

**KEY LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY VICTORIES
OF CONGRESSWOMAN CAROLYN MALONEY
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1993- PRESENT**

This document includes over 100 examples of Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney’s victories, as well as some key reports she has commissioned and hearings she has held. Some successes were the result of passing legislation; in other cases, Congresswoman Maloney persuaded federal or local agencies to act. Congresswoman Maloney was lead sponsor on most of the legislation listed, although some measures were ultimately passed as part of larger bills. In a few cases, she was the lead Democrat or led the floor debate or was appointed as one of the conferees and played a major role in passing a bill in which someone else was the prime sponsor. Whether she is fighting for consumers, standing up for civil liberties, trying to make government work better or pushing for new infrastructure for her district, Congresswoman Maloney has made an important difference.

Traditionally, the President signs some of the most significant bills that pass Congress in a formal ceremony. Twelve of Maloney’s measures have had the honor of a Presidential Signing Ceremony (marked with *).

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Making Government Work Better

Postal Service Reform Act of 2022

(H.R. 3076, 117th Congress) Provides a comprehensive bipartisan answer to 15 years of debate over the U.S. Postal Service's (USPS) finances. In 2006, Congress mandated that the USPS prepay retirement health benefits decades in advance, the cost of which accounts for 84% of USPS losses since 2007. This act repeals the prepay mandate and offers postal workers their own Postal Service Health Benefits Program, while also enacting transparency and reporting requirements to keep Congress and the public apprised of the USPS's service performance and budget inefficiencies. [Public Law 117-108, signed April 6, 2022]

Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Update

(H.R. 2600, 113th Congress) Removes ambiguities in the Interstate Land Sales Disclosure Act (known colloquially as the "Land Under Water Act") which have caused the law to be applied to contracts to purchase condominium units in addition to sales of raw land. The language required condominium owners to disclose absurdities like whether an apartment on an upper floor would have a parking space directly outside the unit. [Public Law 113-167, signed September 26, 2014]

The Contractors and Federal Spending Accountability Act

(H.R. 3033, 110th Congress) Fortifies the current federal suspension and debarment system by establishing a comprehensive, centralized database to keep track of the integrity and performance of certain persons awarded federal contracts and grants, more efficiently monitor the federal procurement system, and help protect U.S. taxpayer dollars. Any person awarded a federal agency contract or grant in excess of \$500,000 would be included in the database which would disclose information related to any civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings involving the person. Provisions of this bill were included in S. 3001, the "Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009." [Public Law 110-417, signed October 14, 2008]

Enhanced Protection of the Internal Revenue Service and Its Employees Act of 2007

(H.R. 2527, 110th Congress) Provides for the enhanced protection of the Internal Revenue Service and its employees by authorizing the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to have armed escort authority. H.R. 2527 was included in H.R. 928, the "Improving Government Accountability Act." [Public Law 110-409, signed October 14, 2008]

Improving the Freedom of Information Act Process

(S. 2488, 110th Congress) S.2488, the OPEN Government Act of 2007, includes an amendment offered by Congresswoman Maloney during the markup of the bill in the Oversight and Government Reform Committee that provides for greater disclosure to the FOIA requester about the exemption under which a deletion has been made from requested material. In some cases, linking a redaction to an exemption may reveal sensitive information; the amendment ensures that, when possible, agencies must specify which exemption applies to which redaction. [Public Law 110-175, signed December 31, 2007]

The National Security Foreign Investment Reform and Strengthened Transparency Act of 2007 (CFIUS Reform)

(H.R. 556, 110th Congress) Strengthens and reforms the process by which the interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) reviews foreign direct investment for national security issues. The need for this reform was made evident in early 2006 when CFIUS failed to raise red flags about a deal that would have put commercial control of several key U.S. ports into the hands of a company owned by the government of Dubai. H.R. 556 establishes CFIUS in statute rather than something created by Executive Order, implements mandatory 45-day investigations for all deals involving foreign governments, requires high-level review of such transactions, gives the Director of National Intelligence a greater role in the CFIUS process, and improves congressional oversight, among other provisions. [Public Law 110-49, signed July 26, 2007]

Obtaining Retirement Credit for Members of the National Guard Responding to Ground Zero and the Pentagon because of 9/11*

(H.R. 2499, 109th Congress) Grants all National Guard soldiers who performed full-time State active duty service on or after September 11, 2001, and before October 1, 2002, in support of a Federal declaration of emergency following the terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, with federal military retirement credit for that time served, when they were serving in the following covered disaster counties: (1) In the State of New York: Bronx, Kings, New York (boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan), Queens, Richmond (borough of Staten Island), Delaware, Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester; (2) In the State of Virginia: Arlington. Congressman Peter King (R-NY) joined with Congresswoman Maloney in introducing this legislation. Provisions from H.R. 2499 were included in H.R. 1815, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006. [Public Law 109-163, signed January 6, 2006]

The National Intelligence Reform Act

(H.R. 5150, 108th Congress, passed as S. 2845) Congresswoman Maloney, as co-chair of the 9/11 Commission Caucus, worked with Congressman Chris Shays (R-CT), Members of the 9/11 Commission and the 9/11 Family Steering Committee to help pass this bill which is the largest reorganization of our nation's intelligence community since the National Security Act of 1947. Using the 9/11 Commission Report as a guide, this bill creates a new Director of National Intelligence, a new Counterterrorism Center and calls

for 10,000 new border patrol agents over a period of five years. [Public Law 108-458, signed December 17, 2004]

Defense Production Act

(H.R. 1280, 108th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney was the lead House Democrat on legislation to reauthorize the Defense Production Act (DPA). The DPA facilitates the delivery of needed military supplies to the armed forces in times of peace and war. Among other things, the act was used to supply U.S. soldiers in Iraq with body armor. [Public Law 108-195, signed December 19, 2003]

Ex-im Bank Can Reject Companies Whose Partners Engage in Fraud

(H.R. 2871, 107th Congress) The Export-Import Bank Reauthorization Act of 2002 contains an amendment drafted by Congresswoman Maloney and adopted in the International Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee markup that explicitly gives the Bank authority to turn down an application for Ex-Im Bank support when a company's foreign business partner has engaged in fraudulent business practices. Congresswoman Maloney offered the amendment after raising objections to a 1999 Ex-Im Bank loan guarantee that benefitted a Halliburton project with the Tyumen oil company in Russia. Tyumen was widely suspected of operating in a corrupt manner to seize oil fields in Russia and the Maloney amendment gives the Bank additional authority to look at fraud as well as creditworthiness and environmental impact in evaluating future applications. [Public Law 107-189, signed June 14, 2002]

Fair Share of Oil Royalties for Taxpayers

(H.Amdt.801 to H.R.4578, 106th Congress, which was originally introduced as H.R.3932 in the 105th Congress) On May 7, 2006, The Washington Post ("Firms Harvesting Energy from Public Lands May Owe U.S.") reported that oil and gas companies were underpaying billions of dollars in natural gas and oil royalties to the Federal government and Native American Tribes because the process for determining the value of oil and natural gas products taken from federal or Tribal land was subject to manipulation. Maloney's amendment directed the National Academy of Engineering to conduct a study analyzing ways to improve the accuracy of royalty collection on the production of oil, condensate and natural gas under leases of Federal onshore and offshore lands and onshore Native American Tribal lands to ensure that fair and appropriate royalties are paid. The expectation was that improving royalty collection could recoup up to \$100 million per year for the benefit of U.S. taxpayers. [Public Law 106-291, signed October 11, 2000]

Construction Industry Payment Protection Act of 1999 (Miller Act Amendments)

(H.R.1219, 106th Congress) Raises the bond that federal contractors are required to post under the Miller Act to ensure subcontractors get paid. The Miller Act requires all contractors who perform work on government projects provide a payment bond to "all persons supplying labor and material;" in 1999, the amount of the bond had not increased from a maximum of \$2.5 million since 1935, regardless of the size of the contract, rendering the bond insufficient to cover subcontractors. Congresswoman Maloney's

Construction Industry Payment Protection Act of 1999 raised the ceiling on payment bonds to the total amount of the contract, except in those situations in which the contracting officer determines that such a bond is not feasible. In addition, the legislation modernized the Miller Act in other ways, by permitting notification of payment bond suits by any means that permits written, third-party verification of delivery, and by voiding waivers of the right to sue before work on the contract has begun. [P.L. 106-49, signed August 17, 1999]

Best Business Practices for Defense Inventory

(H.R.1850, 105th Congress) Requires the Secretary of Defense to plan and carry out pilot projects to test various "best business practices" for defense inventory management. Included in the FY98 Defense Authorization Act. [Public Law 105-85, signed November 18, 1997]

Millennium Computer Act of 1997

(H.R.1177, 105th Congress) Requires the head of each Federal agency to ensure that computer systems of the agency are capable of performing their functions after December 31, 1999. Included in FY98 Treasury-Postal Appropriations Report. [Public Law 105-61, signed October 10, 1997]

CPI Resolution

(H.Res.92, 105th Congress) A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Bureau of Labor Statistics alone should make any adjustments, if any are needed, to the methodology used to determine the Consumer Price Index. Included in 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement and adopted in H.R.2015. [Public Law 105-33, signed August 5, 1997]

Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act and related bills

In 1986, it was revealed that former UN Secretary General and then President of Austria Kurt Waldheim had served in the German military counterintelligence (the Abwehr) during World War II, that he had committed war crimes during his time in the Abwehr and that the United States was aware that he had committed war crimes but had done nothing to bring him to justice. Scholars came to Congresswoman Maloney and explained that US World War II era files were still classified, and that therefore it was impossible to know how many other former Nazis had been allowed to go free with the full knowledge of the US government. Maloney began decade-long effort to open up those long-sealed files so that scholars and historians could study them and the public could learn the extent of US complicity with war criminals in the aftermath of World War II. Thanks to Maloney's bills, roughly 8.5 million pages of documents were opened to the public. The files show that the US government knew about the atrocities being carried out against the Jews earlier than was previously thought but did nothing. The files also show that the US employed former Nazis as spies against the Soviets, but these spies either turned out to be double agents or provided useless information.

