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No. 162

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
October 15, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Almighty God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As Members return to the Capitol after 2 weeks of gatherings and work in their home districts, may they be renewed in energy to address the issues of these historic days.

May a sincere love for and dedication to our form of government prevail over partisan interests, that our experiment in republican democracy might perdure into a hopeful future.

May we all be forever grateful that our Nation was founded by gifted politicians, Founders who gave the world the great gift of representative government, having rights guaranteed by a Constitution truly inspired.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.  
Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. NEWHOUSE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### HONORING THE CENTRAL WASHINGTON HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as National Hispanic Heritage Month comes to a close, to celebrate the Central Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, which is celebrating 10 years of service to central Washington communities.

The Hispanic Chamber of Commerce was formed to support Yakima Valley's growing Latino business community. They work to develop a professional network that fosters a thriving business environment, encourages job development, and promotes business growth. Their diverse membership is a testament to the range of positive contributions Hispanic Americans and Latinos have on our central Washington communities.

Last month, the chamber hosted "Taco Fest," a celebration to mark the beginning of Hispanic Heritage Month with our friends and neighbors throughout the Yakima Valley. They also, annually, hold the Estrella Awards, which honor exemplary local Hispanic leaders and professionals.

I am proud to represent the Central Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and its members, whose work strengthens and improves our local communities in the Yakima Valley. I

urge all of my colleagues to help me celebrate their 10-year anniversary, and I thank all who join me in celebrating the contributions of Hispanic Americans and Latinos during National Hispanic Heritage Month.

### OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY IN MARRAKECH

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, I participated as the ranking member with Co-Chairman Congressman ALCEE HASTINGS and Co-Chairman Senator ROGER WICKER of the Joint Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe—the Helsinki Commission—to attend the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Marrakech, Morocco, with fellow Congressmen EMANUEL CLEAVER and ANDY HARRIS.

We were warmly received into North Africa by President Mohamed Ennaceur of Tunisia in Tunis. We saw firsthand the vibrant democracy conducting parliamentary and presidential elections. We placed a wreath at the North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial, where over 6,500 Americans are memorialized for liberating North Africa from Nazi occupation.

In Jerusalem, we met with our dedicated U.S. Ambassador to Israel, David Friedman, who presented an update on the U.S.-Israeli Alliance. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu enthusiastically reviewed the ever-changing political situation. We were inspired with an audience with the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Theophilos III.

Chief of Staff Alex Johnson provided well-researched briefing materials for the assembly in Marrakech.

With parliamentarians from 57 nations, it was refreshing that opportunities were available for full participation, led by Assembly President

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Tsereteli of Georgia with Secretary General Roberto Montella of Italy.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th and the global war on terrorism.

#### SKILLSUSA RALLY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the organization SkillsUSA.

Last month, I had the pleasure of joining more than 550 students and advisers from 29 different States at SkillsUSA's annual Washington Leadership Training Institute program, which culminated in a rally at the Capitol.

SkillsUSA is a partnership of students, teachers, and industry leaders working together to ensure America has a skilled workforce that is capable of closing our Nation's skills gap through career and technical education, otherwise known as CTE.

There are more than 7 million job openings in the United States today. Many of these jobs don't require a 4-year college degree, but they do require skills-based training in any number of fields, including STEM, nursing, information technology, cybersecurity, and so much more.

CTE is an investment in learners at every stage of life that empowers students to take control of their futures with valuable training that can lead to well-paying and rewarding jobs. SkillsUSA is a leader in this movement.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

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#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

#### RECOGNIZING HONG KONG'S BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 543) recognizing Hong Kong's bilateral relationship with the United States, condemning the interference of the People's Republic of China in Hong Kong's affairs, and supporting the people of Hong Kong's right to protest, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 543

Whereas the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-383) states—

(1) “[s]upport for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy”;

(2) “the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong [and] serve as a basis for Hong Kong's continued economic prosperity”; and

(3) “Hong Kong must remain sufficiently autonomous from the People's Republic of China to justify a different treatment than accorded to the People's Republic of China under United States law”;

Whereas the United States maintains substantial economic and political interests in Hong Kong, with more than 1,200 United States firms operating in the Special Administrative Region, due largely to Hong Kong's strong business environment, predicated on respect for the rule of law and an independent judiciary;

Whereas the United States supports Hong Kong's “high degree of autonomy” promised by the Joint Declaration between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of the Hong Kong (“Joint Declaration”) in accordance with the “One Country, Two Systems” framework through bilateral agreements, the promotion of trade and investment, and the bolstering of educational, academic, and cultural links;

Whereas the Department of State reported in its 2019 Hong Kong Policy Act Report, dated March 21, 2019, that the People's Republic of China has carried out a number of actions inconsistent with China's commitments in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“Basic Law”) and the Joint Declaration, which have diminished Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy;

Whereas China has increasingly constrained Hong Kong's freedoms in violation of the “One Country, Two Systems” framework by, among other actions, supporting the restriction of entry into Hong Kong for individuals critical of the Communist Party of China, instructing to the Hong Kong Government to refuse a United States extradition request in May 2018, and abusing the national security rationale to justify interference with matters related to Hong Kong politics and governance;

Whereas on April 3, 2019, the Government of Hong Kong introduced the Fugitive Offenders and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Legislation (Amendment) Bill 2019 (commonly known as the “extradition bill”) that would amend the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance by expanding the existing extradition arrangement to include mainland China, allowing for the handover of any persons in the territory of Hong Kong,

residents and non-residents, as well as any materials in their possession;

Whereas the Department of State issued a statement on June 9, 2019, warning that the lack of procedural protections in the bill could negatively impact Hong Kong's longstanding protections of human rights, fundamental freedoms, and democratic values;

Whereas on June 9, 2019, as many as 1,000,000 people protested against the bill, and on June 12, 2019, tens of thousands staged a protest near the Legislative Council building to express opposition to the bill;

Whereas on June 12, 2019, the Government of Hong Kong took advantage of the acts of a small group of protesters to classify the largely peaceful protest as an unlawful assembly and a “riot”, a charge that can result in a prison sentence of up to 10 years for those who were arrested;

Whereas the police's excessive use of force on June 12, 2019, as seen in video footage, to disperse the protestors, including the use of tear gas, bean bag rounds, rubber bullets, batons, and pepper spray, caused severe injuries to protestors;

Whereas the excessive use of force fueled tensions and contributed to the worsening of violence;

Whereas on June 16, 2019, as many as 2,000,000 people peacefully gathered in the Admiralty district, which is likely the largest protest in Hong Kong's history;

Whereas on July 21, 2019, a group alleged to be linked to organized crime violently attacked protestors, innocent bystanders, and journalists with sticks and metal bars in Yuen Long, which resulted in the hospitalization of forty-five people, with one person in critical condition;

Whereas the Hong Kong Police Force have been slow to take meaningful action against those who attacked the protestors on July 21, 2019, suggesting the police may be complicit in their actions;

Whereas the protestors' demands included—

(1) the complete withdrawal of the extradition bill;

(2) the implementation of universal suffrage in the election of the Chief Executive and all members the Legislative Council;

(3) the establishment of an independent commission to investigate police conduct during the protests;

(4) the declassification of the protests as a riots; and

(5) the dropping of all charges against persons who participated in any protests;

Whereas on July 27, 2019, nine people were injured when police fired rubber bullets at demonstrators in Yuen Long who were protesting the July 21 violent attacks against protestors and the lack of a police response to them;

Whereas on July 29, 2019, China's spokesman for the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office issued a statement referring to the protestors as “radical elements committing evil and criminal acts”;

Whereas on July 30, 2019, China's Foreign Ministry falsely claimed that the pro-democracy protests are the “work of the United States”, alleging that American officials have interfered in Hong Kong's internal affairs;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party has called the protests “absolutely intolerable”, “terrorism”, and “terror atrocities”, raising fears that China may use the People's Liberation Army or the People's Armed Police to violently suppress the protestors;

Whereas on August 5, 2019, teachers, aviation workers, finance employees, and civil servants went on strike across seven districts, the largest citywide strike in decades, which evolved into a wave of demonstrations

and resulted in the police firing approximately 800 tear gas rounds to clear the protestors, almost as many as were used in the previous 8 weeks combined;

Whereas on August 5, 2019, a mob violently attacked demonstrators with sticks and metal bars in North Point after the demonstrators were dispersed by police from the Admiralty district, and again the police did not respond to the ambush;

Whereas on August 6, 2019, a Chinese Communist Party official threatened the demonstrators by stating, “those who play with fire will perish by it”, and “as for their [the demonstrators’] punishment, it’s only a matter of time”;

Whereas on August 7, 2019, Chinese state media began publishing articles accusing the Political Counselor to the United States Consulate General in Hong Kong of being “a black hand creating chaos in Hong Kong”, as well as publicly identifying family members of the Consulate General staff;

Whereas on August 11, 2019, Hong Kong police beat fleeing protestors with batons and fired pepper ball rounds at them at close range;

Whereas on August 11, 2019, it was reported that a young woman, allegedly a medic, who has since become a symbol for the protest movement, sustained a serious eye injury from a bean-bag round after the police fired a projectile into the crowd;

Whereas on August 18, 2019, as many as 1,700,000 Hong Kong people attended a peaceful rally against police brutality;

Whereas on August 31, 2019, Hong Kong Police Force Special Tactical Squad officers beat with batons protestors and train passengers at Prince Edward station; and

Whereas on September 4, 2019, Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam announced the Government would withdraw the extradition bill from the Legislative Council’s agenda when it reconvenes in October 2019: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the Government of Hong Kong to begin negotiations to address the demonstrators’ remaining demands, which include—

(A) the formal withdrawal of the bill from the Hong Kong Legislative Council;

(B) the implementation of universal suffrage;

(C) the establishment of an independent investigation into police conduct during the protests;

(D) the declassification of the protest as a riot; and

(E) the dropping of all charges against persons arrested during the protests;

(2) condemns—

(A) the Hong Kong police’s use of force against the demonstrators in ways that are inconsistent with international standards for the use of such equipment and in violation of citizens’ rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly; and

(B) the Hong Kong Government for tolerating the use of violent force against protestors by police;

(3) calls on the Administration to review the appropriateness of sales by United States firms of munitions and crowd-control equipment to Hong Kong, to ensure that they are not used to repress peaceful protests;

(4) condemns efforts by the Hong Kong and Chinese Governments to characterize the protests as “riots” and to falsely accuse the United States of orchestrating political instability that they alone created;

(5) shares the concerns of the people of Hong Kong that the Hong Kong Government’s proposed amendments to the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance, if adopted, would negatively impact the territory’s long-standing

protections of human rights, fundamental freedoms, and democratic values as enshrined in the Basic Law and the Sino-British Joint Declaration;

(6) recognizes that the “One Country, Two Systems” framework and the Basic Law require that Hong Kong is afforded a high degree of autonomy with respect to economic and trade matters and the rule of law;

(7) condemns Chinese state media for targeting staff and family members of the United States Consulate General in Hong Kong;

(8) calls on the Government of Hong Kong and all governments—

(A) to protect the rights of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly;

(B) to condemn all acts of violence against those seeking to further their democratic rights; and

(C) to refrain from the use of violence; and

(9) calls on the Government of Hong Kong and the Government of China to abide by the provisions of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 543.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The world is watching Hong Kong, and Hong Kong is watching the floor of the House of Representatives. People by the tens of thousands in Hong Kong have demonstrated in favor of bills we are considering here today. In doing so, they have taken great risk to themselves and showed tremendous courage. The least we could do is pass these bills.

I rise today to speak in favor of these bills on Hong Kong. I am proud to co-sponsor all of the legislation under consideration dealing with Hong Kong.

I want to first focus on a resolution I introduced with our colleagues, Mrs. WAGNER; Mr. CONNOLLY; and Mr. YOHO, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, my partner on the Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation Subcommittee.

This resolution demonstrates that the so-called extradition bill is an infringement on the rights of the people of Hong Kong, including their right to a high degree of autonomy, autonomy that was granted to Hong Kong when that city was returned to the control of Beijing.

This resolution also establishes that the House of Representatives stands with Hong Kong protestors and supports their five major demands. These demands are:

Complete withdrawal of the extradition bill;

Universal suffrage in the election of the chief executive and all members of the Legislative Council;

The establishment of an independent commission to investigate the police’s excessive use of force against the protestors;

The changing of the classification so these protests are not classified as riots and the participants are not classified as rioters; and, finally,

Having all charges against the people who participate in these protests dropped.

Many of us in Congress and around the United States have been inspired by the people of Hong Kong standing up for their fundamental rights over the last few months. One of the protests brought nearly 25 percent of the entire population of Hong Kong into the streets. That is simply unprecedented.

It would behoove Beijing to heed the protestors’ demands. Sadly, instead of recognizing their own role in causing these protests, the Chinese Communist Party has tried to characterize the demonstrations as the handiwork of the United States. We categorically reject this assertion.

These protests were motivated, first and foremost, in reaction to the effort by the People’s Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party to interfere in the autonomy that was promised to the people of Hong Kong. These protests were motivated by the policies of Beijing and the Hong Kong government that have increasingly reduced the city’s high degree of autonomy.

The state-run media has even gone so far as to accuse a particular State Department official by name of orchestrating the protests. That is an insult to the people of Hong Kong, who speak for themselves and act for themselves. Moreover, it has put that diplomat and her family in danger. This is simply unacceptable behavior, and the Stand with Hong Kong Resolution criticizes this egregious action by the Chinese Government.

Finally, let me reiterate my support for the other complementary bills that we are considering today on Hong Kong.

The first is the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019, which was introduced by our colleague Mr. SMITH, who will be managing time on the other side. This legislation will amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 to account for the changes that have taken place over the last 25 years.

The Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act also conveys to Beijing that it cannot undermine the city’s freedom while expecting America to still give that city preferential trade arrangements.

I am also a strong supporter of Congressman JIM MCGOVERN’S PROTECT Hong Kong Act, which would restrict U.S. firms’ ability to sell the Hong Kong police weapons to use against protestors.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Mr. SMITH and Mr. SHERMAN, whom I have the pleasure of serving with on the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, for raising this important topic.

I rise today to bring attention to three very important and timely measures that the House will consider this afternoon. These bipartisan measures passed out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously, and they include H. Res. 543, by Representative SHERMAN; H.R. 3289, by Representative SMITH; and H.R. 4270, by Representative MCGOVERN. I am proud to say that I am a cosponsor of all three.

Over the past 5 months, mass civilian protests in Hong Kong have begun to shed light on the deterioration of the Chinese Communist Party's influence outside of mainland China. Rising resentment in Hong Kong is not simply a result of the ill-fated extradition law championed by Chief Executive Carrie Lam, but the continued encroachment on freedom and liberties by President Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party.

Despite the 1997 Sino-British agreement, leaders in Beijing continued their high-intensity political pressure campaign to subdue dissent within Hong Kong, which has emboldened the people of Hong Kong to stand up against Beijing, but more for freedom. This is illustrated by the people of Hong Kong raising and waving the American flag while burning the Chinese flag.

The protestors now maintain five demands that Mr. SHERMAN already talked about: withdrawal of the extradition bill; drop charges against the protestors; launch an investigation into the police forces; and universal suffrage, which would allow voters to directly pick their leaders instead of hand-picked leaders of their chief executive by Beijing.

As the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and Nonproliferation, I have been extremely outspoken against the continued deterioration of rights and freedoms in Hong Kong. The passage of these important pieces of legislation will send a strong message to President Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party that these abuses will not be tolerated by the international community.

Keep in mind that China and Great Britain signed this international agreement in 1997, where it stated that Hong Kong would be an autonomous region, self-ruled, and have an independent judiciary system. Only 22 years into it, Xi Jinping has said, as far as he is concerned, that agreement is null and void, and so you see the people of Hong Kong standing up in protest. Because they have experienced freedom and liberty, they are willing to risk their life.

I just had a group of Hong Kong students come in. These are the people who are right in the forefront of the protests in Hong Kong, and they came to our office begging for help from the American people, from the American Government.

Now, granted, Hong Kong, we all know, is a province of China. But we also know there was an agreement, for 50 years, it was to be autonomously ruled with an independent judiciary committee that Xi Jinping and the Communist Party of China have canceled, and I think this is a message for all people of the intent of what China is doing.

We, as Members of Congress, have so much more that we represent. It is not a political body where we fight back and forth and discuss different things. What we represent here in America is what people around the world are willing to risk their life for and to stand up, in front of the face of adversity, to one of the emerging superpowers of the world and say: We do not accept your communist authority rule. We want you to honor liberty and freedom.

See, the people of Hong Kong, they have experienced freedom and liberties. Xi Jinping and the Communist Party can't understand that because they have never experienced freedom or liberty. As supposedly the greatest deliberative body on the planet, this transcends way beyond what we do here.

This is standing up for ideals that people around the world are willing to die for, and it is this body that can send a strong message to the Chinese Communist Party, to Xi Jinping that says we will not let liberties and freedom be taken away from people who have claimed that, who have known that all their life, and that that should be honored by those who are trying to take it apart.

Before they want to take it apart, I suggest Xi Jinping and the Communist Party try freedom and liberty: Try democracy for a while; you might like it.

I think these are three very important bills that should pass through this House unanimously and should pass through the Senate to show that we stand in solidarity with the folks, our friends in Hong Kong; and, if not, if we don't send a strong message, it will embolden China.

I hope manufacturers and all businesses around the world that do business in Hong Kong are paying attention to this, because they are the ones that are creating a business environment that feeds China so that they can continue these terrible acts of suppression of liberties and freedoms. I hope the business community will say: You know what, we stand with the American people.

It pains me when I see people like the NBA or other organizations, corporations that will bow down to China, and they do it for profit. It is time that we stand up not just as Americans, but people who are the bearers of liberty and freedom around the world that the rest of the world looks to.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New Jersey very much for allowing me to speak on the subject of Hong Kong today.

I rise in support of all these bills before us today, particularly the bill from my friend from New Jersey, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, and I stand in solidarity with all freedom-loving people in Hong Kong.

For more than 4 months, we have witnessed Hong Kong citizens peacefully protest for the right to live in a free and fair political system.

Over my years, I have traveled to Hong Kong and witnessed their innovative spirit and work ethic. In fact, Hong Kong was the model for the post-World War II growth of the Asian Tigers in their prosperity and innovation.

□ 1545

In the 1980s, when a proponent of welfare statism queried pro-growth economist Melvyn B. Krauss:

“But how many Hong Kongs can the world have?”

Dr. Krauss replied, “As many as the world will allow itself.”

