

# WASHINGTON

# WEEKLY



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## Transamerica CAN Website Update

Wondering whether you're registered to vote, or how to register if you're not? Were you planning a trip to visit D.C. that's been put on hold due to COVID, but still want to visit virtually? Come check out the new and improved [Transamerica Citizen Action Network website](#) to see all of this, plus updated features that include a new Transamerica PAC homepage, interactive candidate disbursement map, voting info, and much more.

## This Week in Congress

Discussion between the Trump administration and Congress over the next round of federal stimulus in response to COVID-19 began yesterday with a meeting at the White House and continues today. In a meeting at the White House on Monday, Senate Republicans outlined their priorities for the next round of aid, calling for money to get Americans back to work and reopen schools. President Trump also again pressed for inclusion of a payroll-tax cut.

The White House has stated its intention to keep the cost of the package around \$1 trillion. Earlier this summer, the House passed a roughly \$3 trillion relief bill, the HEROES Act, which congressional Republicans rejected.

Though funeral arrangements and other tributes for Rep. John Lewis (D-GA) are likely to alter the schedule, the House is also set to consider its version of the National Defense Authorization Act and the Senate-passed Great American Outdoors Act.

Both Chambers will also conduct several hearings throughout the week. Senate Banking will hold a nominations hearing to approve Hester Pierce and Caroline



Crenshaw as Members of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and Kyle Hauptman to be a Member of the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Board. The Banking Committee is also expected to approve the nomination of Judy Shelton to be a Member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. The Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee will conduct a hearing on protecting Americans from COVID-19 scams. Senate Small Business will examine access to capital issues for minority-owned small businesses in the wake of the pandemic. Senate Rules will conduct a hearing on general election preparations.

In the House, Education and Labor will examine challenges to safely reopening schools. Energy and Commerce will explore efforts to develop a safe, effective, and accessible vaccine for COVID-19. Oversight and Reform will hold a hearing on the modernization of federal information technology in an effort to expose outdated systems in use during the pandemic. Ways and Means will conduct a hearing on trade, manufacturing, and critical supply chains, and the lessons learned from the pandemic.

## Biden to unveil \$775 billion plan for universal preschool, child care and elder care

*Annie Linskey and Matt Viser, The Washington Post*

Throughout most of his campaign, Joe Biden has sought to forward a singular idea: I care.

On Tuesday, he plans to extend that sentiment into a literal proposal — to provide hundreds of billions of dollars for the care of young and old Americans.

The proposal, which would cost \$775 billion over 10 years, would provide universal preschool to 3- and 4-year-old children, fund the construction of new child-care facilities and offer tax credits and grants to help pay for care positions for the young and the elderly, according to his campaign.

It would be funded in part by rolling back some tax breaks for real estate investors and by “taking steps to increase tax compliance for high-income earners,” according to the Biden campaign.

“The pandemic has laid bare just how hard it is for people in this country to find access to quality caregiving they need for themselves, or to juggle the responsibilities of working and also caring for family members,” according to a campaign document released early Tuesday.

“If we truly want to reward work in this country, we have to ease the financial burden of care that families are carrying, and we have to elevate the compensation, benefits, training and education opportunities for certification, and dignity of caregiving workers and educators.”

Biden’s plan would also fund 150,000 community health-care workers, with many targeted to work in low-income and racially diverse areas. It would create an \$8,000 tax credit to help low-income families pay for child care. And it would add funding for community colleges so they can provide child care for students.

The plan builds on earlier Biden proposals to create a \$5,000 tax credit for “informal caregivers” and some Social Security credits for those who care for parents or relatives.

Biden’s campaign estimates that Tuesday’s proposal will lead to 5 million additional jobs in the economy, including both new caregiving positions that would be created and jobs the campaign said Americans could pursue once they are free from caring for children or relatives.

The proposal is the third part of a larger economic plan that Biden has rolled out over the past few weeks. He proposed spending \$700 billion on American products as part of an economic nationalism plan. He also unveiled a clean energy initiative to eliminate carbon pollution from power plants by 2035.

Over the past few weeks, Biden has floated the idea of the federal government helping Americans take care of the elderly, including their parents and children. He said his plan was mostly aimed at women and predicted broad support.

“Think of the millions of people out there, particularly women who are home taking care of daughters, taking care of their elderly parents, people who are there taking care of the young and the elderly with special needs. They should be paid,” he said during a fundraiser in June co-hosted by Sen. Kamala D. Harris (D-Calif.). “We can make sure that we have a civilian force that is able to take care of those people and get paid to do it.”