War Crimes Disclosure Act

(H.R.4955, 104th Congress) Encourages disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act regarding certain individuals who participated in Nazi war crimes during the period in which the United States was involved in World War II. [A version of H.R.4955 became Public Law 104-309, signed October 19, 1996]

Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act*

(H.R.4007, 105th Congress) Requires disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act regarding Nazi war criminal records without impairing any investigation or prosecution conducted by the Department of Justice or certain intelligence matters. [Public Law 105-246, signed October 8, 1998]

Extension of the Authority of the Nazi War Crimes Records Interagency Working Group

(HR 2673, FY04 Omnibus Appropriations bill, 108th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney along with Sens. Mike DeWine (R-OH) and Diane Feinstein (D-CA), extended the charter of the Interagency Working Group (IWG), which was preparing a comprehensive, historically accurate report on the United States' knowledge of Nazi and Japanese war criminals, to enable it to fulfill its charter and finish its work. The IWG was to sunset in March 2004 before it could complete its work, but the lawmakers were able to attach language extending it for one more year to the Omnibus Appropriations Bill [Public Law 108-199, signed January 23, 2004]

Nazi and Japanese War Crimes Disclosure Act

(H.R.5065, 106th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney was the lead Democrat on a bill to amend the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act to extend the authority of the Nazi War Crimes Records Interagency Working Group for two years, to express the sense of Congress regarding the cooperation of foreign nations with the IWG in carrying out its duties under such Act, and for other purposes. [Included in HR 5630, the FY01 Intelligence Authorization Act, which became Public Law 106-567, signed December 27, 2000]

Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group Extension

(H.R. 842, 109th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney along with Senator Mike DeWine (R-OH), succeeded in passing the Senate version of this bill, S. 384 on March 14, 2005. The bill extended the charter of the IWG by another 2 years instead of allowing it to sunset March 31, 2005. The extension allowed the IWG, which was preparing a comprehensive, historically accurate report on the United States' knowledge of Nazi and Japanese war criminals, to fulfill its charter and finish its work. [Public Law 109-5, signed March 25, 2005]

E-FOIA bill

(H.R.3885, 104th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney was the lead Democrat on Congressman Randy Tate's bill to amend the Freedom of Information Act, to provide for greater efficiency in providing public

access to information and provides for public access to information in an electronic format. [Public Law 104-231, signed October 2, 1996]

Civilian Agency Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act

(H.R.1770, 104th Congress) Amends the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act to improve the training and retention of the acquisition workforce of civilian Federal agencies. [Included in FY96 Department of Defense Authorization; Public Law 104-106, signed February 10, 1996]

Arab Boycott Arms Sales Prohibition Act

(H.R.1407, 103rd Congress) Prohibits government-to-government and commercial arms sales to any country that is participating in or cooperating with the boycott of Israel by Arab countries. [a version of H.R.1407 was adopted in H.R.2295; Public Law 103-87, signed September 30, 1993]

Fighting for Consumers

Various Amendments to the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2009

(H.R. 4173 – 111th Congress) H.R. 4173 is the landmark financial regulatory reform bill that was enacted in the wake of the financial crisis. During consideration of the bill, Congresswoman Maloney was successful in adding several important amendments. These amendments included adding an Ombudsperson at the newly created Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) so that consumers and small banks are able to seek assistance with banking matters from the appropriate regulator; adding a hotline at the CFPB so consumers have toll-free access to the agency through a single access point; and requiring that the CFPB director appear annually to testify before Congress. She was also successful in negotiating language on interchange fees which is now contained in the law. In other areas of the Dodd Frank law, Congresswoman Maloney led the effort to exempt smaller public companies from the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act that place onerous accounting requirements on them. She also ensured that language in the derivatives title of the law defining Swap Execution Facilities was broad enough to include a variety of models by "any means of interstate commerce." She strengthened the title on Financial Stability Oversight by adding criteria that the Financial Stability Oversight Council must use to determine whether an institution should be subject to heightened regulation. She also sponsored an amendment to ensure minority views on the Council are expressed through a yearly signed statement attesting that everything possible is being done to mitigate systemic risk. [Public Law 111-203, signed July 21, 2010]

Credit Cardholders' Bill of Rights (also known as the CARD Act)*

(H.R. 627, 111th Congress) Levels the playing field between consumers and credit card companies by banning practices that have been determined to be unfair, deceptive and anti-competitive by the Federal

Reserve. Specifically, this legislation ended retroactive rate increases on existing balances; and eliminates double cycle billing, which charges interest on amounts already paid off, among other reforms. The law is estimated to save consumers \$16 billion a year or more than \$200 million since it was signed. [Public Law 111-24, signed May 22, 2009]

Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act

(H.R. 1088, 107th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney was the lead Democrat on legislation that reduces fees on securities transactions collected by the SEC. Securities fees are used to fund the SEC, but the old fee rates far exceeded the amount of money the SEC used to perform its job. H.R. 1088 reduced these fees, saving investors \$14 billion over 10 years. The law also boosts the salaries of SEC employees, allowing the agency to recruit and retain the most qualified professionals to oversee regulation of the securities markets. [Public Law 107-123, signed January 16, 2002]

Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1995

(H.R.2234, 104th Congress, Horn/Maloney) Reduces delinquencies and to improve debt-collection activities government-wide, saving the federal government \$10 billion dollars over 5 years. [Public Law 104-134, signed April 26, 1996]

Interstate Bank Consolidation Act of 1993*

(H.R.3129, 103rd Congress) Allows interstate banking through acquisitions of existing banks, and for other purposes. Adopted in H.R.3841, the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 [Public Law 103-328, signed September 29, 1994]

Combating Intolerance

Never Again Education Act

(H.R. 943, 116th Congress) The Never Again Education Act expands the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum's (USHMM) education programming to teachers nationwide, requiring the museum to develop and disseminate resources to improve awareness and understanding of the Holocaust and its lessons. A total of \$2 million will be allocated annually in 2020 and for each of the next four years to the Holocaust Education Assistance Program Fund, administered by the USHMM's governing body, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. [Public Law 116-141, signed May 29, 2020]

SNCF Settlement

From 1942 to 1944, tens of thousands of Jews living in France were transported to concentration camps by the French government-owned railway system known as SNCF. SNCF received payment from the Nazis for transporting Jews to their deaths and even after the war ended, tried to collect fees it was owed.

Nonetheless, SNCF and the French government refused to compensate survivors or their families for their complicity in the Nazi's genocide. Congresswoman Maloney introduced the Holocaust Rail Justice Act to allow Holocaust survivors and their families to seek justice from SNCF in U.S. courts. When Maloney learned that a subsidiary of SNCF was competing to build new rail systems in the US, she wrote letters and planned to testify against awarding US contracts to the subsidiary. Maloney's bill and the effort to block the subsidiary from receiving US contracts galvanized negotiations between France and the U.S. State Department, which led in 2015 to a historic settlement that benefitted these Holocaust victims. (ratified by the French Parliament, July 9, 2015)

Hate Crime Statistics Improvement Act*

(HR 823, 111th Congress) Requires the FBI and local law enforcement to report and compile statistics on the incidence of gender-based hate crimes nationwide. It was incorporated into S. 909, the Matthew Shepard Hate Crimes Prevention Act, which was passed as a part of HR 2647, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. [Public Law 111-84, signed October 28, 2009]

Fighting for Equality

Equal Rights Amendment

In 1972, Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and sent it to the states for ratification. When the deadline set forth in enabling legislation expired in 1982, the amendment was still three states short of ratification. Some legal scholars argue that the enabling legislation could be amended to remove the deadline since it is not contained in the language of the Amendment itself. Others thought the process had to begin anew. Congresswoman Maloney is determined to ensure that the ERA becomes a part of the Constitution and she does not favor one school of thought or the other. She is working on both tracks. She has been the prime sponsor of the ERA in the House since 1997, but she has also worked with advocates for the ERA on ensuring the remaining 3 states ratified the amendment and removing the deadline. Nevada became the 36th state to ratify the ERA in 2017, Illinois was the 37th in 2018, and Virginia became the 38th in January 2020. Maloney traveled to Virginia to help lobby for passage in the state legislature. After Virginia ratified the amendment, she wrote to the archivist to ask that he certify and publish the Amendment so that it becomes part of the Constitution. Based on a Trump era memo from the Department of Justice that has been questioned by legal scholars, the archivist has refused to act.

ERA Hearing in the Committee on Oversight and Reform

As Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Maloney held a hearing on October 21, 2021 entitled: **"The Equal Rights Amendment: Achieving Constitutional Equality for All."** To commemorate the 50th anniversary of House passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, the hearing explored the current status of the ERA and examined the final steps necessary to certify and publish it as the 28th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act and related measures

Moving the statue

The National Women's History Museum existed as a concept and a non-profit before it received Congressional approval. In 1997, the head of the National Women's History Museum, Joan Wages, came to Congresswoman Maloney and told her that the statue given to Congress when the 19th Amendment granting women the vote passed was languishing in the basement of the Capitol. The statue was dedicated to the fight for suffrage and depicted three of the great leaders of the women's rights movement – Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony. The statue had been allowed to stand in the Capitol rotunda, the place of honor for statues, for exactly one day, before having its inscription struck off⁴ and being relegated to the crypt in the basement of the Capitol, which was then being used as a broom closet. Attempts had been made in the past to move the statue out of the basement, but none were successful until Maloney began her campaign. Excuse after excuse was raised – it was too heavy, it would cost too much, the women depicted in the statue were too ugly. Maloney got an Army Corps of Engineer's report that proved that the statue wasn't too heavy. The National Women's History Museum agreed to raise the money for the move from private sources. As for ugly, as Congresswoman Pat Schroeder quipped, "Has anyone looked at Abraham Lincoln lately?" Finally, on May 14, 1997, the statue was moved to the rotunda where it sits today. Maloney is currently sponsor of a resolution to have the inscription restored.

National Women's History Museum Commission

(H.R. 3979, 113th Congress). Authorizes a commission to research the potential creation of a women's history museum in Washington, DC. The commission was required to evaluate the impact, feasibility, and financial sustainability of the proposed museum, and to create a legislative plan for Congress to approve the construction. Incorporated into H.R. 863, the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act [Public Law 113-291, signed December 19, 2014]

Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act

(H.R. 1980, 116th Congress) Based on the recommendations made by the Commission created by her 2014 law, Congresswoman Maloney wrote the Smithsonian Women's History Museum Act, to establish a women's history museum on the National Mall. H.R. 1980 was passed by the House of Representatives with a bipartisan vote of 374-37 on February 11, 2019. A version of the bill was included in the Omnibus appropriation package. [Public Law No: 116-260, signed December 27, 2020]. On June 23, 2022, the Smithsonian Board of Regents announced that they have designated four sites for further evaluation as possible locations for the museum.

Federal Employee Paid Leave Act, in part paid family and medical leave paid*

(H.R. 1534, 116th Congress) The Federal Employee Paid Leave Act (FEPLA) provides 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave to federal workers to care for themselves and their families. Sections of her bill

⁴ "Woman first denied a soul, then called mindless, now arisen, declaring herself an entity to be reckoned"

providing 12 weeks of paid parental leave for the birth, adoption, or fostering of a child were included in the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). [Public Law 116-92, Signed December 20, 2019.]

Equal Pay Day 2019

Congresswoman Maloney commissioned a report from the Joint Economic Committee on the continuing gap between the wages of men and women in honor Equal Pay Day, April 2, 2019. The report found that women earn 80% of the wage paid to men. The 20 percent gap in real median earnings translates to a little more than \$10,000 each year. If a woman were to experience this same disparity over her 40-year career, costing her more than \$400,000 in wages. The United States is lagging behind other OECD countries in paying women the same as their male counterparts. The gap is smallest for Asian women who earn 85% of what men earn and largest for Hispanic women who earn only 53% of what men earn. White women earn 77% of men and Black women earn 61% of men.

Invest in Women, Invest in America

As America started to emerge from the Great Recession, Congresswoman Maloney asked the Joint Economic Committee to prepare a comprehensive overview on women's position in the economy at that time. Released in December 2010, the report showed that women comprise half the workforce, were earning 60% of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the United States and were providing more than 1/3 of the household income in families where two parents worked. In 1/3 of the families with children, the woman was the sole wage earner. In nearly 40% of households, the woman earned as much or more than her husband. The report also showed that gender diversity in the boardroom was associated with greater profitability for corporations. Between 1997 and 2007, the number of women-owned businesses grew by 44 percent, twice the pace of male-owned businesses. These women-owned businesses added roughly 500,000 jobs between 1997 and 2007, when the rest of privately-held firms lost jobs. The report concluded that, despite the gains women had experienced and despite the importance of their contributions, a persistent pay gap and a lack of systemic supports such as child care and paid leave, meant that the American economy was not experiencing the full economic benefit women could offer.

