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No. 7

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 13, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY C. JOHNSON, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2020, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

COMMEMORATING KOREAN AMERICAN DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. GOMEZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Korean American Day, January 13.

I proudly represent Los Angeles and its Koreatown. It is the largest Korean population of any congressional district in the country.

My legislation, H. Res. 38, supporting the goals and ideals of Korean American Day, gives us an opportunity to

appreciate the countless contributions Korean Americans have made to this country.

On this occasion, we pay tribute to the influence Korean Americans have had on all facets of American life, from the private and public sectors to the world of art, food, education, and entrepreneurship.

Mr. Speaker, 117 years after the first Korean immigrants came to the United States, the story of the Korean American community is one of honor, inspiration, and resolve. Like other immigrant communities across the country, they have thrived through their strong work ethic, family bonds, and unbreakable spirit. I would like to thank them for entrusting me with the honor of representing them in Congress.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 38, commemorating Korean American Day.

REDUCING ANTI-SEMITISM THROUGH INCREASED EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on December 28, 2019, the Jewish community in Monsey, New York, gathered together to celebrate Hanukkah. That celebration was cut short due to a vile, anti-Semitic attack leaving five people wounded and an entire nation in shock.

Anti-Semitism is on the rise, and it is important that younger generations understand where this hate stems from and why we need to combat it. H. Res. 782 does just that.

This important resolution encourages schools to teach the history of anti-Semitism and the Holocaust and calls on law enforcement to bring the perpetrators of these attacks to justice.

We must stop these senseless acts of hate, and I encourage my colleagues on

both sides of the aisle to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to thank my colleagues, Congressmen TED BUDD and LEE ZELDIN, for their leadership in introducing this vital legislation with me.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SHEETZ FAMILY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the many accomplishments of the Sheetz family. Their family-owned chain of convenience stores, which began as a single storefront in Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1952, has grown to include more than 600 stores.

This weekend, Sheetz was recognized as one of America's favorite restaurants. This business, which got its start in my hometown of Altoona more than six decades ago, has received significant national acclaim for its role as an American staple.

In addition to its business success, Sheetz is well-known for its commitment to local communities. As a team, Sheetz employees are marked by their commitment to community service and their dedication to local organizations, such as Special Olympics, youth sports groups, and its own employee-founded charity, For the Kidz.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to share a hometown with Sheetz, and I am honored to congratulate the Sheetz family and their incredibly hard-working team upon their achievement of being recognized as one of America's favorite restaurants.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

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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H183

declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Dear God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We ask Your special blessing upon the Members of this people's House. They face difficult decisions in difficult times, with many forces and interests demanding their attention.

In these days give wisdom to all the Members, that they might execute their responsibilities to the benefit of all Americans.

Bless them, O God, and be with them and with us all this day and every day to come. May all that is done 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 her approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. ROSE of New York 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 MS. MIMI CUSICK

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today in solemn memory of Ms. Mimi Cusick, a public servant, devoted mother, and larger-than-life figure in Staten Island politics for the past five decades.

Ms. Cusick passed away on January 5, but she leaves behind a powerful legacy in my community.

Ms. Cusick encouraged women to get involved in politics. A lifelong Staten Islander, she expressed a passion for politics at a young age and worked her way up as a behind-the-scenes force in the Staten Island Democratic Party.

And even though she was a legend among Democrats on Staten Island,

Ms. Cusick never hesitated to invite friends and neighbors of all political stripes into her home after great events like the island's St. Patrick's Day Parade.

After her children left for college, she just couldn't give up serving her community. No, Ms. Cusick worked as a school safety officer at P.S. 30 and P.S. 22 for 20 years.

Staten Island and all of New York City are going to miss Ms. Cusick's generosity of spirit, her devotion to public service, and her passion for civic engagement.

Madam Speaker, may Ms. Cusick rest in peace. She will be incredibly, incredibly missed, but we will honor her legacy for all time to come.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

(Mrs. HARTZLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, Americans from all walks of life suffer because of rising healthcare costs. It is a problem that impacts everyone. H.R. 19, the Lower Costs, More Cures Act starts addressing this.

This bill fosters competition, lowers the cost of medication, and spurs innovation, allowing more generic drugs to come into the market. One way it does this is by preventing drug companies from unfairly keeping generic equivalents from people who need them.

H.R. 19 also caps prescription drug costs for Medicare beneficiaries and includes a smoothing out mechanism allowing seniors to distribute their out-of-pocket expenses throughout the year. That is why I cosponsored H.R. 19, the Lower Costs, More Cures Act, to take the first step towards making healthcare affordable. It includes nearly 50 reforms supported by both parties, and it provides real healthcare solutions.

Madam Speaker, I urge Speaker PELOSI to bring this bill to a vote, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

JULIA TYLER AND DANCE HAPPY

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to share the success of a young constituent from my district whose story should make us all proud.

Julia Tyler is a 24-year-old young woman with Down syndrome. Several years ago with the support of her parents, her school district, and a job coach, Julia was able to land a job at a local boutique in preparation for her transition to the working world after graduation from high school. With the help of her job coach, she began designing totes, pillows, and table runners. She learned how to silkscreen geometric designs onto this merchandise so she could then sell them at the boutique where she worked and at local craft fairs. The boutique owner took

notice of Julia's creativity and determination, and together they cofounded a new company, Dance Happy, to market Julia's creations.

In 2019, a subsidiary of American Eagle began selling Julia's totes online for the holiday season. They quickly sold out, and a bigger order has been placed for 2020.

I am so pleased to celebrate the success of Julia, Dance Happy, her job coach, and her business partner at Compendium Boutique. Together they provide an important reminder of what can happen when we look beyond a person's disability and work together to provide opportunities for all. I am also pleased to have a successful new business in Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District, a business that started in Swarthmore and is now housed in Aston, Pennsylvania.

Their success is also a great example of how the IDEA and well-funded, effective special education can prepare students with disabilities for employment in our communities.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 13, 2020.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 13, 2020, at 12:28 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1982.
That the Senate passed S. 2629.
That the Senate agreed to S.J. Res. 65.
That the Senate agreed to S.J. Res. 66.
That the Senate agreed to S.J. Res. 67.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 263.
That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 925.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4:30 today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KELLY of Illinois) at 4 o'clock and 30 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.

APPROVING REQUEST OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR WAIVER UNDER SECTION 1703E(f) OF TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 80) approving the request of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for a waiver under section 1703E(f) of title 38, United States Code.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H. J. RES. 80

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress approves the request for a waiver under section 1703E(f) of title 38, United States Code, as submitted by the Secretary on December 6, 2019.

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. Madam 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.J. Res. 80.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.J. Res. 80 introduced by Representative ROE of Tennessee, the ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

This resolution would grant VA limited authority to conduct a dental health access pilot, which VA has proposed under section 152 of the VA MISSION Act of 2018.

Under section 152, VA can pilot healthcare payment and service delivery models through its Center for Innovation for Care and Payment.

On December 6, 2019, VA submitted a section 152 report to Congress proposing the Care Coordination for Dental Benefits program.

Through this pilot, VA would refer veterans who are ineligible for dental benefits to private providers or community programs that offer pro bono or discounted dental services. VA will not pay private providers for the cost of these services under the pilot. To carry

out this dental referral service, the section 152 report contained a request that Congress narrowly exempt or "waive" VA's authorizing statute.

When a section 152 report contains a request from VA to "waive" its authorizing statute, Congress must pass a joint resolution to approve a waiver so VA can proceed with a pilot program. By passing this joint resolution, we are approving VA's waiver request so it can pilot the referral of veterans for free or low-cost dental care.

Madam Speaker, currently VA provides dental services for only about 8 percent of veterans who are enrolled in the VA healthcare system. Generally, to receive dental care at VA's expense, veterans must have a dental condition that is related to a service-connected disability, be a former prisoner of war, be rated as 100 percent permanently and totally disabled, or need dental services in preparation for a hospital admission.

Under this pilot, VA will be able to coordinate dental care for the remaining 92 percent of veterans ineligible for dental care. Specifically, VA will provide administrative support potentially through a call center and online self-service portal to educate and assist these veterans in accessing community programs and providers that offer pro bono or discounted dental services. According to VA, community dental programs are available through federally qualified health centers, community health centers, and the American Dental Association.

Through this pilot, VA staff will be able to assist veterans in scheduling appointments with dentists that participate in these programs. VA staff will be authorized to obtain records from the dental visits and provide them to veterans' VA primary care providers.

I support granting VA this limited waiver because it will not permit VA to outsource more healthcare to private providers beyond its current authority, and it will not drain precious resources from VA hospitals and clinics.

I support this pilot because it has the potential to improve veterans' access to dental care, and to improve the timeliness of that care. Neglecting oral health can have serious medical consequences. For example, clinical researchers have identified links between poor oral health and other medical conditions such as heart disease, bacterial pneumonia, and stroke.

VA estimates this pilot will be cost neutral, as there will be cost savings from reducing emergency department visits associated with delayed treatment or nontreatment of oral health issues.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.J. Res. 80.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 80, approving the re-

quest of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for a waiver under the law established by the VA MISSION Act of 2018.

Specifically, this bill would approve VA's first request for a waiver under section 152, as the chairman mentioned, the authority for the Department of Veterans Affairs Center for Innovation for Care and Payment contained within the VA MISSION Act of 2018.

The MISSION Act is one of the most transformative pieces of legislation passed in recent history. Over the next several years, given the authorities provided in the MISSION Act, the VA healthcare system that we know today will evolve into one that is stronger, more efficient, and better able to meet the healthcare needs of veterans now and for generations of veterans to come.

In addition to streamlining numerous community care programs, establishing a process to review and modernize VA assets and infrastructure, expanding the caregiver program, and enhancing the internal capacity of the VA healthcare, the MISSION Act created a Center for Innovation for Care and Payment.

The Innovation Center is charged with establishing pilot programs designed to test potential payment and service delivery models, models currently not in VA's authority to pursue without a waiver, with the goal of reducing expenditures while preserving or enhancing the quality and access to care furnished by VA.

Under the terms of the MISSION Act, the joint resolution we are considering today meets the requirements set forth in law with regard to approving waivers. The substance of this waiver is very modest. It will allow VA to expand its role in assisting veterans who aren't eligible for VA-provided dental care by establishing a pilot program to connect veterans with community-based discounted or pro bono dentists.

The objective of the pilot is to improve the overall health of currently enrolled veterans who are ineligible for VA dental services. The waiver specifically allows VA administrative staff to coordinate community-provided care while also educating veterans on the dental care options available to them within the community.

This proposed pilot is a commonsense approach to improving the wellness of veterans. Research has shown that poor oral health can have a significant impact on overall health with numerous connections between gum disease and other illnesses. Poor oral health is also correlated with potentially avoidable and costly emergency department visits.

Additionally, the approval of this waiver holds open the opportunity for VA to pursue other ideas that can enhance the care and services provided to veterans while also respecting the resources provided by the American taxpayer.

I look forward to working with the VA through the Center of Innovation

in identifying additional out-of-the-box approaches that could potentially transform the VA even further for the future.

I thank Chairman TAKANO for working with me to get this joint resolution to the House floor in a timely manner.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H.J. Res. 80, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), my good friend and a great friend of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. There has been no more consistent member of that committee, who has numerous advocates, and I really appreciate his support of this joint resolution.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. It has been a great experience to work with Representatives ROE and TAKANO to improve the lives of our heroes.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 80, which will approve the VA secretary's request for a waiver under the MISSION Act, allowing for innovative collaborations to expand dental care for veterans.

As a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I was proud to be a strong advocate in support of the VA MISSION Act last Congress. One of the provisions of this new law established the VA Center for Innovation for Care and Payment, allowing the VA to create pilot programs that test innovative approaches to payment and service delivery models to improve the quality of care at the VA subject to congressional approval.

Many studies suggest that regular dental care, as the good doctor said, equates to lower overall healthcare cost and better health outcomes. Earlier this year I introduced H.R. 2628, the VET CARE Act, designed to determine the potential health benefits to veterans and potential cost savings to the VA associated with periodontal care. One provision specifically authorizes the VA to provide administrative support to local providers who agree to furnish dental care at low to no cost, including information about the VA Dental Insurance Program, which provides a discounted low-cost insurance plan provided by private insurers. At a legislative hearing on my bill, the VA testified its strong support for this particular section.

Currently, the VA only provides outpatient dental services to a limited number of the disabled veteran population. Some may be eligible to sign up for the VADIP, but I believe we can do more to move this issue forward and I am glad to see that the VA agrees with me on this particular issue.

Last month, the VA finalized a rule requesting congressional approval to allow coordination of care between vet-

erans and dental providers in the community.

I applaud VA for recognizing the need to increase access and coordination of care to dental providers and educate veterans on the potential opportunities available to them in the local community.

I thank Dr. ROE for sponsoring this joint resolution, and I urge the Senate to take this up as soon as possible so that the VA can get to implementing this pilot program and better providing access to much-needed dental care our veterans have earned and deserve.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this joint resolution.

Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is a very simple resolution. I urge all of my colleagues to support H.J. Res. 80, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As we welcome the new year and a new decade, I also want to take a moment to recognize my colleague and ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Dr. PHIL ROE, who has announced he will be retiring at the end of this Congress.

I salute my friend as a Vietnam veteran, as a doctor, and as a tireless advocate for veterans across the country. I have served with Dr. ROE since I was first elected to the House of Representatives in 2013, and I am proud of the bipartisan work we have done since then to ensure we honor our Nation's commitment to our veterans.

Madam Speaker, this Congress alone, we have passed 40 bills out of this committee with 36 passed out of the House and five signed into law. Despite the political rancor, which takes up much of the oxygen in Washington, D.C., this committee has set the standard for bipartisanship in this body.

In 2015, though I was still fairly new to this committee, then-Chairman ROE invited several Members to join him on a congressional delegation to Afghanistan to meet with servicemembers over the Thanksgiving holiday. He set a great example, and I have worked to replicate that example during my time as chairman. This past Thanksgiving, we did just that. I took freshmen Members to spend the holidays with those away from their families in service to our country.

□ 1645

During Dr. ROE's tenure as chairman of this committee, he was gracious in approving travel to the border so I could better understand the issues facing deported veterans. Following that trip, I, along with fellow members Ranking Member Tim Walz and Representatives VARGAS and COFFMAN, requested additional information from the Department of Homeland Security on this veteran population.

As a result, we learned that ICE did not know how many veterans it had deported and failed to follow policies already in place that could have shielded veterans from deportation.