During an economic roundtable last month in Philadelphia, Biden spoke about workers having difficulty obtaining affordable child care during the pandemic and said the government should pay for it “for as long as this crisis exists.” And he touted the idea of hiring 100,000 people as contact tracers to curb the spread of the disease, promising they would earn “a decent wage” and would then form the basis for a new public health workforce.

The moves are part of an effort by Biden to showcase empathy with the plight of average Americans. A new campaign ad, released last week and entitled “Tough,” has the feel of a public service announcement, urging people to wear masks and practice social distancing.

“I’m thinking of all of you today. And know the rise in case numbers is causing fear and apprehension. People are frightened,” Biden says in the ad. “This virus is tough. But we can stop the spread.”

“If you’re sick, if you’re struggling, if you’re worried about how you’re going to get through the day — I will not abandon you,” he says.

In his economic proposals, Biden has also ridiculed President Trump and cast his own life story as one that gives him a better understanding of the middle class.

“Donald Trump has no idea what it is to be a single parent who’s barely getting by but needs to find child care. He hasn’t a clue what it’s like to provide care for an aging parent. That’s understandable,” Biden said this month. “But it’s unconscionable that he doesn’t even really try to empathize with those who are struggling. Like a lot of you, I understand it personally.

“I know how hard it is to be a single dad who has to work with two young sons at home,” Biden added, a reference to the aftermath of a 1972 car crash that killed his wife and daughter and left his sons injured. “I know what it means to bring your aging parent into your home to take care of them in their final years. I’ve done both. And it’s hard. And it’s hard for millions of Americans who are just trying to make ends meet.”

He has previously called for raising the minimum wage to \$15 an hour. He also called for higher pay for teachers, grocery store workers and health-care employees, saying that the coronavirus has laid bare the need to protect workers that previously went overlooked.

## Mnuchin, Meadows head to Capitol Hill after Trump's coronavirus budget plan gets frosty reception

*Erica Werner, Jeff Stein & Seung Min Kim, The Washington Post*

Top administration officials will head to Capitol Hill on Tuesday for a full day of meetings after some of President Trump's priorities in the next coronavirus spending package met with bipartisan resistance, prompting one GOP senator to call Trump's pitch a "first draft."

Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and White House Chief of Staff Mark Meadows will meet with Republicans and Democrats about the tax and spending package. White House officials said they want to keep it at around \$1 trillion, but Democrats have said they are targeting a much more substantial plan modeled after the \$3 trillion Heroes Act that they passed in May.

Mnuchin and Meadows plan to meet with Senate GOP appropriators in the late morning to discuss Republican concerns about a White House push to cut new funding for testing, tracing, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. White House officials have also expressed opposition to extending more aid to states and cities, an issue that has split Republicans.

The two White House envoys also plan to attend the Senate Republican conference lunch and meet separately with House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) and Senate Minority Leader Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.). White House economic adviser Larry Kudlow is also expected to stop by the GOP lunch on Capitol Hill.

There has been little GOP enthusiasm for the payroll tax cut plan, even though Trump has said he might not sign a bill that doesn't include it. And GOP leaders are expecting a hard sell on Tuesday but appear unwavering.

"His advocates — Mnuchin and Meadows and others — I think will probably try and ensure that it's at least included in the first draft, let's put it that way," Sen. John Thune (R-S.D.) told reporters. "I just think it's, in the end, it's all going to come down to ... consensus and where the votes are, and there are a lot of Republicans who don't like it, for a lot of different reasons."

Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) gave some details of the emerging GOP plan on Tuesday.

He said it would include \$105 billion to help schools reopen, another round of funding for the Paycheck Protection Program for small businesses, and another round of stimulus checks. He did not, however, mention a payroll tax cut as part of the package.

Pressed by reporters about this omission, McConnell said "we're all going to be discussing it, as you know the Secretary of the Treasury is coming up for lunch and we're all gonna see if we can get on the same page."

Mnuchin on Monday evening had told reporters that the payroll tax cut was already in the bill.

Trump has already enacted four laws that provided close to \$3 trillion in new tax cuts and spending to try to help the economy and health-care industry navigate the coronavirus pandemic. The economy remains really weak, however, with an unemployment rate of 11.1 percent and roughly 20 million people collecting unemployment benefits. Lawmakers are split over what to do next.