The Protection of Civil Liberties Act and related measures

(H.R. 1310, 109th Congress) Provisions from this legislation were included in the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. The provisions establish a strong, independent Privacy and Civil Liberties Board with subpoena power. [Public Law 110-53, signed August 3, 2007]

Funding the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board

During consideration of HR 3058, the FY2006 Transportation, Treasury, Housing Appropriation bill, 109th Congress, Congresswoman Maloney along with Congressmen Christopher Shays of Connecticut and Tom Udall of New Mexico succeeded in passing an amendment that doubled the funding for the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board. The underlying bill had initially provided for \$750,000 for the board. The

Maloney/Shays/Udall amendment raised funding to \$1.5 million. [Public Law 109-115, signed November 30, 2005]

Helping Women and Girls in Afghanistan

Under the Taliban, women and girls in Afghanistan faced brutal discrimination. Congresswoman Maloney wanted to ensure that a meaningful portion of US assistance to Afghanistan was directed to helping them. In the FY04 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations legislation, Congresswoman Maloney was able to add an amendment (offered with Congressmembers Henry Hyde, Tom Lantos and Judy Biggert) to direct \$60,000,000 for programs benefitting Afghan women and girls, and \$5,000,000 for the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission. [Public Law 108-106, signed November 6, 2003]

Fighting for Reproductive Rights

COR Hearings

Following the death of Congressman Elijah Cummings on October 17, 2019, Congresswoman Maloney became Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform (COR). Since then, she has held a series of hearings on abortion and reproductive rights:

Examining State Efforts to Undermine Access to Reproductive Health Care

On November 14, 2019, Congresswoman Maloney chaired her first hearing as Acting Chairwoman. It examined how states, emboldened by the Trump Administration's consistent attacks on reproductive health care, were imposing draconian restrictions on abortion access. The hearing particularly examined the situation in Missouri, which had only one abortion clinic at the time. The Missouri State Department of Health and Senior Services had instituted a requirement that abortion patients had to undergo a medically unnecessary pelvic exam before receiving an abortion. Witnesses included a Missouri patient telling her personal abortion story, the Chief Medical Officer of Planned Parenthood of the St. Louis Region and Southwest Missouri, Marcela Howell of In Our Own Voice: National Black Women's Reproductive Justice Agenda, and Fatima Goss Graves of the National Women's Law Center.

A State of Crisis: Examining the Urgent Need to Protect and Expand Abortion Rights and Access

On September 30, 2021, Congresswoman Maloney chaired a second hearing, this time focusing on state attacks on abortion rights and the impending threat to the constitutional right to abortion posed by the then-pending Supreme Court case *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*. Jackson Women's Health Organization had brought a suit to challenge a Mississippi law banning abortions after 15 weeks of pregnancy. Earlier that month, Texas had passed an even more draconian law that prohibited abortions after the sixth week of pregnancy (when many women would not even know they are pregnant) and authorized private citizens to collect a bounty of at least \$10,000 from anyone they suspected of assisting a person to obtain an abortion. The Supreme Court had refused to enjoin the law from going into effect. At the hearing, three members of Congress provided powerful testimony about

their personal abortion experiences. The hearing also highlighted legislation Democrats in Congress were hoping to pass to ensure access to reproductive health care, such as the Women’s Health Protection Act to establish statutory protections for reproductive rights and the EACH Woman Act which would repeal the Hyde Amendment.

Expanding Access to Mifepristone

Congresswoman Maloney authored a series of letters regarding Mifepristone, one of the abortion pills:

1. On February 9, 2021, she and Congresswoman Ayanna Pressley led all Democratic Committee on Oversight and Reform Congresswomen in sending a letter asking the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to lift the medically unnecessary in-person dispensing requirement for mifepristone.
2. On August 17, 2021, she, Congresswoman Pressley, and Pro-Choice Caucus Co-Chairs Congresswoman Diana DeGette and Congresswoman Barbara Lee led more than 70 of their House Democratic colleagues in introducing H. Res. 589, a resolution in support of equitable, science-based policies governing access to medication abortion care.
3. On December 16, 2021, the FDA announced that it was modifying the Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for mifepristone by eliminating the in-person dispensing requirement for the drug since it was medically unnecessary, thereby allowing patients to receive it by mail.
4. On March 16, 2022, she, Congresswoman Pressley and Congresswoman Cori Bush led all Democratic Committee Congresswomen in sending a letter to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) commending Secretary Xavier Becerra for establishing the Reproductive Health Care Access Task Force and urging the Task Force to take immediate action to protect and expand access to medication abortion care.

Asking the Executive Branch to Ensure Insurance Companies Cover Contraceptives

On October 7, 2021, Congresswoman Maloney was joined by Chairmen Frank Pallone (Energy & Commerce), Richard Neal (Ways & Means), and Bobby Scott (Education & Labor) in writing to the Secretaries of the Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Treasury to request that their Departments work together to ensure that the Affordable Care Act’s (ACA) requirements to provide individuals with coverage for the full range of contraceptives approved by the Food and Drug Administration continue to be protected and enforced. The letter cited a series of examples of medical management techniques that are limiting access to contraceptive care and potentially violate the Affordable Care Act’s coverage mandate.

Letters to Health Insurance Companies and Pharmacy Benefit Managers Regarding Contraceptives Coverage

On May 27, 2022, Congresswoman Maloney sent letters to nine health insurance companies and pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) requesting information regarding the companies’ compliance with the ACA’s requirement that individuals enrolled in private health insurance plans receive coverage of contraceptives and related services, with no cost-sharing. Public reporting and

information obtained by the Committee indicate that some plans and issuers, including their Pharmacy Benefits Managers, have not been in compliance with the ACA's no cost-sharing birth control coverage requirements. In addition, a recent investigative report found that when patients are denied coverage for a specific contraceptive product, plans and issuers do not always have in place an exceptions process that meets the requirements of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services guidance.

Taking Politics out of Science

During consideration of H.R. 4766, the Agriculture Appropriations bill in the 108th Congress, Congresswoman Maloney succeeded in attaching an amendment that would require the FDA to determine what is safe and effective contraception, not what is politically palatable to the President. Under her amendment, if the FDA finds a drug to be safe and effective for use without the prescription of a practitioner, then it cannot withhold over-the-counter status for non-statutory reasons. At the time, the FDA had overruled recommendations of an independent, expert advisory committee and the advice of FDA staff and refused to grant over-the-counter status to emergency contraception (known as Plan B). This amendment was kept in the Senate version of the bill and later became part of H.R. 4818, the FY05 Omnibus Appropriations bill. [Public Law 108-447, signed December 8, 2004]

Choice Scorecard

When Republicans took control of Congress in 1994, they began passing a series of anti-choice measures. Congresswoman Maloney decided to start keeping a scorecard of all the measures related to abortion that passed Congress. She kept the scorecard until 2005, at which point over 205 votes had been taken, 84% of which limited women's reproductive rights. The restrictions included cuts to funding for the United Nations Population Fund (known as UNFPA); denying women serving in the US military overseas the right to an abortion on military bases; denying women in federal prison the right to an abortion unless they could afford to pay for it themselves; prohibiting federal health plans from covering abortion; and prohibiting the Legal Services Corporation from taking any case that involved abortion.

UNFPA

(H.R.895, 106th Congress) Restores a United States voluntary contribution to the United Nations Population Fund. [Enacted as part of the FY2000 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill; Public Law 106-113, signed November 29, 1999]

Fighting For Justice

Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act*

(H.R. 812, 113th Congress) Requires institutions of higher education to develop and communicate their policies on dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence. It further requires

colleges and universities to collect and disclose information about sexual assault, and to update and expand related services on their campuses. The Campus SaVE Act was incorporated into S. 47, the Violence Against Women Act reauthorization [Public Law 113-4, signed March 7, 2013]

Sexual Assault Forensic Reporting (SAFER) Act*

(H.R. 354, 113th Congress) Originally introduced by Congresswoman Maloney in 2010 and sponsored by Congressman Ted Poe (R-TX) in the 113th Congress, this legislation reallocates existing Debbie Smith Appropriations to ensure that 75 percent of the funding is spent processing untested rape kits. It also provides grants for state and local governments to conduct audits of unprocessed kits in their backlog. The SAFER Act was incorporated into S.47, the Violence Against Women Act reauthorization [Public Law 113-4, signed March 7, 2013]

End Demand for Sex Trafficking Act

(H.R. 2012, 109th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney was the lead Democrat on legislation introduced by Congresswoman Deborah Pryce (R-OH) to reduce the demand for trafficking by targeting the demand side of unlawful commercial sex activities; protecting children from the predators and exploiters who use them in commercial sex activities; assisting State and local governments in their enforcement of existing laws dealing with commercial sex activities; conducting a Biennial Statistical Review every two years to provide a more accurate picture of the problem; and convening an Annual Report and Conference on best practices to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts. Part of this legislation was incorporated into H.R. 972, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. [Public Law 109-164, signed January 10, 2006]

Bringing Justice to the Victims of Military Sexual Assaults

The National Defense Authorization Act for FY2005 (H.R. 4200) conference report includes an amendment sponsored by Congresswoman Maloney which directs the Secretary of Defense to eliminate the backlog in rape and sexual assault evidence collection kits, reduce the processing time on those kits, and provide an adequate supply of the kits at all domestic and overseas U.S. military installations and military academies. The amendment also direct the Secretary to ensure that personnel are trained in the use of these kits. [Public Law 108-375, signed October 28, 2004]

The Debbie Smith Act

(H.R. 1046, 108th Congress) Called the strongest anti-rape legislation Congress ever passed, this law addresses the backlog of unprocessed rape kits that were gathering dust on law enforcement shelves across the country. If DNA collected from rape victims is not processed, law enforcement will have a harder time identifying and prosecuting the rapist. Nonetheless, thousands of rape kits were not being processed, allowing rapists to remain free. This legislation was included in H.R. 3214, "The Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology Act," which passed the House of Representatives on November 5, 2003, 357 - 67. H.R. 3214 was included in H.R. 5107, the "Justice For All Act," which passed both chambers of Congress on October 9, 2004, and was signed into law by the President. The

legislation authorizes the appropriation of \$755 million for the new Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program; the creation of a new grant program for SANE programs; and the authorization of funding to process federal offender DNA samples and include them in the national DNA database. [Public Law 108-405, signed October 30, 2004]

The Debbie Smith Reauthorization Act

(H.R. 5057, 110th Congress) Reauthorizes the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Elimination Grant Program through FY2014. The legislation authorizes \$151 million in each fiscal year, FY2009-FY2014. [Public Law 110-360, signed October 8, 2008]

Debbie Smith Act Reauthorization of 2014

(H.R. 4323, 113th Congress) Reauthorizes the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Elimination Grant Program through Fiscal Year 2019 and authorizes \$151 million in each fiscal year to process DNA evidence. The legislation also reauthorizes programs for training and education and sexual assault forensic exam grants. [Public Law 113-182, signed September 29, 2014]

Debbie Smith Reauthorization Act of 2019

(H.R. 777, 116th Congress) Reauthorizes the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Elimination Grant Program through Fiscal Year 2024. It provides grants for the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program; for DNA training and education for law enforcement personnel, corrections personnel, and court officers; and under the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting (SAFER) Program. [Public Law 116-104, signed December 30, 2019]

Child Sex Crimes Wiretapping Act of 2003

(H.R. 581, 108th Congress) Makes certain sexual crimes against children predicate crimes for the interception of communications. H.R. 581 was included in the PROTECT Act. [Public Law 108-21, signed April 30, 2003]

Older Americans Protection from Violence Act

(H. R. 2590, 106th Congress) Amends the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Older Americans Act of 1965, the Public Health Service Act, and the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 to ensure that older or disabled persons are protected from institutional, community, and domestic violence and sexual assault and to improve outreach efforts and other services available to older or disabled persons victimized by such violence, and for other purposes. [Several provisions were included in H.R. 1248, the Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization; Public Law 106-386, signed October 28, 2000]

Military Dependents Communications Confidentiality Act of 1999

(H.R.1847, 106th Congress) Requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations to protect the confidentiality of communications between dependents of members of the Armed Forces and professionals providing therapeutic or related services regarding sexual or domestic abuse. Enacted as part of DoD Authorization (H.R.1401). [Public Law 106-65, signed October 5, 1999]

Opposing Gun Violence

Congresswoman Maloney has been fighting to crack down on straw purchasers since the Brady bill in the early 1990s. Carolyn's language that would make straw purchasing a criminal offense made it into President Biden's landmark Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

Gun Trafficking Prevention Act

(H.R. 1007, 117th Congress) Makes gun trafficking a federal felony offense and ensures stiffer penalties for straw purchasers. Provisions from this bill were included in S.2938, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. [Public Law 117-159, signed June 25, 2022].