Dr. ROE also has built on the hard work of former Ranking Member Walz and helped lay the groundwork for our success in finally passing the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2019. He helped me bring this long-overdue legislation across the finish line, and I trust that he will continue to work with me to ensure our true intent of the law is implemented.

Madam Speaker, we have always worked to find common areas of agreement. Because of his agreement to include key protections for whistleblowers in the last Congress' VA Accountability and Whistleblower Protection Act of 2017, I reluctantly supported that legislation, but it is clear today that these protections are nowhere near as strong as they should be. I hope Dr. ROE will join me in pressing this administration to implement these to their true intent and help ensure whistleblowers can come forward when they need to, free from retaliation.

Madam Speaker, I thank Dr. ROE for supporting this committee's bipartisan work to preserve the power of veterans' voices and combat online disinformation campaigns perpetrated by foreign trolls and internet actors. I look forward to working with him to continue to speak with a unified voice and help prevent the targeting of veterans and servicemembers.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Ranking Member ROE on more than 11 years of hard work for the people of Tennessee and decades of service to our country.

It is my hope that, despite it being an election year, we can continue to come together and finish our work for our Nation's veterans.

Madam Speaker, I ask that all of my colleagues join me in honoring Dr. ROE for his many years of service but also in passing H.J. Res. 80.

Madam Speaker, 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 joint resolution, H.J. Res. 80.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2019

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4302) to authorize public housing agencies to share certain data regarding homeless individuals and families for the provision of housing and 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. 4302

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 Assistance Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. LIMITED AUTHORITY TO SHARE INFORMATION REGARDING HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WITH APPROPRIATE ENTITY WITHIN CONTINUUM OF CARE.

Section 2 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) LIMITED AUTHORITY TO SHARE INFORMATION REGARDING HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES WITH APPROPRIATE ENTITY WITHIN CONTINUUM OF CARE.—Notwithstanding section 904 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3544), a public housing agency may disclose, to the collaborative applicant of the local Continuum of Care or designee of the collaborative applicant within which the jurisdiction of the public housing agency is located, information regarding individuals and families who are homeless (as such term is used in section 103 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302)) or at risk of homelessness (as such term is used in section 401 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 11360)), but only—

“(1) for the purpose of facilitating the identification, assessment, and linkage of housing and supportive services for such individuals and families to ensure continuity of care, to the extent allowable under State Law;

“(2) if the public housing agency takes appropriate measures to ensure that the privacy of the individuals and families is protected and that the information, including any personally identifiable information, is used only for the purpose described in paragraph (1); and

“(3) if the public housing agency takes appropriate measures to ensure clients’ information and confidentiality is protected pursuant to section 4141(c)(4) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12491(c)(4)), and any regulations promulgated pursuant to such section.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4302, the Homeless Assistance Act of 2019. This bill would allow public housing agencies to share data exclusively with local continuums of care to better coordinate housing and supportive services for people experiencing homelessness.

Homelessness has reached a crisis level in our country and continues to grow. According to HUD’s newly released point-in-time count, over 568,000 people have experienced homelessness on any given night in 2019, representing a 3 percent increase from the previous year. California, for example, saw a 21 percent increase in homelessness and the city of Los Angeles saw a 13 percent increase.

These homelessness issues, Madam Speaker, extend not just throughout our 50 United States but into our various territories as well.

Given the growing crisis, we need every tool in the toolbox to help. Sharing data between local agencies to help coordinate housing placements and services is one of those tools.

While local governments are working hard to help people experiencing homelessness, bureaucracy can get in the way. Individuals often have to resubmit the same information and paperwork to various local agencies when seeking assistance, which can delay or prevent them from getting the help they need.

H.R. 4302, the Homeless Assistance Act, would help remove this barrier so that public housing authorities and continuums of care can share data and target appropriate interventions to improve the collaboration and coordination of housing and supportive services.

This type of information sharing and coordination can ultimately help reduce the overall number of people experiencing homelessness. In fact, research from the Pew Institute demonstrated that data sharing among agencies reduced the number of veterans experiencing homelessness.

This legislation also takes a special precaution to ensure the privacy of individuals whose information is being shared, especially victims of domestic violence. It is not made public.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. SHERMAN, for introducing this critical legislation, which I know will be very helpful to local entities across the country that are doing everything they can to deal with the homelessness crisis.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to vote “yes” on this important measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 4302, the Homeless Assistance Act.

Madam Speaker, homelessness is a very real problem across this country. In fact, more than half a million individuals are homeless on any given night in America.

From cities like my own of Little Rock, Arkansas, to big metropolitan areas like Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco, State and local governments have been unable to address this devastating human crisis fully.

Last year, the committee held several hearings on homelessness.

Throughout our hearings, the committee explored some of the root causes of homelessness, including restrictive local zoning policies, the harsh and punitive treatment of individuals who have no other place to turn, and the counterproductive Federal mandates on shelter providers that will close, not open, doors to people who are truly in need.

The bill we have before us today, H.R. 4302, is designed to help prevent high-risk, vulnerable populations from ever becoming homeless.

The bill allows local public housing agencies to share data and coordinate with other State and local government agencies and their local partnering service providers.

Madam Speaker, I enjoyed working with the majority on this, and I thank my friends for helping protect that private data. The personally identifiable information was of concern to the minority, and I am grateful for the majority helping improve this bill to protect that private data of these Americans struggling with homelessness.

But by sharing this data, these entities can help target and deliver supportive services to these vulnerable populations before they are displaced from their current housing situation. Sharing this data will, we hope, help localities better coordinate to prevent problems before they occur and keep more individuals in stable housing environments and off our streets.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from California, Mr. SHERMAN, the sponsor of this legislation, for his work in this area. I thank the chairwoman of the full committee, who has prioritized fighting homelessness since she was elected to Congress. I thank my friend from Guam for managing the time on this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I recommend that my colleagues support H.R. 4302, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

H.R. 4302 is important legislation that will better assist local agencies in coordinating and providing services to people experiencing homelessness.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation. I thank our colleagues on the other side of the aisle for their support as well.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 4302, the Homeless Assistance Act of 2019, which authorizes Public Housing Agencies to disclose relevant client information to local government entities and nonprofits. This legislation will enable communities to better facilitate housing and services for individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and it will also require these agencies to prioritize suitable privacy measures for their clients.

This bill will address the challenge of coordination with local entities who provide housing and unique services to individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Federal Privacy Act limits the ability of Public Housing

Agencies to share critical and timely information with their community partners, thus creating an unnecessary barrier for individuals seeking assistance by requiring them to resubmit the same information and paperwork to multiple entities.

The Homeless Assistance Act will allow agencies to share relevant client data with local government entities and nonprofits, solely for the purpose of expediting the identification, assessment, and linkage of individuals experiencing homelessness to housing and supportive services.

As founder and co-chair of the Congressional Homelessness Caucus, I am proud to support the advancement of resources and capabilities needed to address housing insecurity and access to affordable housing in our communities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4335, 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.

8-K TRADING GAP ACT OF 2019

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4335) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue rules that prohibit officers and directors of certain companies from trading securities in anticipation of a current report, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4335

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 “8-K Trading Gap Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TRADING IN ANTICIPATION OF A CURRENT REPORT.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 10D the following:

“SEC. 10E. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN TRADING IN ANTICIPATION OF A CURRENT REPORT.

“(a) PROHIBITION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Commission shall issue rules that require each issuer that is subject to reporting requirements under section 13(a) or 15(d) to establish and maintain policies, controls, and procedures that are reasonably designed to prohibit executive officers and directors of the issuer from purchasing, selling, or otherwise transferring any equity security of the issuer, directly or indirectly—

“(1) with respect to an event described in sections 1 through 6 of Form 8-K, between—

“(A) the occurrence of such event; and

“(B) the filing or furnishing of a current report on Form 8-K with respect to such event; and

“(2) with respect to an event described in section 7 or 8 of Form 8-K, between—

“(A) the date on which the issuer determines that it will disclose such event; and

“(B) the filing or furnishing of a current report on Form 8-K with respect to such event.

“(b) PERMISSIBLE TRANSACTIONS.—In issuing rules under subsection (a), the Commission—

“(1) may exempt certain transactions that the Commission determines is appropriate, including those that—

“(A) occur automatically;

“(B) are made pursuant to an advance election; or

“(C) except as provided in paragraph (2), involve a purchase or sale of equity securities that satisfies the conditions under section 240.10b5-1(c) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations;

“(2) may not exempt from those rules a transaction made by an executive officer or director of an issuer under a plan that—

“(A) is described in section 240.10b5-1(c)(1)(i)(A)(3) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations; and

“(B) was adopted—

“(i) with respect to an event described in sections 1 through 6 of Form 8-K, between—

“(I) the occurrence of such event; and

“(II) the filing or furnishing of a current report on Form 8-K with respect to such event; and

“(ii) with respect to an event described in section 7 or 8 of Form 8-K, between—

“(I) the date on which the issuer determines that it will disclose such event; and

“(II) the filing or furnishing of a current report on Form 8-K with respect to such event; and

“(3) shall exempt from those rules—

“(A) issuers required to adopt and administer a code of ethics pursuant section 270.17j-1 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, and any other issuers registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 whose investment advisers are required to adopt and administer a code of ethics pursuant to section 275.204A-1 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations; and

“(B) any event where such event is described in sections 1 through 6 of Form 8-K and the issuer has announced such event in a press release or other method of dissemination that complies with the requirements of section 101(e)(2) of Regulation FD (17 C.F.R. Part 243.101(e)(2)).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MALONEY, the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Reform and a member of the Financial Services Committee, for authoring H.R. 4335, the 8-K Trading Gap Act, a commonsense bill that would close a loophole in our secu-

rities laws that has been exploited by corporate insiders.

Currently, public companies must disclose significant corporate events, such as bankruptcy or major cybersecurity hacks, to investors and the public on Form 8-K. However, the law gives them 4 business days after the event occurs to make this disclosure. As a result, corporate executives have the benefit of knowing material, nonpublic information for 4 days before investors and the rest of the public.

This is a problem because there is no rule prohibiting these executives from buying or selling the company's securities during this 4-day gap, and there is evidence that certain executives have done so and profited handsomely. According to a 2015 study, over a 6-year period, insiders who traded during this 4-day gap successfully earned \$105 million in above-market returns on these trades.

H.R. 4335, the 8-K Trading Gap Act, fixes this loophole by requiring public companies to put in place policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to prohibit officers and directors from trading company stock after the company has determined that a significant corporate event has occurred and before the company has filed a Form 8-K disclosing such event.

I support this commonsense fix and encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 4335, the 8-K Trading Gap Act of 2019.

Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from New York, Congresswoman MALONEY, and her staff for her efforts on this bill and for working with Republicans to make this a bipartisan bill.

Madam Speaker, we all agree that fraud and abuse, such as illegal insider trading, have no place in our financial system. Bad actors damage the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of our markets, which in turn hurts everyday investors.

□ 1700

When significant corporation events occur, such as the appointment of a new chief financial officer, public companies must disclose these events to shareholders and to the public on form 8-K. This form must be filed within 4 business days of that significant event.

It is reasonable to believe that company insiders may have knowledge of the event or material, nonpublic information is disclosed to the general public and shareholders.

Most companies and their executives strive to operate within the law. Trading within that period is clearly illegal. However, there is no SEC rule that explicitly prohibits insiders from buying or selling company stock during

this 4-business-day gap, which starts at the time the event occurred and ends with the filing of form 8-K in which information about the event is then disclosed to the public.

Simply put, that is what this measure does. The bill before us today prohibits executive insiders from profitably trading in their company's stock while in possession of material, non-public information stemming from a yet-to-be-disclosed event.

At the same time, the bill also provides appropriately tailored exemptions for companies not intended to be covered by the bill, such as registered funds or business development corporations.

In addition, the bill provides flexibility to companies by allowing for announcements via press releases while not requiring the immediate filing of form 8-K.

Again, I thank our chair of the Oversight and Reform Committee, a former loyal and longstanding member of the House Committee on Financial Services, and her staff for her diligent efforts in working across the aisle to draft and design this bipartisan bill that strikes the right balance of strengthening our securities laws while tailoring the bill to minimize unintended and unnecessary application.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this well-balanced piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY), chairwoman of the Oversight and Reform Committee and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill, the 8-K Trading Gap Act. I thank Mr. SAN NICOLAS for yielding and for his leadership on the committee, and, of course, Chairwoman WATERS.

This bill would fix a loophole in our current law that allows corporate executives to trade on information before it is disclosed to the public and to their own shareholders.

Right now, when there is a significant corporate event in a public company, the company has to disclose that event to the public by filing a form 8-K within 4 days of the event occurring. Of course, during this 4-day gap, executives at the company know about the significant event, but other investors do not.

There has been research from academics at Columbia Law School and Harvard Law School that shows that executives do actually trade in this 4-day gap and profit significantly from it. In fact, one of the authors of this study was Robert Jackson, who is now an SEC Commissioner.

Commissioner Jackson brought this issue to my attention when he was still an academic, and I would like to thank him for his hard work on this issue.

My bill would address this problem by simply prohibiting executives from

trading during this 4-day gap that they know about and the public doesn't, which is clearly illegal.

When SEC Chairman Clayton testified before the Financial Services Committee, I asked him about this bill. He said that he thought it was "good corporate hygiene that, once a determination has been made that there is a material event to disclose, that the company's insider trading policy . . . would have a control in there where the senior executives would not be allowed to trade."

This is basically an endorsement of this bill. That is exactly what my bill would do, and I think it is just plain common sense.

I very much want to thank Ranking Members MCHENRY, HUIZENGA, and HILL for their work with me on this bill, and I would also like to thank Chairwoman WATERS for her support.

I urge my colleagues to support it. It is a commonsense, good-government bill. It will help investors and help the entire system.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close. I urge my colleagues to support Mrs. MALONEY's good work. I thank my friend from Guam for his leadership, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAN NICOLAS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, investor confidence and market integrity are built on the premise that our markets are fair and transparent. H.R. 4335 will help ensure that this is the case by preventing corporate insiders from unfairly taking advantage of significant corporate events before they are disclosed to the public.

For that reason, the bill is supported by investor groups, like the Council of Institutional Investors, as well as our State securities regulators, which are represented by the North American Securities Administrators Association.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in their support of H.R. 4335. I thank our colleagues on the other side of the aisle for their support.

