/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Suspending The Rules And Passing A Bill That Would Make More Funds Available For The Veterans Choice Fund. In July 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Roe, R-Tenn., motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill that would make available an additional $2 billion in funding for the Veterans Choice Fund, without fiscal year limitation. The bill would extend until Dec. 31, 2027, the current cap on per-month payment of VA pensions to certain veterans residing at VA nursing care facilities, as well as the VA’s authority to collect fees for VA housing loans and the VA’s authority to obtain and use income information from the Social Security Administration and the IRS to validate an application for VA benefits.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 219-186. [S 114, Vote #408, 7/24/17; CQ, 7/24/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Legislation To Prohibit A Hiring Freeze At The Department Of Veterans Affairs. In June 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule (H Res 378).” According to the Congressional Record, Rep.
Hasting said, “if we defeat the previous question, I am going to offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Representative Schrader's bill, H.R. 696, which would prohibit any hiring freeze from affecting the Department of Veterans Affairs.” A vote for the previous question was a vote to block a prohibition of a hiring freeze at the VA. The previous question carried, 229-189.” [H Res 378, Vote #302, 6/13/17; CQ, 6/13/17; Congressional Record 6/13/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Updating VA Guidelines On The Employee Hiring And Evaluation Process. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would require the Veterans Affairs Inspector General to determine non-clinical VA health care positions that should be eligible for expedited hiring, require annual performance reviews for all political appointees at the VA, and would require the VA to establish a database with information on qualified individuals who previously applied for a position at the VA. The measure would require that the information from the database be used to fill positions that have been vacant for an extended period of time. As amended, it would prohibit the secretary of the VA from appointing former political appointees to non-political positions one grade higher than their last position at the VA without having to go through a competitive selection process.” The bill passed by a vote of 412-0. [HR 1259, Vote #171, 3/17/17; CQ, 3/17/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Expanding The Veteran Affairs Department’s Ability To Fire, Demote, Or Suspend Employees For Misconduct. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would expand the Veterans Affairs Department's ability to fire, demote and suspend employees for misconduct or poor performance. The measure would authorize the VA to recoup any bonus paid to a VA employee if the VA deems it appropriate, and it would require that the employee be given advance notice and the right to appeal the decision. As amended, the measure would require that annual performance reviews for supervisors at the VA include evaluations on the supervisor's ability to address poor performance among their employees and would require the VA to provide supervisors with periodic training related to whistleblower rights and effective management techniques.” The bill passed by a vote of 237-178. [HR 1259, Vote #168, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment Extending Whistleblower Protections In The VA. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Kihuen, D-Nev., motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would extend the bill's whistleblower protections to individuals that make disclosures to the central whistleblower office, including those who do so anonymously. It would also exempt veterans and whistleblowers from the bill's provisions that would expand the Veterans Affairs Department's ability to fire, demote and suspend employees for misconduct or poor performance.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 189-229. [HR 1259, Vote #167, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Replacing The Proposed VA Employee Removal Process For A Process That Provides For The Removal Of VA Employees For Misconduct Related To Public Health And Safety In The VA Accountability First Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Takano, D-Calif., amendment that would replace the bill's proposed VA employee removal process with an alternative process that would provide for the suspension and removal of Veterans Affairs Department employees for misconduct that is a threat to public health and safety. Suspended employees would be entitled to a written statement of the charges, a hearing and a review of their case. It would also provide for back pay for suspended whistleblowers.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 183-232. [HR 1259, Vote #166, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted Against Removing The Expansion Of The Veteran Affairs Department's Ability To Fire Or Demote Employees For Misconduct From The VA Accountability First Act. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Walz, D-Minn., amendment that would remove the bill's provisions that would expand the Veterans Affairs Department's ability to fire, demote and suspend employees for misconduct, and would alternatively expand the VA's authority to suspend or demote senior executives. It would allow for the removal of non-executives for performance issues occurring only within a preceding two-year period.” The amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 194-223. [HR 1259, Vote #165, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Providing For Consideration Of A Bill Creating New VA Staffing And Retention Programs And A Bill Prohibiting A VA Determination That A Veteran Is Mentally Incompetent From
Automatically Preventing A Veteran From Being Able To Buy A Gun. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “adoption of rule that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill (HR 1259) that would expand the Veterans Affairs Department's ability to fire, demote and suspend employees for misconduct; a bill (HR 1367) that would establish various new staffing, recruitment and retention programs at the VA; and a bill (HR 1181) that would prohibit a VA determination that a veteran is mentally incompetent from automatically preventing the veteran from being able to purchase a gun.” The rule was adopted by a vote of 229-187. [HRes 198, Vote #163, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking A Bill To Exempt The VA From The Trump Administration’s Hiring Freeze. In March 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for the “Buck, R-Colo., motion to order the previous question (thus ending debate and possibility of amendment) on the rule that would provide for House floor consideration of a bill (HR 1259).” According to Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-FL), a vote for the motion was a vote to block “an amendment to the rule to bring up HR 696, Representative Schrader's bill to exempt the Department of Veterans Affairs from Donald John Trump's hiring freeze. As we have already discussed, my amendment to allow the VA Secretary to fill vacant positions, regardless of whether they were vacated before or after the hiring freeze, was blocked last night in the Rules Committee. There are nearly 47,000 vacant positions within the VA, and we should not be limiting the VA's authority to fill these positions, especially as we continue to work towards reducing patient wait times.” The motion was agreed to by a vote of 227-185. [HRes 198, Vote #162, 3/16/17; Democratic Leader—Previous Questions, 3/16/17; Congressional Record, H2099, 3/16/17; CQ, 3/16/17]