Freedom lovers should rally to that wisdom.

This summer, I had the opportunity to hear directly from leaders in Hong Kong dedicated to religious tolerance and democracy as promised in the one country, two systems agreement.

The people of Hong Kong continue to wave American flags during their protests as a symbol for the freedoms that they desire.

Rather than receiving support from all over our great land here in this country, they have had to witness the blatant hypocrisy that we have seen from U.S. companies, including the National Basketball Association, more worried about the bottom line and retribution from the PRC, rather than standing up for the basic human rights that we are so blessed with in this country and that we advocate for as a part of our foreign policy all over this globe.

The free world is looking to us for leadership, and that is why I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SHERMAN for supporting these legislative efforts on a bipartisan basis, but more importantly, supporting the people in Hong Kong that they have the right to freedom of expression and democratic governance guaranteed under that 50-year arrangement agreed to in 1997 by both—by both, Mr. Speaker—the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support these measures today, and I thank their sponsors.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for

time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume, and I will close.

Mr. Speaker, several years ago, I joined the then chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Royce, in visiting Hong Kong. We had a chance to spend a lot of time with both young and more experienced leaders fighting for democracy and autonomy for Hong Kong. And this has, in fact, been the policy of the United States since the 1992 Hong Kong Policy Act, which establishes our support for democratization as a fundamental principle of U.S. foreign policy.

In recent days, we have seen demonstrators in Hong Kong asking the U.S. Congress to pass the three pieces of legislation that are before us. The protestors want to know if our support for democracy is merely rhetorical or if we are willing to take action to defend our principles.

By passing these three bills today, we will affirm that the U.S. Congress supports democracy, human rights, and appropriate autonomy for Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, as to all three bills, I want to thank Speaker PELOSI and Chairman ENGEL and many other colleagues for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, turning to the specifics of H. Res. 543, the specific matter before us at this moment, I want to thank my Foreign Affairs Committee colleagues for helping to introduce this measure, including Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. YOHO, who spoke just a few minutes ago.

H. Res. 543 recognizes our country's strong relationship with the people of Hong Kong. It is an important measure of solidarity at a time when protesters are facing police brutality and China is trying to take away the autonomy that it promised.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 543, a resolution "Recognizing Hong Kong's bilateral relationship with the United States, condemning the interference of the People's Republic of China in Hong Kong's affairs, and supporting the people of Hong Kong's right to protest."

As a senior member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, I support H. Res. 543 because it calls on the Hong Kong government to address the protesters' five demands, condemns police brutality against peaceful protesters, and condemns efforts to falsely accuse U.S. diplomats of fueling unrest.

On June 30, 1997, China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, ending more than 150 years of British colonial rule.

Hong Kong is a customs territory and economic entity separate from the rest of China and is able to enter into international agreements on its own behalf in commercial, economic, and certain legal matters.

U.S. policy toward Hong Kong is stated in the U.S.-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 and grounded in the determination to promote

Hong Kong's prosperity, autonomy, and way of life.

The United States maintains substantial economic and political interests in Hong Kong.

The U.S. supports Hong Kong's autonomy under the "One Country, Two Systems" framework by concluding and implementing bilateral agreements; promoting trade and investment; broadening law enforcement cooperation; bolstering educational, academic, and cultural links; supporting high-level visits of U.S. officials; and serving the large community of U.S. citizens and visitors.

After 22 years, protests erupted over Carrie Lam's proposal to amend extradition laws to allow suspects to be transferred to mainland China for trial.

A few days after proposing the amendment to the extradition laws, Carrie Lam suspended the proposal, but the protests in Hong Kong continue as the people of Hong Kong demand the high degree of autonomy promised by the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984.

It is critical for the United States Congress to stand with the women and men advocating and speaking up for the autonomy and dignity of people of Hong Kong.

I applaud the efforts and sacrifices pro-democracy activists have made and they should know that the United States fully supports their desire for freedom and peace, and strongly condemns the violent and oppressive tactics of the Hong Kong police.

As a senior member of the House Committee on Homeland Security, I support the bilateral relationship between Hong Kong and the United States and the promotion of international peace.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 543 to condemn the brutality faced by the people of Hong Kong and which poses a strong threat to the democratic values we work to protect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 543, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "A resolution recognizing Hong Kong's bilateral relationship with the United States, condemning the People's Republic of China for violating their obligations to the people of Hong Kong, and supporting the people of Hong Kong's right to freedom of assembly and peaceful protest."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HONG KONG HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2019

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3289) to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3289

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Statement of policy.
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- Sec. 5. Report on enforcement of United States export control and sanctions laws by Hong Kong.
- Sec. 6. Protecting United States interests with respect to Hong Kong.
- Sec. 7. Sanctions relating to undermining fundamental freedoms and autonomy in Hong Kong.
- Sec. 8. Sanctions reports.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(D) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(F) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(2) CHINA.—The term "China" means the People's Republic of China.

(3) SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM.—The term "social credit system" means a system proposed by the Government of China and scheduled for implementation by 2020 that would use existing financial credit systems, public records, online activity, and other tools of surveillance to aggregate data on every Chinese citizen and business and use that data to monitor, shape, and rate certain financial, social, religious, or political behaviors.

#### SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to reaffirm the principles and objectives set forth in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-383), namely that—

(A) the United States has "a strong interest in the continued vitality, prosperity, and stability of Hong Kong";

(B) "[s]upport for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy" and therefore "naturally applies to United States policy toward Hong Kong";

(C) "the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong [and] serve as a basis for Hong Kong's continued economic prosperity"; and

(D) Hong Kong must remain sufficiently autonomous from the People's Republic of China to "justify treatment under a particular law of the United States, or any provision thereof, different from that accorded the People's Republic of China";

(2) to support the high degree of autonomy and fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, as enumerated by—

(A) the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing December 19, 1984 (referred to in this Act as the "Joint Declaration");

(B) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966; and

(C) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948.

(3) to support the democratic aspirations of the people of Hong Kong, including the “ultimate aim” of the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (referred to in this Act as the “Basic Law”);

(4) to urge the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region to uphold their commitment to the people of Hong Kong, including providing a high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong as articulated in the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law;

(5) to support the robust exercise by residents of Hong Kong of the rights to free speech, the press, and other fundamental freedoms as provided by the Basic Law and the Joint Declaration;

(6) to support freedom from arbitrary or unlawful arrest, detention, or imprisonment for all Hong Kong residents, as provided to them by the Basic Law and the Joint Declaration;

(7) to draw international attention to any violations by the Government of the People’s Republic of China of the fundamental rights of the people of Hong Kong and any encroachment upon the autonomy guaranteed to Hong Kong by the Basic Law and the Joint Declaration;

(8) to protect United States citizens and legal permanent residents living in Hong Kong as well as people visiting and transiting through Hong Kong; and

(9) to maintain the economic and cultural ties that provide significant benefits to both the United States and Hong Kong.

#### SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES-HONG KONG POLICY ACT OF 1992.

(a) CERTIFICATIONS.—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### “SEC. 205. SECRETARY OF STATE CERTIFICATION REGARDING THE AUTONOMY OF HONG KONG.

“(a) CERTIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall annually submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a certification, in conjunction with, and taking into consideration the contents of, the report required in section 301, regarding whether Hong Kong continues to warrant treatment under particular treaties, international agreements, and United States laws, or any provisions thereof, specified in paragraph (2) in the same manner as such treaties, international agreements, and laws were applied to Hong Kong as of the date of enactment of this section.

“(2) PROVISIONS SPECIFIED.—The treaties, international agreements, and United States laws specified in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) Commercial agreements.

“(B) Law enforcement cooperation, including extradition matters.

“(C) Nonproliferation commitments.

“(D) Sanctions enforcement.

“(E) Export control agreements, including enforcement of export controls with respect to dual use technologies.

“(F) Formal treaties and agreements between the United States and Hong Kong, including agreements related to taxation and currency exchange.

“(G) Other particular laws of the United States, or any provisions thereof, that accord to Hong Kong treatment different to

that accorded to the People’s Republic of China.

“(H) Other bilateral or multilateral agreements determined relevant by the Secretary.

“(3) CONTENTS.—Each assessment under paragraph (1) shall include an evaluation of the Government of Hong Kong’s autonomous decision-making within the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, with respect to—

“(A) upholding the rule of law; and

“(B) protecting the rights enumerated in—

“(i) the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing December 19, 1984 (the ‘Joint Declaration’);

“(ii) the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (the ‘Basic Law’);

“(iii) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948; and

“(iv) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966.

“(4) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In making a certification under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State should consider the terms, obligations, and expectations expressed in the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law.

“(5) ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATIONS.—Notwithstanding the annual requirement for certifications under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State may issue additional certifications at any time if the Secretary determines that circumstances in Hong Kong warrant such.

“(6) FORM.—Each certification under paragraph (1) and any additional certifications under paragraph (5) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex if the Secretary of State determines such is necessary.

“(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a), in whole or in part, if—

“(1) the Secretary determines that such a waiver—

“(A) is in the national security interests of the United States; or

“(B) would protect the autonomy of Hong Kong; and

“(2) on or before the date on which such a waiver takes effect, the Secretary notifies the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the intent to waive such subsection.

“(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of the certifications required under subsection (a) shall be made available to the public, including through publication on the Department of State website.”

(b) VISA APPLICANTS.—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

##### “SEC. 206. TREATMENT OF HONG KONG APPLICANTS FOR VISAS TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES.

“It is the sense of Congress that applications for visas to enter the United States, including for work or study, which are submitted by otherwise qualified applicants from Hong Kong should not be denied solely on the basis of politically-motivated arrest, detention, or other adverse government action taken against such applicants as a result of the participation by such applicants in protest activities, and that the Secretary of State should make efforts to implement such policy, ensure consular officers make determinations in accordance with such policy, and coordinate with representatives of other countries to encourage the adoption of compatible policies.”

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (a) of section 301 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), in the first sentence, by striking “2024” and inserting “2027”;

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(3) in paragraph (8), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(9) China’s ability to limit Hong Kong’s autonomy with respect to the treaties, international agreements, and United States laws specified in section 205(a)(2) as result of actions by the Government of the People’s Republic of China that are inconsistent with its commitments under the Basic Law or the Joint Declaration;

“(10) the limitations to Hong Kong’s autonomy with respect to the treaties, international agreements, and United States laws specified in section 205(a)(2) resulting from actions by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region that are inconsistent with its commitments under the Basic Law or the Joint Declaration;

“(11) the specific impacts to any areas of cooperation between the United States and Hong Kong as a result of limits, whether self-imposed or otherwise, to Hong Kong’s autonomy, including any failures of the Hong Kong Government to fulfill obligations with the United States under the treaties, international agreements, and United States laws specified in section 205(a)(2);

“(12) the specific actions taken by the United States Government to mitigate the negative impact to United States interests of limitations, whether self-imposed or otherwise, to Hong Kong’s autonomy or any failures to fulfill obligations with the United States under the treaties, international agreements, and United States laws specified in section 205(a)(2); and

“(13) whether the rescission of special treatment under any particular treaties, international agreements, or particular laws of the United States, or any provisions thereof would contribute to further erosion of Hong Kong’s autonomy.”

#### SEC. 5. REPORT ON ENFORCEMENT OF UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROL AND SANCTIONS LAWS BY HONG KONG.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the committees specified in subsection (b) a report that includes the following:

(1) An assessment of the policies and actions of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region to enforce the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (subtitle B of title XVII of Public Law 115-232) and other relevant provisions of United States law related to export controls.

(2) To the extent possible, an identification of the following:

(A) Any items that were transferred from Hong Kong in violation of such laws.

(B) The countries and persons to which such items were transferred.

(C) How such items were used.

(3) An assessment of whether United States origin items (including software, technology, and services) have been transferred from Hong Kong to China in violation of United States law and have been used by China for mass surveillance, predictive policing, or for the social credit system.

(4) An assessment of the policies and actions of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region to enforce sanctions imposed by the United States and the United Nations.

(5) A description of the types of goods and services transhipped or reexported through Hong Kong in violation of such sanctions to—

(A) North Korea or Iran; or  
(B) other countries, regimes, or persons subject to such sanctions for engaging in activities—

(i) relating to—  
(I) international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; or  
(II) corruption and violations of human rights; or

(ii) that otherwise present a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States.

(b) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this subsection are the following:

(1) The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(4) The Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be transmitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

#### SEC. 6. PROTECTING UNITED STATES INTERESTS WITH RESPECT TO HONG KONG.

(a) POLICY STATEMENTS.—It is the policy to the United States—

(1) to safeguard United States citizens and lawful permanent residents from extradition, rendition, or abduction to China from Hong Kong for trial, detention, or any other purpose;

(2) to safeguard United States businesses in Hong Kong from economic coercion and intellectual property theft;

(3) pursuant to section 103(7) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5713(7)), to encourage United States businesses “to continue to operate in Hong Kong in accordance with applicable United States and Hong Kong law”; and

(4) pursuant to section 201(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 5721(b)), to evaluate as circumstances require the Government of Hong Kong is “legally competent to carry out its obligations” under treaties and international agreements established between the United States and Hong Kong.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary of State shall, with respect to any legislation proposed or enacted by the Government of Hong Kong, determine, not later than 30 days after such legislation is proposed or enacted, if such proposed or enacted legislation would—

(A) put United States citizens or lawful permanent residents at risk for rendition to China or other countries with which the United States Government does not have an extradition agreement; or

(B) otherwise have a significant negative impact on United States interests with respect to Hong Kong.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary of State makes a determination in the affirmative under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notification relating thereto that includes the following:

(A) An assessment of the potential risks of the proposed or enacted legislation described in such paragraph to United States national interests, including risks to United States citizens or lawful permanent residents residing in, traveling to, or transiting through Hong Kong.

(B) A strategy for protecting United States interests in Hong Kong with respect to the

proposed or enacted legislation described in such paragraph.

#### SEC. 7. SANCTIONS RELATING TO UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report, in accordance with paragraph (2), that identifies each foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information, is knowingly responsible for any of the following:

(A) The actual or threatened rendition, arbitrary detention, torture, or forced confession of any individual in Hong Kong.

(B) Repeated acts or decisions which contravene the shared obligations of China and Hong Kong under the Joint Declaration and Basic Law and undermine the national interests of the United States in Hong Kong’s autonomy and the rule of law.

(C) Other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Hong Kong.

(2) TIMING OF REPORTS.—The President shall transmit—

(A) the report required under paragraph (1)—

(i) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) not less frequently than annually thereafter in conjunction with the publication of the report required under section 301 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731); and

(B) an update to the report required under paragraph (1) not later than 15 days after any new credible information described in such paragraph becomes available.

(3) CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—In preparing the report required under paragraph (1), the President shall consider the following:

(A) Information provided jointly by the chairperson and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) Credible information obtained by other countries or nongovernmental organizations that monitor violations of human rights abuses.

(4) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—A foreign person described in subsection (a)(1) and his or her immediate family members is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A foreign person described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(C) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under this paragraph shall not apply with respect to a foreign person if admitting or paroling such person into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a foreign person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before such termination takes effect that—

(1) credible information exists that such person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) such person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) such person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(g) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “good” means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMITTED.—The term “admitted” has the meanings given such term in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

(3) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly” means, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(4) PERSON.—The term “person” means an individual or entity.

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

#### SEC. 8. SANCTIONS REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) A list of each foreign person with respect to which the President imposed sanctions under section 7 during the year preceding the transmission of such report.

(2) A description of the type of sanctions imposed with respect to each such person.

(3) The number of foreign persons with respect to which the President terminated such sanctions during such year.

(4) The dates on which such sanctions were imposed or terminated, as applicable.

(5) The reasons for imposing or terminating such sanctions.

(6) A description of the efforts of the President to encourage the governments of other countries to impose sanctions that are similar to such sanctions.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be transmitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of the report required under subsection (a) shall be made available to the public, including through publication in the Federal Register.

(d) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO VISA RECORDS.—The President shall publish the report required under subsection (a) without regard to the requirements of section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(f)) with respect to confidentiality of records pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

#### SEC. 9. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3289.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to start by thanking Mr. SMITH for authoring the measure before us.

The Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act is a bill to advance our support for the people of Hong Kong. This bill updates the longstanding U.S. policy on Hong Kong so as to reflect what is happening on the ground today.

The foundation of our relationship with Hong Kong was laid back in 1992 when Congress passed the Hong Kong Policy Act. That is where we got the one country, two systems approach that paved the way for our strong partnership with Hong Kong.

But we are watching now the Chinese Communist Party trying to break down that system, trying to strip Hong Kong’s autonomy and bring it under full control of the government of the mainland. This has motivated millions of Hong Kongers to take to the streets and protest in defense of their rights. To support them, we need to make sure that our policy is brought up to date so it can match the challenges of the U.S.-Hong Kong relationship today.

The Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act does just that. It makes clear that the United States will stand up for Hong Kong’s autonomy and democratic aspirations of its people. It beefs up reporting so that we can track any efforts by China to interfere in Hong Kong’s affairs and to use Hong Kong to avoid U.S. export controls. It slaps sanctions on anyone responsible for undermining Hong Kong’s autonomy or violating Hong Kongers’ human rights.

This bill sends a strong message to China that the United States stands with the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Washington, DC, October 8, 2019.

Hon. ELLIOT ENGEL,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 3289, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019. In order to permit the H.R. 3289 to proceed expeditiously to the House Floor, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H.R. 3289 in light of the changes that have been made to the bill as introduced, which focuses the bill on matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Committee also does so with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 3289 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward with regard to any matters in the Committee’s ju-

isdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation that involves the Committee’s jurisdiction and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 3289.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, October 10, 2019.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,  
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 3289, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 3289 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I also acknowledge that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward, and will support the appointment of Committee on Financial Services conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELLIOT L. ENGEL,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
Washington, DC, October 10, 2019.