After delaying discussions for weeks, the White House is now trying to rush talks in part because extended unemployment benefits are set to expire for many Americans later this week. More than 1 million Americans have filed new unemployment claims each week for the past three months.

So far, Senate Republican leaders have agreed to include some of Trump's priorities in the proposed legislation. Trump has insisted on including a payroll tax cut in the bill, which he has said will allow Americans to retain more of their earnings. Democrats and Republicans remain cool to that idea, though, in part because it would not address the people who aren't working.

In addition to the White House's recent push to withhold new money for testing and the CDC, some Republicans have expressed opposition to the White House's push to tie new education funding to decisions by school districts about reopening classrooms in the fall.

There are some areas of agreement, however.

Both the White House and Democrats have called for another round of stimulus checks, although they have not reached agreement on the size of these checks or who would get them. They have also agreed that there should be some extension of emergency unemployment benefits that were authorized in March, although House Democrats have called for continuing the \$600 weekly payment through January, and White House officials and Republicans have proposed cutting the benefits back markedly.

## High Voter Turnout and Record Fund-Raising Give Democrats Hope for November

*Nick Corasaniti and Isabella Grullon Paz, The New York Times*

It has been one of the most challenging election years in a century: A deadly pandemic upended normal voting in state-by-state primaries, and a rapid expansion of mail-in ballots struggled to meet demand — problems exacerbated by the decades-long hollowing out of the Voting Rights Act and new, Republican-backed lawsuits to restrict ballot access.

And yet: Overall turnout among voters casting ballots for Democratic presidential candidates so far this year has already surpassed primary season levels in 2016, as did fund-raising between April and June. Democrats are nearing the record numbers set in 2008 on both counts, even though the marquee 2020 race, for the Democratic presidential nomination, largely ended in March with Joseph R. Biden Jr. as the presumptive nominee.

Roughly 34 million Democrats have already cast their ballots in 2020, and major states like New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have yet to report official results, meaning the number will most likely be millions more. By contrast, in 2016, just under 31 million Democrats voted in a more contested presidential primary race; in 2008, more than 37 million voted in the primaries.

The apparent energy in the Democratic base could foreshadow significant turnout in the November general election, even as the coronavirus continues to scramble the political process. The trend is especially notable in some traditionally Republican states like Texas, Georgia and Arizona, as well as Democratic-leaning states that Republicans often contest, like Virginia.

There is ample evidence of enthusiasm among the Republican base, too. Despite President Trump's lack of a serious challenger within the party, more than 14 million people have voted in Republican primaries, according to data from The Associated Press. That is nearing the 18 million ballots cast in the contested 2012 Republican primary and outpaces turnout in 2004, the last time there was a Republican incumbent. The Trump campaign received 725,000 individual donations online in the second quarter, which campaign officials boasted was rare in Republican politics.

As for the impetus of the energy coursing through the Democratic electorate, political analysts point to the prospect of getting Mr. Trump out of office as the core reason for voter engagement.

“The intensity around ousting Donald Trump, which we saw on full display in 2018, has not waned one bit,” said Amy Walter, the national editor of the nonpartisan Cook Political Report. “That enthusiasm in coming out to vote is saying, ‘I’m letting everyone know that I am showing up now — in a primary that’s over and in a pandemic — to send a signal that I am going to show up in November.’”

For Democrats, 20 states have surpassed 2016 turnout levels, and multiple states that haven’t yet certified results are likely to join them. Nine states have surpassed 2008 levels. On Tuesday, Texas Democrats obliterated the record for turnout in a Democratic statewide runoff election, with an unofficial tally of 955,735. The previous record, set in 2018, was 432,180.

Georgia, one of the few states to mail ballot applications to all its registered voters, saw nearly 1.3 million people vote in its Democratic presidential and Senate primary in June, even though Senator Bernie Sanders of Vermont had already dropped out of the race. It was a 68 percent increase in turnout from 2016, and a 20 percent increase over 2008.

“One inference you can make is that getting the absentee ballot applications made it easier, and more people decided to vote by mail,” said Trey Hood, the director of the Survey Research Center at the School of Public and International Affairs at the University of Georgia.

Mr. Hood said that about half of the primary voters in Georgia this year did not vote in the 2016 primary, and that around 50 percent of ballots cast this year were absentee. In 2016, just around 2 percent were absentee ballots.

Numerous studies have found that voting by mail has not traditionally favored one party over the other. But as the president falsely denounces the process as “corrupt,” Democrats around the country are requesting ballots at a far higher rate than Republicans are.