Gun Safety Townhalls

On Thursday, July 6, 2022, following three shootings in her district, Congresswoman Maloney hosted an in-district gun violence prevention townhall with local gun violence prevention advocates and elected leaders at P.S. 77 Lower Lab School. Participants on the panel included Assemblymember Eddie Gibbs, Council Members Julie Menin and Keith Powers, Lo Van Der Valk of Carnegie Hill Neighbors, a representative from NYPD's 19th Precinct, Natalie Mishkin of Brady NYC, and Jay Walker of Gays Against Guns. Maloney has held other gun safety town halls in her district, including one with Moms Demand Action on Roosevelt Island held August 25, 2019.

JEC Reports

As lead Democrat for the Democrats on the House/Senate Joint Economic Committee, Congresswoman Maloney commissioned a series of reports on gun violence in the United States:

Guns and Suicide

On October 21, 2019, Congresswoman Maloney released a report showing that those living in rural areas are almost 75 percent more likely to die by firearm suicide than those in metropolitan areas. Having access to a firearm triples the risk of death by suicide. Firearms were used in more than half of suicides in 2017. Lifetime medical and work-loss costs due to suicides and suicide attempts are estimated to be almost \$70 billion per year.

A State-by-State Examination of the Economic Costs of Gun Violence

Recognizing that in addition to the human toll, gun violence imposes a substantial economic cost, Congresswoman Maloney commissioned a state-by-state examination of the costs of gun violence on the United States issued on September 18, 2019. Where possible, the report breaks down the direct costs of gun violence in four categories – lost income, employer costs, health care, and police and criminal justice. It found that overall, gun violence imposed \$229 billion in total annual costs on the United States—1.4 percent of GDP. Rural states (Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and West Virginia) had the highest costs of gun violence measured as a share of their economies. By contrast, New York, Hawaii and Massachusetts that have stricter gun laws had the lowest costs of gun violence as a share of their economies.

Gun Violence in the United States: A Nation in a League of its Own

On August 30, 2019, Congresswoman Maloney released a JEC report she had commissioned that looked at gun ownership around the world. The report found that nearly half of all the civilian-held guns in the world are in the United States (393 million), with 120 guns per 100 residents. American civilians hold more than 70 times the number of firearms held by our military and police forces combined. The US has more than twice the rate of gun ownership as the next highest nation, Yemen.

Hearings in the Committee on Oversight and Reform

Examining the Practices and Profits of Gun Manufacturers

The hearing examined the role of gun manufacturers in flooding communities with weapons of war and fueling America’s gun violence crisis. The hearing resulted from an initiative Maloney launched in 2019 when she began an investigation into gun dealers that sell guns used in crimes. On April 28, 2022, she released preliminary findings showing that a small number of gun dealers have sold thousands of guns used in violent crimes. On May 27, 2022, she sent letters to Daniel Defense, LLC, Smith & Wesson Brands, Inc., Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., and other manufacturers seeking information on their sale and marketing of AR-15-style semiautomatic rifles and similar firearms, including revenue and profit information, internal data on deaths or injuries caused by firearms they manufacture, and marketing and promotional materials. (Hearing held July 27, 2022)

The Urgent Need to Address the Gun Violence Epidemic

The hearing highlighted the urgent need for Congress to pass common sense legislation that a majority of Americans support, including legislation to ban assault weapons and bolster background checks on gun purchases, while respecting the rights of law-abiding gun owners. The Committee heard from witnesses from the Uvalde and Buffalo mass shootings about their deeply personal experiences and losses. (Hearing held June 8, 2022)

Researching Gun Violence Prevention

Maloney led a push in the House to repeal a 20-year provision that prevented the Center for Disease Control and Prevention from spending any funds on gathering data and doing research into gun violence prevention. Her efforts helped result in the appropriation of \$25 million in FY 2020 – the first such appropriation since the ban initially passed in 1996. In 2021, she secured \$50 million and in 2022, a record \$60 million was included for gun violence research in the FY 2023 appropriations bill.

Self-Financing Civilian Marksmanship Program Act of 1996

(H.R.3466, 104th Congress) Eliminates taxpayer subsidies for recreational shooting programs, and prevents the transfer of federally owned weapons, ammunition, funds, and other property to the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety, which is a private corporation. Established during the Spanish-American war, this program taught teenagers to shoot, handing out thousands of guns and millions of rounds of ammunition each year. A General Accounting Office report confirmed that the program served no military purpose. The measure was included in FY96 Department of Defense Authorization. [Public Law 104-106, signed February 10, 1996]

Demanding a Fair and Complete Census

The Census Oversight Efficiency and Management Reform Act

(H.R. 4945, 111th Congress) Provisions included in S. 679, the " Presidential Appointment Efficiency and Streamlining Act of 2011," are based upon H.R. 4945 [111th Congress], which would make the Director of the Census Bureau a five-year appointment and prohibits a Director from serving more than two full terms. [Public Law 112-166, signed August 10, 2012]

Prevent Deceptive Census Look Alike Mailings Act

(H.R. 4621, 111th Congress) Prohibits non-government mailings that mimic the look-and-feel of official census forms. Signed into law 57 days after Congresswoman Maloney introduced the bill and after unanimous votes in both houses, the legislation was passed in response to non-governmental organizations that were distributing mailings that appeared to be related to the official U.S. Census but were actually fundraising mailers. [Public Law 111-155, signed April 7, 2010]

Census

(H.R. 3194, 106th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney led the fight to ensure Fiscal Year 2000 appropriations included adequate funding of \$4.5 billion for the 2000 Census, without restrictive language that would affect its accuracy. [Public Law 106-113, signed November 29, 1999]

Fighting for New Yorkers

Corporate Transparency Act:

(H.R. 2513, 116th Congress) Hearing a growing chorus of complaints that NYC apartment prices were being kept artificially high by corporate purchasers paying all-cash for apartments that no one ever lived in, Congresswoman Maloney introduced legislation that would reveal the individuals who were hiding behind the corporate mask. She learned that, since banks are required to disclose deposits in excess of \$10,000, money launderers, terrorists and other criminals were turning to the real estate market to hide their ill-gotten gains, using shell corporations to hide the identity of the beneficial owner(s). The apartments served as a great place to stash wealth in a market where prices seemed to only go up. When the apartments were sold, the money then appeared to be derived from a legitimate source. In a tight real estate market like New York City's, the use of apartments as safe deposit boxes was driving prices up. Since the owners never occupied the apartments, neighborhoods were depopulated, hurting local businesses and institutions. Maloney believed that a little sunlight might reduce the number of absentee owners and curtail the use of real estate for criminal purposes, so she introduced this bill to require small corporations to disclose their beneficial owners. H.R. 2513 passed the House of Representatives with a bipartisan vote of 249-173 on October 22, 2019. A version of the bill was included in the FY21 National Defense Authorization Act. [Public Law 116-283, signed January 1, 2021]

Affordable Housing at Stuyvesant Town Peter Cooper Village

Stuyvesant Town-Peter Cooper Village (STPCV) was built to provide affordable housing to soldiers returning from World War II; however, by 2001, the owner started renovating and listing the apartments as luxury units. Eventually new owners took over the 11,250-unit complex and threatened to eliminate all affordable housing. Congresswoman Maloney persuaded the head of the agency that oversees the two main federal mortgage agencies, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, to write a letter, dated June 26, 2014, saying that they would not consider an application for financing unless "affordability issues were resolved to the satisfaction of the City of New York and the Tenants Association." No large housing deal could go forward without the participation of those agencies, so this promise gave the Tenants Association a seat at the negotiating table. The resulting agreement signed in October 2015 preserved 5,000 of the units at STPCV as affordable housing for 20 years.

Terrorism Risk Insurance Act Reauthorization

(H.R. 26, 114th Congress) After 9/11, insurance companies in the New York area and elsewhere in the country stopped issuing Terrorism Risk Insurance. They made clear that they were unwilling to take the risk without a government backstop. In November 2002, Congress passed the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) to ensure that terrorism insurance is available and affordable. Initially created as a 3-year program, TRIA had been renewed in 2005 and 2007; however, by 2015, some thought the program should end or be modified by raising the threshold so high that small and medium insurers would have been pushed out of the marketplace. TRIA did briefly lapse before Congress passed the reauthorization bill. Congresswoman Maloney did not author or co-sponsor this legislation, but she

led the floor debate on it for the Democrats. The Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 extended the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program through Fiscal Year 2020. The program [Public Law 114-1, signed January 12, 2015]

Field Hearing – Terrorism Risk Insurance Act

On March 7, 2007, at the request of Congresswoman Maloney, the Financial Services Committee, Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government Sponsored Enterprises held a field hearing in New York’s City Hall entitled: “The Need to Extend the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act.” At the end of December 2007, Congress passed an extension. [Public Law 11-160, signed December 26, 2007]

James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010 and related bills

Congress established the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund (VCF) on September 22, 2001 to provide compensation for those who were injured or lost a loved one on 9/11. The original VCF closed in December 2003, having paid out a total of \$7.049 billion to 5,560 claimants. It soon became clear that those who were immediately impacted on 9/11, were not the only ones who were harmed. The toxic plume of chemicals released when the towers fell were causing first responders, workers and residents of the area surrounding Ground Zero to have serious health problems. Following the attack, Congresswoman Maloney began working to establish and fund the World Trade Center Medical Monitoring Program, which later became the World Trade Center Health Program (WTCHP). She introduced the first of a series of bills to try to get compensation and health care for those who had become ill in 2004. It took until the end of 2010 for a bill to finally pass Congress.