With publicly traded companies, Madam Speaker, nobody should have an advantage over the public. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4335, as amended.

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. SAN NICOLAS. Madam 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.

PRUDENTIAL REGULATOR OVERSIGHT ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4841) to require the prudential banking regulators to provide annual testimony to Congress on their supervision and regulation activities, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4841

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 "Prudential Regulator Oversight Act".

SEC. 2. ANNUAL TESTIMONY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end of title VI the following:

"SEC. 629. ANNUAL TESTIMONY OF PRUDENTIAL REGULATORS.

"(a) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The prudential regulators shall each issue a semi-annual report to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives regarding the efforts, activities, objectives, and plans of the regulator with respect to the conduct of supervision and regulation of depository institution holding companies, depository institutions, and credit unions.

"(2) SPECIFIC CONTENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include a description of—

"(A) the safety and soundness of depository institution holding companies, depository institutions, and credit unions, including capital, liquidity, leverage, stress testing, and living wills, as applicable;

"(B) the examination and supervision of depository institution holding companies, depository institutions, and credit unions, particularly G-SIBs, including—

"(i) a detailed description of public enforcement actions taken during the reporting period;

"(ii) aggregate data regarding supervisory concerns examiners have issued in writing to the boards of regulated institutions during the reporting period;

"(iii) supervisory observations by the regulator on particular areas and topics of concern identified through the examination and supervisory process; and

"(iv) a description of the regulator's exercise of all available tools beyond imposing public fines to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, as well as actions to ensure accountability for culpable executives;

"(C) emerging risks that may affect depository institutions and potential threats to the financial stability of the United States, and any actions the regulator took in coordination with the Office of Financial Research, to identify and mitigate those threats;

"(D) any recent actions taken by the regulator as a voting member of the Financial Stability Oversight Council and any updates related to authorities the regulator has under title I or title VIII of this Act with respect to enhanced prudential standards and supervision of large bank holding companies and firms designated by the Financial Stability Oversight Council;

"(E) the implementation of the regulator's diversity and inclusion efforts, including its implementation of section 342 of this Act and the regulator's compliance with section 308

of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 with respect to minority depository institutions;

“(F) the implementation of the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, including information on examinations, guidance, and regulations;

“(G) any mandatory provision of law that has not been implemented yet by the regulator, including the date on which the mandatory provision will be implemented;

“(H) an overview of the mergers and acquisitions process, including data and descriptions of any mergers and acquisitions approved during the reporting period;

“(I) examinations for Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering compliance, as well as coordination with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and appropriate communication with depository institutions and credit unions;

“(J) the utilization of financial technology as it relates to depository institution holding companies, depository institutions, and credit unions regulated by the regulator, including the use of various technologies by depository institutions and credit unions as well as partnerships with third-party companies;

“(K) cybersecurity of depository institution holding companies, depository institutions, and credit unions, including steps taken to enhance cyber readiness and strengthen the protection of consumer data; and

“(L) compliance with chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ‘Administrative Procedure Act’) and chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ‘Congressional Review Act’), as well as all guidance documents and rulemakings issued by the prudential regulator in the previous 6-month period.

“(3) CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include only information that does not constitute confidential supervisory information about a specific institution, but may include aggregate information on an industry-wide basis or on a segment of an industry.

“(b) TESTIMONY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The prudential regulators shall each appear before the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives at an annual hearing to testify with respect to the reports required under subsection (a).

“(2) VICE CHAIRMAN FOR SUPERVISION.—The Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors shall appear before the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives at a semiannual hearing to testify with respect to the reports required under subsection (a). Any such appearance shall satisfy the requirements of section 10(12) of the Federal Reserve Act.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) BANK SECRECY ACT.—The term ‘Bank Secrecy Act’ means—

“(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act;

“(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91-508; and

“(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code;

“(2) G-SIB.—The term ‘G-SIB’ means a global systemically important bank holding company, as such term is defined under section 217.402 of title 12, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(3) PRUDENTIAL REGULATORS.—The term ‘prudential regulators’ means the Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors, the Comptroller of the Currency,

the Chairperson of the Corporation, and the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration Board.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents under section 1(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 628 the following:

“Sec. 629. Annual testimony of prudential regulators.”.

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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4841, the Prudential Regulator Oversight Act, which is sponsored by Representative DEAN Phillips of Minnesota, one of our new members of the Financial Services Committee. Through Representative PHILLIPS’ good work, this is a bipartisan bill.

H.R. 4841 would require the prudential regulators, specifically, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration to report semiannually to and testify annually before Congress on their supervisory and regulatory activities.

The Federal Reserve Vice Chairman for Supervision would continue to testify semiannually before Congress, though the new annual testimony mandate would satisfy one of the semiannual requirements.

While the OCC, FDIC, NCUA currently do not have a mandatory testimony requirement like the Federal Reserve, receiving periodic testimony from all four agencies would allow for a comprehensive examination of the state of prudential regulation, supervision, and enforcement with respect to megabanks and other depository institutions.

These reports and testimony will enhance the committee’s efforts to over-

see the regulators’ work on a range of issues, including their efforts to hold megabanks accountable and promote diversity and inclusion.

I will highlight that Representative PHILLIPS made a few improvements to the bill to ensure that no confidential supervisory information is disclosed. The changes would still ensure Congress gets important aggregate data and general trends on supervisory concerns, like Matters Requiring Attention and Matters Requiring Immediate Attention, that apply to the industry or segments of the industry.

It is also worth noting that before Democrats took the House majority in 2019 and provided vigorous oversight of these prudential regulators, it had been more than 3 years since either the FDIC or the NCUA testified before the Financial Services Committee.

Congress must not neglect its oversight duties, so H.R. 4841 will help ensure that we have robust and regular oversight of our prudential regulators.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, first of all, happy new year to our chairwoman of the full committee. I am glad to see the gentlewoman on the floor today on this good set of bills that she has worked hard to produce, a bipartisan solution to so many important topics.

I rise in support of H.R. 4841 today, and I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK) for offering this legislation.

If there is one key point that the Republicans and Democrats can agree on in the post-2008 crisis, it is that increased dialogue and transparency on safety and soundness of institutions, and monitoring emerging risks and potential threats to financial stability, can better promote understanding of the most concerning issues facing our American financial system, the broader economy, and how to make sure that America can keep its leadership in the world in competitive financial services. Certainly, an active Financial Stability Oversight Council is an example of that, and this measure, H.R. 4841, is a key tool as well.

It will require Federal financial regulators to appear at least annually before the House Financial Services Committee and the Senate Banking Committee to provide testimony on their oversight of financial institutions, including regulatory, supervisory, and enforcement activities.

Under this bill, the regulators will also be required to produce semiannual reports to Congress on these efforts.

Although the Federal Reserve Chairman, the Federal Reserve Vice Chairman for Supervision, and the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau are required to testify before Congress semiannually, similar requirements do not exist for the Comptroller of the Currency, the Chair of

the FDIC, or the Chair of the National Credit Union Administration.

Last year, the principals from the prudential regulatory agencies, the OCC, the FDIC, and National Credit Union Administration, willingly and happily testified alongside the Federal Reserve Vice Chair for Supervision during his statutorily required appearance.

Committee Republicans recognize that it is good practice to have open and regular conversations with our prudential regulators on topics concerning the integrity of the U.S. and global financial systems. This practice is important, regardless of which party is in power.

Merger and acquisition trends, BSA/AML exams, fintech, Bank Secrecy Act, anti-money-laundering exams and trends, the use of financial technology, cyber threats and planning for cyber protection and compliance issues, generally, all of these are important topics.

I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for working in a bipartisan way to address some modest concerns the Republicans had with the initial draft. We were able to make simple changes that clarify the parameters for the release of information by Federal banking regulators.

This result is a bill focused on good government and increased transparency. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota and his colleague, Mr. LOUDERMILK from Georgia. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4841, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ), my good friend who supports this legislation.

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4841, the Prudential Regulator Oversight Act. I was pleased to cosponsor this bill introduced by my good friend and colleague, Mr. DEAN PHILLIPS.

The Federal Reserve, NCUA, FDIC, and OCC play a vital role in developing a regulatory framework that promotes economic growth and sound regulator policies in all of our communities.

It is important that these regulator bodies hear from Members on both sides of the aisle on how different policy decisions will impact our constituents. It is also important that Members of Congress ask questions and provide oversight on the regulators' activities.

H.R. 4841 will require the prudential regulators to come before the Financial Services Committee and Senate Banking Committee on an annual basis. They will also support various reports to the committees of jurisdiction twice a year.

□ 1715

This includes reports on issues like soundness of depository institutions, compliance with anti-money laun-

dering, and the utilization of fintech at financial institutions. This will help lawmakers better understand trends in the financial industry and identify potential policy proposals in response to issues facing our country.

Again, I want to thank Congressman PHILLIPS for his hard work on this bill and thank Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member McHENRY for bringing it to the floor today. I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS), a valuable member of the Financial Services Committee and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding and for her leadership of the House Financial Services Committee and my friend and colleague from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ) for his kind words about this bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4841, the bipartisan Prudential Regulator Oversight Act.

In the United States, we have thousands of institutions where millions of people go every day to do their daily banking, take out a loan for a new car, or start saving for their children's future. It does not matter if you live in Bloomington, Minnesota, or Brooklyn, New York, the process is the same.

Virtually all of these institutions are federally insured and, thus, subject to at least one primary Federal regulator. Yet few of these regulators are actually required to provide testimony on their supervisory responsibilities in Congress.

When the Dodd-Frank Act was passed in 2010 in response to the financial crisis, it became a requirement and an expectation that Congress would hear from the leaders of the Federal Reserve at regular intervals regarding its efforts, activities, and plans with respect to their supervisory conduct.

Today, there is no such requirement for regulators at the FDIC, the National Credit Union Administration, or the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. These agencies are responsible for monitoring the safety and soundness of our financial system as well as compliance with Federal banking laws approved by this body. They play a large role in protecting taxpayers by promoting bank solvency and intercepting and preventing bank failures. These are the very institutions charged with helping prevent market crashes before they begin.

H.R. 4841 would require senior officials of the prudential banking regulators to report to and testify before the House and Senate on their regulatory responsibilities. These reports would cover issues like the stability of our financial system, anti-money laun-

dering examinations, diversity and inclusion programs, cybersecurity, and efforts to protect consumer data.

The reports and testimony required by this bill will increase Congress' oversight ability, allowing this institution to more responsibly exercise our legislative powers by knowing with clarity how programs are administered and whether officials are obeying and complying with the law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PHILLIPS).

Mr. PHILLIPS. Congress has an important role to play in ensuring that Americans know their government is doing everything it can to protect their savings and their retirement, and this bill will help us get there.

I want to thank my colleagues who have cosponsored this bill and given their support, including my friend from Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK), who has been a great partner in helping this legislation get to the floor.

There is a saying that sunlight is the very best disinfectant. Every American knows that banking is complicated, and no institution is too big for oversight. I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 4841, increase transparency, and solidify Congress' role in achieving financial stability throughout the country.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I want to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4841. It is an excellent piece of bipartisan work that certainly speaks to the heart of Article I power, which is oversight over the executive. I congratulate Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. LOUDERMILK for their work.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

In closing, it is important that Congress conduct regular oversight of independent regulatory agencies like the OCC, the FDIC, and NCUA to ensure they are fulfilling the mission Congress gave them.

Mr. PHILLIPS' bipartisan bill, the Prudential Regulator Oversight Act, will ensure Congress gets periodic updates on a range of issues, including prudential regulator efforts to hold megabanks accountable and promote diversity and inclusion.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support H.R. 4841, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4841, the Prudential Regulator Oversight Act. First, I would like to thank Mr. PHILLIPS for his leadership on this bipartisan bill and for being willing to address Republicans' concerns with some of the language that was in the original text. Mr. PHILLIPS has worked diligently to address committee Republicans' views before, during, and after the markup, and as a result, this is a strongly bipartisan bill.

This bill is about transparency and oversight of the federal banking regulators. It would require the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Chair, and National Credit Union Administration Chair to testify before the House Financial Services Committee and the Senate Banking Committee annually. The bill would harmonize that requirement with the existing requirement for the Federal Reserve Vice Chair for Supervision to testify twice a year. The bill would also require these agencies to submit reports about their activities to Congress twice a year. I appreciate that Mr. PHILLIPS agreed to add several clarifications in the bill to ensure that confidential supervisory information is not included in these reports.

Requiring these regulators to testify every year will help ensure that Congress is having a regular dialogue with these agencies. This will foster greater transparency into the agencies' activities and assist Congress in doing its job of conducting robust oversight of federal regulators. Some may question why this bill is needed, because all of these regulators testified before the Financial Services Committee in May of last year. However, it had been three and a half years since anyone from the FDIC or NCUA had testified at the committee before that hearing.

As the Ranking Member of the Artificial Intelligence Task Force, I also appreciate that the bill requires the banking regulators to report to Congress about financial institutions' use of fintech, cybersecurity, and BSA/AML compliance. These are important issues that Congress must continue to monitor.

Requiring annual testimony is a matter of good government and Congress doing its job of overseeing the regulatory agencies that it has created.

I ask all of my colleagues to support this bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4841, 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.

EXPANDING OPPORTUNITY FOR MINORITY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5315) to amend the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 to establish a Financial Agent Mentor-Protege Program within the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5315

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 "Expanding Opportunity for Minority Depository Institutions Act" or the "Expanding Opportunity for MDIs Act".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF FINANCIAL AGENT MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 308 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (12 U.S.C. 1463 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) FINANCIAL AGENT MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish a program to be known as the ‘Financial Agent Mentor-Protege Program’ (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Program’) under which a financial agent designated by the Secretary or a large financial institution may serve as a mentor, under guidance or regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to a small financial institution to allow such small financial institution—

“(A) to be prepared to perform as a financial agent; or

“(B) to improve capacity to provide services to the customers of the small financial institution.

“(2) OUTREACH.—The Secretary shall hold outreach events to promote the participation of financial agents, large financial institutions, and small financial institutions in the Program at least once a year.

“(3) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary shall issue guidance or regulations to establish a process under which a financial agent, large financial institution, or small financial institution may be excluded from participation in the Program.

“(4) REPORT.—The Office of Minority and Women Inclusion of the Department of the Treasury shall include in the report submitted to Congress under section 342(e) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act information pertaining to the Program, including—

“(A) the number of financial agents, large financial institutions, and small financial institutions participating in such Program; and

“(B) the number of outreach events described in paragraph (2) held during the year covered by such report.