Hon. ELLIOT L. ENGEL,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 3289, the “Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019” that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 3289, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have



worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,  
*Chairman.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, October 10, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,  
*Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 3289, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary under House Rule X, and that your Committee will forgo action on H.R. 3289 to expedite floor consideration. I further acknowledge that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in the bill that fall within your jurisdiction. I will also support the appointment of Committee on the Judiciary conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Lastly, I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. Thank you again for your cooperation regarding the legislation. I look forward to continuing to work with you as the measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,  
*Chairman.*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank so many people for working so hard on this piece of legislation: my good friend, JIM MCGOVERN, the principal cosponsor and just a great friend, on fighting tyranny in China. He chairs the China Commission. I am the ranking member. Previously, I have chaired it, and so we have gone back and forth in working that leadership. I want to thank him especially for that.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank, of course, Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL, Chairman SHERMAN and Ranking Member YOHO for their strong support for this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of staffers who I will speak about in a moment. No. I will do it now: Scott Flipse for his great work on this bill, it is landmark work going back to 5 years ago; Jon Stivers; Reva Price from the Speaker's office, who has been tenacious on this legislation; Jennifer Hendrixson-White; Bryan Burack; Janice Kaguyutan; Theresa Lou; Darrow Godeski Merton; Doug Anderson; Piero Tozzi; Sabrina Tsai. Just so many very good people who have all pulled together in a bipartisan way to make sure that this legislation comes to the floor and becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, since the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre 30 years ago, I have had the privilege of working with colleagues on both sides of the aisle, including Speaker PELOSI, on human rights, the rule of law and de-

mocracy for the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank KEVIN MCCARTHY, the minority leader here in the House, the Republican leader, who has put me on as his selection on the China Commission and for his strong support for this legislation as well.

We have always believed, Mr. Speaker, that every person in China deserves better than the brutality so many endure every single day and the systematic violations of their universally-recognized human rights.

Tragically, under President Xi Jinping, human rights abuses throughout China have significantly worsened, including the pervasive use of torture, religious persecution, and human trafficking.

Solemn promises made by Beijing are rarely kept, and far too many leaders of the free world are far too eager to blindly accept fiction over fact.

Broken promises are the rule, not the exception under Xi Jinping, and the people of Hong Kong are suffering because of it.

During the 2014 Umbrella Movement, the world saw the courageous people of Hong Kong demanding that Beijing not renege on promises made to ensure universal suffrage, basic rights, and authentic elections in 2017.

Despite President Xi Jinping's brutal crackdown on protesters then and now, triggered this time by an outrageous proposed policy to facilitate extradition, the resolve, the courage, the tenacity, and clarity of purpose of the people of Hong Kong shines through the darkness like the Sun.

Two days ago, Reuters reported that President Xi Jinping told leaders in Nepal, "Anyone attempting to split China in any part of the country will end in crushed bodies and shattered bones."

President Xi's government excels in crushing bodies, shattering bones, torturing dissidents, and filling concentration camps, massive crimes against humanity, for which there has been little or no accountability or sanctioning.

But today, Mr. Speaker, we are simply urging the Chinese President and the Hong Kong Chief Executive—and we have that obligation under our own laws—to faithfully honor the government's promises.

Honor the promises made in the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration that facilitated the conveyance of Hong Kong from the United Kingdom to China beginning on July 1, 1997, that autonomy, human rights, including press, assembly, association, and religion, would be exactly the same as before the handover for at least 50 years.

Honor the promises made in the "Basic Law" of Hong Kong adopted by China's National People's Congress in 1990, before the giveback of Hong Kong, that autonomy and rights would be protected.

Even before the latest round of protests, Mr. Speaker, the U.S. State De-

partment has noted that rights and liberties in Hong Kong have diminished. They are not living up to their solemn promises made in order for the Hong Kong conveyance to occur.

You know, the great young leader, Joshua Wong, reminded us that a fourth of the population of Hong Kong, about 2 million people, turned out for one of the peaceful protests. Mr. Speaker, where has that ever happened?

Five years ago, Mr. Speaker, in 2014, joined by Mrs. PELOSI, I introduced the bipartisan Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act. We did it again in 2015, in 2017, and again this year, again, with my good friend from Massachusetts.

Our new bill, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, is a blueprint for meaningful action. Specifically, the act directs the Secretary of State to certify to Congress annually whether Hong Kong continues to deserve special treatment under U.S. law different from mainland China in such matters as trade, customs, sanctions enforcement, law enforcement cooperation, and protection of human rights and the rule of law.

It encourages the State Department not to deny visas based on an applicant's arrest or detention for participating in nonviolent activities in Hong Kong.

It requires an annual report from the Commerce Department on whether the Hong Kong Government adequately enforces U.S. export controls and sanctions laws, including on those goods and services transshipped to North Korea, Iran, or other countries relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, violations of human rights, narcotics trafficking, and more.

□ 1600

It requires an assessment of whether U.S. origin items, including software, technology, and services, have been transferred from Hong Kong to China in violation of U.S. law and have been used by China for mass surveillance, predictive policing, or for the social credit system.

Now, some people might ask: What is this social credit system? Mr. Speaker, it is a ubiquitous, totalitarian "brave new world" system scheduled for implementation by 2020 that will use public records, online activities, and other tools of surveillance to aggregate data on every single, solitary Chinese citizen and business and use that data to monitor, shape, and rate financial, social, religious, or political behaviors.

It requires the Secretary of State to submit a strategy to Congress to protect U.S. citizens and businesses in Hong Kong from the erosion of autonomy and the rule of law because of actions taken by the Chinese Communist governments.

It requires the President to identify and sanction persons in Hong Kong or in mainland China responsible for the erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy and serious abuses of human rights.

It tracks the Magnitsky Act, which Mr. MCGOVERN and I worked so hard to enact into law, so that we deny visas and also deny the ability to do business here to the people who are responsible for these egregious abuses.

And it requires a waiver provision that helps ensure that our actions protect the great people of Hong Kong and enhance the autonomy rather than inadvertently harming it. So it gives real flexibility to the President and to the State Department to make the right call.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I have heard it said that the business of Hong Kong is business. It is that. But it is also clear to me, now, that the business of Hong Kong is freedom and democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I join with the gentleman from New Jersey in praising the staff members who helped create these bills, not only the one under consideration, but the other two that deal with Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), a great champion for human rights.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3289, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman CHRIS SMITH for his incredible leadership in introducing this bipartisan legislation and for all of his work on human rights. I also thank Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL, as well as Chairman SHERMAN, for their leadership and their support of this bill and bringing it before the House today for consideration.

Behind me is a photograph taken on Monday night in Hong Kong's Chater Garden. It is estimated that 130,000 people took part in this rally calling on the United States Congress to pass the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act.

The Hong Kong people need international support, and I am proud that the United States House of Representatives is standing in solidarity with Hong Kong in their struggle.

While the protests were sparked by the extradition bill, the heart of the discontent is that many of Hong Kong's political leaders do not represent the people. Instead, Hong Kong's leaders are beholden to the Chinese Government. Millions of Hong Kongers would not have to protest in the streets if they could freely choose their political leaders.

Since the 2014 umbrella movement protests, the "one country, two systems" framework has been rapidly eroding as free expression has been stifled and the space for democratic participation has been restricted. We have seen the prosecution and sentencing of prodemocracy leaders, the disqualification and removal of prodemocracy legislators, the abduction and arbitrary detention of booksellers, and the expelling of a Financial Times journalist.

Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy is enshrined in the legally binding 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration and Hong Kong's Basic Law. The joint declaration is an international treaty, signed by the Chinese Government, and guarantees the protection of rights and a separate economic system for mainland China.

I believe it is time for the United States to reconsider its policies toward Hong Kong.

U.S.-Hong Kong relations are governed by the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 that commits the United States to treating Hong Kong as a separate customs territory from the rest of China as long as Hong Kong remains sufficiently autonomous. The Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act would require the Secretary of State to certify, on an annual basis, whether Hong Kong continues to warrant special treatment different from mainland China under U.S. law.

It is time we put the Chinese Government on annual notice that further erosion of autonomy or a crackdown will cause the city, which serves as an important financial haven for wealthy Chinese elites, to lose its special economic, financial, and trade arrangement with the United States.

Further, the legislation authorizes sanctions against individuals who violate human rights and states that Hong Kong visa applicants should not be denied entry to the United States based on politically motivated arrests based on their protest activities.

To be clear, we stand together with the people of Hong Kong and, indeed, all the people of China when we express our concerns about the human rights violations of the Hong Kong and Chinese Governments.

Over the years, Hong Kong has prospered and become the financial center of Asia because of its strong commitment to the rule of law, good governance, human rights, and open economic system. We must use our leverage to help the people of Hong Kong in their struggle to secure a democratic future that protects Hong Kong's autonomy and way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers on this side, so I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SMITH for introducing this legislation.

Thirty years since Tiananmen Square and Chinese authorities are still turning to violence and intimidation to crush dissent and attack basic freedoms. With this important legislation, we send a clear signal that the United States stands with the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all Members will join me in supporting the passage of

this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3289, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PLACING RESTRICTIONS ON TEARGAS EXPORTS AND CROWD CONTROL TECHNOLOGY TO HONG KONG ACT

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4270) to prohibit commercial exports of certain nonlethal crowd control items and defense articles and services to the Hong Kong Disciplined Services, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4270

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Placing Restrictions on Teargas Exports and Crowd Control Technology to Hong Kong Act" or the "PROTECT Hong Kong Act".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, along with human rights organizations, has called for an investigation of the use of crowd control tactics used in Hong Kong which fall short of international standards, including the United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms for Law Enforcement Officials.

(2) United States companies have reportedly provided the Hong Kong Police Force with munitions and non-lethal crowd control equipment that were reportedly used by the police.

(3) Hong Kong citizens and the international community have called for changes to the Hong Kong Police's crowd control tactics and these requests have gone unheeded by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government.

#### SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to restrict the export of security assistance and crime control and detection instruments and equipment to any government that engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, consistent with the requirements of section 502B(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(a)); and

(2) to use export controls on crime control and detection instruments and equipment to deter the development of a consistent pattern of human rights abuses, distance the United States from such abuses, and avoid contributing to civil disorder in a country or region, in accordance with section 742.7(b) of part 774 of subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

**SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON COMMERCIAL EXPORT OF COVERED DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES AND COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS TO THE HONG KONG POLICE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, except as provided in subsection (b), the President shall prohibit the issuance of licenses to export covered defense articles and services and covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall not apply to the issuance of a license with respect to which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees, not fewer than 30 days before the date of such issuance, a written certification that the exports to be covered by such license are important to the national interests and foreign policy goals of the United States, including a description of the manner in which such exports will promote such interests and goals.

(c) TERMINATION.—The prohibition under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date on which the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the Hong Kong Police have not engaged in gross violations of human rights during the 1-year period ending on the date of such certification; and

(2) there has been an independent examination of human rights concerns related to the crowd control tactics of the Hong Kong Police and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has adequately addressed those concerns.

**SEC. 5. REPORT ON COVERED DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES AND COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS EXPORTED TO THE HONG KONG POLICE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that lists and provides a description of all covered defense articles and services and covered munitions items exported to the Hong Kong Police during the five-year period ending on such date of enactment.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

**SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) COVERED DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.—The term “covered defense articles and services” means defense articles and defense services designated by the President under section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

(3) COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS.—The term “covered munitions items” means—

(A) items controlled under section 742.7 of part 742 of subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (relating to crime control and detection instruments and equipment and related technology and software); and

(B) items listed under the “600 series” of the Commerce Control List contained in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of subtitle B of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) HONG KONG.—The term “Hong Kong” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5702).

(5) HONG KONG POLICE.—The term “Hong Kong Police” means—

(A) the Hong Kong Police Force; and

(B) the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force.

**SEC. 3. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4270.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), Speaker of the House, a woman who has dedicated decades of her life to the fight for human rights.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for his support of democracy and democratic freedom in Hong Kong.

I want to salute my colleague, Representative SMITH of New Jersey, with whom I have worked for decades on this subject, whether it is for religious freedom or freedom of expression in China.

I thank Mr. MCGOVERN for his important leadership as chair of the China Commission and as chair of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Right now, we are on the PROTECT Hong Kong Act, as amended, by Mr. MCGOVERN, and I rise in support of that legislation and, indeed, the bills that are on the floor to support democratic freedom in Hong Kong.

Mr. Speaker, for 4 months, the young people of Hong Kong have sent a stirring message to the world that the dreams of freedom, justice, and democracy can never be extinguished by injustice and intimidation. The extraordinary outpouring of courage from the people of Hong Kong stands in stark contrast to a cowardly government that refuses to respect the rule of law or live up to the “one country, two systems” framework, which was guaranteed more than two decades ago.

In 1984, before the United Kingdom transferred Hong Kong to China, the Chinese Government promised a high degree of autonomy for the territory in the Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, providing for an independent executive, legislature, and ju-

diciary; ensuring the freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion; prohibiting the central government, the Chinese Government in Beijing, from interfering in the affairs that Hong Kong administers on its own according to the Basic Law; and pledging a path to universal suffrage.

In 1997—that is when we were here doing this—when the handover occurred, America was hopeful that the people of Hong Kong would achieve this high degree of autonomy that they were promised, and this was a promise that was participated in by the U.K. Government. Today, we must sadly conclude that China has broken that promise.

For years, the people of Hong Kong have faced a barrage of unjust and harsh restrictions on their freedoms, and those who have stood up for their rights have been met with a cruel crackdown.

In Congress, Democrats and Republicans, in the House and in the Senate, stand united with the people of Hong Kong. If America does not speak out for human rights in China because of commercial interests, then we lose all moral authority to speak out for human rights anywhere in the world.

Since Tiananmen Square 30 years ago, many of us, in a bipartisan way, have been fighting this fight, and we have seen that commercial interests always win. It is always about the money.

I lost my innocence on human rights in America and China all those years ago when I saw that, while we talked a good talk, when it came right down to it, it was always about the money.

Again, to those who want to take the repressive government’s side in this discussion, I say to you: What does it profit a person if he gains the whole world and suffers the loss of his soul?

We do not want to lose the soul of our country for commercial interests, whatever those commercial interests may be.

It is interesting to hear people say we have to know both sides of the story. Do you want to hear both sides?

One side is a very repressive regime that is crushing democratic freedoms in Hong Kong at the same time that they have tried to destroy the culture, the language, and the religion, all at the same time as they incarcerate in reeducation camps more than 1 million—it could be 3 million—Uyghur Muslims in China, or they repress religious freedom there. The list goes on and on.

And the other side: young people speaking out for freedoms, democratic freedoms, in Hong Kong. They are so impressive.

Mr. SMITH and I have worked, as Mr. MCGOVERN has, with some three generations, starting after Tiananmen Square and tanks rolling over young people who spoke out for democratic freedoms in China; the next generation, a couple, 15 years later; and now this generation of young people, so impressive are they that even the more senior

freedom fighters in Hong Kong are impressed by their courage and their stick-to-itiveness.

Today, the House is proud to pass the bicameral and bipartisan Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act to reaffirm America's commitment to democracy. And that doesn't mean a democracy like this. It means democratic freedoms, human rights, and the rule of law in the face of Beijing's crackdown.

□ 1615

And Beijing thinks that they can rule because of money. It always comes down to that. I thank Chairman MCGOVERN and Congressman SMITH for their work to ensure an honest accounting of the situation in Hong Kong, and to ensure accountability for those responsible for the crackdown.

We are grateful to Chairman MCGOVERN for his leadership on this PROTECT Hong Kong Act which suspends sales of crowd control technology and other equipment to the Hong Kong Police Force, as Mr. SHERMAN pointed out earlier. I thank Mr. SHERMAN for his work on this and thank him for his resolution calling for the Hong Kong Government to address protestors' demands and condemning police brutality, in addition to China's efforts to falsely accuse U.S. diplomats of fueling unrest.

Last week, Martin Lee, the grandfather of Hong Kong democracy—we started working with him decades ago—said: "We fear Hong Kong will become just another Chinese city." That means one without any of the freedoms that they were guaranteed. The future of Hong Kong, the future of autonomy, freedom, and justice for millions is at stake.

America must stand with Hong Kong. It is very interesting that in the first weeks of the demonstration, the first months of the demonstration, 2 million people, mostly young people, were in the streets. And people were saying: Oh, my heavens, 2 million people turning out. And you remember that 2 million is 25 percent of the population of Hong Kong which is 8 million people. It is 25 percent of the population that was in the streets. And the beat goes on.

Hopefully, they will hear from this Congress our support for their human rights, and that we will not sell our souls for money at the expense of our values.

I also want to thank the distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. ELIOT ENGEL, for his leadership on all of this over time. I urge an "aye" vote on all of the above to join in bipartisan, bicameral support for the people of Hong Kong.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the author of this important bill, a stalwart supporter of human rights.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from California for his leadership.

I rise in support of H.R. 4270, the Placing Restrictions On Teargas Exports and Crowd Control Technology to Hong Kong Act, the PROTECT Hong Kong Act.

I am proud to have introduced this bipartisan legislation, along with my colleagues CHRIS SMITH and RO KHANNA, that responds to the excessive and unnecessary use of force by the Hong Kong police, targeting those engaged in peaceful protest. I want to thank the chairman and ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee for bringing this bill so quickly before the House for consideration.

The PROTECT Hong Kong Act prohibits U.S. exports of defense articles, munitions, and police equipment to Hong Kong. Specifically, it stops U.S. exports of teargas, pepper spray, grenades, rubber bullets, guns, semiautomatic rifles, and such defense articles and munitions to the police.

Let's be clear about what is happening in Hong Kong right now. Millions of people from all walks of life, including: young people, students, women, seniors, entrepreneurs, teachers, civil servants, and workers are standing up to the most powerful, authoritarian government in the world. Protesters have inspired the world as they risk their lives, their health, their jobs, and their education to fight for the future of Hong Kong. They are savvy and strategic. They are using technology to mobilize, stay anonymous, and organize. They are capturing and extinguishing teargas containers.

They have taken down, taken apart, and shown the world increasing surveillance cameras that monitor everyday Hong Kongers. They are using art, music, laser pointers, and the projection of messages on building to highlight their struggle.

They organized a human chain of 200,000 people spanning 37 miles. Tenants in Hong Kong's residential buildings organize the shouting of slogans from their windows every night with calls and responses echoing throughout the city. The people of Hong Kong have made their voices loud and clear.

But instead of listening to them, the Chinese and Hong Kong Governments have mishandled the situation at every turn. The world has now seen eyewitness evidence compiled by journalists and the media showing that police have used excessive force and used equipment in violation of manufacturer guidelines and international standards.

We have seen the police firing rubber bullets and bean bag rounds at peaceful protesters at close range. We have seen them launching teargas canisters, from high buildings and directly at individuals, into crowded and enclosed areas.

We have seen them failing to give demonstrators visible and audible warning before firing, and we have seen them use batons to beat and subdue demonstrators and disperse journalists.

In fact, the situation has been so bad that in June, the British Government

suspended export licenses for the sale of teargas and crowd control equipment until concerns about human rights abuses are addressed.