James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010

(H.R. 847, 111th Congress) Amends the Public Health Service Act to establish the World Trade Center Health Program (WTC Program) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide: (1) medical monitoring and treatment benefits to eligible emergency responders and recovery and cleanup workers (including those who are federal employees) who responded to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks; and (2) initial health evaluation, monitoring, and treatment benefits to residents and other building occupants and area workers in New York City who were directly impacted and adversely affected by such attacks. It also reopens the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund to provide compensation for economic losses and harm as an alternative to litigation and provides liability protections for the World Trade Center Contractors and the City of New York. [Public Law 111-347, signed January 2, 2011]

James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Reauthorization Act

(H.R. 1786, 114th Congress) Extends until 2090 The World Trade Center Health Program, which provides medical monitoring and treatment to responders and survivors of the September 11th terrorist attacks who were exposed to the unique toxins released at Ground Zero. It also extends until 2021 the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund to provide compensation for economic losses

and harm suffered by September 11th first responders and survivors. [A version of H.R. 1786 was included in H.R. 2029; Public Law 114-113, signed December 18, 2015]

Never Forget the Heroes: James Zadroga, Ray Pfeifer, and Luis Alvarez Permanent Authorization of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Act*

(H.R. 1327, 116th Congress) Ensures that the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund is fully funded and will remain open for those who will become ill in the future. In the years since the terrorist attack, thousands of 9/11 responders and survivors have become ill and many have lost their lives from exposure to a toxic cocktail of burning chemicals, pulverized drywall and powdered cement that was present at Ground Zero, resulting in a growing number of claims on the Victim Compensation Fund. On February 15, 2019, the Victim Compensation Fund announced that due to a funding shortfall, injured and ill 9/11 responders and survivors would receive cuts to the awards that they were expecting of 50% for pending claims and 70% for future claims. This legislation restores the funding that was cut, allows claims to be filed until October 2090, adjusts awards for inflation periodically and exempts the program from PAYGO rules. [Public Law 116-34, signed July 29, 2019]

The Veterans Housing Fairness Act

(H.R. 4537, 109th Congress) Allows veterans to use VA loans to purchase cooperative housing. Previously, VA loans could be used to purchase a house, townhouse, condominium or even a mobile home, but not a co-op. Since co-ops are one of the primary forms of home ownership in New York City, local veterans were severely limited in their ability to take advantage of the VA loan program. Provisions from this legislation were included in S.3421, the Veterans Benefits, Health Care, and Information Technology Act. [Public Law 109-461, signed December 22, 2006]

Saving the Manhattan VA

CARES Commission – 2003-2005

On August 4, 2003, Veterans Affairs Secretary Anthony Principi announced that his department was considering moving medical services from the Manhattan VA Hospital to the Brooklyn VA, or vice versa. This was a decision that overlooked the extraordinary care veterans receive at the Manhattan VA, and the difficulties many veterans would have in reaching the Brooklyn VA which was not located near any subway line. The Manhattan VA Hospital has been designated a center of excellence in six tertiary care specialties - cardiac surgery, neurosurgery, cardiac-vascular surgery, comprehensive rehabilitation services, HIV / AIDS care and dialysis. Further, the Manhattan VA Hospital offers specialty programs renowned for quality and innovation, including programs relating to treatment of amputees. Maloney authored seven letters to the Secretary of the Veterans Administration, many of which were joint letters with her colleagues in the New York delegation. She organized members of the veterans community in meetings, rallies and press conferences. She also testified repeatedly before the CARES Commission and commissioned a report by the Committee on Government Reform on the impact of President Bush's budget on Health Care in her district. In the end, the VA decided not to move forward with its plans to close the Manhattan VA.

Asset and Infrastructure Review (AIR) Commission – 2022

Unfortunately, bad ideas never seem to die. Some believe that the allure of high value Manhattan real estate prevents bureaucrats from recognizing the high caliber care veterans receive at the Manhattan VA thanks to its convenient location and important partnerships with world class East Side hospitals. This Spring, the AIR Commission, a body created by President Trump to change the way the Veterans Administration provides health care, recommended closing the Manhattan VA, and fragmenting care across the tristate area to cut costs. Indeed, the AIR Commission recommended closing or downsizing one-third of VA medical facilities and community-based outpatient clinics in the country. Congresswoman Maloney wrote to Secretary McDonough in March 2022 opposing the closure. She sent him a follow up letter in May 2022 describing the many problems with how the report was formulated, including its reliance on pre-COVID-19 data, and highlighting the strong opposition from veterans to these plans. At present, the effort is on hold thanks to a group of Senators on the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee who refuse to lift their hold on the AIR Commission's nominees. In addition, in July 2022, Maloney voted for (i) an amendment to the FY2023 National Defense Authorization Act which would shut down the Commission entirely and (ii) an amendment to the FY2023 appropriations minibus on July 20th that reprograms funds intended for the Commission to veteran's homeless programs.

Restoring \$125 million in 9/11 Funding to Assist the Needs of Sick 9/11 Responders

(H.R. 2863, 109th Congress) Congresswoman Maloney was the lead Democrat in the House fighting to restore \$125 million in 9/11 funding. The \$125 million for 9/11 responders was part of the \$20 billion in federal aid that New York City received in the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks. It was eliminated in President Bush's FY 2006 budget proposal. The New York delegation secured a commitment that the funding would be restored as part of an emergency appropriation to fund recovery from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The funds include the first-ever federal money spent on medical treatment for 9/11 health effects. The bill directs \$50 million to the New York State Uninsured Employers Fund to reimburse workers' compensation claims and \$75 million to the Centers for Disease Control to screen, examine, monitor and, for the first time, treat sick and injured 9/11 responders.

Distribution of the \$75 Million

World Trade Center Medical Monitoring and Treatment Program - \$26,825,000

FDNY WTC Medical Screening and Treatment Program - \$26,825,000

Screening Programs (administered by WTC and FDNY programs) - \$7,850,000

Project COPE (mental health program for NYPD) - \$3,000,000

POPPA (Police Organization Providing Peer Assistance) - \$1,500,000

The World Trade Center Health Registry - \$9,000,000

Total = \$75,000,000

[Public Law 109-148, Signed into law December 30, 2005]

Fire Prevention bill

(H.R.1126, 106th Congress) Requires newly constructed multifamily housing in New York City to comply with the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 if the housing receives federal funding. Previously, the housing was exempt from federal, state, and local fire safety laws, putting people living in federally funded housing at risk. [Enacted as part of H.R.1550, the Fire Administration Authorization Act of 2000, Public Law 106-503, signed November 13, 2000]

Helicopter Noise Control and Safety Act

(H.R.729, 106th Congress) Provides for a study to develop and implement plans to reduce risks to the public health and welfare caused by helicopter operations. A provision requiring a one-year helicopter noise study was included in the House-passed version of HR 1000 (AIR-21). Also, report language was included in the FY2000 Transportation Appropriations Committee report describing the study. [Public Law 106-69, signed October 9, 1999]

Cameras in Roosevelt Island Subway Station

At 100 feet underground, the subway station on Roosevelt Island is one of the system's deepest. When Congresswoman Maloney was elected to Congress, she heard from her constituents that they were concerned about their safety so deep underground. Congresswoman Maloney secured \$700,000 in federal highway funds to install surveillance cameras in the station to provide better security.

Improving Health Care

Breast Cancer Awareness Commemorative Coin Act

(H.R. 2722 – 114th Congress) Establishes a commemorative coin program at the U.S. Mint to raise private funds for the Breast Cancer Research Foundation, the highest rated breast cancer organization in the U.S. Coins were available for purchase in 2018. The production cost of these coins was fully covered in the sales price; no taxpayer money was used in the production or sale of the coin. [Public Law 114-148, signed April 29, 2016]

Women's Health Office Act of 2009*

(H.R.3242, 111th Congress) Amends the Public Health Service Act to establish within the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) an Office on Women's Health, headed by a Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health. By giving Women's Health Offices statutory permanence, this bill ensures that the needs and gaps in research, policy, programs, and education and training in women's health will continue to be addressed. The legislation provides statutory authority for the five federal women's health offices. [This bill was included as part of HR 3590, Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Public Law No: 111-148, signed March 23, 2010.]

The Tanning and Accountability and Notification Act

(H.R. 945, 110th Congress) Requires the Food and Drug Administration to determine whether or not then-current labeling of indoor tanning beds provides sufficient information about the risks associated with indoor tanning. Provisions from this legislation were included in the reauthorization and expansion of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act included in the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007. [Public Law 110-85, signed September 27, 2007]

Medical Monitoring Following Disasters*

(HR 3850, 109th Congress) Learning a lesson from the 9/11 health crisis, the bill expedites medical monitoring to address possible health effects resulting from future disasters. The medical monitoring provisions acknowledge the need for robust medical monitoring if there are health concerns after future disasters, and they also acknowledge that a framework to accomplish this does not currently exist. After future disasters, the President, in conjunction with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, is required to determine if medical monitoring is necessary based on exposure to substances of concern. If medical monitoring is necessary, the monitoring program will encompass all responders, area residents, area office workers and area school children. Added as an amendment to H.R. 4954, the Safe Ports Act [Public Law 109-347, signed October 13, 2006]

Breast Cancer Early Detection Act of 1997

(H.R.418, 105th Congress) Amends title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of an annual screening mammography under part B of the Medicare program for women age 65 or Older. Included in 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement and adopted in H.R.2015. [Public Law 105-33, signed August 5, 1997]

Fighting for Children

Breastfeeding Promotion Act

(H.R. 2819, 111th Congress) Requires employers with over 50 hourly wage employees to provide a private space and unpaid time off during the workday for mothers to express milk. Included in H.R. 3590, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the comprehensive health care reform package [Public Law 111-148, signed March 23, 2009]

Right to Breastfeed Act on Federal Property

(H.R.1848, 106th Congress) Ensures a woman's right to breastfeed her child on any portion of Federal property where the woman and her child are otherwise authorized to be. First enacted as part of the

Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill (H.R.2490) and in subsequent appropriations bills. [Public Law 106-58, signed September 29, 1999]

Breast Pumps for New Mothers

(H.R. 3531, 105th Congress) The New Mothers' Breastfeeding Promotion and Protection Act was a comprehensive bill to support breastfeeding by new mothers and encourage employers to support workplace lactation programs. One provision of this bill allowed state WIC agencies to purchase breast pumps for new mothers, making it easier for low-income moms to choose to breastfeed. This provision was included in the H.R.3874, the WIC Reauthorization bill. [Public Law 105-336, signed October 31, 1998]

Standby Guardianship Act*

(H.R.3005, 105th Congress) Encourages States to have laws that would permit a parent who is chronically ill or near death to name a standby guardian for a minor child without surrendering parental rights. A version of H.R.3005 was adopted in H.R.867, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. [Public Law 105-89, signed November 19, 1997]

Child Support Enforcement Improvements Act of 1996

(H.R.3362, 104th Congress) Increases access of State child support enforcement agencies to certain financial information of noncustodial parents and encourages States to improve their enforcement of child support obligations. Adopted in H.R.3734, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. [Public Law 104-193, signed August 22, 1996]

FIGHTING FOR VOTING RIGHTS

Help For Overseas Voters

(H.R. 3295, 107th Congress) The final version of this bill included two provisions advocated by Congresswoman Maloney. One ensures overseas voters who fill out an application for voter registration will automatically receive an absentee ballot for the two federal general elections following registration and the second establishes an office in each state to respond to overseas voter inquiries. [Public Law 107-252, signed October 29, 2002]

The Voters' Right to Know Act of 2001

(H.R. 283, 107th Congress) Makes phone banks that refer to an identified candidate subject to the soft money ban and, if the political candidate or national party spent money on the phone bank, it would be subject to the soft money ban. Also, requires that candidates for federal election who refer

to other candidates in television or radio advertisements must clearly identify themselves to obtain the lowest unit charge. Incorporated in H.R. 2356, the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act. [Public Law 107-155, signed March 27, 2002]

Federal Election Commission Appropriations Amendment

(H.Amdt.723, 105th Congress) An amendment to H.R.4104, Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999 that increased funding for the Federal Election Commission by \$2.8 million bringing its total budget to \$36.5 million, the full amount requested in the President's budget, the first time in many years that the FEC was fully funded, giving the agency sufficient resources to investigate potential election law violations adequately. The Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act was folded into H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999. [P.L. 105-277, signed October 21, 1998]