In Pennsylvania, for example, Democrats have requested more mail-in ballots than Republicans have in every single county in the state. In Michigan, some supporters of the president burned absentee-ballot applications in a sign of protest.

The suburbs, even in traditionally red states, are also seeing an increase in Democratic turnout, continuing a trend that began in the 2018 midterms. In Texas, both Denton and Collin Counties, traditional Republican strongholds north of Dallas, saw the number of Democrats voting in 2020 surpass 2008 levels and more than double 2016 levels.

In Virginia the suburbs witnessed a similar surge, with Loudoun County, just outside of Washington, D.C., doubling its 2016 turnout. Nearby Fairfax and Prince William Counties, two of the largest in the state, saw a roughly 70 percent increase over 2016.

A few states have seen a major drop-off in turnout in 2020. While some of that can be attributed to a less competitive presidential primary, states that weren’t adequately prepared for the pandemic were also deeply affected. Illinois, which held its primary on March 17, just as the coronavirus crisis was beginning to take hold in the United States, made few preparations, forcing polling stations around Chicago to shutter at the last minute because of a shortage of poll workers. In previous election years, turnout in the state was around two million; this year around 500,000 fewer votes were cast.

The state with the biggest decrease, Ohio, changed its election date multiple times because of the pandemic, the result of a clash between the governor and state legislature.

Some of the higher turnout in Democratic primaries can also be attributed to the decision by at least six states, including Washington, Minnesota and Colorado, to switch from holding caucuses to more traditional primary elections. Primaries tend to be more accessible for voters who might not have time to caucus for hours in a day.

Democrats up and down the ballot are also setting records with their fund-raising. After months in which the Trump campaign's fund-raising numbers dwarfed those of the Democratic primary candidates, Mr. Biden outraised Mr. Trump in June by \$10 million.

That same dynamic is at play in several Senate races. Amy McGrath, the Democratic nominee in Kentucky running against Senator Mitch McConnell, the majority leader, has already raised \$41 million, \$17.4 million of which came in the second quarter of 2020. Jamie Harrison, the Democratic challenger to Senator Lindsey Graham in South Carolina, raised just under \$14 million in the second quarter, while Mark Kelly, who is running against Senator Martha McSally in Arizona, raised \$12.8 million.

Such fund-raising numbers, backed by a significant volume of small-dollar donations (which accounted for over 60 percent of both Ms. McGrath's and Mr. Harrison's second-quarter haul), have smashed previous records for this point in the cycle. In the post-Citizens United era, the previous record-holder for second-quarter fund-raising by a senator during a presidential cycle was Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts, when she brought in \$8.6 million during her race against Scott Brown in 2012.

Even record-setting Senate candidates from 2018, like Beto O'Rourke of Texas, have been surpassed by the top fund-raising Democrats in 2020. Mr. O'Rourke had raised around \$10 million during the second quarter of 2018, while the state saw an 18 percent increase in voting turnout that year.

This cycle has also experienced an uptick in out-of-state donations fueling competitive Democratic primaries, said Sheila Krumholz, the executive director of the Center for Responsive Politics.

The nationalization of donations, she noted, was amplified by ActBlue, the Democrats' widely used and readily available fund-raising software. When local races turn into national causes, such as ousting a loathed incumbent or backing an insurgent challenger, the ease of donating digitally across state lines has significantly increased cash flow.

"There are new and profound factors or issues that voters are considering in their political engagement, and that includes in their political donations," Ms. Krumholz said.

Ms. Walter, of the Cook Political Report, noted that as politics has become increasingly nationalized in the Trump era, it's often the candidates, rather than geography, driving voter enthusiasm, especially among Democrats. "Who you're running against is almost as important as where you're running," she said.

## Polls show Biden routing Trump. Here's how to read them.

*Steven Shepard, Politico*

President Donald Trump's bad poll numbers are getting worse.

The latest data point: A new ABC News/Washington Post poll released Sunday shows Trump 15 points behind former Vice President Joe Biden among registered voters, 55 percent to 40 percent.

The margin is closer among likely voters, 54 percent for Biden and 44 percent for Trump, but whichever margin you look at, the survey is the fifth consecutive high-quality national poll — those conducted by live phone

interviewers — to show Biden ahead of Trump by 10 points or more. Of the nine such polls conducted since the second half of June, Biden has led Trump by double digits in seven of them.

The surveys conducted over the past month put Biden in an enviable, even historic position. He has a greater advantage over the incumbent going into the final few months of the campaign than any challenger since Bill Clinton, who seized the lead in the summer of 1992 after third-party candidate Ross Perot dropped out.