On August 13, the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights called for an investigation of the use of crowd control tactics in Hong Kong.

Enough is enough. It is time for American companies to stop selling weapons that are being used to suppress peaceful protests. Instead of heeding international calls to stop the crackdown, the Hong Kong Government continues to make matters worse.

On October 1 alone, 269 arrests of protesters, spanning the ages of 12 to 71 were made. Two teenage protesters had been shot with live ammunition, and the uptick of violence against journalists has further served to inflame public anger against the government and the police.

Instead of establishing an independent commission of inquiry on police conduct to deescalate the situation, the Hong Kong Government has formally invoked the Emergency Regulations Ordinance to ban the use of masks during public assemblies. This is an impractical and draconian step to move the city closer to martial law.

The Hong Kong Government should repeal this regulation and refrain from bypassing oversight and scrutiny by the legislative council in making ad hoc regulations. An intensified crackdown will only escalate and promote violence, and further tarnish the reputation of Hong Kong and its police force.

At a minimum, it is beyond time for Congress to send a clear message that the United States supports the people of Hong Kong, and that we will no longer provide assistance to crack down on pro-democracy protesters. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 4270, the PROTECT Hong Kong Act.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me say, I appreciate and respect the eloquent remarks of the Speaker just a few moments ago. We are united on Hong Kong. I think that is very clear, and we have been working together, along with a number of other Members, including some former Members, like Frank Wolf from Virginia, who are united in believing that freedom, and democracy, and respect for human rights is everybody's business, and everybody is entitled to it. These are God-given rights. So, again, I want to thank the Speaker for her wonderful remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4270, the PROTECT Hong Kong Act, sponsored by Chairman JIM MCGOVERN, and I am very proud to be a cosponsor on it. The PROTECT Hong Kong Act mandates export restrictions on defense articles and munitions to the Hong Kong police.

As the largest protest movement Hong Kong has ever seen continues into its fifth month, major concerns have arisen about the Hong Kong police's independence and professionalism. The people of Hong Kong are rightfully furious about well-documented cases of excessive force, brutal tactics, and the tolerance of violence against protesters and journalists by the government.

The Hong Kong police's actions are now a cause in and of themselves of protest. There has been widespread police misuse of crowd control equipment and less lethal weaponry, including incidents that have seriously injured journalists. Police have used teargas, rubber bullets, water cannons, sponge grenades, pepper spray, and batons against demonstrators, some of which, indeed, are American-made equipment. In recent weeks two protesters have been shot with live rounds.

Meanwhile, while we discuss a move to ban the sale of such offensive equipment, the Hong Kong Government, via executive fiat, has simultaneously moved to ban the use by demonstrators of defensive equipment used to protect themselves against police attacks; namely, gas masks and face masks.

The PROTECT Hong Kong Act will prohibit the issuing of licenses for the export of munitions and crowd control equipment to the Hong Kong police. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and other relevant Federal agencies, will also be required to issue a report on what has been sold to the Hong Kong police over the past several years.

These prohibitions will remain in effect until these incidents are independently examined and the Hong Kong police have demonstrated truly professional conduct.

In sum, the U.S. should not be complicit in any way, shape, or form in violence being used to squash the legitimate demands guaranteed to the Hong Kong people by international treaty. That is unacceptable, and it is contrary to U.S. interests, and it is contrary to U.S. law.

I strongly support unanimous support for this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), the chair of the full Foreign Affairs Committee, a stalwart supporter of human rights.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for yielding to me. He is a valued member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Let me start by thanking Mr. MCGOVERN for his hard work on this legislation.

The relationship between the United States and Hong Kong is rooted in our shared values. Among them are a fierce belief in the freedom of speech, and the right to assemble. That is why the American people are so troubled by the images coming out of Hong Kong lately.

Hundreds of thousands of protesters who have taken to the streets have

been met with increasing violence by the Hong Kong Police Force. These pro-democracy activists faced teargas, pepper spray, and rubber bullets by the police force sworn to supposedly protect them.

I remember when China took over Hong Kong from the U.K. and said that they would adhere to a system of two systems in China, and that the people of Hong Kong would have freedom like they had before to speak their mind. And here it is, probably about 20 years later, and that is already being eroded, taken away, and the people of Hong Kong see that they were promised something which isn't being brought forth from the Beijing regime.

Mr. MCGOVERN's measure would ensure that American companies are not contributing equipment for the Hong Kong police to use against protesters. This bill also calls on the police to take the steps needed to address those issues from within. When there are instances of police brutality, there must be prompt, independent investigations and proper accountability.

The PROTECT Hong Kong Act shows the people of Hong Kong that the United States stands with them in their fight for their freedoms. It makes sure that American companies are not facilitating violence against brave Democratic protesters.

It is a shame that it has come to this, but it is really uplifting to watch people possess enormous courage in the wake of having their lives threatened. In the wake of having their society destroyed, they stood up and they are standing up to the Beijing regime and to the people who would try to strip them of their basic freedoms.

I think that we all, no matter where we are on this planet, have to admire the brave people of Hong Kong. We had the good fortune of meeting a number of the protesters when Speaker PELOSI called a press conference a few weeks ago, and we talked about this bill. It was really heartening to be able to speak to these young people one-on-one. These are young people who have shown just enormous amounts of courage. And they should know that the United States will always support them, will continue to support them, and we won't stop until the people of Hong Kong have their democracy and the freedom they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4270.

□ 1630

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, so I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

The people of Hong Kong have the right to peaceably assemble without fear of violence. They need to know that their friends in the United States are not providing tools of the violent repression being used against them.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 4270, and I urge all Members of the House to do likewise. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4270, the "PROTECT Hong Kong Act."

H.R. 4270 calls for the President to prohibit the issuance of export licenses for nonlethal crowd control items and defense articles to the Hong Kong police.

This prohibition will be terminated once the Hong Kong police have stopped engaging in a pattern of gross human rights abuses, and there has been an independent investigation conducted on policy brutality.

During the 2019 anti-extradition bill and pro-democracy protests, the Hong Kong Police Force used non-lethal crowd control articles such as water cannon trucks, tear gas, rubber bullets, sponge grenades, beanbag rounds, batons, pepper spray, pepper balls, and projectile launchers.

Hong Kong citizens and the international community have called for changes to the Hong Kong Police's crowd control tactics and these requests have gone unheeded by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government.

I applaud the efforts and sacrifices pro-democracy activists have made and they ought to know that the United States fully supports their desire for freedom and peace, and we strongly condemn the violent and oppressive tactics of the Hong Kong police.

When enacted, H.R. 4270 will prohibit the issuance of licenses to export covered defense articles and services and covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Disciplined Services.

As a senior member of the House Committee on Homeland Security I find it important to increase bilateral relations with allies and abroad to help eliminate the injustices of the world.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4270 to confront the pattern of gross human rights abuses which pose a strong threat to the democratic values we work to protect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4270, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to prohibit commercial exports of certain nonlethal crowd control items and defense articles and services to the Hong Kong Police, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Miss Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

COMMENDING GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR UPHOLDING RULE OF LAW AND EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 521) commending the Government of Canada for upholding the rule of law and expressing concern over actions by the Government of the People's Republic of China in response to a request from the United States Government to the Government of Canada for the extradition of a Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., executive.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 521

Whereas, on December 1, 2018, Canadian authorities detained Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., chief financial officer Meng Wanzhou based on an arrest warrant issued pursuant to a request made by the United States under the Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and Canada, signed at Washington December 3, 1971;

Whereas, on January 24, 2019, the United States filed a superseding indictment in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York against Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. ("Huawei"), Huawei Device USA Inc., Skycom Tech Co. Ltd. ("Skycom"), and Meng Wanzhou;

Whereas the January 24, 2019, indictment charges two counts of bank fraud, two counts of conspiracy to commit bank fraud, one count of conspiracy to commit wire fraud, one count of wire fraud, one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States, two counts of conspiracy to violate the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, two counts of violations of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, one count of money laundering conspiracy, and one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice;

Whereas the January 24, 2019, indictment charges that "Huawei operated Skycom as an unofficial subsidiary to obtain otherwise prohibited U.S.-origin goods, technology, and services, including banking services, for Huawei's Iran-based business while concealing the link to Huawei";

Whereas the United States Government is seeking the extradition of Meng Wanzhou;

Whereas Canadian authorities granted Meng Wanzhou access to Chinese consular officials, and she was able to engage a lawyer of her choice and was released on bail pending the outcome of the extradition hearing;

Whereas the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly urged Canada "to immediately release" Meng Wanzhou and threatened that otherwise "it will definitely have grave consequences, and [Canada] will have to bear the full responsibility for it";

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China detained Canadian diplomat Michael Kovrig and Canadian executive Michael Spavor on December 10, 2018, in apparent retaliation for the arrest of Meng Wanzhou;

Whereas Michael Spavor and Michael Kovrig have faced harsh conditions while in detention that include limited consular access, no access to a lawyer, being unable to turn off the lights at night, and lengthy interrogations, including in the case of Mr. Kovrig, about his official activities during his previous tenure as an accredited diplomat in the People's Republic of China, po-

tentially in violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961;

Whereas, on January 14, 2019, a third Canadian, Robert Schellenberg, in Chinese custody for drug smuggling, had his case reviewed and his 15-year sentence changed to the death penalty;

Whereas the Department of State's Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2018 stated that "[a]rbitrary arrest and detention remained serious problems" in China and that Chinese judges "regularly received political guidance on pending cases, including instructions on how to rule, from both the government and the CCP [Chinese Communist Party], particularly in politically sensitive cases"; and

Whereas while neither Michael Kovrig nor Michael Spavor has been formally charged with any crime under Chinese law, the Government of the People's Republic of China formally arrested them on May 6, 2019, following their detention on December 10, 2018: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the Government of Canada for upholding the rule of law and complying with its international legal obligations, including those pursuant to the Extradition Treaty Between the United States of America and Canada, signed at Washington December 3, 1971;

(2) commends the Government of Canada for providing consular access and due process for Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., chief financial officer Meng Wanzhou;

(3) expresses concern over the Government of the People's Republic of China's apparent arbitrary detention and abusive treatment of Canadian nationals Michael Spavor and Michael Kovrig in apparent retaliation for the Government of Canada's detention of Meng Wanzhou; and

(4) joins the Government of Canada in calling for the immediate release of Michael Spavor and Michael Kovrig and for due process for Canadian national Robert Schellenberg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 521.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good, bipartisan resolution, and I was glad to join Ranking Member MCCAUL as a cosponsor of this bill. This measure deals with something that we have all seen lately—how China responds to those who go against the Chinese Communist Party's agenda. Whether we are talking about individuals, private companies, or countries, China doesn't hesitate to extort, coerce, and punish those who challenge it.

Right now, our neighbor to the north, Canada, is experiencing this firsthand.

Back in December, Canada arrested and extradited the chief financial officer of Chinese company Huawei for her role in violating American sanctions law. The Canadians were completely in the right here. They were upholding the rule of law.

China launched an outrageous response, arresting two innocent Canadian citizens on trumped-up charges. These men are still languishing in China's detention and legal process limbo, deprived of their freedom and denied basic consular rights—rights that all countries should honor—solely because China wanted to use them in a political bullying tactic. Their rights went out the window.

This is an outrageous affront to the rule of law, and we must condemn it.

H. Res. 521 denounces this practice by China and sends a clear signal that the United States Congress stands with Canada in demanding the immediate release of their innocent citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this good measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution commending the Government of Canada for upholding the rule of law and expressing concern about China's use of hostage diplomacy.

I thank Chairman ENGEL for cosponsoring this resolution with me. As always, we work in a very bipartisan way on this committee.

This resolution recognizes Canada's help with the extradition of Huawei Technologies' chief financial officer, Meng Wanzhou. It also expresses concern with China's retaliatory and hostile actions against Canadian citizens detained in China.

China's hostage diplomacy is abhorrent. As retaliation for Canada's arrest of Ms. MENG, Canadian citizens Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavor have been detained in China since last year. They have been denied due process and have been subjected to harsh conditions, such as limited consular access, no attorney representation, and lengthy interrogations. Meanwhile, Ms. MENG has received proper treatment in Canadian custody and is currently released on bail.

The cases show the stark contrast between Canada's commitment to the rule of law and China's.

I commend Canada and regret that Canadian citizens are paying the price of China's malfeasance. Canada's citizens must be released immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank the people of Canada for standing with us to uphold the rule of law and assist in the extradition of Huawei's CFO, who is accused of willfully violating United States sanctions to proliferate technology to Iran. It is unacceptable that the Chinese Communist Party is punishing innocent Canadian citizens to interfere in this criminal process.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this and stand in solidarity with Canada. Huawei is creeping around the world with 5G technology. Everywhere we see One Belt, One Road, we see 5G being planted down in these countries. They literally steal data from these countries, now covering half of the globe.

We are in a race with China, and we need to combat their espionage and intellectual property theft.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for his leadership in introducing this measure and his hard work in seeing its passage.

China is flouting the international rule of law, targeting anyone who goes against them. And now, they have our ally Canada in their crosshairs.

This is a commonsense resolution that shows the United States condemns this behavior and stands with our ally and with the families of those unjustly detained.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I thank Mr. MCCAUL for introducing it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 521.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM FOR CEMETERY RESEARCH AND PRODUCING EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS**

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2385) to permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a grant program to conduct cemetery research and produce educational materials for the Veterans Legacy Program, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2385

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. GRANTS FOR CEMETERY RESEARCH AND THE PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS.**

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may establish a grant program to conduct cemetery research and produce educational materials for the Veterans Legacy Program.

(2) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary may award a grant under this section to any of the following entities:

(A) An institution of higher learning.

(B) A local education agency.

(C) A non-profit entity that the Secretary determines has a demonstrated history of community engagement.

(D) Another recipient the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(3) USE OF FUNDS.—A recipient of a grant under this section may use the grant amount to—

(A) conduct research related to national, State, or Tribal veterans' cemeteries;

(B) produce education materials that teach about the history of veterans interred in national, State, or Tribal veterans' cemeteries; and

(C) promote community engagement with the histories of veterans interred in national, State, or Tribal veterans' cemeteries.

(4) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—A grant awarded under this section may not exceed \$500,000.

(b) REGULATIONS.—If the Secretary establishes a grant program under this section, the Secretary shall prescribe regulations regarding—

(1) the evaluation of applications for grants under the program; and

(2) administration of the program.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than two years after the Secretary establishes a grant program under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report regarding the determination of the Secretary whether the grant program is a financially effective means to promote the purposes in subsection (a)(3).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "Veterans Legacy Program" means the program of the National Cemetery Administration that is responsible for providing engagement and educational tools and opportunities to the public regarding the service and sacrifice of veterans interred in national, State, or Tribal veterans' cemeteries.

(2) The term "institution of higher learning" has the meaning given that term in section 3452(f) of title 38, United States Code.

(3) The term "local educational agency" has the meaning given that term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 2385, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2385, as amended. This bill was introduced by Representative CONOR LAMB, vice chair of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. It would permit the Secretary of the VA to use grants rather than Federal contracts to fund cemetery research programs and produce educational materials as part of the Veterans Legacy Program. Switching to a grant program would ease many administrative burdens associated with Federal contracts, allow for more timely payment, and broaden the reach of the program to smaller organizations.

The Veterans Legacy Program was launched by VA's National Cemetery Administration in order to resurrect the stories of veterans interred at national cemeteries, to educate future generations, and to honor the legacy of our Nation's heroes.

This program is a broad collection of public history materials that tell the story of America's veterans buried in national cemeteries. It supports the National Cemetery Administration's mission to honor and memorialize our veterans by creating educational materials that local educators can use to teach their students and others about the veterans buried in local cemeteries.

Currently, the National Cemetery Administration awards Federal contracts to colleges, universities, and other institutions to support the Veterans Legacy Program. These contract awards are used to develop specific curricula.

Eligible recipients of these contracts include institutions of higher learning, local education agencies, nonprofit entities the Secretary determines have a demonstrated history of community engagement, or any other recipient the Secretary deems appropriate.

Contract funds can also be used to conduct research related to national, State, or Tribal veterans' cemeteries and produce educational materials about or promote community engagement with the history of the veterans interred at those cemeteries. The maximum contract amount is \$500,000. Presently, 16 separate contracts have been awarded, which have produced an impressive array of digital and nondigital resources.

Cemetery directors say that they are pleased to see students visiting the cemeteries as part of their studies. This renewed interest, by the young and old alike, revives the lives and stories of American veterans.

However, the National Cemetery Administration and the institutions of higher education that most often receive and utilize these contracts tell us that working with grants is much more efficient and easier for them to administer than contracts.

For instance, grants allow an award cycle that more closely aligns with the academic calendar of schools and colleges. Administrators of the Veterans Legacy Program said grant programs would help increase the reach of the program beyond large universities to smaller groups that want to become involved.

A grant program also allows for faster funding. Contracts involve a one-time payment for work at the end of the project. A grant configuration, however, would allow for fluid and regular payments throughout the course of the work.

Memorializing veterans is a primary responsibility of this committee, and we need to support innovative ideas for bringing energy and interest into national veterans' cemeteries. The Veterans Legacy Program is just that.

Those currently working with the program at the National Cemetery Administration, in institutions of higher learning, and in community groups tell us that a grant program, as opposed to a Federal contract program, would solve most, if not all, of the administrative problems related to accessing funds in a consistent and flexible way.

H.R. 2385 does that by simply allowing the VA to provide grant funding to the Veterans Legacy Program.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2385, as amended. This bill, which is sponsored by Congressman CONOR LAMB from Pennsylvania, a United States Marine Corps veteran, would authorize the Department of Veterans Affairs to award grants instead of contracts to educational organizations that research the lives of those who are interred in our Nation's cemeteries.

I thank Chairman TAKANO for the amendment he offered during the committee markup of this bill to include report language to ensure that Congress has the information needed to determine whether this grant program is financially sound.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2385, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. LAMB), my good friend and vice chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, a veteran himself and author of H.R. 2385.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, I begin by thanking Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member ROE for their support getting this bill through committee, and my Republican colleague, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, for cosponsoring it with me.

I rise tonight in support of H.R. 2385. Mr. Speaker, we are here on the 75th anniversary of D-Day, and it always struck me, an American general who said, if anyone ever needed proof that the United States of America fought for a cause and not for conquest, it is that when we invaded another continent halfway around the world, the only soil we ever asked to maintain was enough to bury our own dead.