Fighting to Improve the Environment

FOIA Amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act of 2012

(H.R. 1540, 112th Congress) During consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2012, Congresswoman Maloney succeeded in passing Amendment #121 (as part of the en bloc #4 amendments) that would permit Freedom of Information Act inquiries and disclosures of non-security related information about defense operations. The amendment creates a "balancing test" where the public's right to know would be weighed against the public interest in withholding the requested information, to prevent situations like the one faced by military families at Camp Lejeune who for decades drank water contaminated with cancer-producing chemicals. The military tried to hide information about the contamination, deeming it "Critical Infrastructure Security Information." Senator Leahy introduced a similar version of the amendment in the Senate and compromise language was ultimately adopted in the bill signed by the President. [Public Law 112-81, signed December 31, 2011]

The Energy Efficient Housing Technical Correction Act

(H.R. 3724, 108th Congress) Allows developers of multifamily rental properties with more than five units to be eligible for a 20 percent increase in the maximum amount of mortgage insurance permitted by the Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance program. The 20 percent is only allowed for projects that choose to install solar energy systems or residential energy conservation measure. Congresswoman Maloney was the lead Democrat on Congressman Chris Shays's (R-CT) bill. [Public Law 108-213, signed April 1, 2004]

Issuing Influential Reports

For roughly ten years, Congresswoman Maloney was the lead Democrat for the House on the Joint Economic Committee. During that time, she commissioned a number of highly influential economic reports on a wide variety of topics, including:

Retirement Insecurity

On August 14, 2019, Congresswoman Maloney commissioned a study of how well Americans are positioned financially for retirement. The report found that with the erosions of pensions beginning in the 1980s, half of Americans will not be able to maintain their standard of living in retirement. Forty percent of workers aged 50-60 who are not currently considered poor, would be poor if they were to retire at age 62.

The Federal Minimum Wage

On July 16, 2019, Congresswoman Maloney commissioned a study on the economic impact of a minimum wage of \$7.25, an amount that has not increased since 2009. In 1968, the minimum wage was \$1.60 per hour – equivalent to \$10.15 in today's dollars. Since then, it has dropped precipitously, losing 29 percent of its value. The average family has monthly expenses of about \$3,000. A worker earning minimum wage of \$7.25/hour makes only \$1,250 a month, which leaves a monthly shortfall of about \$1,800. Even a family with two minimum wage earners working full time would earn only about \$2,500 a month. Taxpayers end up subsidizing the shortfall through programs like housing assistance, SNAP, Medicaid and others. Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have already raised their minimum wage above \$7.25.

Other reports are described in the sections on **Fighting for Equality** and **Opposing Gun Violence**

Building New Infrastructure

Congresswoman Maloney has worked hard to bring federal dollars into her district to build new infrastructure or replace infrastructure that is deteriorating. All told, she has brought roughly \$10 billion in federal funding for projects that include the Second Avenue Subway - first new subway line in over 60 years; East Side Access and the new Grand Central Madison Terminal; replacement of the aging Kosciuszko Bridge; repairing critical infrastructure and facilities damaged by Superstorm Sandy; and improving resiliency.

Second Avenue Subway

Congresswoman Maloney has been a champion for the Second Avenue Subway since she was first elected to Congress. At the time, New York City's subway system had not added capacity in over 60 years. Initially proposed as a single minimum operating segment from 96th Street to 63rd Street,

Maloney was one of the leading advocates for the MTA to propose a full build Second Avenue Subway from 125th Street to Hanover Square. Bowing to pressure, the MTA completed a Final Environmental Impact Statement that studied the entire route of the subway. Maloney succeeded in securing \$11 million in federal funding for the subway in the early stages, before a full funding grant agreement was signed. On November 19, 2007, the FTA entered into a full funding grant agreement with the MTA, committing the federal government to provide \$1.3 billion to construct Phase 1 of the Second Avenue Subway. Maloney worked to make sure that every dollar of the \$1.3 billion was appropriated so the subway could be built. During construction, Maloney met several times a year with whoever was at the time the head of the MTA, the head of the FTA, the Governor, the Chair of the House Transportation Committee, and the head of MTA Capital Construction to discuss progress on the subway. She held press conference that graded the MTA on their progress. And she took the first ride on the subway when it had its first run December 31, 2016. In the book, "The Last Subway," about the construction of the Second Avenue Subway, a well-known transportation advocate is quoted saying: "Maloney made noise until people squealed.... Maloney hounded the crap out of the FTA and the chair of the House Transportation Committee. She did what I wish every congressman would do."⁵ Maloney is now working to make sure the second phase of the subway from 96th Street to 125th Street moves forward expeditiously.

East Side Access/Grand Central Madison Terminal

East Side Access is a project to bring the Long Island Railroad into Grand Central Terminal, in order to cut commuting times and eliminate the need for commuters to go crosstown to destinations on the East Side. The project is also creating a new concourse in Grand Central Terminal, which has been dubbed Grand Central Madison. Maloney has been a strong supporter of the project, working with her colleagues to secure \$2.6 billion for the new line. The project is expected to open at the end of 2022. As part of the project, the MTA proposed a new facility at 50th Street. Their proposal would have impacted the community in negative ways, including venting exhaust directly into the air intake for the building next door and creating a garage that trucks would have to back out of instead of pulling through. Maloney worked with the community and was able to persuade the MTA to change the design in a way that serves the community well.

Harold Interlocking

When the MTA signed a full funding grant agreement for East Side Access, it did not cover all aspects of the project. One major omission was funding to create dedicated tracks for the LIRR, NJ Transit and Amtrak at Harold Interlocking in Sunnyside Yard, the busiest rail interlocking in the country. At the time, all three systems shared the same set of tracks in the rail yard, meaning that they had to wait for each other to clear before they could use the tracks. High speed rail between New York and Boston would only be possible if Amtrak had its own set of tracks through the rail yard. So, when Florida decided to give up \$2.4 billion in federal high speed rail funds, Maloney urged Governor Cuomo to ask for the funds to come to New York. He made the request, and New York was awarded over \$350 million of the funds, with \$295 million being allocated to Harold Interlocking. In addition to creating

⁵ Plotch, Philip Mark. "8. Building a Subway and Unleashing the Plagues". *Last Subway: The Long Wait for the Next Train in New York City*, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2020, p. 192.

a new alignment so that LIRR trains can go to the new Grand Central Madison Terminal, the project is a down payment on high-speed rail between New York and Boston.

Kosciuszko Bridge

Maloney worked with her colleagues to secure \$670 million in federal funds (roughly 85% of the total cost) to replace the aging Kosciuszko Bridge. The final project, which opened August 2019, expands the number of lanes on the bridge from six to nine, creates a less steep roadway, ensures that there are shoulders for disabled vehicles and includes a pedestrian/bikeway. The project also provided for new parks to be developed on both sides of the bridge. A park on the Brooklyn side has already opened.

Tunnels Damaged by Sandy/L Train Modernization

Seawater from Superstorm Sandy damaged nine subway tunnels, the Midtown Tunnel and the tunnel that brings Amtrak and LIRR into Queens. By far the most seriously damaged was the Canarsie Tube which carries the L train between Brooklyn and Manhattan. The federal government provided funding to repair the damage. The cost of each project is set forth below. The LIRR/Amtrak Tunnel has not yet been completed. The rest of the projects are finished.

Montague tube, which serves the R train - \$259 million
Greenpoint tube, which serves the G train - \$93 million
Joralemon Street Tunnel, which serves the 4 and 5 trains - \$113.8 million
Rutgers tubes, which serves the F train - \$90 million
Canarsie tube, which serves the L Train - \$1 Billion
Steinway Tunnel, which serves the 7 Train - \$29 million
53rd Street Tunnel, which serves the E, F, M and R trains - \$92.6 million
Long Island Railroad and Amtrak Tunnel - \$432 million
Midtown Tunnel⁶ - \$270 million

Hospitals Impacted by Sandy

Many of New York's hospitals were flooded during Sandy. The federal government provided funding to renovate and make the hospitals more resilient. Four of the hospitals are in Congresswoman Maloney's district:

Bellevue Hospital received \$376 million.
Coler Hospital received \$181 million.
Manhattan VA Hospital received \$207 million.

⁶ In addition, two other tunnels received federal funding: Cranberry Tunnel which serves the A and C line received \$96.7 million and the Clark Street Tunnel which serves the 2 and 3 line received \$71.6 million.

NYU Langone Medical Center received \$1.1 billion. \$589 million was for hazard mitigation work at the main campus and an offsite facility located at 600 First Ave. The remaining \$540 million was for repair and restoration costs to address damages suffered by the medical facilities.

NYCHA Developments Impacted by Sandy

Four NYCHA developments in Congresswoman Maloney's district were flooded by Sandy and received federal funding to help protect the developments from future floods. The funding paid for standby generators, site restoration, new roof, flood-proofing, better lighting, creating electrical rooms above flood elevation and security cameras.

Astoria Houses - \$85 million

Isaacs Houses - \$29 million

Campos Plaza II - \$26 million

Lower East Side Rehab (Group 5) - \$6 million

East Side Coastal Resiliency

Superstorm Sandy caused massive flooding along the East Side, and a power outage that lasted nearly a week. Congresswoman Maloney worked with her colleagues to secure \$338 million in federal funds (out of a total project cost of \$1.45 billion) to increase resiliency and prevent flooding in Manhattan from Montgomery to E. 25th Street. As part of this project, Asser Levy Playground, Stuyvesant Cove and Murphy Brothers Park are getting new flood walls and a makeover.

63rd Street Connector

One of the first major transportation projects Congresswoman Maloney championed as a member of Congress was the 1300-foot 63rd Street Tunnel Connector. The project consisted of ½ mile of new construction and 8 miles of rehabilitation work. Designed to relieve crowding on the E and F lines and make appropriate use of the 63rd Street Tunnel, it was completed in 2001. Congresswoman Maloney worked with her colleagues in the New York delegation, particularly then-Congressman Thomas Manton who brought the idea to President Clinton's attention, to obtain federal funding. With their support, the federal government contributed \$306.1 million out of a total project cost of \$645 million.

Queens Plaza Roadway Rebuilding Project

Congresswoman Maloney worked with the Department of City Planning and the Long Island City Business Development Corporation on plans to transform a dangerous and ugly stretch of roadway into a welcoming gateway to Long Island City featuring a new park, landscaping, pedestrian and bike paths and better signaling and signage. She was able to obtain \$19 million for the project.

Leading the Fight for New Schools

Congresswoman Maloney started her career as an ESL teacher in East Harlem, before being recruited for a job at the NYC Board of Education. Public education has always been close to her heart, so when parents came to her seeking new public schools, she made it a priority to work with them to bring new schools to her community.

Eleanor Roosevelt High School

Upper East Side parents came to Congresswoman Maloney seeking help because there were no academically rigorous public high schools in their community or anywhere in District 2. While the selective high schools like Bronx Science and LaGuardia were attractive options, many children in the community were not accepted to those highly competitive schools. This left them a choice between going to private school or leaving the city. Local elected officials had tried but could not get the Board of Education to help them. Maloney went to the Chair of the Board. He agreed, recognizing the growing number of East Side families who had made a commitment to enroll their children in public school. Maloney created a task force comprised of school officials, elected officials and parents, and they worked together to create the blueprint for the school, which was named Eleanor Roosevelt High School. Maloney not only chaired the Task Force, but she also testified at contentious hearings where some people expressed the view the Board of Education should focus its resources elsewhere and not on the East Side. Maloney and the hundreds of parents who supported the effort overcame the objections and the school was created. The school opened in September 2002 and is now one of the most highly regarded, popular and diverse schools in New York City.