“(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) FINANCIAL AGENT.—The term ‘financial agent’ means any national banking association designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be employed as a financial agent of the Government.

“(B) LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘large financial institution’ means any entity regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration that has total consolidated assets greater than or equal to \$50,000,000,000.

“(C) SMALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘small financial institution’ means—

“(i) any entity regulated by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration that has total consolidated assets lesser than or equal to \$2,000,000,000; or

“(ii) a minority depository institution.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5315, the Expanding Opportunity for Minority Depository Institutions Act, which is sponsored by Representative JOYCE BEATTY of Ohio, who chairs our Diversity and Inclusion Subcommittee. The bill is cosponsored by Representatives GREGORY MEEKS, AL GREEN, EMANUEL CLEAVER, DAVID SCOTT, and DENNY HECK.

This bill would codify the Department of the Treasury's Mentor-Protege Program, which is designed to encourage large banks to partner with smaller banks and minority depository institutions in enhancing their capabilities.

These partnerships can be critical for MDIs, in particular, to have access to the capital and investments they need to better serve their communities. The Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions, led by Chairman MEEKS, held two hearings on the importance of minority depository institutions in October and November of 2019.

We learned that MDIs face several challenges, including the ability to raise capital despite overall strong financial performance and challenges experienced as a result of serving communities that are often the first and the hardest hit in economic down cycles. This decline is contributing to growing banking deserts in minority communities.

We discussed the decline of MDIs and how alarming the numbers are. Since the financial crisis, we have seen the numbers of MDI banks decline from 215 to 148; and today, we only have 18 Black-owned banks in this country. It is clear regulators have failed to fulfill their statutory obligations to preserve and promote MDIs and that Congress must act.

In addition to Representative BEATTY's bill, Representative MEEKS has drafted a complementary bill, that is, H.R. 5322, the Ensuring Diversity in Community Banking Act, that will take additional steps to help MDIs. We hope this bill will move to the House floor very soon.

We must do what we can to ensure all current MDIs and, hopefully, future MDIs have access to the investments and partnerships they need to thrive while serving the communities that need them the most. Encouraging more partnerships, as H.R. 5315 would provide for, is one important step we can take to ensure MDIs have the support and, eventually, the capital they need

to continue their good work of serving their communities.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support in H.R. 5315, the Expanding Opportunity for Minority Depository Institutions Act.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) for offering this bill and for working to keep important institutions having access to the capital they need to support the communities that rely on them.

H.R. 5315 would codify the U.S. Treasury Department's Financial Agent Mentor-Protege Program into law.

Minority-owned depository institutions play a vital role in our communities across America. The significant decline in the number of banks and credit unions since the financial crisis is concerning.

MDIs have a substantial impact on consumers and communities, in particular, those small businesses and families that reside in low- and moderate-income census tracts that depend on services, often from MDIs in order to prosper.

MDIs are essential to promoting and expanding greater access to financial services in low- and moderate-income communities. As the number of minority depository institutions continues to decline, Congress should act to preserve these vital institutions.

In a hearing earlier this year, the Financial Services Committee heard directly from a number of MDIs that post-crisis regulations have taken a serious financial toll on their ability to compete and provide low-cost services, thus, making it harder for them to survive.

In this instance, MDIs have that in common with many, many community bank organizations across the country. Compliance costs have risen since the crisis; and the smaller the institution, the higher the burden of those costs.

So what better way to try to overcome that than to try to create a mentorship program to provide the talent and extra resources necessary to cope with raising capital, having expertise, developing human resources, and developing alternative compliance procedures that will allow MDIs to thrive?

The Financial Agent Mentor-Protege Program has a proven track record of success in doing just this. Codifying the Financial Agent Mentor-Protege Program into law signals Congress' intent to promote the program and increase mentor participation, potentially expanding the number of MDIs participating in the program.

Committee Republicans support free-market solutions. The Financial Agent Mentor-Protege Program can encourage stronger partnerships between larger institutions and the financial sector with their minority depository institution partners, thereby bene-

fitting more households and more consumers across our country.

Madam Speaker, I would once again like to thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for her work on this bill and urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 5315.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY), the chair of the Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion and the sponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. BEATTY. Madam Speaker, first, let me start by thanking the chair of the Committee on Financial Services, Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS, for allowing me to bring this bill before the committee and for her support.

Also, I thank the rest of the members on the Financial Services Committee for supporting this bill and moving the bill out of committee unanimously with a vote of 57-0.

Madam Speaker, I also thank my colleague, Congressman HILL, for his words and his support on this very important piece of legislation.

□ 1730

My bill, the Expanding Opportunity for Minority Depository Institutions Act, H.R. 5315, would formally establish and codify the United States Department of Treasury's Financial Agent Mentor-Protege program into law. This mentorship program was established by the Treasury Department under the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, otherwise known as OMWI, to facilitate the program.

The relationship between minority-owned banking institutions and larger banks—which is very important and key to this piece of legislation—helps minority-owned banks improve their capacity to better serve their communities and their customers. At the same time it allows larger banks the opportunity to expand their network and facilitate potential subcontracting relationships with their proteges as well as receive credit under the Community Reinvestment Act.

I am talking about a win-win, Madam Speaker, for everyone, especially the communities served by these minority-owned banks who have been hurt the most since the dramatic decline in the number of these institutions during the financial crisis of 2008, which has left many communities of color unbanked and underbanked.

While there are no minority-owned banks in the State of Ohio where my district is, this bill could help change that calculus. I know because I remember when we had a minority-owned bank not far from my district in Dayton, Ohio.

Madam Speaker, focusing on this important issue will allow Congress to stand up and get something done, especially for African Americans and other minorities who find themselves unbanked or underbanked. Congress needs to incentivize and formally es-

tablish programs such as this to turn around this downward trend because minority-owned banks have a history of making a difference in the communities.

Let me just give you an example, Madam Speaker. Just a few years ago the FDIC surveyed my district, Columbus, Ohio, and reported that 25.2 percent of those in that district were either unbanked or underbanked.

Also, I wanted to be able to say that the Main Street financial institutions that provide mortgage and small business loans to communities are often unbanked and underbanked. Just ask African Americans right here in Washington, D.C., what it means to them.

Finally, let me say, in fact, minority-owned banks originate a greater share of mortgages and Small Business Administration 7(a) loans to borrowers in low- and moderate-income areas than nonminority-owned banks. They also originate a greater share of loans to minorities in general than nonminority-owned banks.

That is why, Madam Speaker, it is so important for Congress to pass this bill to formally establish the Treasury Department's mentor-protege program so that minority-owned financial institutions can receive resources, as you have heard Congressman HILL say, and training and technical assistance, as Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS has mentioned, from larger financial institutions to better serve their community and their customers.

Madam Speaker, I am asking my colleagues to support this opportunity for this program and for H.R. 5315 to become law.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Madam Speaker, again, I want to thank my friend from Ohio for her work on this bill, for calling attention to it and for suggesting that it is a great sense of partnership to have technical compliance and technical assistance that is available in so many of our larger institutions, those certainly \$50 billion and up, and how they can help mentor a minority depository institution and try to create a better working environment for them to serve their communities and serve their households that are important in each of their towns and communities across this country.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5315, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Madam Speaker, we have a crisis with MDIs, and Congress must take action. H.R. 5315 codifies the Department of the Treasury's mentor-protege program which is designed to encourage large firms to assist these small financial institutions, including MDIs, in enhancing their capability. The program has fostered the establishment of long-term business relationships between large banks and MDIs that can

be critical for MDIs to have access to the kind of capital they need to better serve their communities.

Madam Speaker, the Financial Services Committee approved the bill by a vote of 57-0, and the full House should also unanimously support this important legislation.

I urge Members to support H.R. 5315, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5315, 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.

VETERAN HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT SUPPORT EXTENSION ACT OF 2020

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2398) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 and title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for the HUD-VASH program, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit annual reports to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives regarding homeless veterans, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2398

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 "Veteran Housing Opportunities and Unemployment Support Extension Act of 2020" or the "Veteran HOUSE Act of 2020".

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HUD-VASH.

(a) HUD PROVISIONS.—Section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(19)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) VETERAN DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given that term in section 2002(b) of title 38, United States Code.”.

(b) VHA CASE MANAGERS.—Subsection (b) of section 2003 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “In the case of vouchers provided under the HUD-VASH program under section 8(o)(19) of such Act, for purposes of the preceding sentence, the term ‘veteran’ shall have the meaning given such term in section 2002(b) of this title.”.

SEC. 3. ANNUAL REPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the homelessness services provided under programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including

services under HUD-VASH program under section 8(o)(1) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(19)).

(b) INCLUDED INFORMATION.—Each such annual report shall include, with respect to the year preceding the submittal of the report, a statement of the number of eligible individuals who were furnished such homelessness services and the number of individuals furnished such services under each such program, disaggregated by the number of men who received such services and the number of women who received such services, and such other information as the Secretary considers appropriate

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2398, the Veteran Housing Opportunities and Unemployment Support Extension Act. Put simply, this bill will help more veterans get out of homelessness without increasing current funding levels.

It is a national embarrassment that we still have an estimated 37,000 veterans who experienced homelessness on any given night in 2019. To our credit we have a very successful program that is focused on ending homelessness among veterans. It is called the HUD-VASH program.

The HUD-VASH program is largely credited for the nearly 50 percent decrease in the homeless veteran population over the past decade. Unfortunately, many of these vouchers go unutilized year after year due in part to the fact that veterans are not eligible for the HUD-VASH program if they received an other than honorable discharge from the military.

Let's be clear, an other than honorable discharge should not be confused with a dishonorable discharge. A servicemember can receive an other than honorable discharge for fairly minor infractions such as lapses in military good order and discipline.

Moreover, veterans who are repeatedly deployed tend to suffer more frequently from serious mental health issues. We know that mental health issues are correlated with higher rates of other than honorable discharges as well as an increased likelihood of experiencing homelessness upon leaving the military. H.R. 2398 would correct this injustice by ensuring that veterans who received an other than honorable

discharge are not excluded from the HUD-VASH program.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues, Mr. HECK and Mr. PETERS, for introducing this critical legislation.

I strongly support this legislation, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2398. I want to thank my friend, Mr. PETERS from California, for his work on this legislation and my colleague on the House Financial Services Committee, Mr. STIVERS of Ohio. We love working together to benefit our veterans in the Veterans' Affairs Committee and the House Financial Services Committee.

As our chairwoman simply said, Congress should not rest until every homeless veteran has a roof over his or her head. Despite all of our efforts and all the leadership we have contributed for 3 decades, it is still shocking to hear Ms. WATERS say that 37,000 veterans are reported homeless on any given night in our country.

The idea of partnership between the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Veterans Affairs dates back to the 1990s. It was a pleasure to serve then for President George H. W. Bush and to work with Secretary Jack Kemp at HUD when the partnership was envisioned. Jack Kemp of New York and of Vice Presidential candidate fame was a strong Member of this House and someone who worked hard for communities all over this country, particularly for communities that are struggling to make sure they have access to a better future. Jack Kemp demonstrated a lot of leadership in outlining this partnership between the VA and HUD for housing vouchers dedicated to homeless veterans.

We combined that with the VA case management services to provide healthcare, mental health treatment, substance abuse counseling, job placement, and more. We know this works. This is why so many of us speak out so passionately about shared services and comprehensive case management for our homeless. We know that all of that is important for them to have a better future.

I work with the Veterans' Affairs homeless coordinator in Little Rock, Arkansas, on a regular basis, Estella Morris, and I have seen her work so successfully within this program to benefit constituents in my hometown of Little Rock.

This partnership on a national basis has proven to be very successful in all the States of our land, awarding almost 100,000 vouchers over the past 10 years to those who have honorably served their country. H.R. 2398 would build on that success by requiring annual reporting from the VA to disclose demographic information and how

these vouchers are distributed. With several communities around the country having made great strides to effectively end veteran homelessness, it is crucial that we use this information to better target the HUD-VASH voucher program in those communities that need them the most.

The bill would also expand the eligibility for the program, as Chairwoman WATERS described, to veterans who were discharged other than honorably, helping that vulnerable population have access to this crucial resource.

Since 2010, the number of homeless veterans has been cut in half. This Congress has made it a priority and the Obama administration and the Trump administration have made this a priority. These are positive signs, but there is more to do and this bill will help achieve the goal of ending veterans' homelessness.

I, again, would like to thank Mr. STIVERS, the ranking member of the Housing, Community Development and Insurance Subcommittee in the House and a cosponsor of the bill for his leadership on the issue and in working with Mr. PETERS.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS), who is the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. PETERS. Madam Speaker, San Diego County is home to over 230,000 veterans. Each year thousands of servicemembers exit the military and choose to stay in San Diego. It has been one of my greatest priorities in Congress to support those in the Armed Forces transitioning back into civilian life. The transition can be tougher for some people than for others. Many veterans struggle with mental health conditions like post-traumatic stress or traumatic brain injury, and they may turn to alcohol or drugs to deal with these mental health issues.

Studies have shown that the top two risk factors to becoming homeless are mental health issues and substance use disorders. The next biggest risk factor is economic insecurity. In expensive regions like ours, rising housing costs can exacerbate these risks and drive up the rate of homelessness. In our county we have over 1,000 veterans experiencing homelessness. We have made serious progress, as my colleague, Mr. HILL, said, here in Congress in reducing the number of veterans experiencing homelessness primarily due to the HUD-VA Supportive Housing, or HUD-VASH, voucher program, which aims to serve chronically homeless veterans. HUD-VASH recognizes housing first as the best way to end homelessness and couples rental assistance with case management services from the VA.

Since this partnership was forged between HUD and VA in 2019, the rate of veteran homelessness has been cut in half. HUD-VASH works, and I have

spent the past several years supporting the program and looking for ways to improve it.

□ 1745

One of those ways to improve this program is to expand eligibility for those who don't have access to the program.

Currently, veterans with other than honorable discharges are not eligible for HUD-VASH because, generally, they don't have access to VA healthcare. A veteran could receive, I think as Chairwoman WATERS mentioned, an other than honorable discharge for administrative or relatively minor reasons.

This eligibility gap prevents thousands of homeless veterans from being housed while receiving critical supportive services. Now, Congress has recognized the value of extending access to veterans for other VA homelessness service programs. Two years ago, we allowed other than honorable veterans to access the grant and per diem program for transitional housing and supportive services for veteran families for rapid rehousing.