It has been true, throughout generations, that veterans ask very little recognition or very little thanks for their service. I have it on good authority that, when they built the monument to World War II here in Washington, D.C., throughout that whole year, there were a number of veterans who approached the construction site after hours or early in the morning, and they handed their dog tags to the people who were working there and just asked them to throw them down in the pit underneath those big stone pillars that they were putting in the monument.

Anyone who has ever served understands that feeling, that total commitment to the cause and lack of desire for recognition. But we do programs like the Veterans Legacy Project because we need to communicate that same spirit of sacrifice to the next generation, and that is what this project can do.

The graves in these national cemeteries and the memorials that we find there cause young people, especially, to slow down in a world that is speeding up, and they express a confidence in the thing it is that they memorialize. They tell young people that there are things that are permanent in this world, as hard as that is to believe, and that there is nothing more permanent than the sacrifices that these men and women have made.

They also tell them that there is one thing that is not permanent, which is the freedom that we all live under every single day, and that it has to be refreshed and renewed with the sacrifices of people in each generation.

So by expanding this program, making it more accessible to more high schools and more colleges and more community groups, we can spread that spirit of sacrifice, of permanence, of total commitment to the cause of freedom throughout the next generation, and I can't think of any time when that has been more needed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for supporting this bill.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I once again encourage all Members to support H.R. 2385, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, I do want to mention a couple of important stories related to the Veterans Legacy Program.

Earlier this year, Professor Hedge Coke of the University of California, Riverside presented testimony supporting H.R. 2385, as amended.

Her research on the veterans buried at the Riverside National Cemetery—by the way, the largest national cemetery in terms of its geography in my district. She developed teaching curricula for local teachers. She has remarkable energy in the remarkable attention that she has brought to the cemetery. Her students use her educational programs to revitalize the stories of the men and women buried there.

And, Mr. Speaker, at our hearing, Professor Hedge Coke told us that the Veterans Legacy Program doesn't just bring students and community members to the cemeteries; it takes the history of the cemeteries back to the classrooms. Undergraduates, graduate students, and recent alumni of UC Riverside go to local classrooms, from kindergarten through high school, to foster this programming.

She said that in almost every classroom, a good third of the students have

significant ties to the cemetery they didn't know anything about. This allows discovery of family and neighborhood ties and encourages cultural development within the community.

To date, her program has produced dozens of lesson plans, and she has worked with over 2,700 students in local public schools, including the Sherman Indian High School.

I also want to say that one of the heroes that is buried at that cemetery, Riverside National Cemetery, is Ysmael "Smiley" Villegas from Casa Blanca, who earned the Medal of Honor by charging enemy foxholes in World War II. He was killed 1 day short of his 21st birthday.

Smiley Villegas' neighborhood, Casa Blanca, is a small neighborhood of about 225 families; yet this neighborhood of 225 families sent 254 troops to serve in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, the Veterans Legacy Program helps to memorialize veterans like Smiley and the enormous contributions of minority communities like Casa Blanca.

The program recently created an interactive web app and digital mapping of Riverside National Cemetery. It includes gravestone tributes from local students, along with information about the cemetery's construction, history, and notes of interest, such as Native American and indigenous American veterans buried there.

In Professor Hedge Coke's words: "The Legacy Program delivers this terrific meeting of story and culture to the university, K-12 schools, and the surrounding cultures and communities that make up our region."

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly encourage all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 2385, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2385, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### VA WEBSITE ACCESSIBILITY ACT OF 2019

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1199) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study regarding the accessibility of websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs to individuals with disabilities.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:



H.R. 1199

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “VA Website Accessibility Act of 2019”.

**SEC. 2. STUDY REGARDING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF WEBSITES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.**

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall examine all websites (including attached files and web-based applications) of the Department of Veterans Affairs to determine whether such websites are accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d).

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after completing the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress regarding such study. The report shall include the following:

(1) A list of each website, file, or web-based application described in subsection (a) that is not accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d).

(2) For each website, file, or web-based application identified under paragraph (1), a description of the barriers to bringing such website, file, or web-based application into compliance with the requirements of such section, including barriers relating to staffing.

(3) The plan of the Secretary to bring each website, file, or web-based application identified in the list under paragraph (1) into compliance with the requirements of section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d).

(c) **DEFINITION OF WEBSITE.**—In this section, the term “website” includes a kiosk at a Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility, the use of which is required to check in for scheduled appointments.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore.** Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. **TAKANO**) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. **DAVID P. ROE**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. **TAKANO.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1199.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. **TAKANO.** Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1199, the VA Website Accountability Act of 2019, introduced by Representative **ELAINE LURIA**, chair of our Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs. This bill directs VA to conduct a study regarding the accessibility of VA websites to individuals with disabilities.

Since 1998, Federal law has required VA to make electronic and information technology accessible to people with disabilities. Unimpeded access to VA resources, including websites and mo-

bile apps, is crucial because it serves as a gateway to VA services and benefits.

However, VA has a long history of stating that it is “working toward compliance,” while failing to ensure that all of its websites are accessible to the blind via use of electronic readers. In fact, VA has had more than 20 years to comply with the law.

Mr. Speaker, this was especially concerning last year when the Veteran Crisis Line was updated, and because the chat feature was no longer accessible for the visually impaired, it left blind veterans unable to access this lifesaving resource.

Other barriers visually impaired veterans face when accessing VA websites include forms that are incompatible with the screen reader software or magnification programs; small buttons that are hidden among other items, making them very difficult to find; elements like checked boxes and buttons that are not properly labeled; and tables that cannot be navigated cell by cell so screen reader software and magnification programs cannot read them.

Now, H.R. 1199 does not propose any changes to existing Federal law; instead, it requires VA to examine all of its websites to determine whether or not they are accessible to individuals with disabilities so it can comply with the law.

H.R. 1199 also requires VA to compile a complete list of noncompliant websites and kiosks and submit a plan to Congress detailing how it plans to bring those websites into legal compliance.

Mr. Speaker, the Blinded Veterans Association estimates there are currently over 130,000 legally blind veterans living in this country and another 1.5 million veterans with low vision. But last year, over 42,000 of these veterans had cases open with a visual impairment services team coordinator at VA because they could not access websites and mobile apps.

The number of visually impaired veterans is expected to grow as the U.S. population ages in the next 20 years. We cannot wait another 20 years for VA to comply with the law.

This growing population will need to access VA’s websites, apps, medical center information kiosks, telehealth tools, disability benefits, and other programs and services administered by VA both now and for the foreseeable future.

Since many veterans are comfortable accessing information, scheduling appointments, and communicating using information technology, visually impaired veterans want the same access to these tools that VA offers to other veterans.

When concerns about the accessibility of websites, documents, and other equipment and media used to communicate with veterans are minimized or ignored, some of our Nation’s most vulnerable veterans—those with catastrophic disabilities—are left behind.

So Mr. Speaker, when these veterans are denied access to information and services, they are at risk for further aggravation of their disabilities and, in some cases, even suicide.

The longer we wait, the greater the risk.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 1199, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **DAVID P. ROE** of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1199, the VA Website Accessibility Act of 2019. This bill would require the Department of Veterans Affairs to examine all websites, apps, attachments, and electronic forms, determine which are inaccessible to veterans with disabilities, and develop a plan to make each of them accessible.

Visually impaired veterans, in particular, often face barriers to accessing information from VA because they are directed to forms or pages that are incompatible with screen readers. This bill would require VA to take systematic action to address these issues, ensuring that all veterans are able to access needed VA information.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 1199, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **TAKANO.** Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. **LURIA**), my good friend and chairman of the Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, also the sponsor of H.R. 1199 and a veteran herself.

Mrs. **LURIA.** Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this commonsense and bipartisan bill to make VA websites accessible and understandable for all veterans.

Our servicemembers put themselves in harm’s way to protect American freedom. It is only right that Congress uphold our end of the promise by giving them the care that they earned.

One of my top priorities in Congress is eliminating barriers preventing our bravest men and women from receiving quality medical care, as well as disability, vocational, and educational benefits.

I met with a group of blinded veterans, and they explained that the structure of the VA websites makes it difficult for them to learn about treatments and schedule their doctor appointments. I knew I had to act.

To remedy this problem, I introduced the VA Website Accessibility Act, which will require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study of the accessibility of VA websites for veterans with disabilities. Upon completion of the study, the Secretary will be required to report to Congress on the study’s results and provide a plan to improve these websites.

This bill will ensure that the ailments and trauma our servicemembers endured during battle will not prevent them from using the resources that VA websites have to offer. Veterans affected by blindness or hearing loss have

sacrificed for our Nation. They deserve equal access to all VA services, and I am honored to champion their cause.

Our heroes should not have to wait one day longer. Today, we can help thousands of veterans receive better access to healthcare resources.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the VA Website Accessibility Act, H.R. 1199.

□ 1700

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and am prepared to close. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would challenge that people who are sight impaired in this country have a 75 percent unemployment rate, if you look at that.

The challenge that I do each year and what I do to myself when my sight-impaired constituents come to my office is I go back to my small apartment that I have and I put a blindfold on, and I try to get around and just do simple tasks of the day. And you find out how very difficult that is.

I could not be more supportive of this legislation, and I thank the gentleman for bringing it up because, try on your computer when you can't see to get information you need to get services. You have to have someone there to help you.

We have the technology available today, if it is used at the VA, so that these men and women who have served this country can also have the access that every other veteran has.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill, H.R. 1199, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I, again, want to urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 1199, Mrs. LURIA's legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1199, the "Directing of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study regarding the accessibility of websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs to individuals with disabilities."

H.R. 1199 permits the Secretary of VA to use grants rather than federal contracts to fund cemetery research programs and produce educational materials as part of the Veterans Legacy Program.

This bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to report to Congress regarding the accessibility of VA websites (including attached files and web based applications) to individuals with disabilities.

According to the United States Census Bureau 31,390 residents in Harris County, Texas are disabled veterans and this study would greatly benefit them.

The report shall identify websites, files, and applications that are not accessible to such individuals and include the VA's plan to make each of them accessible.

There are 21.8 million veterans of the U.S. armed forces as of 2014, according the Census Bureau, approximately 10 percent of whom are women.

The states with the highest number of veteran residents are California with 2 million, Texas with 1.6 million and Florida also with 1.6 million.

Each of these states have major military bases including Fort Hood in Texas, Fort Irwin in California and Naval Air Station Pensacola.

The Department of Veterans Affairs offers health and welfare services to veterans but has fallen short in its task of serving the mental and physical needs of generations of former troops.

The study required by this bill must be enacted no later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this bill.

Once this study has been conducted we will be better able to assist veterans with disabilities in accessing the website for resources.

It is critical for the United States Congress to ensure that veterans have access to the resources they need.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1199 to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study regarding the accessibility of websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs to individuals with disabilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1199.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### WILSON AND YOUNG MEDAL OF HONOR VA CLINIC

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2334) to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Odessa, Texas, as the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2334

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF WILSON AND YOUNG MEDAL OF HONOR VA CLINIC.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that Private First Class Alfred "Mac" Wilson of the Marine Corps and Staff Sergeant Marvin "Rex" Young of the Army were both posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for their heroic actions in the Vietnam War.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Odessa, Texas, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic".

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (b) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 2334.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the lives of Army Staff Sergeant Marvin "Rex" Young and Marine Corps Private First Class Alfred "Mac" Wilson. I thank my colleague from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY) for bringing this bill before us so that we all may be able to pay tribute to two of our Nation's heroes.

As soon as the law allowed, both men signed up to serve our country during the height of the Vietnam war. It was during this war that both Staff Sergeant Young and Private First Class Wilson would ultimately give their lives in defense of our country.

Private First Class Wilson was born on January 13, 1948, in Olney, Illinois. His family moved to Odessa, Texas, in 1950, where he attended local schools before graduating from Odessa Senior High School in 1967. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps Reserve at Abilene, Texas, on November 1, 1967, and was discharged to enlist in the Marine Corps on January 14, 1968.

At the time of his death, Private First Class Wilson was a rifleman with Company M, 3rd Battalion, 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division.

Staff Sergeant Young was born on May 11, 1947, in Alpine, Texas, the youngest of three children born to Roy Clinton and Marilyn Young.

He joined the Army from Odessa, Texas, in September 1966 and by August 21, 1968, was serving as a staff sergeant in Company C, 1st Battalion, 5th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division.

At two different points of the Vietnam war, these two brave men gave their lives to support the mission of their respective units and were both posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

For Private First Class Wilson, it was March 3, 1969, when the first platoon of Company M was ambushed by the North Vietnamese Army after returning from patrol. Intense automatic weapons fire and grenade attacks wounded the platoon's gunner and assistant gunner.

Acting as squad leader, Private Wilson put himself in between enemy fire and his men to retrieve the machine gun from the wounded marines so that his platoon could maintain a heavy volume of fire against the enemy.

When he reached the M-60 machine gun, a North Vietnamese soldier threw a grenade at him, landing between Private First Class Wilson and another

marine. Private First Class Wilson first fired a burst from his M-16 rifle, killing the enemy, and then shouted to his companion and, unhesitatingly, threw himself on the grenade, absorbing the full force of the explosion with his body.

Because of his selfless act of valor, his platoon members were able to give maximum effort to aggressively and successfully defeat the enemy.

On August 21, 1968, a regimental sized force of the North Vietnamese Army attacked Staff Sergeant Young's platoon while on a reconnaissance mission. Staff Sergeant Young assumed command of the platoon after the acting platoon leader was killed, organizing and deploying his men to repel the enemy force.

While wave after wave of the enemy attacked, he courageously moved from position to position, encouraging and directing fire at the North Vietnamese Army while exposing himself to enemy bullets.

When Staff Sergeant Young noticed that parts of his squad were unable to retreat, he fought his way to them, despite sustaining a critical head injury, so they could safely withdraw. While fighting with the squad as it fought its way to the rear, Staff Sergeant Young was seriously wounded in the arm and his leg was badly shattered.

Without wanting to slow the retreat of his squad, he refused assistance and ordered their withdrawal while providing protective cover until the enemy engulfed his position.

These two heroes sacrificed their lives for their fellow servicemembers and our freedom.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I, and a grateful Nation, owe a debt of gratitude to Private First Class Alfred "Mac" Wilson and Staff Sergeant Marvin "Rex" Young, and to their families and to their legacies.

I fully support the naming of the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Odessa, Texas, as the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic" so that we never forget their sacrifices.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this bill and urge our Senate colleagues to take up this bill without delay, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2334, a bill sponsored by Congressman MICHAEL CONAWAY of Texas. This bill would name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Odessa, Texas, the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic," after two Texas veterans who received the Medal of Honor for their heroic actions in the Vietnam war.

Private First Class Alfred "Mac" Wilson was a marine killed in action March 3, 1969, when he threw himself on a grenade to save his platoon mate during an enemy ambush.

Staff Sergeant Marvin "Rex" Young was a soldier who was killed in action on August 21, 1968, when he was fatally wounded while rescuing several of his fellow soldiers who had been pinned down by enemy fire.

Both of these men received posthumously the Medal of Honor, our country's highest tribute, for their actions.

Even these many years after their deaths, their memories live on as examples of true courage, selflessness, and love of country. I commend Congressman CONAWAY for introducing this bill in their honor.

This bill is supported by the entire Texas delegation, in both the House and the Senate, as well as by several veterans' service organizations throughout Texas.

Mr. Speaker, this is something very near and dear and personal to me. I am a Vietnam-era veteran myself. I remember, all too often, seeing these American heroes who never got to see their families, their children, or their grandchildren because of the sacrifice that they gave for this country: their life, the greatest sacrifice they could.

And we stand here in this great country, free, because of what these men did. And I hope that people in Odessa, Texas, take as much pride as I do. Tennessee and Texas have a great connection, as the Speaker knows, and I take great pride, in Tennessee, in having the privilege today to be on this floor debating this bill and bestowing this honor on these two heroes.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters from The American Legion, Department of Texas; from the DAV, Disabled American Veterans, Department of Texas; and the VFW, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in support of Mr. CONAWAY's bill to name the clinic in Texas after these gentlemen.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,  
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,  
Austin, TX, May 30, 2019.

Chairman MARK TAKANO,  
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member PHIL ROE,  
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAKANO AND RANKING MEMBER ROE: On the behalf of The American Legion, Department of Texas, I am honored to extend my support to the efforts of U.S. Representative K. Michael Conaway and the Members of Congress from Texas to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Odessa, Texas to the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic".

As Medal of Honor recipients raised in Odessa, it is fitting that Alfred "Mac" Wilson and Marvin "Rex" Young be memorialized by naming a facility that serves their brothers and sisters in arms in their time of need. It is a testament to their bravery and

self-sacrifice. May it also be a reminder for us all to live up to their examples.

"For God and Country",

LLOYD BUCKMASTER,  
State Commander.

Attest:

WILLIAM WEST,  
State Adjutant.

DAV,  
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,  
Lufkin, TX, April 24, 2019.

Chairman MARK TAKANO,  
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member PHIL ROE,  
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAKANO AND RANKING MEMBER ROE: On the behalf of the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Texas, I am honored to extend my support to the efforts of U.S. Representative K. Michael Conaway and the Members of Congress from Texas to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Odessa, Texas to the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic".

As Medal of honor recipients raised in Odessa, it is fitting that Allied "Mac" Wilson and Marvin "Rex" Young be memorialized by naming a facility that serves their brothers and sisters in arms in their time of need. It is a testament to their bravery and self-sacrifice. May it also be a reminder for us all to live up to their examples.

Sincerely,

TERESA JOHNIKEN,  
Adjutant/Treasurer.

VETERNS OF FOREIGN WARS,  
Austin, TX, June 5, 2019.

Chairman MARK TAKANO,  
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member PHIL ROE,  
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TAKANO AND RANKING MEMBER ROE: On the behalf of the Texas Veterans of Foreign Wars, I am honored to extend my support to the efforts of U.S. Representative K. Michael Conaway and the Members of Congress from Texas to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic in Odessa, Texas to the "Wilson and Young Medal of Honor VA Clinic".

As Medal of Honor recipients raised in Odessa, it is fitting that Alfred "Mac" Wilson and Marvin "Rex" Young be memorialized by naming a facility that serves their brothers and sisters in arms in their time of need. It is a testament to their bravery and self-sacrifice. May it also be a reminder for us all to live up to their examples.

Sincerely,

INGEBORG A. CONLEY,  
State Commander.

Attest:

DAN WEST,  
State Adjutant/Quartermaster.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers and am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY), my good friend from Texas' 11th District, the former chairman of the Agriculture Committee and now ranking member, who also serves on the Intelligence Committee, to honor these two great heroes.