Trump's poll numbers — so stagnant for the first three years of his presidency — have taken a significant hit as a result of his handling of the coronavirus pandemic. Meanwhile, Biden's long career has left him fairly defined already, as the Trump campaign has begun a barrage of attacks ads on TV nationally and in swing states. And while Trump voters are more enthusiastic about their candidate, Biden voters are also highly interested in voting — if only to oust Trump from the Oval Office.

Here are four things to know about what the polls show right now:

### **Putting Biden's lead in perspective**

Prior to the release of the ABC News/Washington Post poll Sunday morning, Biden held a 9-point lead in the RealClearPolitics average — a little lower than the live-caller polls suggest, mostly because of the inclusion of a GOP-friendlier result from the automated firm Rasmussen Reports.

Still, that 9-point lead puts Biden in unusually commanding territory for a challenger. Only two challengers at this stage of the campaign — John Kerry in 2004 and Michael Dukakis in 1988, who was running against an incumbent vice president — ended up losing, and each held a smaller lead than Biden's. (Dukakis would even pad his lead before losing it completely, thanks to a convention bump that receded quickly in August.)

For a more recent comparison, Biden's advantage well outstrips the lead Hillary Clinton had at this point in the 2016 race, when she led Trump by 3 points in the RealClearPolitics average. Clinton's lead would briefly top out at an 8-point lead in early August, and then again crest to 7 points in the immediate aftermath of the "Access Hollywood" video in October.

Biden is also much closer to earning majority support than Clinton at this point before the last presidential election. As of July 19, 2016, Clinton was only at 44 percent in the RealClearPolitics average, well short of Biden's 49 percent — and that Biden number is before the ABC News/Washington Post poll with him at 54 percent was added to the average.

### **A "defined" Joe Biden**

Trump's campaign has disputed the results of public polling, arguing that Trump runs stronger against a "defined" Biden in their internal tests.

But the Trump campaign's efforts to define Biden with a bombardment of negative advertising, especially in the battleground states, has yet to dent the former vice president.

In a Quinnipiac University poll released last week — one of those to give Biden a double-digit lead over Trump — 45 percent of registered voters had a favorable opinion of Biden, and 43 percent viewed him unfavorably. That was up slightly from 42 percent favorable, 46 percent unfavorable in June.

Similarly, 44 percent of voters surveyed by an NBC News/Wall Street Journal poll last week said they had a positive opinion of Biden, while 46 percent viewed him negatively. That compares to a 37 percent positive, 38 percent negative rating a month earlier, suggesting that Biden is in fact becoming more defined — but it isn't helping Trump.

Meanwhile, Trump's favorable ratings are in the tank. Majorities in the Quinnipiac (61 percent unfavorable) and NBC/WSJ (54 percent negative) polls gave the president poor image ratings.

### **It's all about coronavirus**

It's not a coincidence that all three of the polls out over the past week showing Trump trailing badly also show a marked decline in voter opinions of his response to the coronavirus crisis.

In the Quinnipiac poll, only 35 percent of voters said they approve of Trump's response to the coronavirus, down from 42 percent a month ago. In the NBC News/Wall Street Journal poll, Trump's approval on the virus took a similar plunge, going from 43 percent in June to 37 percent in July.

Then there's the new ABC News/Washington Post poll, which shows Trump's approval on the coronavirus declining from 45 percent among registered voters in late May to 38 percent in the latest poll.

In all three surveys, disapproval of Trump on the coronavirus — the dominant issue facing the country right now — is around 60 percent. Meanwhile, Trump's vote share in all three polls is hovering around only 40 percent.

### **Don't misread the enthusiasm gap**

Call it Trump's Paradox: Even as Trump has fallen farther behind Biden, his supporters are more enthusiastic about his candidacy.

In the ABC News/Washington Post poll, an astounding 94 percent of Trump voters say they are enthusiastic about supporting him — significantly greater than the 79 percent of Biden voters who feel the same way about the presumptive Democratic nominee.

But don't confuse enthusiasm for a candidate for enthusiasm about voting. Other data suggests Biden's voters are as motivated as Trump's — they just aren't getting their motivation from their candidate.

In the Quinnipiac poll, 71 percent of Democratic voters said they are paying "a lot" of attention to the election — slightly more than the 67 percent of Republicans who said the same. In the NBC/WSJ survey, 80 percent of Democrats rated their level of interest in the election as a "9" or "10" on a 1-10 scale, more than the 74 percent of Republicans who gave the same ratings.