This bill, my bill, the bipartisan Veteran HOUSE Act, closes this gap. The legislation expands eligibility for the HUD-VASH program to include veterans with other than honorable, but not dishonorable, discharges.

We know how to end veteran homelessness. Several cities across the country have already achieved functional zero. HUD-VASH is one of the most vital tools we have to accomplish this goal, and we must make sure more homeless veterans have access to this resource.

This bill will see that at least 1,300 additional veterans are eventually served by HUD-VASH and will stop more homeless veterans from falling through the cracks.

Madam Speaker, I thank the Financial Services Committee, particularly Chairwoman WATERS, Mr. HECK, and Mr. STIVERS, for moving this bill through their subcommittee. I also thank my colleagues on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Chairman TAKANO and Chairman LEVIN, for taking swift action on this bill last year. Both committees passed this bill with unanimous support.

Finally, I thank all the local organizations in San Diego for supporting this bill, as well as the National Alliance to End Homelessness and many national veterans service organizations, including The American Legion, the VFW, Disabled American Veterans, and Paralyzed Veterans of America.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Veterans HOUSE Act, and I call on the Senate to act on this bill to help more homeless veterans.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, this is a good bill. This is a bill that will help move more people to shelter, particularly our veterans, who are so in need.

When I think about Jack Kemp and his inspiration for this so many years ago, he frequently quoted Theodore Roosevelt's great quote, which was: "Nobody cares how much you know, until they know how much you care."

Certainly, that is apropos here because Mr. PETERS and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the members, both Republicans and Democrats, on the House Financial Services Committee care about solving this crisis. We care about working with our local partners to make our communities a better place.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. STIVERS for his work and my friend Mr. PETERS. I urge a "yes" vote on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Representatives Peters and Heck for bringing forth this important legislation.

We were reminded only last week of the commitment of those who served in the United States armed services. We must continue to do all we can to ensure that those who have served receive the support they need. The reforms in H.R. 2398 will do exactly that.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2398, 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.

Ms. WATERS. Madam 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.

CYBERSECURITY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM RESILIENCE ACT OF 2019

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4458) to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to issue reports on cybersecurity with respect to the functions of the Federal Reserve System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4458

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 "Cybersecurity and Financial System Resilience Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. CYBERSECURITY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM RESILIENCE REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of

enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, each banking regulator shall submit a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate that provides a detailed explanation of measures undertaken to strengthen cybersecurity with respect to the functions of the regulator, including the supervision and regulation of financial institutions and, where applicable, third-party service providers. Each such report shall specifically include a detailed analysis of—

(1) policies and procedures (including those described under section 3554(b) of title 44, United States Code) that guard against—

(A) efforts to deny access to or degrade, disrupt, or destroy any information and communications technology system or network, or exfiltrate information from such a system or network without authorization;

(B) destructive malware attacks;

(C) denial of service activities; and

(D) any other efforts that may threaten the functions of the banking regulator or entities overseen by the regulator by undermining cybersecurity and the resilience of the financial system;

(2) activities to ensure the effective implementation of policies and procedures described under paragraph (1), including—

(A) the appointment of qualified staff, the provision of staff training, the use of accountability measures to support staff performance, and the designation, if any, of senior appointed leadership to strengthen accountability for oversight of cybersecurity measures;

(B) deployment of adequate resources and technologies;

(C) efforts to respond to cybersecurity-related findings and recommendations of the Inspector General of the banking regulator or the independent evaluation described under section 3555 of title 42, United States Code; and

(D) as appropriate, efforts to strengthen cybersecurity in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, domestic and foreign financial institutions, and other partners, including the development and dissemination of best practices regarding cybersecurity and the sharing of threat information; and

(3) any current or emerging threats that are likely to pose a risk to the resilience of the financial system.

(b) **FORM OF REPORT.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex, if appropriate.

(c) **CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.**—Upon request, the head of each banking regulator shall provide a detailed briefing to the appropriate Members of Congress on each report submitted pursuant to subsection (a), except—

(1) the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may designate another member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to provide such briefing;

(2) the Chairperson of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may designate another member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation to provide such briefing; and

(3) the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration may designate another member of the National Credit Union Administration Board to provide such briefing.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate Members of Congress” means the following:

(A) The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(2) **BANKING REGULATOR.**—The term “banking regulator” means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration.

(3) **SENIOR APPOINTED LEADERSHIP.**—With respect to a banking regulator, the term “senior appointed leadership” means a position that requires Senate confirmation.

(e) **SUNSET.**—The provisions of this Act shall have no force or effect on or after the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. **WATERS**) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. **MCHEMRY**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. **WATERS**. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. **WATERS**. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4458, the Cybersecurity and Financial System Resilience Act, which is sponsored by the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee, Mr. **MCHEMRY**.

H.R. 4458 would require the prudential regulators, specifically the Federal Reserve, FDIC, OCC, NCUA, to each issue an annual report to Congress describing measures the respective agency has taken to strengthen cybersecurity. The report must include steps each agency is taking to address any cybersecurity concerns identified by the annual independent evaluations conducted under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014. The bill sunsets after 7 years.

A wide range of regulators, including the Financial Stability Oversight Council, as well as experts and industrial stakeholders, have recognized cybersecurity is a key risk to our financial system and broader economy.

As technology continues to rapidly change how financial products and

services are delivered, it is important that regulators are ensuring financial institutions, including their third-party service providers, such as cloud service providers, have in place robust cyber policies and practices to help protect against cybersecurity incidents that could compromise sensitive consumer data.

In addition, it is equally important that regulators themselves have their houses in order and that they are protecting their own information systems from cyberattacks. Indeed, many of our regulatory agencies already conduct ongoing cyber exercises to assess their cybersecurity systems. But as the threat of cyberattacks increase, there is an opportunity for Congress, as well as the public, to better understand how their personal data is being protected.

Furthermore, these agencies also must have well-qualified cybersecurity experts on the job to help thwart potential cyberattacks that may be directed at these Federal agencies or the institutions they oversee.

I appreciate that the ranking member worked with our side of the aisle to make important improvements to the bill before the committee marked it up. These changes include expanding the bill from the Federal Reserve to apply it to all Federal depository institution regulators, including the FDIC, OCC, and NCUA.

The bill was also clarified so that the annual reporting includes how regulators supervise banks and credit unions, as well as their third-party service providers, to mitigate cybersecurity risks.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, today, I begin by thanking Chairwoman **WATERS** and her staff for working with my staff and me to bring this bill to the floor today and, indeed, making it a bipartisan outcome.

It is a nice way to start a year. We started last year on the floor passing bipartisan bills, and from time to time, we have been able to do that over the last year. So I thank Chairwoman **WATERS** for working with me where we can, but when we disagree in our committee, we are able to disagree and still have the capacity to talk to one another. I think that is a very special thing. Now, the rest of our politics, they are what they are, but it is good to celebrate when we have our bipartisan victories.

Madam Speaker, the bill we have before us will ensure the government regulators are taking seriously the systemic risk that cybersecurity attacks pose to the global economy.

For the first time, this legislation will require U.S. bank regulators—the Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,

and the National Credit Union Administration—to provide Congress with a detailed analysis of what they are doing to protect against cyberattacks, both internally and in the entities they oversee.

This includes the regulators' technical procedures, their operational policies to ensure accountability for cybersecurity at the highest management levels, their cooperation with domestic and foreign financial institutions, as well as their forecasts on emerging threats to the resilience of the financial system—important stuff.

The need for this bill is clear. We have witnessed nearly half a billion data records exposed as a result of breaches in the private sector.

We know that the world is digitizing. Our government is trying to keep pace, but the private sector is moving very quickly as we, as consumers, drive this move to greater digitization.

Not surprisingly, one recent survey found that no less than two-thirds of our large financial institutions had experienced an increase in cyberattacks over the previous year, with 79 percent of them concluding that hackers were becoming more sophisticated. Certainly, they are.

At an April 2019 hearing of the Financial Services Committee, CEOs from five of America's seven largest banks cited cyberattacks as the foremost risk they face. Now, that is not productivity growth. It is not political upheaval overseas. It is not an economic slowdown in China or Europe. They ranked their highest concern as cybersecurity threats.

In the private sector, they are not alone in this exposure. Last year, we saw ransomware attacks against Baltimore and three towns in Florida that forced local government operations to be suspended, in some cases jeopardizing basic public services.

What would happen if hackers had that same success in a large attack that has systemic implications? Here is just one example.

The Federal Reserve settles \$35 billion in global payments in just the first hour of operations each business day. A cyberattack on the Fed that could be just partially successful would have and could have disastrous consequences. It is precisely the scale and interconnectedness of the financial sector that makes such scenarios so alarming.

As the 2019 annual report of the Financial Stability Oversight Council explains: "The increasing reliance of financial firms on information technology increases the risk that a cybersecurity event could have severe negative consequences for the U.S. economy, potentially impacting financial stability." True.

The FSOC report goes on to say: "The unique and complex threats posed by cyber risks require the public and private sectors to cooperate to identify, understand, and protect against these risks."

It is a new threat. It is a complex one. While I appreciate our regulators' growing sensitivity to cyber-related risks, we can and must do more.

As the Fed acknowledged in its most recent financial stability report, cyber resiliency is a potential risk for financial stability that doesn't fit neatly into existing risk frameworks.

□ 1800

This bill will help our regulators, including the Fed, incorporate cybersecurity into those risk assessments more effectively.

To be clear, Madam Speaker, the answer to cyber threats is not to return to some bygone, less technologically sophisticated age, something we can't do. On the contrary, ensuring the resiliency of the financial system means increasing vigilance and innovation. That means we need to have the best and brightest protecting our important institutions of government and the best and brightest protecting our important institutions in the private sector.

It is a lack of technological sophistication in the public and private sectors that will offer an opening to attackers if we don't take this action, and that is why Congress needs to hold our regulators to the highest standards of accountability so that they will remain a step ahead of tomorrow's threats.

Again, I want to thank my Democratic colleagues for working with us on this important measure, and I urge all Members to support its passage.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I include in the RECORD a letter from the Credit Union National Association in support of H.R. 4458 and a blog post by the International Monetary Fund which highlights the global threat of cybersecurity attacks and the need for better preparation and risk assessments.

CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, October 29, 2019.

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

Hon. PATRICK MCHENRY,
Ranking Member, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS AND RANKING MEMBER MCHENRY: On behalf of America's credit unions, I am writing regarding the House Financial Services Committee's markup of H.R. 4458, "the Cybersecurity and Financial System Resilience Act." The Credit Union National Association (CUNA) represents America's credit unions and their 115 million members.

National Cybersecurity Awareness Month is an important reminder to assess cyber dangers and consider what can be done to help protect Americans and American businesses from cyber-attacks. For credit unions, protecting American's financial and other personal information no matter what business or entity possess or handle it is of the

utmost importance. Theft and misuse of members' information from other businesses and entities cost credit unions and by extension their member-owners significant money while lining the pockets of criminals and criminal nation states who use the money to hurt the United States.

CUNA supports H.R. 4458, the "Cybersecurity and Financial System Resilience Act." America's credit unions support efforts to ensure that the entire financial services sector has proper cyber safeguards in place and this effort should extend to the sectors' regulators. H.R. 4458 would require the sectors' regulators to each issue an annual report to Congress describing measures the respective agency has taken to strengthen cybersecurity with respect to its functions as a regulator, including the supervision and regulation of financial institutions and, where applicable, third-party service providers.

The Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) requires the sectors' regulators to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide program to provide information security for the information and information systems that support the operations and assets of the agency, including those provided or managed by another agency. It appears that H.R. 4458 would enhance FISMA through reporting requirements while also requiring the regulators to ensure robust oversight of their regulated entities, which is already a primary duty of the regulators.

The regulators should be given wide latitude to decide the information reported publicly on the status of their regulated entities. Any information that details cyber vulnerabilities at financial institutions should not be reported publicly as it could harm the sector as bad actors could use reports as a roadmap for future attacks. Furthermore, the regulators should coordinate publicly reporting their regulated financial institutions for the same reason.

Lastly, we commend the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) Chairman Rodney Hood for recently appointing a cybersecurity advisor. We believe this is a critical step to ensure the agency stays focused on important cyber issues. We appreciate that NCUA has taken proactive efforts to work to secure the cyber security framework for credit unions and their members.

On behalf of America's credit unions and their 115 million members, thank you for the opportunity to share our views. We look forward to continuing to work with the Committee on safeguarding the financial services sector against cyber-attacks.

Sincerely,

JIM NUSSLE,
President & CEO.

[From IMF, Jan. 13, 2020]

CYBERSECURITY THREATS CALL FOR A
GLOBAL RESPONSE

(By David Lipton)

Last March, Operation Taiex led to the arrest of the gang leader behind the Carbanak and Cobalt malware attacks on over 100 financial institutions worldwide. This law enforcement operation included the Spanish national police, Europol, FBI, the Romanian, Moldovan, Belarusian, and Taiwanese authorities, as well as private cybersecurity companies. Investigators found out that hackers were operating in at least 15 countries.

We all know that money moves quickly around the world. As Operation Taiex shows, cybercrime is doing the same, becoming increasingly able to collaborate rapidly across borders.

To create a cyber-secure world, we must be as fast and globally integrated as the criminals. Facing a global threat with local resources will not be enough. Countries need to

do more internally and internationally to coordinate their efforts.

HOW TO BEST WORK TOGETHER

To begin, the private sector offers many good examples of cooperation. The industry deserves credit for taking the lead in many areas—developing technical and risk management standards, convening information-sharing forums, and spending considerable resources. International bodies, including the Group of 7 Cyber Experts group and the Basel Committee, are creating awareness and identifying sound practices for financial sector supervisors. This is important work.

But there is more to be done, especially if we take a global perspective. There are four areas where the international community can come together and boost the work being done at the national level:

First, we need to develop a greater understanding of the risks: the source and nature of threats and how they might impact financial stability. We need more data on threats and on the impact of successful attacks to better understand the risks.

Second, we need to improve collaboration on threat intelligence, incident reporting and best practices in resilience and response. Information sharing between the private and public sector needs to be improved—for example, by reducing barriers to banks reporting issues to financial supervisors and law enforcement.

Different public agencies within a country need to communicate seamlessly. And most challenging, information sharing between countries must improve.

Third, and related, regulatory approaches need to achieve greater consistency. Today, countries have different standards, regulations, and terminology. Reducing this inconsistency will facilitate more communication.