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to specifically thank Chairman TAKANO

and Ranking Member ROE for bringing this bill to the floor and allowing this much-deserved recognition of two young heroes from Odessa, Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the official citations from each of the awards of the Medal of Honor to Alfred "Mac" Wilson and Rex Young.

WILSON, ALFRED M.

Rank: Private First Class Organization: U.S. Marine Corps

Company: Company M, 3d Battalion Division: 9th Marines, 3d Marine Division

Born: 13 January 1948, Olney, Ill. Departed: Yes

Place/Date: Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, 3 March 1969

CITATION

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a rifleman with Company M in action against hostile forces. While returning from a reconnaissance-in-force mission in the vicinity of Fire Support Base Cunningham, the 1st Platoon of Company M came under intense automatic weapons fire and a grenade attack from a well concealed enemy force. As the center of the column was pinned down, the leading squad moved to outflank the enemy. Pfc. Wilson, acting as squad leader of the rear squad, skillfully maneuvered his men to form a base of fire and act as a blocking force. In the ensuing fire fight, both his machine gunner and assistant machine gunner were seriously wounded and unable to operate their weapons. Realizing the urgent need to bring the weapon into operation again, Pfc. Wilson, followed by another marine and with complete disregard for his safety, fearlessly dashed across the fire-swept terrain to recover the weapon. As they reached the machinegun, an enemy soldier stepped from behind a tree and threw a grenade toward the 2 marines. Observing the grenade fall between himself and the other marine, Pfc. Wilson, fully realizing the inevitable result of his actions, shouted to his companion and unhesitatingly threw himself on the grenade, absorbing the full force of the explosion with his own body. His heroic actions inspired his platoon members to maximum effort as they aggressively attacked and defeated the enemy. Pfc. Wilson's indomitable courage, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

YOUNG, MARVIN R.

Rank: Staff Sergeant Organization: U.S. Army

Company: Company C, 1st Battalion Division: 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division

Born: 11 May 1947, Alpine, Tex. Departed: Yes Place/Date: Near Ben Cui, Republic of Vietnam, 21 August 1968

CITATION

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. S/Sgt. Young distinguished himself at the cost of his life while serving as a squad leader with Company C. While conducting a reconnaissance mission in the vicinity of Ben Cui, Company C was suddenly engaged by an estimated regimental-size force of the North Vietnamese Army. During the initial volley of fire the point element of the 1st Platoon was pinned down, sustaining several casualties, and the acting platoon leader was killed. S/Sgt. Young unhesitatingly assumed command of the platoon and began to organize and deploy his men into a defensive position in order to repel the attacking force. As a human wave

attack advanced on S/Sgt. Young's platoon, he moved from position to position, encouraging and directing fire on the hostile insurgents while exposing himself to the hail of enemy bullets. After receiving orders to withdraw to a better defensive position, he remained behind to provide covering fire for the withdrawal. Observing that a small element of the point squad was unable to extract itself from its position, and completely disregarding his personal safety, S/Sgt. Young began moving toward their position, firing as he maneuvered. When halfway to their position he sustained a critical head injury, yet he continued his mission and ordered the element to withdraw. Remaining with the squad as it fought its way to the rear, he was twice seriously wounded in the arm and leg. Although his leg was badly shattered, S/Sgt. Young refused assistance that would have slowed the retreat of his comrades, and he ordered them to continue their withdrawal while he provided protective covering fire. With indomitable courage and heroic self-sacrifice, he continued his self-assigned mission until the enemy force engulfed his position. By his gallantry at the cost of his life are in the highest traditions of the military service, S/Sgt. Young has reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the U.S. Army.

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, both our previous speakers have described the last days that Mac and Rex spent on this Earth.

I had the privilege of going to high school with Rex. He was a year older than I. Rex and I played on the football team together. Rex was a really good baseball player.

I did not have the privilege of knowing Mac. He went to our across-town rival. He was also a wonderful young man.

Mr. Speaker, I want to specifically thank all of those men and women in Odessa, Texas, who, for years now, have attempted and worked really hard at maintaining the memory of Mac and Rex in our communities. They have done great work, and, without their support and efforts, I don't know if we would have gotten this done as well.

Odessa, Texas, at that point in time, in the late sixties, was a town of about 80,000 or so folks. Medal of Honor recipients are really rare, and to have two of them come from one west Texas town is a high honor.

Both these men embody the west Texas values of selflessness, courage, and devotion to one's country, and their gallant sacrifices serve as a somber reminder to all of us of the price that some have paid to secure our freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day every year we honor all of our servicemen and -women who have given that ultimate sacrifice on the altar of freedom, as we should.

When I give speeches and talk to folks back home during that time frame, I ask people to make it personal. We talk about them as a group, and it loses some of the punch, some of the impact, so I ask my folks back home to find somebody specifically who gave that sacrifice and made that sacrifice and to think about them on that day. For me, every year, it is Rex.

The VA clinic there in Odessa, Texas, will now bear both their names, and all of those untold numbers of current vets and future vets who will walk through those doors and receive the care that they have earned from their service to our Nation will see those two names and will know that two of their own were honored appropriately by having that VA clinic named after them.

I want to thank the hospital in Odessa, Texas, which actually owns the building, for allowing us to do that, and I thank the VA system itself for working so hard to get this done. I am looking forward to the ceremony that we will conduct.

I also want to thank Senators CRUZ and CORNYN in the Senate for introducing the companion legislation in the Senate so that we can get that done over there and then move to appropriately honor two of America's finest, two young men who woke up one morning, their last day on Earth, and then went out and did something stunningly heroic. I don't know that they necessarily knew that day they were going to do it, but they did it, and they have earned this medal and they have earned this recognition and our deep, lasting gratitude for their sacrifices.

□ 1715

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me say how much I appreciate this legislation from the gentleman from Texas. Reading through the medal citations, it was certainly very moving. I found myself even finding my voice very halting as I read through it with my staff. I see that the gentleman still, today, remembers his friend with great memories. He was a great ballplayer.

It is always poignant to take note of young servicemembers who give their lives for our country, and we certainly want to join together, on a bipartisan basis, as a Nation, to express our gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 2334, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY). I know he misses his friend.

It is a true privilege to be here today to be able to honor this clinic in Odessa, Texas.

I encourage all Members to support H.R. 2334, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 2334, honoring Staff Sergeant Marvin "Rex" Young and Private First Class Alfred "Mac" Wilson, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2334.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HOMELESS VETERAN FAMILIES ACT

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 95) to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that children of homeless veterans are included in the calculation of the amounts of certain per diem grants.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 95

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Homeless Veteran Families Act".

##### SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF CALCULATION OF AMOUNTS OF PER DIEM GRANTS.

Section 2012(a)(2)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by inserting "or (iii)" after "clause (ii)"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

"(iii) With respect to a homeless veteran who has care of a minor dependent while receiving services from the grant recipient or eligible entity, the daily cost of care shall be the sum of the daily cost of care determined under subparagraph (A) plus, for each such minor dependent, an amount that equals 50 percent of such daily cost of care."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID P. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 95.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 95, the Homeless Veteran Families Act.

H.R. 95 was introduced by Representative JULIA BROWNLEY, chair of the Subcommittee on Health and a tireless advocate for women veterans and their children.

This bill would ensure that children of homeless veterans are included in the calculation of per diem grants to organizations supporting homeless veterans and their families. By including children in this calculation, homeless veterans and their children will receive much-needed housing and supportive

services, which will reduce the rate of homelessness among the veteran population.

Mr. Speaker, since 1994, VA's homeless grant and per diem program has provided homeless veterans with community-based transitional housing and supportive services. The grant per diem program annually offers funding to community agencies that provide supportive services to homeless veterans. It promotes the development and provision of supportive housing and supportive services, with the goal of helping homeless veterans achieve residential stability, increase their skill levels and income, and obtain greater self-determination.

However, many homeless veterans with children are unable to obtain transitional housing and support assistance through the program because providers only receive payments from VA for the veteran, not their dependent children. Many housing providers have been unable to house homeless veterans who are accompanied by their dependent children without additional financial support.

Mr. Speaker, current law limits VA's authority to reimburse the additional costs associated with sheltering the dependent children of homeless veterans, which has resulted in many grant per diem service providers not accepting homeless veterans with dependent children.

This has resulted in a lack of access to supportive housing and services for veterans with children, as these veterans are forced to choose between receipt of housing assistance and supportive services and caring for their children. This is especially true for many women veterans who have children and who are also homeless.

This legislation would authorize VA to pay a partial per diem to grant per diem service providers supporting our Nation's homeless veterans with children. For each child accompanying a homeless veteran, the service provider would receive per diem at a 50 percent rate for each child.

This committee is committed to addressing and ending homelessness, and this legislation is one step toward this end.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, Economic Opportunity Subcommittee Chairman LEVIN and Ranking Member BILIRAKIS held two field hearings in San Diego, California, and Tampa, Florida, to learn more about how VA can better coordinate with local organizations to end veteran homelessness. This bill is the first of many solutions, some of which have been identified from these bipartisan hearings of the Economic Opportunity Subcommittee.

The full committee will continue to work together to find bipartisan solutions to end veteran homelessness. H.R. 95 has 301 cosponsors, which demonstrates this Chamber's commitment to ending veteran homelessness and to working together to improve the lives of the veterans we represent.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 95, the Homeless Veteran Families Act. This bill would amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program to provide payments to GPD providers for the services they provide to the children of homeless veterans.

Mr. Speaker, while VA and other partners have been very successful in decreasing the number of homeless veterans in the country by almost 50 percent since 2010, we still have an unacceptable number of veterans on the streets every night.

The GPD program is a tool in VA's arsenal to help community organizations provide services to homeless veterans by reimbursing them for providing temporary housing and supportive services that promote health and self-sufficiency among homeless veterans.

However, under current rules, community partners are not authorized funding for providing services and shelter to the dependents of the homeless veterans who they serve. This forces these organizations to make a difficult choice of turning away homeless veterans with children or finding another source of funding to provide services for them.

H.R. 95 would address this issue by amending current law to authorize grant and per diem payments for the children of homeless veterans at half the amount paid for each homeless veteran.

While I have some concerns about using medical care dollars to provide these services, as they may detract from the already limited resources available for providing services for homeless veterans themselves, I am not going to oppose this approach today. I want what is best for our veterans, and if this change helps community partners provide the services they need to homeless veteran families, then it is worthy of our support.

I thank the gentlewoman from California, my friend, Congresswoman JULIA BROWNLEY, for sponsoring this bill, which has my full support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY), my good friend, the chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee, and the author of this bill.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding this afternoon, and I thank the ranking member of the committee for his support of a very, very important bill for our veterans, the Homeless Veteran Families Act.

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I believe that it is absolutely critical that veterans and their families receive the housing support they need simply to get back on their feet.

Since 1994, the VA's Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program has provided homeless veterans with community-based transitional housing and supportive services. This program funds community agencies that provide such services to homeless veterans.

In fiscal year 2017 alone, the VA funded 600 community sites that provided housing to more than 23,000 veterans through the use of over 12,000 transitional housing beds nationwide.

Unfortunately, many homeless veterans with children are unable to obtain transitional housing and the support assistance they need under the homeless grant program because housing providers only receive payments from the VA for the veteran but not for any minor dependents with their families.

Because housing a family requires more resources and beds, many housing providers have been unable to house homeless families without additional financial support. This problem has resulted in the lack of access to very needed supportive housing and services for veterans with children because the veteran is forced to choose between getting their own housing assistance and services or caring for their minor dependent child or children.

The VA has previously stated that approximately 8 percent of veterans who entered grant per diem housing programs, and who had a full assessment completed within 30 days prior to admission, had either full or partial legal custody of their children. This was estimated to be 2,500 children in fiscal year 2017.

No veteran should be forced to choose between housing and much-needed services or caring for their children. However, current law limits the VA's authority to reimburse housing providers for the additional costs associated with sheltering the dependent children of our homeless veterans.

My bill, which we are voting on today, would provide for a partial per diem for each minor child who is receiving services through this program. This partial per diem would be an amount equal to 50 percent of the daily cost of care. This would ensure that veterans and their children are able to obtain the housing and services needed to help them achieve residential stability; give them the opportunity to increase their skill level and income; and, ultimately, obtain greater self-determination and self-worth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. TAKANO. I yield the gentlewoman from California an additional 1 minute.

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, providing housing to our Nation's homeless veterans is an essential first step and critical to everything in a veteran's life, including getting the healthcare they have earned, taking advantage of veteran education benefits, getting a job, and having the quality of life they have earned and de-

served—and what our country has promised.

Passage of this legislation will benefit veterans of all eras and their minor children who are struggling and suffering with homelessness.

My bill has over 300 cosponsors, which is indicative of the bipartisan support for addressing this important and time-sensitive issue. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I thank the chairman for bringing my bill to the floor.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN). She was a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and a very passionate supporter of our veterans.

After the hurricanes in Puerto Rico, she was kind enough to invite me. I saw her passion. We went through the VA hospital together, the outpatient clinics. I don't believe anyone in this Congress has more care for our veterans than her.

□ 1730

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend for allowing me to speak and for his visit. And actually, that was the first time ever the Veterans' Affairs Committee had a hearing in Puerto Rico in more than 100 years. So we got two chairmen in Puerto Rico in the last 2 years, and I am happy to say that Mr. ROE and Mr. TAKANO were there this year.

And actually I have got good news. Finally, we got the money assigned for the new clinic in Arecibo and the new clinic in Ponce after that visit. So that is real good news. And we just received a VA deputy last week, and they are talking about expanding the services of the hospital, which is good.

Today I rise in full support of H.R. 95, the Homeless Veteran Families Act introduced by my colleague JULIA BROWNLEY of California.

Homelessness is, unfortunately, one of the challenges many of our veterans face upon separating from the Armed Forces. Consequently, the Department of Veterans Affairs has made ending homelessness part of their core mission.

Initiatives like the Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program, which funds community agencies that provide services to homeless veterans, facilitates tackling these problems head-on.

H.R. 95 builds upon this program by authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs to pay partial per diem for children who are under the care of a homeless veteran. We need to keep in mind that homelessness can affect our veterans at any point, impacting not only their lives, but the lives of their children.

Recent estimates indicate that there are close to 82 homeless veterans in Puerto Rico, and we need to take this personally because they just can't

move to another state. With us living on an island, we have got to have our community being served, and a program like Homeless Providers Grant and the Per Diem Program will help us lower this number to zero and will counter the inability of providers of these services to turn down helping a veteran because he or she has children under their care.

And I think that is the most important thing about this bill. It is not only the veteran themselves that suffers, it is the family that suffers with him or with her, and that is the reason I am a proud cosponsor of this bill.

I commend Congresswoman BROWNLEY for her leadership on this issue, and, of course, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill. I think it is important to recognize that we all need to take care of these kinds of issues.

I thank Congressman ROE and Chairman TAKANO for visiting the island this year. I think this is the first time ever that Puerto Rico has received visits from two chairmen, and that means something for the more than 105,000 veterans registered on the island.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think this is a great bill. Homelessness is a huge problem in this country, and keeping our families together is a huge problem in this country. This, I think, will be some of the best money that we ever spend, if we can keep these families together. If a veteran is out there with their spouse and they are trying the best they can, they need these resources so they can keep that family unit together.

This bill should go through the House and the Senate unanimously. I think it will, and with over 300 cosponsors, I feel like it will.

I want to thank Congresswoman BROWNLEY, who is a tireless supporter of veterans on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. I thank her for bringing this up, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill, H.R. 95.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I certainly also want to congratulate and thank Congresswoman BROWNLEY, the Chair of our Health Subcommittee, for bringing this legislation forward. And I also want to also express my gratitude to Ranking Member ROE, former Chairman ROE. We both made a commitment to the territory of Puerto Rico, and we want the people of Puerto Rico to know that on a bipartisan basis the Veterans' Affairs Committee cares about the service and the benefits that are owed to the veterans of Puerto Rico.

So I urge all of my colleagues to pass H.R. 95, which addresses a critical need for veterans that have children and who are in need of housing to prevent them from being homeless. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 95, the "Homeless Veteran Families Act."

H.R. 95 updates the Department of Veterans Affairs per diem payment calculation for entities furnishing services to homeless veterans to include funding for a minor dependent.

The rate for per diem payments is the daily cost of care as estimated by the grant recipient or eligible entity.

This bill would expand the per diem payment amount for a homeless veteran who has care of a minor dependent to the daily cost of care, plus, for each minor dependent, an amount that equals 50 percent of such daily cost of care.

This bill is an intrinsic part of a much greater national movement to recognize the transitional needs of all Veterans and their families nationwide.

Our Veterans are America's indispensable asset; their dedication to the United States Military and protecting the lives of the American people is to be commended.

Lack of access to childcare presents a unique safety hazard to homeless veterans' families, and puts a unique pressure on the shelters and facilities in Houston.

Less than 3 percent of Veterans experiencing homelessness (2.9 percent) were in families with children.

Veteran women experiencing homelessness are more likely to be a part of a family with children, compared to Veteran men.

Because of a lack of affordable health treatment and job prospects, veterans represent about 12 percent of America's homeless population, and approximately 50,000 veterans are homeless each night.

This bill will allow homeless veterans with children to receive enhanced child care services.