**Women & Gender Issues**

Fitzpatrick Voted For Blocking Consideration Of A Bill To Reauthorize The Violence Against Women Act. In September 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Cole, R-Okla., motion to order the previous question.” According to the Congressional Record, “We must oppose this rule and defeat the previous question. The reason for such is not because we do not support the troops or our children but because defeating the previous question will enable this House to consider and pass H.R. 6545, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2018.” A vote for the motion was a vote to block consideration of a bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act. The motion was agreed to 230-188. [HR 6157; Vote #402; 9/26/18; CQ, 9/26/18; Congressional Record, 9/26/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Requiring Medical Practitioners To Care For Babies Born Alive During Abortions. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for equivalent to the care they would provide to any other infant born at the same gestational age. It would impose criminal fines, and penalties of up to five years in prison, for failure to do so, and would provide for a patient in such circumstances to file a lawsuit against the health care provider for certain monetary and punitive damages. The bill would require hospital and clinic practitioners and employees to report any knowledge of failures to provide such care to the appropriate state or federal law enforcement agency, and would permit prosecution of individuals who fail to do so.” The bill passed 241-183. [H.R. 4712, Vote #36, 1/19/18; CQ, 1/19/18]

Fitzpatrick Voted For Considering Legislation To Require Medical Practitioners To Care For Babies Born Alive During Abortions. In January 2018, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Passage of the bill that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban. It would provide exceptions for cases in which the woman's life is in danger as well as for pregnancies that are a result of rape for pregnancies that are a result of rape against an adult woman, if the woman received counseling or medical treatment for the rape at least 48 hours prior to the abortion. An exception would be provided for pregnancies resulting from rape or incest against a minor if the rape or incest had been previously reported to law enforcement or another government agency
authorized to act on reports of child abuse. The bill would require a second doctor trained in neonatal resuscitation to be present for abortions where the fetus has the ‘potential’ to survive outside the womb.” The bill passed, 237-189. [HR 36, Vote #549, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against An Amendment To The 20-Week Abortion Ban Allowing For An Exception For An Abortion Necessary To Save The Health Of A Pregnant Woman.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against: “Brownley, D-Calif., motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back immediately with an amendment that would add an exception to the 20-week abortion ban for abortions necessary to save the health of the pregnant woman.” The motion was rejected, 238-187. [HR 36, Vote #548, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Consideration Of A 20-Week Abortion Ban.** In October 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for: “Adoption of the rule (H Res 548) that would provide for House floor consideration of the bill (HR 36) that would prohibit abortions in cases where the probable age of the fetus is 20 weeks or later and would impose criminal penalties on doctors who violate the ban, with certain exceptions.” The rule was adopted, 233-187. [HR 36, Vote #547, 10/3/17; CQ, 10/3/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Nullifying A Rule Preventing States From Restricting Federal Family Planning Funding To A Health Provider That Provides Abortion.** In February 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the joint resolution that would nullify and disapprove of a Health and Human Services Department rule that prevents states from restricting federal family planning funding to a health provider, such as denying funds to a center that provides abortions, for any basis other than its ability to provide health services. Under the rule, HHS can withhold family planning grants to any state that restricts the participation of a health provider in the family planning services grant program.” The resolution was passed by a vote of 230-188. [HJRes 43, Vote #99, 2/16/17; CQ, 2/16/17]

**Vote Reversed Obama Rule Preventing States From Withholding Grants From Planned Parenthood.**
“The House voted Thursday to overturn an Obama-era rule banning states from denying federal funds to Planned Parenthood and other health care providers that perform abortions. The rule was designed to prohibit states from withholding family planning funding from providers for reasons other than their ability to offer family-planning services. The Republican-led House voted 230-188 largely along party lines to dismiss the rule under the Congressional Review Act, which allows Congress to overturn recently enacted regulations.” [USA Today, 2/16/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted For Prohibiting Federal Funds Including Individual And Small Business Tax Credits Under The ACA From Being Used To Pay For Abortion Serves Or Health Insurance Plans That Include Abortion Coverage And Would Ban Multistate Health Plans The Provide Abortion Coverage From State Exchanges.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted for “passage of the bill that would permanently prohibit federal funds from being used to pay for abortion services or health insurance plans that include abortion coverage. It also would prohibit the District of Columbia from using its own local funds to provide or pay for abortions. Individuals and small businesses also could not receive tax credits under the 2010 health care law related to purchases of health insurance plans that include abortion coverage. The bill would require the Office of Personnel Management to ensure that, starting in 2018, no multistate qualified health plan offered in a state insurance exchange provides coverage that includes abortion. The provisions would not apply to pregnancies resulting from rape or incest, or to situations where the woman would die unless an abortion is performed.” The bill passed by a vote of 238-183. [HR 7, Vote #65, 1/24/17; CQ, 1/24/17]

**Fitzpatrick Voted Against Consideration Of An Amendment That Prevents Insurance Plans From Charging Women Higher Premiums Than Men.** In January 2017, Fitzpatrick voted against the “Schakowsky, D-Ill., motion to recommit the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee with instructions to report back immediately with an amendment that would state that the bill could not be interpreted to allow health insurance plans to charge women higher premiums than they charge men.” The motion was rejected by a vote of 187-235. [HR 7, Vote #64, 1/24/17; CQ, 1/24/17]