Frank Sinatra High School

In 1999, singer Tony Bennett, and his wife, Susan Benedetto, a public school teacher, decided to start a public high school for young artists. They wanted the school to be both strong in the arts and academically rigorous. Maloney was one of the community leaders they talked with about their vision and she immediately embraced the idea. She was there when the ribbon was cut celebrating the opening of the school. Since the school opened in 2001, Maloney has remained a strong supporter. She obtained a federal earmark for \$100,000 that helped fund a computer lab at the school.

P.S. 151

Following her success with Eleanor Roosevelt, parents who lived in the PS 151 zone came to Maloney because the elementary school had closed and had not been replaced. Children who lived in the zone were being sent to other schools in adjacent zones. As more families chose to raise their kids on the East Side, all of the adjacent schools had become significantly overcapacity. In 2005, Maloney created a task force which she co-chaired with Borough President Scott Stringer comprised of elected officials, parents and community leaders that led to the creation of a new PS 151. PS 151 opened September 2009 at the site of a former Catholic School. It quickly outgrew the space and moved into a larger building in the area that had once housed a public high school.

P.S. 527

After P.S. 151 moved to larger space, Maloney’s Task Force worked with the Department of Education to create another elementary school to relieve overcrowding at area schools. P.S. 527 opened in September 2012.

The River School, PS 281

When Con Edison decided to close its Waterside generating plant and sell that site plus adjacent properties, the city did a major rezoning (ULURP) of the area that required community input. Since the new rezoning called for mixed residential and commercial buildings to be developed, and thousands of new residents were expected to move into the area, Congresswoman Maloney made it clear that she believed the rezoning should include a new school. She testified on several occasions about the urgent need for a school, and she met with city leaders to advocate for the school. When the ULURP process concluded, a new school was part of the new Zoning Amendment. After the rezoning concluded, the new property owner was slow to develop the site. Area schools were increasingly overcrowded even without the new development and the city felt that there was an urgent need to build the school. In 2010, the owner agreed to sell a parcel at East 35th Street to the city for about \$33 million for a new public school. The school opened in September 2013.

Other District 2 Schools

Maloney’s Task Force continued to work with the Department of Education to build or renovate additional schools in District 2 including PS 267 which opened September 2010; PS 59 (renovation) which was completed Fall 2012; Middle School 177 which opened Fall 2014; and PS 340 which opened Fall 2014.

Queens Schools

During her time in Congress, Maloney represented the growing community of Hunters Point South. She worked with local elected officials and the Department of Education as new schools were built in the community, including PS/IS 78 and the Hunters Point Campus which includes the Academy for Careers in Television and Film, District 75 The Riverview School, and the Hunters Point Community Middle School.

Improving the East River Esplanade

Recognizing that the East River Esplanade was poorly landscaped, missing cobblestones and slowly sinking into the East River, Congresswoman Maloney partnered with then-City Councilwoman Jessica Lappin to create a task force to analyze and solve the issue. Maloney and Lappin partnered with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, and brought community leaders together,

including representatives of the community board, friends of local parks, civics organizations and others. The Parks Department completed a study that found that if repairs were not made quickly, it would cost more than \$100 million to replace the esplanade. Lappin and Maloney started working to find money for the repairs. When Ben Kallos replace Lappin as Councilmember for the area, he took over the role of co-chair of the Task Force. He persuaded local institutions like Rockefeller University and the Hospital for Special Surgery to contribute to the Esplanade as mitigation for construction work they were doing. He also was able to insert funds into the annual city budget for the Parks Department. Community members formed a non-profit, Friends of the East River Esplanade, to serve as a conservancy to raise funds for upkeep of the Esplanade and to put together programming to draw visitors. There is a lot more work to be done, but the East River Esplanade is starting to be a more beautiful and welcoming place to visit.

Working with Council Member Ben Kallos, Maloney and the Task Force were able to direct \$190 million in spending from the city budget to rebuild infrastructure from 60th to 125th Streets:

- \$1 million from Council Member Ben Kallos in 2017 for irrigation from 96th to 90th Streets.
- \$35 million for renovations from 90th to 88th Streets funded in 2014 with work started in 2017 for 2018 completion.
- \$1.8 million from Council District 5 funding to modernize Carl Schurz Park Playground on 84th Street.
- \$500,000 from Council Member Ben Kallos in 2016 to renovate John Finley Walk following recommendations of CIVITAS from 84th to 81st.
- \$1 million secured from Brearley to renovate the overhang above John Finley Walk following recommendations from CIVITAS from 83rd to 82nd.
- \$15 million to rebuild the crumbling stairwell from 81st to 78th opened in 2017.
- \$1 million secured from Hospital for Special Surgery for a master plan from 78th with irrigation, planters, and noise barriers from 72nd to 70th with maintenance in perpetuity.
- \$1.25 million from Council Member Ben Kallos in 2016 for irrigation and planters from 70th to 68th
- \$10 million secured from Rockefeller University in 2014 for 68th to 62nd with work started in 2016 on a seawall, new design, irrigation, noise barriers, and maintenance in perpetuity.
- \$29 million in public-private funding secured as a community benefit from Memorial Sloan Kettering to build Andrew Haswell Green Phase 2B from 61st to 60th.
- \$4.6 million to rebuild Andrew Haswell Green under the Alice Aycock sculpture with accessibility, game tables, seating, and a new lawn opened in 2017.
- \$100 million in funding in 2016 from Mayor De Blasio to connect the esplanade from 61st to 53rd.

Bringing Health Clinics to Underserved Communities

The Floating Hospital

Maloney helped The Floating Hospital, a non-profit organization that serves people who are homeless and people who live in public housing, secure federal funds to expand its operations in Queens Plaza.

Over the years, she secured millions of dollars in federal appropriations and agency grants to assist their operations. Most recently, she secured \$925,000 for IT upgrades and direct health care services.

Federally Qualified Health Centers at Queensbridge Houses

When the Floating Hospital proposed opening a satellite clinic at Queensbridge Houses, the nation's largest public housing development, Congresswoman Maloney helped secure \$920,833 in federal funding and worked to cut through red tape so that the new clinic could open. The federal funding for the clinic was made possible by the Affordable Care Act and was the largest grant from U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration in Region 2. The federal government also committed to provide an additional \$650,000 a year for at least three years to support The Floating Hospital's Queensbridge Community Health Center. At the time, the Floating Hospital was the only New York City health care provider with a Federally Qualified Health Designation for Public Housing. The ribbon-cutting took place on October 26, 2012.

Testing and Vaccine Center at Astoria Houses

Congresswoman Maloney worked to bring a testing and vaccine center to Astoria Houses to provide care in a medically underserved area. Before the clinic opened, there was only one permanent vaccination site within half a mile of the Astoria Houses and two permanent vaccination sites in the entire 11102 zip code, which had high COVID-19 rates. The new medical care unit is made from 40-foot-long repurposed shipping containers — designed by the New Jersey Institute of Technology (NJIT) and The Tuchman Foundation — and will be operated by the Floating Hospital on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Maloney coordinated efforts between city, state, NYCHA and the New Jersey Institute of Technology to secure the rehabbed shipping container

Building Senior Housing

Congresswoman Maloney has fought for Section 202, Low Income Housing Credits, Federal Home Loan Bank grants and other funding so non-profits could build affordable senior housing in her district. She helped one organization hold onto funding that it was in danger of losing because regulatory approvals from the city had taken too long. She helped another organization get HUD approval for the first federally-funded assisted living development in Manhattan. All told, she has worked with organizations that built seven affordable senior housing developments in her district and preserved the affordability of an eighth.

HANAC Archbishop Iacovos Senior Residence

Congresswoman Maloney has been supportive of the Archbishop Iacovos Senior Residence since she was elected to Congress. The development consists of 100 units and was built with US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Section 202 funds and low-income housing tax credits, as well as bond financing. It opened in 1993.

HANAC George T Douris Tower

Congresswoman Maloney met with the developer and members of the community when the project was first proposed. She wrote letters of support to help HANAC get the federal funding it needed for the project. On September 25, 2007, she and Alfred A. DelliBovi, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York announced the award of \$400,000 in federal funds under the bank's Affordable Housing Program to help fund the construction of HANAC George T. Douris Tower. The project was funded through a combination of low-income housing tax credits, tax exempt bond funds and grants from the New York State Department of Housing and Community Renewal, New York City Council capital grants, the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York grant, as well as funding from Enterprise Community Partners, Citigroup, and NYSERDA. It opened in October 2009.

HANAC PCA Residence

Congresswoman Maloney met with the developer and members of the community when the project was first proposed. She wrote letters of support to help HANAC get the federal funding it needed for the 66-unit project. On June 26, 2008, she and Alfred A. DelliBovi, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York announced that a grant of \$600,000 in federal funds under the bank's Affordable Housing Program would be awarded to HANAC, Inc., to help fund the construction of PCA Senior Residence. The \$23 million development received \$22 million in federal funds, including the Federal Home Loan Bank grant, HUD Section 202 funds, a loan through HUD's HOME investment partnership program, and low-income housing tax credits. In addition, residents receive federal Section 8 subsidies. It opened in 2012.

Hallets Cove

Congresswoman Maloney wrote letters in support of the development by St. George Episcopal Church Housing Corporation. On June 22, 2005, she was able to announce that the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York would provide a \$250,000 grant for the Hallets Cove Apartments project, which consists of 55 one-bedroom rental units. In addition to the Federal Home Loan Bank grant, the \$13.5 million project was financed with Low Income Housing Tax Credits and financing from Alliant Mortgage.

Vallone Family Senior Residence⁷

Congresswoman Maloney worked with Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens and was instrumental in obtaining most of the funding for the \$15 million 98-unit project. The development changed its name to Vallone Family Senior Residence on October 20, 2010.

River View Gardens

At one point, River View Gardens had the dubious distinction of being the longest-funded, but unbuilt Section 202 low-income housing for the elderly in the country. The funding had been allocated in

⁷ Originally Astoria Senior Residence

1996, but the project was held up by bureaucratic issues with the property which was being developed through the Empire State Development Corporation, and the developer had not been able to move forward. HUD threatened to pull the funding until Congresswoman Maloney got involved. She met with HUD representatives and got them to hold off on taking the funding away. HUD had been concerned that Congress would condemn them for not investing in a project that was able to build. Maloney prevailed on HUD to give them more time – but a whole year went by and still the issues were not resolved and the federal government threatened once again to pull the funding. And this time they were adamant. Maloney prevailed on HUD one more time to give the developer until the fall. Reluctantly, they agreed. Riverview Gardens was able to move forward. In November 2004, construction commenced and the 80-unit development opened in June 2007.

Carnegie East House

Manhattan lagged far behind the rest of the country in the development of assisted living apartments for seniors. A major reason for the lag is the high cost of real estate. Friedhilde Milburn of Health Advocates for Older People decided the need was there and she was going to build assisted living in Manhattan with HUD funding. It had never been done before. She enlisted the assistance of Congresswoman Maloney who met with HUD officials on numerous occasions and made sure that the developer received the attention it needed to complete the process of applying for Section 232 mortgage insurance on loans that cover residential care facilities. HUD worked diligently with the developer, and a representative from HUD came to the ground-breaking and the ribbon-cutting when Carnegie East House opened in 2002.