When enacted, H.R. 95 will alleviate the financial burdens homeless veterans experience with child care and assist them to transition into the workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 95 to expand resources for homeless veterans with children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 95.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

**CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-74)**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, is to continue in effect beyond October 21, 2019.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency continue to exist. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause an extreme level of violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12978 with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 15, 2019.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 37 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

**REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1815, SEC DISCLOSURE EFFECTIVENESS TESTING ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3624, OUTSOURCING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2019**

Mr. DESAULNIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-237) on the resolution (H. Res. 629) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1815) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission, when developing rules and regulations about disclosures to retail investors, to conduct investor testing, including a survey and interviews of retail investors, and for other purposes,

and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3624) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the disclosure of the total number of domestic and foreign employees of certain public companies, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

- H.R. 2385; and
- H.R. 95.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

ESTABLISHING A GRANT PROGRAM FOR CEMETERY RESEARCH AND PRODUCING EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2385) to permit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a grant program to conduct cemetery research and produce educational materials for the Veterans Legacy Program, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 1, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 556]

YEAS—409

Abraham	Boyle, Brendan	Chu, Judy
Adams	F.	Cicilline
Aderholt	Brady	Cisneros
Aguilar	Brindisi	Clark (MA)
Allen	Brooks (AL)	Clarke (NY)
Allred	Brooks (IN)	Clay
Amodei	Brown (MD)	Cleaver
Armstrong	Brownley (CA)	Cline
Arrington	Buchanan	Cloud
Axne	Buck	Clyburn
Babin	Bucshon	Cohen
Bacon	Budd	Cole
Baird	Burchett	Collins (GA)
Balderson	Burgess	Comer
Banks	Bustos	Conaway
Barr	Butterfield	Connolly
Barragán	Byrne	Cook
Bass	Calvert	Cooper
Bera	Carbajal	Correa
Bergman	Cárdenas	Costa
Beyer	Carson (IN)	Courtney
Biggs	Carter (GA)	Cox (CA)
Bilirakis	Carter (TX)	Craig
Bishop (GA)	Cartwright	Crawford
Bishop (UT)	Case	Crenshaw
Blumenauer	Casten (IL)	Crist
Blunt Rochester	Castor (FL)	Crow
Bonamici	Chabot	Cuellar
Bost	Cheney	Cunningham

Curtis  
 Davids (KS)  
 Davidson (OH)  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny K.  
 Davis, Rodney  
 Dean  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Delgado  
 Demings  
 DeSaulnier  
 DesJarlais  
 Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Duncan  
 Dunn  
 Emmer  
 Engel  
 Escobar  
 Eshoo  
 Espaillat  
 Estes  
 Evans  
 Ferguson  
 Finkenauer  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Fletcher  
 Flores  
 Fortenberry  
 Foster  
 Foxx (NC)  
 Frankel  
 Fudge  
 Fulcher  
 Gaetz  
 Gallagher  
 Garamendi  
 Garcia (IL)  
 Garcia (TX)  
 Gianforte  
 Gibbs  
 Gohmert  
 Golden  
 Gomez  
 Gonzalez (OH)  
 Gooden  
 Gosar  
 Gottheimer  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green (TN)  
 Green, Al (TX)  
 Griffith  
 Grothman  
 Guest  
 Guthrie  
 Hagedorn  
 Harder (CA)  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hastings  
 Hayes  
 Heck  
 Hern, Kevin  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Hice (GA)  
 Higgins (NY)  
 Hill (AR)  
 Hill (CA)  
 Himes  
 Holding  
 Hollingsworth  
 Horn, Kendra S.  
 Horsford  
 Houlihan  
 Hoyer  
 Hudson  
 Huffman  
 Huizenga  
 Hunter  
 Hurd (TX)  
 Jackson Lee  
 Jayapal  
 Jeffries  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson (SD)  
 Johnson (TX)

Jordan  
 Joyce (OH)  
 Joyce (PA)  
 Kaptur  
 Katko  
 Keating  
 Keller  
 Kelly (IL)  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 Kennedy  
 Khanna  
 Kildee  
 Kilmer  
 Kim  
 Kind  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kinzinger  
 Kirkpatrick  
 Krishnamoorthi  
 Kuster (NH)  
 Kustoff (TN)  
 LaHood  
 LaMalfa  
 Lamb  
 Lamborn  
 Langevin  
 Larsen (WA)  
 Larson (CT)  
 Latta  
 Lawrence  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lee (NV)  
 Lesko  
 Levin (CA)  
 Levin (MI)  
 Lewis  
 Lieu, Ted  
 Lipinski  
 Loeb sack  
 Lofgren  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Lowenthal  
 Lowey  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lujan  
 Luján  
 Maloney, Carolyn B.  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Marshall  
 Massie  
 Mast  
 Matsui  
 McAdams  
 McBath  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McCollum  
 McGovern  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McNeerney  
 Meadows  
 Meng  
 Meuser  
 Miller  
 Mitchell  
 Moolenaar  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Moore  
 Morelle  
 Moulton  
 Mucarsel-Powell  
 Mullin  
 Murphy (FL)  
 Murphy (NC)  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse  
 Newhouse  
 Norcross  
 Norman  
 Nunes  
 O'Halleran  
 Ocasio-Cortez  
 Olson  
 Palazzo  
 Pallone  
 Palmer  
 Panetta  
 Pappas

Pascarell  
 Payne  
 Pence  
 Perlmutter  
 Perry  
 Peters  
 Peterson  
 Phillips  
 Pocan  
 Porter  
 Posey  
 Pressley  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Raskin  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reschenthaler  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rice (SC)  
 Richmond  
 Riggleman  
 Rodgers (WA)  
 Roe, David P.  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rose (NY)  
 Rose, John W.  
 Rouda  
 Rouzer  
 Roy  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppersberger  
 Rush  
 Rutherford  
 Sánchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Scalise  
 Scanlon  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Schriener  
 Schweikert  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, Austin  
 Scott, David  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Serrano  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Shalala  
 Sherman  
 Sherrill  
 Shimkus  
 Simpson  
 Sires  
 Slotkin  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (WA)  
 Smucker  
 Soto  
 Spanberger  
 Spano  
 Speier  
 Stanton  
 Stauber  
 Stefanik  
 Steil  
 Steube  
 Stevens  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Taylor  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Timmons  
 Tipton  
 Titus  
 Tlaib  
 Tonko  
 Torres (CA)  
 Torres Small  
 (NM)  
 Trone  
 Turner  
 Underwood  
 Upton  
 Van Drew  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez

Visclosky  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Waltz  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters

Watkins  
 Watson Coleman  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Welch  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Wexton  
 Wild  
 Williams

Wilson (FL)  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Wright  
 Yarmuth  
 Yoho  
 Young  
 Zeldin

NAYS—1

Amash  
 NOT VOTING—22

Beatty  
 Bishop (NC)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Cummings  
 Gabbard  
 Gallego  
 Gonzalez (TX)  
 Grijalva

Haaland  
 Higgins (LA)  
 Lawson (FL)  
 Marchant  
 McEachin  
 Meeks  
 Omar  
 Pingree

Roby  
 Rooney (FL)  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ryan  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Trahan

□ 1900

Messrs. STEUBE and CRIST changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, only three times in the history of our country has the House moved forward with an impeachment process. Currently, Madam Speaker, in all three of those cases, the House has taken an actual vote to start the process.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not stating a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, my parliamentary inquiry is this: Has the House been authorized to conduct an impeachment inquiry into President Trump?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not stating a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, we ought to know the answer to that question.

#### HOMELESS VETERAN FAMILIES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 95) to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that children of homeless veterans are included in the calculation of the amounts of certain per diem grants, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 0, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 557]

YEAS—408

Abraham  
 Adams  
 Aderholt  
 Aguilar  
 Allen  
 Allred  
 Amash  
 Amodei  
 Armstrong  
 Arrington  
 Axne  
 Babin  
 Bacon  
 Baird  
 Balderson  
 Banks  
 Barr  
 Barragán  
 Bass  
 Bera  
 Bergman  
 Beyer  
 Biggs  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Blumenauer  
 Blunt Rochester  
 Bonamici  
 Bost  
 Boyle, Brendan  
 F.  
 Brady  
 Brindisi  
 Brooks (AL)  
 Brooks (IN)  
 Brown (MD)  
 Brownley (CA)  
 Buchanan  
 Buck  
 Bucshon  
 Budd  
 Burchett  
 Burgess  
 Bustos  
 Butterfield  
 Byrne  
 Calvert  
 Carbajal  
 Cárdenas  
 Carson (IN)  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (TX)  
 Cartwright  
 Case  
 Casten (IL)  
 Castor (FL)  
 Chabot  
 Cheney  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Cisneros  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Cline  
 Cloud  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Cole  
 Collins (GA)  
 Comer  
 Conaway  
 Connolly  
 Cook  
 Cooper  
 Correa  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Cox (CA)  
 Craig  
 Crawford  
 Crenshaw  
 Crist  
 Crow  
 Cuellar  
 Cunningham  
 Curtis  
 Davids (KS)  
 Davidson (OH)

Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny K.  
 Davis, Rodney  
 Dean  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Demings  
 DeSaulnier  
 DesJarlais  
 Deutch  
 Diaz-Balart  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael  
 F.  
 Duncan  
 Dunn  
 Emmer  
 Engel  
 Escobar  
 Eshoo  
 Espaillat  
 Estes  
 Evans  
 Ferguson  
 Finkenauer  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Fletcher  
 Flores  
 Fortenberry  
 Foster  
 Foxx (NC)  
 Frankel  
 Lee (CA)  
 Lee (NV)  
 Lesko  
 Levin (CA)  
 Levin (MI)  
 Lewis  
 Lieu, Ted  
 Lipinski  
 Lofgren  
 Long  
 Loudermilk  
 Lowenthal  
 Lowey  
 Lucas  
 Luetkemeyer  
 Lujan  
 Luján  
 Maloney, Carolyn B.  
 Maloney, Sean  
 Marshall  
 Massie  
 Mast  
 Matsui  
 McAdams  
 McBath  
 McCarthy  
 McCaul  
 McClintock  
 McCollum  
 McGovern  
 McHenry  
 McKinley  
 McNeerney  
 Meadows  
 Meng  
 Meuser  
 Miller  
 Mitchell  
 Moolenaar  
 Mooney (WV)  
 Moore  
 Morelle  
 Moulton  
 Mucarsel-Powell  
 Mullin  
 Murphy (FL)  
 Murphy (NC)  
 Nadler  
 Napolitano  
 Neal  
 Neguse

Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson (SD)  
 Johnson (TX)  
 Johnson (GA)  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson (SD)  
 Johnson (TX)  
 Johnson (GA)  
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 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
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 Johnson (SD)  
 Johnson (TX)



Newhouse	Sánchez	Tipton
Norcross	Sarbanes	Titus
Norman	Scalise	Tlaib
Nunes	Scanlon	Tonko
O'Halleran	Schakowsky	Torres (CA)
Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Torres Small (NM)
Olson	Schrader	Trone
Omar	Schrier	Turner
Palazzo	Schweikert	Underwood
Pallone	Scott (VA)	Upton
Palmer	Scott, Austin	Van Drew
Panetta	Scott, David	Vargas
Pappas	Sensenbrenner	Veasey
Payne	Serrano	Vela
Pence	Sewell (AL)	Velázquez
Perlmutter	Shalala	Visclosky
Perry	Sherman	Wagner
Peters	Sherrill	Walberg
Peterson	Shimkus	Walden
Phillips	Simpson	Walker
Pocan	Sires	Walorski
Porter	Slotkin	Waltz
Posey	Smith (MO)	Wasserman
Pressley	Smith (NE)	Schultz
Price (NC)	Smith (NJ)	Waters
Quigley	Smith (WA)	Watkins
Raskin	Smucker	Watson Coleman
Ratcliffe	Soto	Weber (TX)
Reed	Spanberger	Webster (FL)
Reschenthaler	Spano	Welch
Rice (NY)	Speier	Wenstrup
Rice (SC)	Stanton	Westerman
Richmond	Staubert	Wexton
Riggleman	Stefanik	Wild
Rodgers (WA)	Steil	Williams
Roe, David P.	Steube	Wilson (FL)
Rogers (AL)	Stevens	Wilson (SC)
Rogers (KY)	Stewart	Wittman
Rose (NY)	Stivers	Womack
Rose, John W.	Suozzi	Woodall
Rouda	Swalwell (CA)	Wright
Rouzer	Takano	Yarmuth
Roy	Taylor	Yoho
Ruiz	Thompson (CA)	Young
Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)	Zeldin
Rush	Thornberry	
Rutherford	Timmons	

NOT VOTING—24

Beatty	Haaland	Pingree
Bishop (NC)	Higgins (LA)	Roby
Castro (TX)	Larsen (WA)	Rooney (FL)
Cummings	Lawson (FL)	Roybal-Allard
Gabbard	Marchant	Ryan
Gallego	McEachin	Schiff
Gonzalez (TX)	Meeke	Thompson (MS)
Grijalva	Pascrell	Trahan

□ 1911

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 557.

□ 1915

MESOTHELIOMA AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I want to take a moment to discuss mesothelioma.

Mesothelioma is generally a cancer of the lungs. Most cases come from exposure to asbestos, a popular fireproofing material used in homes and buildings in the mid-20th century. It is a deadly disease. Ninety percent of patients die within 5 years.

My home State of New Jersey ranks fifth nationally in mesothelioma deaths.

Yet, it is one of the only cancers without a patient registry. A registry would allow researchers to study patients, look for common conditions, and create new cures to help them live longer lives.

Our bill, the Mary Jo Lawyer Spano Mesothelioma Patient Registry Act, would provide funding to do just that. We need to pass this bill so we can truly research this deadly disease and provide more hope for these patients.

CONGRATULATING DR. PATRICK E.T. GODBEY

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Pat Godbey, who was sworn in as the president of the American College of Pathologists on September 18.

The college's 36th president, Dr. Godbey has been active with the organization for the last 25 years, serving on numerous committees and councils. His election is an extraordinary honor, with the College of American Pathologists being the world's largest association of board-certified pathologists.

As president, Dr. Godbey will be tasked with continuing their commitment to creating accountable, high-quality, and cost-effective patient care.

I know that he is up to the task. He has already served a 2-year term as president and maintains an exceptional track record as director of the Southeast Georgia Health System in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

Congratulations on your election, Dr. Godbey. Keep up the good work.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Madam Speaker, since St. Augustine, Florida, was founded as the first permanent settlement in 1565, the Hispanic and Latino communities have laid the foundations of the prosperous country we are all proud to call home.

Last Friday, October 11, I had the privilege to honor several south Florida leaders for their contributions.

Christina Campos is a Mexican-American mother of two who was raised in Homestead and now serves as Homestead Senior High School's community liaison.

Dr. Guilarte immigrated to the United States from Cuba when he was 10. He is a respected scientist and educator who became the dean of the FIU College of Public Health.

The Mexican-American Council's Homestead Mariachi Conservatory was recognized as Florida's premier mariachi music school for children.

Maria Nardi leads the Nation's third-largest accredited park system in the country, providing welcoming environments for all families in Florida.

On this final day of National Hispanic Heritage Month, let's remember that for many Americans across all parts of our country, Hispanic heritage is celebrated as something that we live every day.

RECOGNIZING FORSYTH COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL FOR NATIONAL ATHLETIC TRAINERS' ASSOCIATION SAFE SCHOOL SPORTS AWARD

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Forsyth Country Day School in Lewisville, North Carolina, on receiving the National Athletic Trainers' Association Safe Schools Sports Award. This honor is given to academic institutions that demonstrate excellence in prioritizing safe athletic programs that keep students injury-free.

Students' health and safety should always come first. However, often in our culture, health and safety take a back seat when students face high pressure to compete and perform. Such risks are counterproductive to the personal growth that schools like Forsyth Country Day School strive to foster through their athletic programs.

I applaud Forsyth Country Day School on its authentic dedication to students' development through athletics. I commend its administrators, faculty, and coaches for earning this prestigious award.

SUPPORT THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, the dedication of the World War II Memorial in 2004 on our National Mall culminated a 17-year effort in Congress to construct the first national memorial dedicated to the 16 million Americans who served in the Armed Forces during World War II and the more than 400,000 who gave their lives. It honors the 20th century's greatest accomplishment, the victory of liberty over tyranny.

As the Representative who introduced the original legislation to construct the memorial, I rise tonight in support of the National World War II Commemorative Coin Act.

This bipartisan piece of legislation, which I am honored to introduce alongside my friend and colleague Representative PETER KING from New York, authorizes the U.S. Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The coin will serve as an important emblem of the spirit, sacrifice, and commitment of the brave Americans who fought to defend our great Nation and its democratic allies and to advance peace and freedom throughout the world.

I ask all of my colleagues to look at our bill, and I urge them to support this legislation.

#### RECOGNIZING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Hispanic Heritage Month and to celebrate the many contributions Hispanic Americans have made to our Nation.

From the founding of St. Augustine to the Battle of Yorktown to the fight for school integration, Hispanic Americans have served as vital cornerstones in the construction of our Republic.

The State of Florida also has a rich history of strong Hispanic influence. In fact, Juan Ponce de Leon, who led the first Spanish expedition to Florida, went on to serve as Puerto Rico's first Governor.

To this day, our communities proudly have a strong Hispanic representation, with 23 percent of my district having a Hispanic or Latino heritage.

Hispanic organizations play vital roles in our community. The Club Hispano de Lakeland hosts the Lakeland Hispanic Festival, where Hispanic culture and history is embraced and celebrated.

The Hispanic Professional Women's Association and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce of Tampa Bay also lend rich leadership to our communities.

So today, and every day, I say thank you to all Hispanics and especially those of Florida 15. You have transformed our language, our place names, our diets, and our entire culture. We are a better State and country because of you.

#### CELEBRATING NATIONAL MUSHROOM DAY

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

Ms. HOULAHAN. Madam Speaker, today, October 15, is a big day for the people of Chester and Berks Counties, National Mushroom Day.

Today, we honor the significant contributions Pennsylvania makes to agriculture. Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, has become known as the Mushroom Capital of the World, and rightfully so, as 60 percent of the mushrooms consumed in America are grown right there.

Our community is home to many multigenerational family farms. These farmers frequently collaborate, and their work has resulted in meaningful innovations in the mushroom industry.

The industry employs nearly 10,000 workers and brings nearly \$3 billion to Chester County—that is billion dollars. That is why I have introduced legislation that formally recognizes this day and honors the regions of Chester and Berks County, Pennsylvania, for their unparalleled contributions to the national mushroom industry.

To all Pennsylvanians and all mushroom fans, happy National Mushroom Day.

#### NEVER GIVE UP ON RETURN OF CITGO SIX

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

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I want to introduce a great friend to every American. This is Sergio Cardenas, with his mom, Maria Elena. This photo was taken by John Mone.

Sergio's heart is full of love. I spent a lot of time with him and his family this past Sunday. Sadly, my time with Sergio will be more time than he spends this year with the person he loves the most in this world, his father, Gustavo.

Gustavo has been held in a Venezuelan prison, without trial, for nearly 2 years. Gustavo is one of the Citgo Six, six American Citgo employees illegally thrown into jail by the dictator Maduro.

Sergio's heart needs an operation. The surgery may take his life. Yet, he delays this operation because he wants to hug his father and tell him, "I love you," face to face.

Sergio gave me some words as we parted Sunday from Houston. He told me, "Please tell President Trump to get my dad home."

Sergio, we just told the whole world that we will never, ever give up.

#### SAVE THE CHILDREN

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, a week ago Sunday, the Commander in Chief of this Nation made a call to the head of the Government of Turkey. No one knows the basis of that call, but we do know that it was made without the consultation of the national security apparatus of the United States of America and, to our knowledge, not with any consultation of the Joint Chiefs.