Finally, knowing that attacks will come, countries need to be ready for them. Crisis preparation and response protocols should be developed at both the national and cross-border level, so as to be able to respond and recover operations as soon as possible. Crisis exercises have become crucial in building resilience and the ability to respond, by revealing gaps and weaknesses in processes and decision making.

CONNECTING THE GLOBAL DOTS

Because a cyberattack can come from anywhere in the world, or many places at once, crisis response protocols must be articulated within regions and globally.

That means the relevant authorities need to know “whom to call” during a crisis, in nearby and, ideally, also in faraway countries. For small or developing countries, this is a challenge that needs international attention. Many rely on financial services or correspondent lines provided by global banks for financial connection. Developing cross-border response protocols will help countries understand their respective roles in a crisis and ensure a coordinated response in the event of a crisis.

The Group of 7 countries has made an excellent start at building collaboration on cybersecurity, but this effort needs to be broadened to each and every country.

Here the IMF can play an important role. With a much broader representation than most of the standard-setting institutions, the IMF has the ability to raise the concerns of emerging-market and developing countries to a global level. Because any place is a good place to start an attack, it is in the ultimate interest of advanced economies to work with other countries to share information, coordinate actions, and build capacity.

At the IMF, we work with countries that need to build this capacity, developing the skills and expertise needed to recognize and effectively counter cybersecurity threats.

Our international partners are doing the same, and we work regularly with an array of stakeholders in the public and private sector.

Successful cyberattacks have the potential to hamper financial development by creating distrust, especially if personal and financial data are compromised.

If we want to reap the benefits of new technologies that can develop markets and expand financial inclusion, we have to preserve trust, and ensure the security of information and communications technologies. With cybersecurity, there is always more to be done simply because the pace of change is breathtakingly fast.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, cybersecurity is a major issue facing all aspects of our economy, including the financial sector. It is an important issue for both private companies and government agencies.

H.R. 4458 will enhance congressional oversight of our banking regulators to ensure that they are maintaining strong cyber defenses of their own systems, as well as the banks and credit unions they regulate. I urge Members to support this important legislation.

I thank the ranking member for his leadership and for the way that he reached across the aisle in working with us.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4458, 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.

PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH AND FIRST SPOUSE BARBARA BUSH COIN ACT

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 457) to require that \$1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 457

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 “President George H.W. Bush and First Spouse Barbara Bush Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. COINS HONORING PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH AND FIRST SPOUSE BARBARA BUSH.

(a) CIRCULATING \$1 COINS HONORING PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH.—Notwithstanding subsections (d), (n)(2)(E), (n)(3), (n)(4), and

(n)(8) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, in addition to the coins to be issued under subsections (r) and (w) of such section 5112, and in accordance with the other provisions of subsection (n) of such section 5112, the Secretary of the Treasury, beginning on January 1, 2020, shall mint and issue \$1 coins that bear—

(1) the image of President George H.W. Bush; and

(2) an inscription of the year “2020”.

(b) BULLION COINS HONORING FIRST SPOUSE BARBARA BUSH.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (5)(C) of section 5112(o) of title 31, United States Code, and in accordance with the other provisions of such section 5112(o), the Secretary of the Treasury, beginning on January 1, 2020, shall mint and issue bullion coins that bear—

(1) the image of First Spouse Barbara Bush; and

(2) an inscription of the year “2020”.

SEC. 3. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that the minting and issuing of coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 457, the President George H.W. Bush and First Spouse Barbara Bush Coin Act. This bill directs the Treasury to issue \$1 coins honoring the life and legacy of President George Herbert Walker Bush as well as a bullion coin commemorating his wife, former First Lady Barbara Bush.

The dollar coin was one of the first silver coins minted in the United States. Since the first dollar coins were struck in 1794, the dollar coin has, on occasion, been minted with the images of various individuals whose leadership, actions, and deeds have played an integral role at key moments in our Nation's history. These include President Dwight D. Eisenhower, suffragist Susan B. Anthony, and, most recently, Lemhi Shoshone guide and interpreter for the Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacagawea.

Beginning in 2007, the Mint sought to honor our Nation's Presidents by issuing \$1 coins, featuring their images in the order that they served. The last President to be honored under this program was President Ronald Reagan in 2016.

This bill reauthorizes the Treasury to mint a \$1 coin in honor of the late

President George H.W. Bush and his wife, Barbara Bush, under the Presidential \$1 Coin Program.

George Herbert Walker Bush served as the 41st President of the United States from 1989 to 1993. A career public servant, President Bush served our country as a U.S. Navy pilot during World War II before going on to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives, as a U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, as Director of Central Intelligence, and as the 43rd Vice President of the United States. As President, Bush presided over the collapse of the Soviet Union, German reunification, and the first Gulf war.

In his post-Presidency, Bush is remembered for using his spotlight to support various charities and for working closely with former Presidents Carter and Clinton to encourage public service and encourage aid for victims of natural disasters both at home and abroad.

Barbara Pierce Bush also served as First Lady from 1989 to 1993. A fierce advocate for literacy, Mrs. Bush was dedicated to eliminating generational cycles of illiteracy through her involvement in the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy and other reading organizations. As First Lady, she was known as much for her humor and self-deprecating wit as she was for being a keen adviser and confidant to President George H.W. Bush.

In addition to their decades-long careers as public servants, President and Mrs. Bush were the patriarch and matriarch of a family of public servants, including the 43rd President of the United States, George W. Bush, and the former Governor of Florida, John Ellis Bush. Their dedication to patriotism, service, and each other are an inspiration to us all.

So I thank our Senate colleague Mr. CORNYN for introducing this bill, as well as Mr. WILLIAMS and all members of the Texas delegation, including our own Representative SYLVIA GARCIA, a valued new member of the Financial Services Committee, for their hard work on the bill, and I urge Members to vote “yes.”

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

“There could be no definition of a successful life that does not include service to others”—the words of George Herbert Walker Bush.

“Each day we should do something to help others”—the words of Barbara Pierce Bush.

We know them as the President and the First Lady. The people of Houston know them and knew them as kind and wonderful and thoughtful neighbors. That is the reason why so much of Houston is named after 41 and his wife, Barbara. They are special people, indeed.

In a special time in American history, they served their country and

they devoted their life to public service: first, here in the House of Representatives, where George H.W. Bush served for but a short period of time; then, at the highest levels of government, as Ambassador to the United Nations, as Director of the CIA, and as an Ambassador to China.

Sadly, we lost President George H.W. Bush in November of 2018, just a few months after his wife, Barbara, passed away on April 17, 2018.

We know of their devotion to the American people, and what we have before us is legislation that authorizes the U.S. Mint to make \$1 coins honoring the service and extraordinary lives of former President and First Lady Bush.

President Bush’s decades of service first began in World War II, where he made a rare feat of surviving after being shot down over the Pacific. So we know of his full life of service. We know of their family’s full devotion to us as the American people, and we thank them for their service.

It is an honor to be on the floor of this House of Representatives to speak in honor of such an important life and work. This is but a small statement of our gratitude for what they did for us and how they served us.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA), a valued new member of the Financial Services Committee.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for the time allotted to me.

Today, I speak to celebrate the legacies of fellow Houstonians, former President George H.W. Bush and former First Lady Barbara Bush.

Before and after Mr. Bush’s Presidency, he and Barbara made Houston, Texas, their home. They quickly became mainstays in our community, in part, because of their support of Houston sports teams—I know; I sat in the big box with them at many Astros games—and also for the Houston Rodeo. They both wore their hats really well and all things Houston. But mostly, it was because of their advocacy for serving the public good in all their philanthropic efforts.

Barbara Bush was an enthusiastic champion of improving literacy for families and children. The Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy, for example, donated money to replace books and materials destroyed after Hurricane Harvey.

Former President Bush was equally committed to public service. His foundation, Points of Light, mobilized volunteers after Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast in 2005; and, as the chairwoman noted, President Bush, together with President Clinton and others, always together, formed the Presidents Club to help after any disaster. He was able to reach across the aisle and, again, do what he knew to do best, which was to serve the public good.

I am a proud cosponsor of this commemorative coin act to honor both of them and their charitable work in Houston and throughout. I cannot think of a better ambassador for Houston for all these years than the Bushes.

Many of us went from calling him President Bush to just simply George and Barbara because they were always together. I know every time we went to a game of the Astros and that kiss cam would go around the field, whenever it got there to either George or Barbara, George was ready, and the crowd just loved it, because the President was always there, ready to kiss Barbara on the spot as long as the kiss cam caught them.

They were truly Houston’s greatest ambassadors. They are missed, but their legacy lives on.

I thank the sponsors of this bill, Senator CORNYN over in the Senate and Mr. WILLIAMS here in the House.

I thank the chairwoman for giving me the time to say a few words about some people who were really very, very, important to Houston.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Arkansas (Mr. HILL), who is the ranking member of the National Security, International Development and Monetary Policy Subcommittee of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the ranking member of the House Financial Services Committee, for yielding to me.

I, too, rise and thank JOHN CORNYN, the Senator from Texas, and my good friend, small business man, auto dealer from Dallas, Texas, ROGER WILLIAMS, for his leadership on this commemoration.

What a treat to be here on the House floor and honor George and Barbara Bush right where he served as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee some 50-plus years ago.

He loved the House. He loved an Arkansan named John Paul Hamerschmidt, a longtime member of the House Transportation Committee. They were best friends. They were freshmen together.

He always spoke fondly of this House, and it served him well when he was Vice President, served him well when he was President of the United States.

My wife, Martha, and I think about one thing when we think about George and Barbara Bush, whom we had the pleasure to know for over 40 years and work for for 4 years.

When you are at school with your kids or filling out a form, there is a line that says, “in case of emergency,” and there is a blank, and you are supposed to put a friend’s name, a neighbor’s name, a colleague’s name. Madam Speaker, when we think of George and Barbara Bush, we think of that form.

□ 1815

In case of an emergency, call George Bush, call Barbara Bush. Because that

is what they were. They were neighbors. In their soul, as the ranking member from North Carolina said, service was at the heart, whether it is pushing the cart across the Randalls' parking lot in Houston, serving cookies sitting on the floor of the vice president's mansion here in Washington, D.C., welcoming foreign leaders at the diplomatic entrance of the White House, service was at the heart. Being a neighbor was at the heart. That was George and Barbara Bush.

You think about our kids and their striving for who to look up to, who to have as a hero on the sports field, on the hospital board of directors, on the city council, in this House, serving the people of America. Who do you think of? George and Barbara Bush.

America, buy these \$1 coins, hand them out to young people and say, if you are looking for a hero, you are looking for George Bush. Look no further than Barbara Bush. What the Bushes did pre-Presidency, in the Presidency, in the limelight for this country was lead and demonstrate service from the heart.

I can tell you a million stories about what a decent person George Bush was and what a wonderful woman, biting, bossy, fabulous mom, grandmother, and First Lady Barbara Bush was. Don't ever be caught chewing gum around her because you will swallow it. She was tough. She set high standards. Her children were held to those high standards. And she has lifted our whole country up to high standards by being an outstanding First Lady.

Tonight on this House floor it is an honor to be here and honor the memory of George and Barbara Bush by unanimously in this House supporting JOHN CORNYN and ROGER WILLIAMS' good bill to have the United States Treasury mint a coin to someone we look up to, we remember with reverence, we are grateful for, grateful for their service to this country.

From being fished out of the Pacific Ocean onto the fish back all the way to the White House, what a story.

As Chairwoman WATERS said, even better was the story after the Presidency. George Bush shaving his head in symbolism, support and solidarity with the kids at MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. George Bush wearing that goofy smile with his goofy socks to bring out heart and reverence for the good work of MD Anderson. Barbara Bush, for something that plagues every community in this country, every age in this country, the lack of literacy. How can you be a successful American and not be literate? And Barbara Bush from day one said, this is a fight I am in. And she fought for literacy for adults and for kids all over this country and had fun doing it. Her daughter-in-law, Laura Bush, our First Lady also, has carried that mantle forward.

Thank you, Madam Speaker, for this opportunity to be on the floor to pay tribute again to Mr. and Mrs. Bush for

their leadership in this country. I thank the Members of this House that come together on both sides of the aisle and recognize a leader when they see one. I appreciate the ranking member from North Carolina for the time. I am going to vote "yes."

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WILLIAMS), my colleague and member of the House Financial Services Committee, the lead House sponsor of the legislation we are considering today.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise today in strong support of the President George H.W. Bush and First Spouse Barbara Bush Coin Act honoring one of the most remarkable couples in our Nation's history.

I am proud to have introduced the House companion bill, H.R. 1173, this Congress with a bipartisan group of 27 lawmakers from the Texas delegation.

President George H.W. Bush and First Lady Barbara Bush were examples of selflessness and sacrifice. And like their country they were tough, they were strong and they were kind.

From President Bush's naval aviation career where he was the youngest pilot to receive his wings and was later shot down over the Pacific to his small business career, to his tenure as a Texas Congressman, ambassador to the United Nations, ambassador to China, director of the Central Intelligence Agency and later as vice president, no one was more prepared to be President than George H.W. Bush.

During George H.W. Bush's Presidency, he tore down the Berlin wall, and he kept us safe during Desert Storm. He brought to the White House with him unwavering strength, patriotism, and humility.

An example of the latter that comes to my mind, when shortly before the USS *George H.W. Bush*, or CVN-77 as it is called, was completed, several of us on the board of directors went to President Bush's Houston office and let him know how the ship was doing and it was almost ready. Upon learning of its status, he put his head in his hands and said, "This is one of the nicest things that has ever happened to me." He was the embodiment of a gracious warrior. Tonight I wear this tie that is the tie of CVN-77 to remind me of that event and in his honor.

He lived life fearlessly. Later in his life when President Bush turned 80, he celebrated his birthday, dubbed as "41 at 80" by jumping out of an airplane at 13,000 feet at College Station, and he did it twice. They were his fourth and fifth jumps, and I was honored to shake his hand upon the landing.

For those who knew the Bushes, their love for country was only surpassed by their love of each other. George and Barbara Bush were married for 73 years in one of the greatest love stories of our time. From their very first meeting to the decades of life and family they shared together, the Bushes per-

sonified devotion and the truest expression of love.

President Bush and I were often able to share our passion for America's favorite pastime while I served as a trustee for the Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M. Forty-one was a fixture in the world of baseball, and he famously took credit for the phrase "you da man" while praising the Houston Astros' Rusty Staub after a game in the sixties. It was one of the very few things he would ever boast about and be braggadocious. He claimed from then on that he never received enough credit for coining that phrase.