1850 Second Avenue

1850 Second Avenue was developed as enriched housing for seniors; however, the city stopped referring seniors to the development and it was in danger of closing. The developer asked Maloney for help. She wrote a letter and was able to persuade the City Department of Housing, Preservation and Development to restore the development to its list.

Cornell Tech

When Congresswoman Maloney heard about Mayor Michael Bloomberg's concept of bringing an applied science campus to New York, she was immediately thought that Roosevelt Island would be the ideal location. Under the Bloomberg's proposal, the schools would supply financing to build a campus and would staff the new school, and the city would provide the land. The city offered four possible locations. One of the sites was on Roosevelt Island where a public hospital was moving to larger space in Manhattan. Roosevelt Island is connected to both Manhattan and Western Queens by mass transit and there is a bridge from Western Queens that allows vehicles to drive onto the island. Maloney represented all of those areas. She thought that start-ups from the campus would find cheaper rents and enthusiastic young workers in Western Queens, while students would have access to established employers in Manhattan. A new institution on Roosevelt Island would breathe new life into a residential community that supported a small smattering of local businesses and allow interesting collaborations with locals.

Maloney immediately set about recruiting support from businesses and community leaders in both Western Queens and Roosevelt Island. She hosted town halls, convened meetings, wrote letters, and held rallies in support of the project. Both communities came together in support, making it known that they would welcome a new applied sciences school. Under the terms of the project, educational institutions would express their interest to the city, explaining which of the four sites they would like to use. When the bids were opened, several of the most interesting had selected Roosevelt Island as their site, including Stanford and Cornell. One reason Roosevelt Island was chosen was that Congresswoman Maloney had succeeded in sending the message that all the relevant community groups would enthusiastically welcome the project.

After discussions with the city, the top bidders were sent back for a second round. Cornell made it clear that they really wanted to move forward. They partnered with the Israeli Technion University which had deep expertise in Applied Sciences, they raised \$100 million and they met with everyone in the community to make clear that they wanted to be chosen. Ultimately, the city chose Cornell over Stanford.

Cornell Tech opened its doors to its first students on June 7, 2012 in temporary space at Google. It moved to Roosevelt Island on September 12, 2017. Cornell completed phase I of the campus development on March 2, 2022. Through its entrepreneurship programs, Cornell Tech has also spun out more than 80 start-ups that have cumulatively raised more than \$150 million in funding. From 2012-2016, a representative of the US Patent and Trademark Office operated from Cornell Tech's campus, the first time an arm of the U.S. government had worked so directly with a research institution. At the announcement of the partnership, Maloney said: "We need a patent office in the 21st century where ideas move at the speed of Google."

Current Initiatives

Congresswoman Maloney is currently working on a number of initiatives that are expected to result in legislative or regulatory change. Set forth below are a few of her current priorities.

Fighting for Consumers

Overdraft Protection Act

(H.R. 4277) Congresswoman Maloney's Overdraft Protection Act of 2021 passed the House Financial Services Committee on July 28, 2022 and is headed for a vote on the House floor. Overdraft protection has become a significant profit center for banks, mirroring a high-cost line of credit, and generating billions of dollars in revenue (\$8 billion in 2020). Consumers often find themselves going into overdraft unwittingly, and there is no warning to prevent them from incurring an unwanted fee. It is not unusual for a \$5 cup of coffee to result in a \$35 fee. Most overdraft fees are paid by low-income

accountholders who can ill afford the high fees. Maloney’s legislation would, among other things, limit the overdraft fees that banks can charge to no more than one a month and six per year; require fees to be “reasonable and proportional” to the amount overdrawn and the bank’s cost in providing coverage; prevent institutions from posting transactions in an order that would maximize overdraft fees; require banks to have consumers opt in to receiving overdraft coverage rather than making it automatic; prevent banks from charging overdraft fees for debit holds; and require clear disclosure of the bank’s overdraft policies and rules for when banks must notify customers that they are overdrawn. The legislation is expected to move to the House floor for a vote soon.

Prescription Drug Bills

Working with Senators Stabenow and Smith, Congresswoman Maloney introduced a package of legislation to crack down on abusive big pharma. As Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, Congresswoman Maloney has been looking at abusive practices of the pharmaceutical industry, including AbbVie which raised prices on Humira (470%) and Imbruvica (82% to \$181,529 a year).

Discounted Drugs for Clinical Trials Act

(H.R. 7472) Allows researchers access to expensive drugs or products for research purposes that would not cost higher than what it takes to make them. It would make research less expensive and help with innovation.

Pharmaceutical Research and Transparency Act

(H.R. 7474) Increases transparency of clinical trials, which are currently not disclosed.

Generic Substitution Noninterference Act

(H.R. 7473) Blocks anticompetitive practices used by some brand name drug companies, often known as “dispense as written” campaigns. These campaigns are designed to persuade consumers not to accept lower cost generic drugs, which increases health care spending.

Opposing Gun Violence

The Preventing Pretrial Gun Purchases Act

(H.R. 6717, with Senator Booker) Amends federal gun laws to specifically include an individual’s pretrial status during the background check process. The bill also authorizes \$25 million dollars in additional funding to be made available to states through the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP), to pay for timely and accurate reporting of pretrial orders involving firearms restrictions to NICS.

Firearm Risk Protection Act of 2021

(H.R. 1004) Requires gun owners to purchase liability insurance to ensure they use and store their guns responsibly.

NICS Review Act of 2021

(H.R. 1005) Requires that the FBI keep all National Instant Background Check System (NICS) records for 90 days after giving gun purchasing approval so that the FBI and ATF have the time they need to review background check records.

Gun Show Loophole Closing Act of 2021

(H.R. 1006) Currently, people who buy guns at gun shows are not subject to background checks. Congresswoman Maloney's bill would close the loophole and subject all gun purchasers to background checks.

Handgun Trigger Safety Act of 2021

(H.R. 1008) Promotes the development of new "smart gun" technology that only allows an authorized user to fire a gun and mandates that all newly manufactured handguns use this technology within 5 years and requires existing guns be retrofitted with the technology within 10 years.

Fighting for Reproductive Rights

Access to Birth Control Act

(H.R. 6005) Ensures patients seeking FDA-approved contraception, including emergency contraception and medication related to contraception, are able to access it in a timely manner and not be prevented from doing so by a pharmacy. If a contraception medication is out of stock, pharmacies would be required to either refer the patient to another pharmacy or order the medication, depending on the patient's preference. The bill also protects patients from being intimidated, threatened, or harassed by pharmacy employees who personally object to the use of contraception. It establishes liability for civil penalties for the pharmacy and a private cause of action for patients to seek relief if a pharmacy violates the bill's requirements.

Stop Anti-Abortion Disinformation (SAD) Act

(H.R. 8210) Holds crisis pregnancy centers accountable for deceiving people seeking abortion care and spreading disinformation about abortion.

Fighting for Equality

Equal Rights Amendment

On January 26, 2022, Chairwoman Maloney joined Senators Richard Blumenthal, Amy Klobuchar and Catherine Cortez Masto and Congresswoman Jackie Speier in sending a letter to the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) calling on them to withdraw an OLC opinion from the Trump Administration directing the Archivist of the United States not to fulfil his statutory duty to certify and publish the amendment once it met the constitutional requirements. On January 8, 2020, the National Archives and Records Administration stated that it would “abide by the OLC opinion.” On October 21, 2021, Chairwoman Maloney sent a letter to President Biden and Vice President Harris sharing a legal analysis from constitutional scholars affiliated with Columbia Law School’s ERA Project, concluding that the Trump Administration’s OLC opinion is legally unsound and should be withdrawn. The Justice Department’s new analysis acknowledges serious weaknesses in the Trump-era memo and clarifies that Congress—not the executive branch—is in control of amending the Constitution. In light of this, the Administration must not stand in the way of recognizing the ERA’s ratification and should immediately instruct the Archivist of the United States to perform his duty under the law to publish the ERA as the 28th Amendment to the Constitution.”

Congresswoman Jackie Speier’s H.J.Res.17, Removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment passed the House on March 17, 2021. Maloney joined Congresswoman Speier in introducing H.Res.891, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the proposed constitutional amendment known as the Equal Rights Amendment has been duly proposed by Congress and ratified by the states and is therefore valid as the Twenty-Eighth Amendment to the Constitution. The resolution marks the two-year anniversary of Virginia’s ratification of the ERA, the date the ERA should have gone into effect.

Accountability for Workplace Misconduct Act

(H.R. 8146) Prohibits employers from using non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) to interfere with an employee's ability to disclose harassment. The legislation is written in response to the results of a Committee on Oversight and Reform investigation launched by Congresswoman Maloney into the toxic workplace created by the Washington Commanders where NDAs were invoked to prevent women from complaining about harassment.

Professional Images Protection Act

(H.R. 8145) Protects against abuse of an employer using employee images. The legislation would make sure employees have a say in how their images are used for business, another bill arising out of the toxic Washington Commanders workplace.

Making Government Work Better

Insuring America is Prepared to Address the Latest Public Health Emergency

- Congresswoman Maloney wrote a letter dated July 11, 2022 to the Biden Administration expressing concern that monkeypox vaccines are not being distributed fast enough. She pointed out that one million doses are ready for delivery and an additional 15.8 million doses are currently in bulk storage in Denmark, and those doses should be administered as quickly as practicable.
- Congresswoman Maloney wrote a letter dated July 11, 2022 to the Adams Administration expressing concern about the City's inefficient and hard to navigate monkeypox vaccine rollout.
- As Chair of the Committee on Oversight, Congresswoman Maloney wrote a letter dated July 20, 2022 to Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Xavier Becerra seeking information and a staff briefing on the Administration's efforts to ensure an adequate supply of vaccines, testing, and treatment for monkeypox.

Michelle Alyssa Go Act

(H.R. 7803) Repeals the Institution for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion and allows mental health medical facilities with more than 16 beds to be reimbursed by Medicaid. Under current federal law, Medicaid is prohibited from covering stays for patients between the ages of 21 and 64 who are receiving mental health or substance abuse treatment in a facility with more than 16 beds. There are not enough small facilities available to treat all the people who have serious mental illness. As a result, people who need care must either pay from their own pocket or go without treatment. Many cannot afford to pay, including the man who pushed Michelle Go onto the subway tracks in Times Square in January. He had sought treatment and expressed the concern that if he did not receive it, he was likely to push someone onto the subway tracks. Congresswoman Maloney believes that removing the IMD exclusion will make it more likely that someone in crisis can get the treatment they need.

Federal Contracting for Peace and Security Act

(H.R.7185) Safeguards the independence of inspectors general, addresses the backlog of veterans' records, and prohibits federal contracts with those conducting business in Russia during its war against Ukraine. H.R. 7185 has been included as part of the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act which passed the House on July 14, 2022.

Ensuring a Fair and Accurate Census Act

(H.R. 8326) Enhances the independence of the US Census bureau and protects it from partisanship manipulation. The bill would also prevent the removal of the Census Director without just cause and provide much needed transparency with respect to the bureau.

Access for Veterans to Records Act

(H.R.7337) Implements a tangible plan for the National Archives and Records Administration to eliminate the backlog of veterans' records requests at the National Personnel Records Center, and will allocate money to digitize records and establish effective records retrieval infrastructure. [Passed the House, July 14, 2022]

Fighting for New Yorkers

The Improving Helicopter Safety Act of 2021

(H.R. 1643) Prohibits operating helicopter flights over any city with a population of over 8 million and a population density of over 25,000 people per square mile, except for purposes of (1) public health and safety, including law enforcement and emergency response; and (2) heavy-lift operations in support of construction and infrastructure maintenance.