Within minutes, within a period of time, a tweet directive was given to take vital, important military personnel away from the Syrian-Turkish border.

No one knows what promises may have been made. We do know that if any were made that this would be handled with care, they were broken. Right before our eyes, massive havoc.

What strikes me the most, as the chair of the Congressional Children's

Caucus, is the video that shows the bloodletting of our children, children in shock with limbs bloodied, mothers fleeing.

We do not need a backdoor peace treaty that is too late. We need a no-fly zone, Madam Speaker.

We need real action, and we need the Commander in Chief not to lead foreign policy by tweets. I am begging them to save the children.

#### STAND WITH PROTESTORS IN HONG KONG

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, while LeBron James, Steve Kerr, and seemingly most of the NBA shamefully refuse to stand up to Chinese authoritarianism for fear of it affecting their future business investments, the free world is watching.

For months, the Chinese Government has been badly mistreating those protesting for a freer form of government in Hong Kong. But those facts are inconvenient for the National Basketball Association.

Tear gas, rubber bullets, concentration camps for religious minorities, these are just a few of the tactics employed on those who only seek freedom from a police state under communist rule.

That is why, tonight, Congress unanimously passed multiple bipartisan measures to hold China accountable for its brutality, including banning the export to China of crowd-control weapons, and strongly condemning Chinese interference in Hong Kong's affairs.

The people of Hong Kong have a right to protest for an open government amidst the shackles of communism and authoritarianism.

Despite what LeBron James says, Congress is educated on this matter, and we stand with the protestors in Hong Kong. I wish more of the NBA would wake up and show some backbone, too.

□ 1930

#### HONORING LAURIE ZALESKI

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, Laurie Zaleski is the owner and founder of Funny Farm Animal Rescue and Sanctuary in Hamilton Township in south Jersey.

Currently, there are around 700 animals in Laurie's care. Even with all these animals to care for, Laurie still works full time for the FAA as a graphic designer and a pilot.

Laurie also has cowritten two books and created a DVD about her farm and takes a few of her animals with her to local schools and to nursing homes to read her books.

Laurie's farm, as well as her books and her videos, provides educational experiences for all ages. Laurie doesn't charge admission fees, as her farm sustains itself with dedicated volunteers and runs solely on donations, 100 percent of which are given only to the animals.

I thank Laurie and all the volunteers for the love of animals that Funny Farm Annual Rescue fosters in our community in south Jersey. Laurie is truly a south Jersey star.

#### ACTION IS NEEDED TO HELP SENIOR CITIZENS AFFORD HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I rise because Congress needs to take bold action to help seniors afford healthcare.

I have talked with countless seniors in Burlington and Ocean Counties who see the costs of healthcare rise with no relief in sight. That is why, today, I am proud to introduce the Helping Seniors Afford Health Care Act.

By expanding access to the Medicare Savings Program, we can help millions of seniors afford prescription drugs and other critical care.

When our seniors can't afford their healthcare, they are forced to decide between their own health and essentials like rent and food. That is not a choice that any senior should have to make.

We have a chance in this Congress to make an impact for the people we serve. We owe it to our senior citizens who have worked hard and contributed so much to this country to help them realize the American Dream of a healthy, affordable retirement.

Madam Speaker, I hope you stand with them and join me in supporting this bill.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 16, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory-Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 3289, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory-Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YAR-

MUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 4270, the PROTECT Hong Kong Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2576. A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Position Limits and Position Accountability for Security Futures Products (RIN: 3038-AE61) received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2577. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Redistricting and Reapportionment of Producer Districts [Doc. No.: AMS-SC-19-0011; SC19-966-2 FR] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2578. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Almonds Grown in California; Amendments to Marketing Order 981 [AMS-SC-18-0018; SC18-981-3] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2579. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Promotion and Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Softwood Lumber Research, Promotion, Consumer Education and Industry Information Order; Change in Membership, Nominations, Procedures, and Continuance Referenda Period [Document Number: AMS-SC-19-0015] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2580. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Specialty Crops Program, Promotion and Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Processed Raspberry Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Termination [Document Number: AMS-SC-19-0047] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2581. A letter from the Deputy Director, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Occupational Exposure to Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds in Construction and Shipyard Sectors [Docket No.: OSHA-H005C-2006-0870] (RIN: 1218-AD21) received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2582. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2017-0366; FRL-9999-12] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received October 4,

2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2583. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Thiamethoxam; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0779; FRL-9996-14] received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2584. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Disability Rights Office, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Telecommunications Relay Services and Speech-to-Speech Services for Individuals with Hearing and Speech Disabilities [CG Docket No.: 03-123] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2585. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's NUREG revision — Consolidated Guidance About Materials Licenses: Program-Specific Guidance About Medical Use Licenses [NUREG-1556, Volume 9, Revision 3] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2586. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final state agreement — State of Vermont: Discontinuance of Certain Commission Regulatory Authority Within the State; Notice of Agreement Between the NRC and the State of Vermont [NRC-2019-0114] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2587. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's withdrawal of regulatory guide — Applicability of Existing Regulatory Guides to the Design, Construction, and Operation of an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation [NRC-2019-0157] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2588. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an Executive Order Blocking Property and Suspending Entry of Certain Persons Contributing to the Situation in Syria, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b); Public Law 95-223 Sec. 204(b); (91 Stat. 1627) (H. Doc. No. 116—73); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2589. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final NUREG — Piping Systems and Components — Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria [NUREG-0800, Chapter 14.3.3] received October 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2590. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0711; Product Identifier 2019-NM-167-AD; Amendment 39-19755; AD 2019-20-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2591. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0771; Product Identifier 2019-NE-27-AD; Amendment 39-19747; AD 2019-19-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2592. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0325; Product Identifier 2019-NM-038-AD; Amendment 39-19739; AD 2019-19-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2593. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class C Airspace; Lafayette, LA [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0676; Airspace Docket No.: 19-AWA-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2594. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0453; Product Identifier 2018-NM-028-AD; Amendment 39-19732; AD 2019-18-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2595. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0486; Product Identifier 2019-NM-061-AD; Amendment 39-19733; AD 2019-18-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2596. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0250; Product Identifier 2018-NM-157-AD; Amendment 39-19734; AD 2019-18-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2597. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0402; Product Identifier 2019-NM-008-AD; Amendment 39-19731; AD 2019-18-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2598. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0692; Product Identifier 2018-NE-19-AD; Amendment 39-19735; AD 2019-18-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2599. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0482; Product Identifier 2019-NM-066-AD; Amendment 39-19743; AD 2019-19-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2600. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0318; Product Identifier 2019-NM-015-AD; Amendment 39-19754; AD 2019-19-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2601. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0498; Product Identifier 2019-NM-073-AD; Amendment 39-19742; AD 2019-19-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2602. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0193; Product Identifier 2018-NM-159-AD; Amendment 39-19711; AD 2019-16-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2603. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB, Saab Aeronautics (Formerly Known as Saab AB, Saab Aerosystems) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0521; Product Identifier 2019-NM-047-AD; Amendment 39-19740; AD 2019-19-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2604. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0699; Product Identifier 2019-NM-148-AD; Amendment 39-19736; AD 2019-18-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2605. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airspace Designations;

Incorporation by Reference Amendments [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0627; Amendment No.: 71-51] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2606. A letter from the Division Director, Division of Policy, Legislation, and Regulation, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal-State Unemployment Compensation Program; Establishing Appropriate Occupations for Drug Testing of Unemployment Compensation Applicants Under the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (RIN: 1205-AB81) received October 4, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 3734. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to report on access to credit for small business concerns owned and controlled by covered individuals, to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to report on the veterans interagency task force, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-233). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 3661. A bill to support entrepreneurs serving in the National Guard and Reserve, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-234). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 499. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to clarify the treatment of certain surviving spouses under the definition of small business concern owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans (Rept. 116-235). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 3537. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to codify the Boots to Business Program, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-236). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DESAULNIER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 629. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1815) to require the Securities and Exchange Commission, when developing rules and regulations about disclosures to retail investors, to conduct investor testing, including a survey and interviews of retail investors, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3624) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the disclosure of the total number of domestic and foreign employees of certain public companies, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-237). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KIM (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 4671. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to reduce

cost-sharing, align income and resource eligibility tests, simplify enrollment, and provide for other program improvements for low-income Medicare beneficiaries; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SPEIER, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H.R. 4672. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 21701 Stevens Creek Boulevard in Cupertino, California, as the "Petty Officer 2nd Class (SEAL) Matthew G. Axelson Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 4673. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to direct the Secretary to provide additional funds to States to establish and make disbursements from high cost funds; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WILD, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. SCHRIER, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. OMAR, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas):

H.R. 4674. A bill to amend and strengthen the Higher Education Act of 1965 to lower the cost of college for students and families, to hold colleges accountable for students' success, and to give a new generation of students the opportunity to graduate on-time and transition to a successful career; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 4675. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for enhanced Medicare beneficiary information through access to annual Medicare notifications in multiple languages; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 4676. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the guaranteed issue of Medigap policies to all Medigap-eligible Medicare beneficiaries and Medicare Advantage enrollees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 4677. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to carry out a program to recognize high schools and local educational agencies for expanding high-quality dual credit programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Ms. BARRAGÁN):

H.R. 4678. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a public education campaign across all relevant programs of the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase oral health literacy and awareness; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. MAST, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 4679. A bill to require the Comptroller General of the United States to submit to Congress a report examining efforts by the Regional Fishery Management Councils, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, and the National Marine Fisheries Service to prepare and adapt United States fishery management for the impacts of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mrs.

DAVIS of California, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 4680. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to simplify the financial aid application process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SIREN, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. COX of California, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 4681. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 4682. A bill to provide for United States participation in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4683. A bill to amend title 11, District of Columbia Official Code, to provide that grand and petit jurors serving in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia shall receive fees and expenses at the same rates paid to grand and petit jurors appearing in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Ms. TLAB, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana,

Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Ms. HAALAND):

H.R. 4684. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to make breakfasts and lunches free for all children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 4685. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify certain automatic fire sprinkler system retrofits as 15-year property for purposes of depreciation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 4686. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to compel States to require illuminated signs and other measures on ride-hailing vehicles, to prohibit the sale of such signs, to require ride-hailing companies to implement an electronic access system on ride-hailing vehicles; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. CROW):

H.J. Res. 77. A joint resolution opposing the decision to end certain United States efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in Northeast Syria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. KIND, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VELA, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 628. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week beginning on October 13, 2019, as National Wildlife Refuge Week; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H. Res. 630. A resolution condemning and censuring Adam Schiff, Representative of California's 28th Congressional District; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mr. BYRNE (for himself, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. GAETZ):

H. Res. 631. A resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Financial Services to begin investigations regarding certain business dealings of Robert Hunter Biden during the period in which Joseph R. Biden, Jr. served as Vice President of the United States; whether those business dealings resulted in improper conflicts of interests; and whether Robert Hunter Biden's work affected United States foreign policy or

a foreign government or foreign entity's response thereto; to the Committee on Rules.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. KIM:

H.R. 4671.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 4672.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 7 provides Congress with the power to establish post offices and post roads.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 4673.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 4674.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 4675.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 4676.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 4677.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 4678.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 4679.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State. Johnson & Graham v. All rights reserved.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 4680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 4681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8. "Congress shall have power to . . . coin money".

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 4682.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 4688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 4684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article. 1. Section. 1.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 4685.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 4686.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.J. Res. 77.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 93: Mr. KHANNA and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 141: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 147: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 229: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 302: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 333: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 444: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 592: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 641: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 647: Mr. RICHMOND.

H.R. 674: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 683: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 737: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 754: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 827: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 835: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 865: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 873: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 886: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 891: Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 919: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 943: Mrs. LESKO and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1034: Mr. COLE, Mr. COMER, and Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.

H.R. 1042: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1055: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 1094: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1135: Mr. LAMALFA.

H.R. 1154: Ms. HILL of California, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. TONKO, Mr. AGUILAR, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1155: Mrs. LAWRENCE.

H.R. 1163: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1164: Mr. CLINE and Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 1166: Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1191: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1220: Mr. FOSTER and Ms. HILL of California.

H.R. 1225: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 1274: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 1325: Mrs. LESKO and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.

H.R. 1329: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 1337: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1339: Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 1379: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Ms. BASS.

H.R. 1380: Ms. STEVENS and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1398: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. ABRAHAM.

H.R. 1417: Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 1450: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1507: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 1511: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 1554: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1557: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1597: Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. PANNETTA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CRAIG, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 1643: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1668: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1695: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 1749: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1754: Mr. DELGADO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 1767: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 1786: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1805: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1869: Mr. LATTA and Mr. HURD of Texas.

H.R. 1873: Mr. EMMER, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1880: Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 1903: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1923: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1931: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 1942: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1944: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1953: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1975: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 1982: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2013: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 2102: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 2128: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 2146: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 2147: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. PENCE, Mr. RYAN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. CROW, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. COMER, Mrs. ROBY, and Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 2153: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2169: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2191: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 2208: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. NEGUSE, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 2245: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 2256: Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 2262: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 2275: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2314: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 2315: Mr. KILMER and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 2414: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 2420: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2423: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. HILL of California, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 2426: Mr. ADERHOLT.

- H.R. 2441: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Mr. COURTNEY.
- H.R. 2456: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
- H.R. 2468: Mr. LUJÁN.
- H.R. 2482: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 2494: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
- H.R. 2560: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
- H.R. 2602: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 2629: Mr. VELA and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
- H.R. 2645: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. MOULTON, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
- H.R. 2651: Mr. LUJÁN.
- H.R. 2678: Ms. LOFGREN.
- H.R. 2682: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 2771: Mr. PENCE.
- H.R. 2788: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
- H.R. 2809: Mr. KILMER.
- H.R. 2812: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
- H.R. 2818: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. LUJÁN.
- H.R. 2819: Mr. KING of New York.
- H.R. 2867: Mr. RICHMOND and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
- H.R. 2881: Ms. HOULAHAN.
- H.R. 2895: Mr. COLE.
- H.R. 2897: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. AGUILAR.
- H.R. 2923: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
- H.R. 2985: Mr. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. HORSFORD.
- H.R. 3080: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 3086: Mr. HECK.
- H.R. 3104: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. STANTON.
- H.R. 3125: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
- H.R. 3133: Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 3180: Mr. STANTON.
- H.R. 3182: Mr. BERGMAN, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.
- H.R. 3195: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
- H.R. 3208: Mr. KILMER.
- H.R. 3221: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
- H.R. 3243: Mr. NORMAN and Mr. MEADOWS.
- H.R. 3248: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
- H.R. 3250: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
- H.R. 3350: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. SIREN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. LESKO, and Mr. LATTI.
- H.R. 3354: Mr. MCADAMS.
- H.R. 3398: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
- H.R. 3414: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
- H.R. 3444: Ms. SCANLON.
- H.R. 3453: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 3463: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. PHILLIPS.
- H.R. 3483: Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee.
- H.R. 3495: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
- H.R. 3497: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. HAGEDORN, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
- H.R. 3503: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H.R. 3524: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
- H.R. 3565: Mr. NORMAN.
- H.R. 3584: Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. HIMES.
- H.R. 3587: Mrs. LESKO.
- H.R. 3598: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
- H.R. 3602: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
- H.R. 3647: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. HUFFMAN.
- H.R. 3663: Ms. MOORE and Mr. LEWIS.
- H.R. 3760: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SIREN, Mr. DEFazio, and Ms. SCANLON.
- H.R. 3798: Mr. CROW.
- H.R. 3809: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
- H.R. 3815: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
- H.R. 3826: Mr. WALDEN and Mr. GAETZ.
- H.R. 3867: Mr. PAPPAS.
- H.R. 3942: Mr. RESCHENTHALER and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 3962: Mrs. DINGELL.
- H.R. 3964: Mrs. LESKO.
- H.R. 3968: Mr. ALLEN.
- H.R. 3969: Mrs. DINGELL.
- H.R. 3973: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. MENG, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H.R. 4030: Mr. COLE.
- H.R. 4035: Mr. MEADOWS.
- H.R. 4045: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
- H.R. 4068: Mr. CRIST.
- H.R. 4075: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 4118: Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 4127: Mr. SOTO.
- H.R. 4143: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. SHERRILL.
- H.R. 4144: Mr. DELGADO.
- H.R. 4162: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. MEADOWS, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. DELGADO.
- H.R. 4211: Ms. HAALAND.
- H.R. 4236: Ms. LOFGREN.
- H.R. 4258: Mrs. MCBATH.
- H.R. 4270: Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H.R. 4288: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 4297: Mr. DEFazio and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
- H.R. 4298: Mr. RYAN.
- H.R. 4308: Mrs. HAYES.
- H.R. 4311: Mr. RASKIN.
- H.R. 4339: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
- H.R. 4348: Mr. CROW, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 4383: Mr. GOSAR.
- H.R. 4399: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LONG, and Mr. WESTERMAN.
- H.R. 4405: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
- H.R. 4428: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 4468: Mr. TIMMONS.
- H.R. 4482: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
- H.R. 4487: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. PETERSON.
- H.R. 4492: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
- H.R. 4497: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 4516: Mr. COHEN.
- H.R. 4525: Ms. MOORE.
- H.R. 4583: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
- H.R. 4584: Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 4588: Mr. TIPTON.
- H.R. 4595: Mr. TRONE.
- H.R. 4615: Ms. CRAIG.
- H.R. 4617: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CASE, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. COURTNEY.
- H.R. 4639: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
- H.R. 4660: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H.R. 4666: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
- H.J. Res. 2: Mr. VARGAS, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
- H.J. Res. 7: Mr. MOULTON.
- H.J. Res. 35: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
- H.J. Res. 76: Mr. KENNEDY.
- H. Con. Res. 68: Mr. CURTIS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PAPPAS, and Mr. ALLRED.
- H. Res. 33: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
- H. Res. 227: Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
- H. Res. 231: Ms. SPEIER.
- H. Res. 296: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.
- H. Res. 325: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
- H. Res. 399: Mr. TIPTON.
- H. Res. 493: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
- H. Res. 499: Mrs. LAWRENCE.
- H. Res. 538: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H. Res. 543: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. TAYLOR, and Ms. SPANBERGER.
- H. Res. 574: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. KHANNA.
- H. Res. 585: Mr. KENNEDY.
- H. Res. 604: Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BRADY, Mr. YOHO, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. FOXF of North Carolina, Mr. COOK, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BAIRD, and Ms. GRANGER.
- H. Res. 606: Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, and Ms. PRESSLEY.