I also had the great privilege of awarding him the National College Baseball Hall of Fame induction trophy in his Houston office a few years ago for his esteemed and great career he had playing for Yale at first base and playing in the College World Series. Today I even wear this ring as a George H.W. Bush award recipient from the National College Baseball Hall of Fame.

President Bush taught my daughters how to play basketball in Kennebunkport preparing them for their future junior high and high school careers. He most notably taught them the "falling leaf" shot. I think this is about how it looked, which in his mind would make them all-stars if mastered, while they wore the tennis shoes given to them by Mrs. Bush as they practiced.

First Lady Barbara Bush was a force of nature, and she carried the mantle of trusted adviser and family matriarch with unfailing grace. Barbara displayed true dedication to her country and her family in every phase of her life.

To this day, one of my most meaningful memories was President Bush often saying thank you for being a friend to my family and a friend to my son.

Together President Bush and Mrs. Bush exemplified what all Americans should strive to emulate. They were friends of America, and I was honored to call them friends of mine.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring the legacy of two of our Nation's most devoted servants.

In closing, I would just like to say this to President Bush, "Mr. President, you da man." In God we trust.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, may I inquire of the Chair the time remaining on our side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina has 7½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MCHENRY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), a former George W. Bush administration appointee.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from North Carolina for yielding and for the opportunity to speak about a great American hero and a wonderful family, a class act.

I was privileged to serve under the great leadership of George W. Bush as Governor of the Lone Star State and then President of this great country. No doubt his parents, their character, their patriotism, and love for their fellow man did not fall too far from the tree, as we say in Texas.

I rise in support of the President George H.W. Bush and First Spouse Barbara Bush Coin Act sponsored by friend and fellow Texan, Senator JOHN CORNYN.

George Herbert Walker Bush and his wife First Lady Barbara Bush were exemplars of leadership and service to the country and an almost perfect picture of a devoted and loving marriage. If there is a perfect marriage, they certainly seemed to have it.

I think, Madam Speaker, it is right and good to honor and commemorate the most noble and accomplished leaders and public servants, and no doubt, at the top of that list is George Herbert Walker Bush and his wife Barbara Bush, and I am grateful for the opportunity to honor the legacy of President and First Lady Bush by supporting the issuance of these coins.

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

Madam Speaker, in writing about George H.W. Bush it was said duty was duty. In 1975, there is this move in the administration to shuttle off George H.W. Bush to a nondescript position. The assumption was if George H.W. Bush was offered a job in public service, he was going to say no because it wasn't the right job for him. Instead, President Bush said yes and served our Nation as director of the CIA at a moment in American history where that agency had massive need for reform and change and also to rebuild its capacity to protect us as Americans.

It was written about him, "Your message came as a total and complete shock," Bush wrote to his friend, Henry Kissinger. "Henry, you did not know my father. The President did," meaning President Nixon. "My dad inculcated into his sons a set of values that have served me well. In my own short public life"—not realizing that 20 years hence he would still be in public service—"one of these values quite simply is that one should serve his country and his President."

That is what George H.W. Bush wrote in 1975, his notion of public service. Whether you are a Republican or Democrat, those words of public service of the need for us as individual Americans to do our duty when called upon and to offer ourselves to serve the public and to serve our fellow man is something that was commendable in 1975 and is absolutely commendable and especially commendable this day.

On the floor this day, on both sides of the aisle, we honor an amazing legacy of what he became known as, as 41. The 41st President of the United States and his First Lady, not just during his time in the White House, but his first lady

in his life, Barbara Pierce Bush. We know of their family legacy and the generations they have given this country in public service, but we also know the amazing legacy of that World War II generation that he represented and the legacy of public service and trying to get things done for the American people.

□ 1830

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to speak in favor of this resolution, this bill today, and I ask my colleagues to support this recognition of the lives, the dedication, and the selflessness of 41 and First Lady Bush.

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

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

This bill honors a couple who devoted their lives to public service and were known for their deep faith and commitment to decency and civility.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have worked in a bipartisan manner on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 457.

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.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1230, PROTECTING OLDER WORKERS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 76, PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL OF RULE SUBMITTED BY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RELATING TO "BORROWER DEFENSE INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY"; AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 17, 2020, THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2020

Mr. DESAULNIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-377) on the resolution (H. Res. 790) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1230) to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 and other laws to clarify appropriate standards for Federal employment discrimination and retaliation claims, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 76) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating

to "Borrower Defense Institutional Accountability"; and providing for proceedings during the period from January 17, 2020, through January 24, 2020, 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. 4335; and
- H.R. 2398.

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.

8-K TRADING GAP ACT OF 2019

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. 4335) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue rules that prohibit officers and directors of certain companies from trading securities in anticipation of a current report, and for other purposes, 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 Guam (Mr. SAN NICOLAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 7, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]
YEAS—384

Adams	Bucshon	Correa
Aguilar	Budd	Courtney
Allred	Burchett	Cox (CA)
Amodei	Burgess	Craig
Armstrong	Bustos	Crenshaw
Arrington	Butterfield	Crist
Axne	Calvert	Crow
Babin	Carbajal	Cuellar
Bacon	Cárdenas	Curtis
Baird	Carson (IN)	Daids (KS)
Balderson	Carter (GA)	Davidson (OH)
Banks	Carter (TX)	Davis (CA)
Barr	Cartwright	Davis, Rodney
Barragán	Case	Dean
Bass	Casten (IL)	DeFazio
Beatty	Castor (FL)	DeGette
Bera	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bergman	Chabot	DelBene
Beyer	Cheney	Delgado
Bilirakis	Chu, Judy	Demings
Bishop (GA)	Cisneros	DeSaulnier
Bishop (NC)	Clark (MA)	Deutch
Blumenauer	Clarke (NY)	Diaz-Balart
Blunt Rochester	Cleaver	Dingell
Bonamici	Cline	Doggett
Bost	Cloud	Doyle, Michael
Boyle, Brendan	Cohen	F.
F.	Cole	Dunn
Brindisi	Collins (GA)	Emmer
Brooks (IN)	Comer	Engel
Brown (MD)	Conaway	Escobar
Brownley (CA)	Connolly	Eshoo
Buchanan	Cook	Españillat
Buck	Cooper	Estes

Evans
 Ferguson
 Finkenauer
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx (NC)
 Frankel
 Fudge
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gianforte
 Gibbs
 Gohmert
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Gooden
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guthrie
 Haaland
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings
 Hayes
 Heck
 Herrn, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill (AR)
 Himes
 Holding
 Hollingsworth
 Horn, Kendra S.
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Hurd (TX)
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster (NH)
 Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)

Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Marshall
 Mast
 Matsui
 McAdams
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meadows
 Meeks
 Meng
 Meuser
 Miller
 Mitchell
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mucarsel-Powell
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Norcross
 Nunes
 O'Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Olson
 Omar
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Peterson
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rice (SC)
 Rigglesman
 Rodgers (WA)
 Roe, David P.
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rooney (FL)
 Rose (NY)
 Rouda
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard

Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schriener
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shalala
 Sherrill
 Shimkus
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spano
 Speier
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Steube
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Taylor
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Timmons
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres Small
 (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Van Drew
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 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—7

Gosar
 Higgins (LA)
 Massie
 Norman
 DesJarlais
 Lewis
 Loeback
 Marchant
 McClintock
 Newhouse
 Richmond
 Roby
 Rush
 Scalise
 Sherman
 Simpson
 Stivers
 Walker

NOT VOTING—39

Abraham
 Aderholt
 Allen
 Bishop (UT)
 Brady
 Byrne
 Cicilline
 Clay
 Clyburn
 Costa
 Crawford
 Cunningham
 Davis, Danny K.

□ 1900

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

Stated for:

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 14.

VETERAN HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT SUPPORT EXTENSION ACT OF 2020

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. 2398) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 and title 38, United States Code, to expand eligibility for the HUD-VASH program, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit annual reports to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives regarding homeless veterans, and for other purposes, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 31, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 15]

YEAS—362

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Amash
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Axne
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Barragán
 Bass
 Beatty
 Bera
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NC)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Bonamici
 Bost
 Boyle, Brendan
 F.
 Brindisi
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Brown (MD)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Budd
 Burgess
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson (IN)
 Carter (GA)
 Cartwright
 Case
 Casten (IL)
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chabot
 Cheney
 Chu, Judy
 Cisneros
 Clark (MA)

Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Cline
 Cohen
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Connolly
 Cook
 Cooper
 Correa
 Courtney
 Cox (CA)
 Craig
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Curtis
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Dunn
 Emmer
 Engel
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Estes
 Evans
 Ferguson
 Finkenauer
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx (NC)
 Frankel
 Fudge
 Fulcher
 Gaetz
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gianforte
 Gibbs
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Gooden
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Griffith
 Guthrie
 Haaland
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Hartzler
 Hastings
 Hayes
 Heck
 Herrn, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill (AR)
 Himes
 Holding
 Hollingsworth
 Horn, Kendra S.
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Hurd (TX)
 Jayapal

Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kuster (NH)
 Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood
 Roy
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Marshall
 Massie
 Mast
 Matsui
 McAdams
 McBath
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meadows
 Meeks
 Meng
 Meuser
 Miller
 Mitchell
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Mucarsel-Powell
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Norcross
 Nunes
 O'Halleran
 Ocasio-Cortez
 Omar
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pence
 Perlmutter

Peters
 Peterson
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Roy
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (NY)
 Rigglesman
 Rodgers (WA)
 Roe, David P.
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rooney (FL)
 Rose (NY)
 Rose, John W.
 Rouda
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schriener
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Shalala
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Shimkus
 Sires
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spano
 Speier
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Timmons
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tlaib
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres Small
 (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Van Drew
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walorski
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watkins

Watson Coleman	Wild	Wright
Webster (FL)	Williams	Yarmuth
Welch	Wilson (FL)	Young
Wenstrup	Wittman	Zeldin
Westerman	Womack	
Wexton	Woodall	

NAYS—31

Allen	Grothman	Perry
Babin	Harris	Rice (SC)
Biggs	Hice (GA)	Rouzer
Buck	Higgins (LA)	Steube
Burchett	Kelly (MS)	Taylor
Carter (TX)	King (IA)	Waltz
Cloud	LaMalfa	Weber (TX)
Davidson (OH)	Murphy (NC)	Wilson (SC)
Flores	Norman	Yoho
Gohmert	Olson	
Gosar	Palazzo	

NOT VOTING—37

Abraham	Duncan	Loebsock
Aderholt	Gabbard	Marchant
Bishop (UT)	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Brady	Graves (LA)	Richmond
Byrne	Grijalva	Roby
Cicilline	Guest	Ruppersberger
Clay	Hunter	Rush
Clyburn	Jackson Lee	Scalise
Costa	Johnson (LA)	Simpson
Crawford	Kennedy	Stivers
Cunningham	Kirkpatrick	Walker
Davis, Danny K.	Lesko	
DesJarlais	Lewis	

□ 1911

Mr. GROTHMAN changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was absent today due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 14, and “yea” on rollcall No. 15.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS PRIMARY SPONSOR OF H.R. 2569

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the primary sponsor of H.R. 2569, a bill originally introduced by Representative Cummings of Maryland, for the purpose of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1915

PRAISING ROBERT COTTINGHAM

(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 rise today to honor a local gentleman and distinguished resident of Orange, New Jersey, Mr. Robert Cottingham. His life has been one of inspiring public service and dedication to his community. He is a military veteran who served as a combat infantryman during the Korean war.

When he returned, he sought opportunities to help others. During the 1970s and 1980s, he mentored new African American workers at the Xerox Corporation to help them thrive. In his community, he sought to help youth and others through service organizations such as Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and the Montclair YMCA. He even dedicated his weekends to service and taught Sunday school as a member of the Church of the Epiphany and Christ Church in Orange. In addition, he was a nationally accomplished high hurdle runner and high school track star.

I had the privilege of attending Mr. Cottingham’s 90th birthday yesterday and I can tell you that he still inspires and serves as an example of the best in our community.

RECOGNIZING PETER VAN CISE’S APPOINTMENT TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

(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. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Peter Van Cise of Julian, Pennsylvania. Peter is a senior at the Bald Eagle Area High School. When considering his post-graduation options, Peter honorably chose to commit himself to serving his country.

I am proud of Peter and pleased to announce that he has accepted a fully qualified appointment to the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado.

Peter is the son of Ann Van Cise and Dana Van Cise, an Air Force veteran. He is the youngest of seven children. Peter excelled in the classroom, on the soccer field, and in his community as a true leader. I know that his hard work as a student will serve him well as he starts his military career in the Air Force Academy.

Peter has continually demonstrated a sincere commitment to service, and I wish him all the best in this exciting new venture.

NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, every young person needs a mentor, someone to provide real-life guidance as they navigate the challenging, formative years of youth. Mentoring is closely linked with positive behaviors, including school attendance, regular volunteering, and college enrollment. Unfortunately, one in three young people in America is growing up without a mentor.

During National Mentoring Month this January, I rise to honor the organizations, mentors, and others who are working every day to close this gap—organizations like MENTOR Rhode Island and Big Brothers Big Sisters of

Rhode Island. I am proud to represent them as a member of the Congressional Youth Mentoring Caucus and to push for strong funding for youth mentoring each and every year.

Madam Speaker, our young people are our most precious resource, and it is our duty to support them and the mentors who help them thrive.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF MR. TOM WRIGHT

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 remember the life of Mr. Tom Wright, who passed away on January 3 at the age of 76.

Mr. Wright dedicated his life to serving both his country and his local community. He served for 21 years as a commander in the United States Navy, including one tour in Vietnam. After his retirement, he continued his work supporting veterans’ groups in the local Savannah area. Mr. Wright also dedicated a great deal of his time and efforts to the civilian maritime community in Savannah, including the Savannah Propeller Club and the Savannah Maritime Association.

A family man through and through, he could often be found watching North Carolina Tar Heel basketball with his family.

His presence will be deeply missed throughout our area. Mr. Wright’s family and friends will be in my thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time.

RECOGNIZING U.S. FIREFIGHTERS HELPING AUSTRALIA

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

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 200 firefighters from the United States, including California, who packed up and deployed out to help our friends from Down Under in Australia fight one of the biggest fire disasters we have ever seen on this Earth.

A fire that has burned millions of acres, destroyed thousands of businesses, farms, and homes, killed 25 people, and incinerated close to 1 billion animals.