That interest may not translate into the kinds of off-the-charts, candidate-centric enthusiasm like the boat parades the Trump campaign cites as a sign its standing is better than the public polls suggest. But the enthusiasm working for Biden appears to be just as real.

## **2020 Primary Elections**

State primary dates, registration information and results can be found [here](#).

## **PAC Events**

**Rep. Lacy Clay (D-MO)** serves on the House Financial Services Committee, where he is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development, and Insurance. Congressman Clay discussed the state of the nation in regards to racial injustice and inequality, and challenged the life insurance industry to be conscious in our ability to address inequalities. ACLI shared their CEO participation in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Equality of Opportunity Initiative, and the policy platform created there to address those very same problems. Transamerica additionally raised the topic of innovation that has occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as with the electronic notarization. The industry expressed their support for seeing



e-notarization included in the next relief package, as well as provisions that would make this policy change permanent, rather than temporary. Congressman Clay indicated he would support such a provision.

**Rep. Gwen Moore (D-WI)** serves on the Ways and Means Committee. The congresswoman discussed that, in a pre-pandemic world, the Democratic National Convention would have occurred recently and we would have already had the Vice Presidential nominee for the Democratic Party announced. The congresswoman expressed her regret that the convention is unable to move forward as originally scheduled, as she was looking forward to showcasing her home for her fellow party members. In addition, she shared her hope that Vice President Joe Biden, the presumptive nominee, will nominate either former National Security Advisor, Susan Rice, or U.S. Senator for Illinois, Tammy Duckworth, for the Vice Presidential nomination. Transamerica and the life insurance industry discussed the tax provisions endorsed by ACLI, with Congresswoman Moore indicating she would push for inclusion of those provisions in any final bipartisan package that can be signed by the President.

**Rep. Linda Sanchez (D-CA)** serves on the Ways and Means Committee. Congresswoman Sanchez discussed her passion for advocating on behalf of working families, with her career having started as a labor lawyer in California. The congresswoman added additional hope to the ongoing negotiations between the Republican-held Senate and the Democrat-controlled House regarding the next phase of COVID-19 relief legislation, with her pledge to fight to ensure that the country reopens in a way that is safe for our vulnerable groups. In addition, Congresswoman Sanchez discussed Chairman Neal's SECURE 2.0, and the likelihood it will be introduced later this fall. Transamerica identified several provisions of interest. The congresswoman indicated she would like to see New Mexico Governor, Michelle Lujan Grisham, or fellow House member, Congresswoman Barbara Lee, selected as Joe Biden's running mate – and stressed that the results on Election Day in November are the only poll that matters in the end, as 2016 showed us.

## Did You Know...

...Dwight D. Eisenhower was an artist? He painted over 250 known pieces of art.

## Trivia

Which president started the 7<sup>th</sup> inning stretch in baseball?

[Send in your answer!](#)

Congrats to last issue's winner **Larry Ewaska!**

**Last Issue's Question:** Which president invented the swivel chair?

**Answer:** Thomas Jefferson

## Special Acknowledgement

### President Club Members

Bradie Barr, Jim Beardsworth, Mark Bloom, Joe Boan, Blake Bostwick, Kent Callahan, Sean Cassidy, Joel Coleman, Catherine Collinson, Louise Costikyan, David Coughlin, Tom Dempsey, Phil Eckman, Mike Gugig, David Hopewell, Seth Miller, Mark Mullin, Jay Orlandi, Maurice Perkins, Brent Phillips, David Schulz, Bill Schwegler, Frank Sottosanti, Julie Spore, George Vega



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To see the full list of members, [click here](#).

## 2020 PAC Member Benefits

All 2020 PAC Contributors will receive full access to the Washington Weekly newsletters. Individuals who are currently in or sign up for the levels listed will receive the benefit(s) below for 2020.

Club Level	Recognized on Website	Quarterly Calls	Annual PAC Gift	Premium PAC Gift	Recognized in WW	President Club Gift*
Congressional Staffer Club (\$260/year)	★	★				
Representative Club (\$650/year)	★	★	★			
Senate Club (\$2,000/year)	★	★	★	★		
Cabinet Club (\$3,000/year)	★	★	★	★	★	
President Club (\$5,000/year)	★	★	★	★	★	★

\*President Club Gift is given to those individuals who contribute \$5,000 in the calendar year

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