

bill, which I introduced in the 115th Congress, passed the House with unanimous support.

Taiwan is a benevolent actor on the international stage, and it deserves to keep the place it has earned. The next World Health Assembly will take place in May of this year. Passage of my bill will be a timely opportunity for the House to recommit to longstanding U.S. policy, and take a firm stand in the face of Beijing's increasingly oppressive tactics. I urge my colleagues to support Taiwan's participation in the World Health Organization as an observer by supporting this legislation.

SENIOR BISHOP MCKINLEY YOUNG

**HON. JOHN LEWIS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 23, 2019*

Mr. LEWIS. Madam Speaker, I am saddened to share that my friend passed away last week. I rise today with a heavy heart to recognize Senior Bishop McKinley Young, who served as the 109th Bishop from Big Bethel AME Church in Atlanta since 1992.

One of the beloved sons of Atlanta, he was a man of the people and for the people. After completing his studies in Atlanta's public schools, Bishop Young continued his education by earning degrees from Morris Brown College, Andover Newton Theological School, and the University of Chicago Divinity School. An additional six institutions of higher education recognized him with honorary doctorate degrees.

Over the years, the Bishop pastored in Providence, Rhode Island, Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, but Atlanta was always home. In our community, he was committed to the souls of his congregants and service to our society.

Throughout Metro Atlanta, Bishop Young initiated voter registration, education, mobilization, which led to a day of action at the Georgia State Capitol. He was an active supporter of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Service and Development Agency (AME-SADA) for over 20 years and most recently served as chair of the board. Bishop Young also served as the president of the Council of Bishops and the General Board and chaired the Commissions on Women in Ministry, Global Witness and Ministry, Annuity Investments and Insurance, and the Commission on Church Growth and Development.

This great man spoke up and spoke out on behalf of those who had no one to speak for them. Bishop Young worked tirelessly to give hope and opportunity to those, who were left out and left behind. He ministered to those who were lost in the wilderness of despair. In my heart of hearts I know that the impact of his prophetic leadership will be felt by generations yet unborn.

Madam Speaker, today, I offer my deepest condolences to his loving wife, Dorothy Jackson Young; children, Karyn (Ron) Young-Lowe, Deana (Julius) McAllister, Andrea (Roderick) Jones and Stephanie Lynn Young; grandchildren, Jennifer Renee and Jessica Christina Lowe, Julius III, Colin and Dylan McAllister, Peyton, Noah and Miles Jones. I thank them for sharing this "faithful giant" with us.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 23, 2019*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the District of Columbia Paperwork Reduction Act to eliminate the wasteful congressional review process for legislation passed by the District of Columbia Council and to align longtime congressional practice and the law. The congressional review process for D.C. bills is almost entirely ignored by Congress, providing it no benefit, but imposes substantial costs (in time and money) on the District. Congress has almost always used the appropriations process, rather than the disapproval process, to block or nullify D.C. bills and entirely abandoned the congressional review process as its mechanism for nullifying D.C. bills 24 years ago, having only used it three times before then. Yet Congress still requires the D.C. Council to use Kafkaesque make-work procedures to comply with the abandoned congressional review process established by the D.C. Home Rule Act.

Our bill would eliminate the congressional review process for bills passed by the D.C. Council. However, Congress would lose no authority it currently exercises because, even upon enactment of this bill, Congress would retain its authority under Clause 17 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution to amend or overturn any D.C. laws at any time.

The congressional review process (30 days for civil bills and 60 days for criminal bills) includes those days when either house of Congress is in session, delaying D.C. bills from becoming law, often for many months. The delay forces the D.C. Council to pass most bills several times, using a cumbersome and complicated process to ensure that the operations of this large and rapidly changing city continue uninterrupted, avoiding a lapse of a bill before it becomes final. The congressional calendar means that a 30-day period usually lasts a couple of months and often much longer because of congressional recesses. For example, the congressional review period for a bill that changed the word "handicap" to "disability" lasted nine months. The Council estimates that 50 to 65 percent of the bills it passes could be eliminated if the review process did not exist. To ensure that a bill does not lapse, the Council often must pass the same bill in three forms: emergency (in effect for 90 days), temporary (in effect for 225 days) and permanent. Moreover, the Council has to carefully track the days the House and Senate are in session for each D.C. bill it passes to avoid gaps and to determine when the bills have taken effect. The Council estimates that it could save 5,000 employee hours and 160,000 sheets of paper per two-year Council period if the review process were eliminated. House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy addressed the issue of saving such resources by eliminating the amount of paperwork sent to Congress when he proposed a cut in the number of reports that federal agencies are required to submit to Congress. Our bill is a perfect candidate because it eliminates a paperwork process that repeats itself without inter-

My bill would do no more than align the Home Rule Act with congressional practice over the last 24 years. Of the more than 5,000 legislative acts transmitted to Congress since the Home Rule Act was passed in 1973, only three resolutions disapproving D.C. bills have been enacted (in 1979, 1981, and 1991) and two of those mistakenly involved federal interests—one in the Height Act and the other in the location of chanceries. Placing a congressional hold on more than 5,000 D.C. bills has not only proven unnecessary, but has imposed costs on the D.C. government, residents and businesses. District residents and businesses are also placed on hold because they have no certainty when D.C. bills, from taxes to regulations, will take effect, making it difficult to plan. It is particularly unfair to require the D.C. Council to engage in this unnecessary, labor-intensive and costly process. My bill would only eliminate the automatic hold placed on D.C. bills and the need for the D.C. Council to comply with a process initially created for the convenience of Congress, but that is now almost never used. This bill would promote efficiency and cost savings for Congress, the District and D.C. residents and businesses without reducing congressional oversight, and would carry out the policy stressed by Congress of eliminating needless paperwork and make-work redundancy.

I urge my colleagues to support this good-government measure.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 23, 2019*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on Tuesday, January 22, 2019.

On Roll Vote No. 44, on passage of H.R. 676—NATO Support Act, if I had been present I would have voted YES.

On Roll Call Vote No. 45, on passage of H.R. 328—Hack Your State Department Act, if I had been present, I would have voted YES.

OBSERVING THE 29TH ANNIVERSARY OF BLACK JANUARY

**HON. STEVE CHABOT**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, January 23, 2019*

Mr. CHABOT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in observance of the 29th anniversary of Black January, January 20, a historic and tragic day in the history of the country of Azerbaijan and to remember the lives lost at the hands of Soviet brutality 29 years ago.

On the night of January 20, 1990, 26,000 Soviet troops invaded the capital city of Baku and surrounding areas. As a result of this violent crackdown on the Azerbaijani people, more than 147 innocent civilians died, around 800 people were injured, and hundreds were arrested. This event has remained embedded in Azerbaijan's national history and in the minds of its citizens as "Black January." This tragic event is seen as the rebirth of the Azerbaijan Republic.