For over 15 years the United States and Australia have shared firefighters to help each other contain their growing wildfires; but as we are experiencing—and, yes, due to climate change—our fire seasons are getting longer and longer, our droughts are getting drier and drier, and our fires are getting bigger, costlier, and deadlier.

That is why we are so grateful to the firefighters, not only for their service to our communities but for their willingness to travel and fight fires in

other countries. That appreciation for those firefighters will be demonstrated in Congress later this week when I introduce a resolution recognizing their work, their will, and their courage.

But let that resolution also be a reminder of the work and commitment needed by all nations to not just fight fires for our safety, but to continue to fight climate change for our future.

PRESIDENT TRUMP KEEPS PROMISES

(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. Madam Speaker, in the December Jobs Report, job numbers remain strong. Over 140,000 jobs were added, and wages are up. The unemployment rate remains at a 50-year low at 3.5 percent. These new, consistent numbers show that President Trump is continuing his effective record of promises made, promises kept.

The December Jobs report also showed that the total employment level rose to 158.8 million—another record high. By creating jobs, lowering unemployment, increasing wages, and consistently working to promote opportunities, President Trump continues keeping his promises.

Baseless attacks on the President by Democrats and the biased fake news attempted to conceal his successes, but make no mistake: President Trump is focused to work for American families and jobs.

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

Best wishes to Coach Dabo Swinney, go Clemson Tigers tonight.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, the conventional wisdom that Speaker PELOSI and the Democrats gained nothing from the delay in sending the Articles of Impeachment to the Senate is contradicted by the results. Some Republican Senators are said to be working to assure witnesses, as Speaker PELOSI demanded.

There are 53 Republican Senators and 47 Democrats. Notwithstanding where they stand on impeachment itself, it would benefit Republican moderates and even others to avoid the stigma of unprecedented unfairness by at least allowing witnesses, which requires only a 51 percent majority. Witnesses would help mitigate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL's undisguised unfairness in working directly with the White House.

As a result of the Pelosi delay, even Senator MCCONNELL now says he will follow the Clinton impeachment process. Depositions from witnesses were ultimately allowed there.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, since 2002, January has been recognized as National Mentoring Month. We should all recognize the positive impact that mentoring has on young people.

From our servicemembers at Cherry Point to the volunteers of the Winston-Salem United Way, the coaches of LifeConnections in Alexander County to the Western Youth Network in Boone, North Carolinians remain actively engaged in mentoring opportunities across my State.

According to Mentoring.org, at-risk youth who were paired with a mentor are 55 percent more likely to enroll in college; 78 percent more likely to volunteer regularly in their communities; and 130 percent more likely to hold leadership positions in their careers.

Madam Speaker, the numbers speak for themselves. Mentoring is a cornerstone of the growth and development of young people across our country.

GIPSA PROPOSED RULE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, today the United States Department of Agriculture published its long-awaited proposed rule to fix the Packers and Stockyards Act to address institutional bias against small livestock and poultry farmers.

For decades I have fought alongside our livestock and poultry farmers to ensure their hard work is respected and standards exacted by their processing firms were fair and honest. Unfortunately, small producers have been taken advantage of, retaliated against, marginalized legally in favor of larger meatpackers, swine contractors, and poultry companies, and forced to swallow opaque contracts just to pay their bills.

The proposed rule falls short to address their very serious grievances. Once again, this administration is happy setting minimal, powder-puff requirements that sidestep hardworking families in favor of mega-business integrators.

Let us continue to work hard to improve the proposed rule to ensure that those who feed America get a fair shake and are treated right by all of America.

GLASSTOWN PRODUCTIONS

(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, today I want to acknowledge the Millville-based production company, Glasstown Productions in south Jersey.

Glasstown Productions is an exemplary company that has excelled in telling their clients' stories through film. Their work has been recognized by the Dog Film Festival, CinemaFest, and the International Christian Film and Music Festival.

Under the leadership of CEO Robert Penza and Creative Director Jason Penza, Glasstown has brought home multiple awards and recognitions to the State of New Jersey and, most proudly, to south Jersey.

Last year Glasstown Productions was honored with a Gold Telly Award for its film, "Ask Seek Knock: The Story of Brianna Wittman."

Glasstown Productions is just one example of the opportunities to build something great in south Jersey. The coveted Gold Telly Award speaks to the quality of work being produced in our district, and I commend Glasstown Productions for their excellent accomplishments. We are truly, sincerely and extremely proud of them and what they have accomplished.

CELEBRATING VILLAGE EXCHANGE CENTER

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

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the third anniversary of the Village Exchange Center in Aurora, Colorado.

Founded in 2017, the Village Exchange Center has become a thriving, collaborative nonprofit and a home for immigrants, refugees, and community members throughout the Aurora-Denver metro area.

In Aurora, we recognize that our diversity is our strength. In our public schools alone, over 150 languages are spoken by students. This is where VEC comes in, helping build bridges between the multiple cultures, faiths, and nationalities that now call Colorado home.

This year VEC is embarking on an ambitious new initiative called Village Farms at Stanley, a vertical farm near Stanley Marketplace. Village Farm will help empower diverse, intergenerational communities through education, training, food, and farming.

On its third anniversary, I wish VEC continued success in bringing people together in paving the way toward health and economic opportunities for our diverse communities. Together, we can build a vibrant community.

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RECOGNIZING ZENA CARDMAN

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

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, it is my honor today to recognize the achievements of Zena Cardman, a resident of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District who just became one of America's newest astronauts.

In a ceremony on Friday, Zena, who lives in State College, graduated from being an astronaut candidate in NASA Astronaut Group 22 and is now a full-fledged astronaut.

Zena's academic achievements are numerous. She is trained as a marine biologist, and Zena has focused her research on microorganisms in sub-surface environments.

It is clear that her success shows that she possesses both the work ethic and intrepid spirit exemplified by many across Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District.

As an astronaut, Zena faces an exciting time in the history and future of NASA. The Artemis missions aim to return humans to the Moon by 2024. That also includes putting the first woman on the Moon.

Since the beginning of the space program, the work of our Nation's astronauts in advancing the cause of discovery in space and on Earth shows the best of mankind and that our achievements are limited only by our ambitions.

Madam Speaker, again, it is my honor to recognize the achievements of Zena Cardman on becoming an astronaut and joining the rich history of pride and wonder that comes with that distinction.

RECOGNIZING ELIZABETH SILBAUGH JOHNNIDES

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank a business and community leader from the congressional district that I represent.

Elizabeth Silbaugh Johnnides of Hanover tirelessly gives back to her community and is always looking for ways to lift up and empower women in business. Liz works professionally as a financial adviser and continues to work with her family business, a fixture of southern York County, The Markets at Hanover and Shrewsbury.

Liz has worked to transform The Markets at Hanover into a space that welcomes events from nonprofits and community organizations. She also gives of her time, serving on the boards of a number of area nonprofit organizations, including Sweet Charities of Hanover, which has raised over \$2 million to support community organizations.

Liz was recently recognized as the recipient of the 2019 Community Leader

Award by Hanover Area Chamber of Commerce for her many years of service to the Hanover community.

Madam Speaker, I thank Liz for her tireless efforts to improve the Hanover community.

HONORING SHERIFF TOM BOSENKO FOR 40 YEARS OF SERVICE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to honor a good friend and a great leader in Shasta County, Sheriff Tom Bosenko, who served 40 years with the Shasta County Sheriff's Office, 14 years as sheriff.

He has worked in nearly every division of the sheriff's office, including patrol operations, school resource officer, SWAT, antigang enforcement, and the canine unit. Importantly, he was at the helm of the sheriff's office when the historic Carr fire hit last year. I can't thank him enough for keeping order and calm in directing people in a positive fashion during that time.

Madam Speaker, he is a four-time recipient of the Best in the North State's Best Elected Official award.

He has worn his badge with honor, never backing down from what needs to be done and shouldering the burden of keeping the community safe. I saw him everywhere I went during my time visiting around in the district there. He is a community guy.

Madam Speaker, as a motorcycle lover, I think Tom will ride his Harley-Davidson right into retirement. He is, in retirement, still a fierce defender of our Second Amendment rights.

Madam Speaker, I thank Tom for his unwavering service to the community, the people of the north State, and his example. He will be missed, certainly, but I know his successor, Sheriff Eric Magrini, will do well under Tom's tutelage. I appreciate him, and may God bless him.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. EVANS (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for January 10 on account of official business in the district.

Ms. JACKSON LEE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of necessary attendance in her congressional district discharging her representational duties.

Mr. LEWIS (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. ADERHOLT (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of attending his mother-in-law's funeral.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1982. An act to improve efforts to combat marine debris, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; in addition, to the Committee on Natural Resources; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology; and to the Committee on Agriculture 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.

S. 2629. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Public Health Service Corps; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of John Fahey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

S.J. Res. 66. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Denise O'Leary as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

S.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Risa Lavizzo-Mourey as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 583. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for enhanced penalties for pirate radio, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 14, 2020, 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, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 4458, the Cybersecurity and Financial System Resilience Act of 2019, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4458

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2020-2025	2020-2030
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding

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. 4841, the Prudential Regulatory Oversight 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:

3514. A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Public Rulemaking Procedures (RIN: 3038-AE90) received January 8, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3515. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting a quarterly exception Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs), as of September 30, 2019, for one Navy and two Air Force Programs, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432(b)(1); Public Law 97-252, Sec. 1107(a)(1); (96 Stat. 740); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3516. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a notice to Congress of the anticipated use of Selected Reserve units that will be ordered to active duty under the authority of Title 10 U.S.C. 12304b, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 12304b(d); Public Law 112-81, Sec. 516(a)(1); (125 Stat. 1396); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3517. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Annual Status Report on the Destruction of the United States Stockpile of Lethal Chemical Agents and Munitions for FY 2019, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1521(i); Public Law 99-145, Sec. 1412 (as amended by Public Law 111-383, Sec. 1421(a)); (124 Stat. 4415); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3518. 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 — Wagner-Peyser Act Staffing Flexibility [Docket No.: ETA-2019-0004] (RIN: 1205-AB87) received January 7, 2020, 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.

3519. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits received January 8, 2020, 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.

3520. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a Declaration of a Public Health Emergency and Waiver and/or Modification of Certain HIPAA, and Medicare, Medicaid, and Children's Health Insurance Program Requirements, consequences of earthquakes on the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, pursu-

ant to 42 U.S.C. 247d(a); July 1, 1944, ch. 373, title III, Sec. 319(a) (as amended by Public Law 107-188, Sec. 144(a)); (116 Stat. 630); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3521. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Enforcement Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission's Rules; Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation received January 9, 2020, 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.

3522. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's guidance — Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants revision 2 [NRC-2018-0261] received January 6, 2020, 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.

3523. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final determination — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for General Service Incandescent Lamps [EERE-2019-BT-STD-0022] (RIN: 1904-AE76) received January 8, 2020, 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.

3524. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of Environmental Management, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Elemental Mercury Management and Storage Fees (RIN: 1903-AA11) received January 8, 2020, 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.

3525. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, Department of Defense, transmitting Transmittal No. 20-06, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3526. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Addition of Software Specially Designed to Automate the Analysis of Geospatial Imagery to the Export Control Classification Number 0Y521 Series [Docket No.: 191217-0116] (RIN: 0694-AH89) received January 8, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3527. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's FY 2019 Agency Financial Report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law

101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3528. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the National Institute of Justice Annual Report 2017; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3529. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFIS, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Sea Turtle Conservation; Shrimp Trawling Requirements [Docket No.: 161109999-8845-02] (RIN: 0648-BG45) received January 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3530. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Affairs, NOAA Fisheries, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Taking and Importing Marine Mammals; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Construction and Operation of the Liberty Drilling and Production Island, Beaufort Sea, Alaska [Docket No.: 191210-0105] (RIN: 0648-BI00) received January 6, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3531. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Security Zone; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0953] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received January 6, 2020, 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.

3532. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Niantic River, Niantic, CT [Docket No.: USCG-2019-0545] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received January 6, 2020, 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.

3533. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary rule — Safety Zone; Isabel Holmes Bridge, Wilmington, NC [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0904] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 6, 2020, 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.

3534. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River, Brookport, IL [Docket Number:

USCG-2019-0486] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 6, 2020, 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.

3535. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's temporary final rule — Special Local Regulation; Temporary Change for Recurring Marine Event in the Seventh Coast Guard District [Docket Number: USCG-2019-0908] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received January 6, 2020, 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.

3536. A letter from the Attorney, CG-LRA, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Tensaw River, Hurricane, AL [Docket No.: USCG-2018-0956] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received January 6, 2020, 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.

3537. A letter from the Program Analyst, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Odometer Disclosure Requirements [Docket No.: NHTSA-2019-0127] (RIN: 2127-AL39) received January 6, 2020, 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.

3538. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report to Congress of a listing of the existing websites and digital services maintained by an Executive agency that are most viewed or utilized by the public, pursuant to 44 U.S.C. 3501 note; Public Law 115-336, Sec. 3(b)(2); (132 Stat. 5026); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3851. A bill to extend funding for Brand USA through fiscal year 2027, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-376, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DESAULNIER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 790. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1230) to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 and other laws to clarify appropriate standards for Federal employment discrimination and retaliation claims, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 76) providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Borrower Defense Institutional Accountability"; and providing for proceedings during the period from January 17, 2020, through January 24, 2020 (Rept. 116-377). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Homeland Security discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3851 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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. OLSON (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Ms. CHENEY):

H.R. 5585. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to require review of the economic cost of adding a species to the list of endangered species or threatened species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. JEFFRIES (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. SPANO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. WALTZ, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 5586. A bill to measure the progress of recovery and development efforts in Haiti and the strength of democracy and rule of law in the country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PETERSON (for himself, Mr. COMER, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 5587. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the regulation of hemp-derived cannabidiol and hemp-derived cannabidiol containing substances; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5588. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide for consideration of the totality of conservation measures in determining the impact of proposed Federal agency action; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MAST, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 5589. A bill to establish an Inter-agency Working Group on Coastal Blue Carbon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and House Administration, 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. CISNEROS (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. KIM, Ms. MENG, Mr. PASCARELL, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California):

H.R. 5590. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to treat certain individuals who served in Vietnam as a member of the armed forces of the Republic of Korea as a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States for purposes of the provision of health care by the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GIANFORTE, and Ms. CHENEY):

H.R. 5591. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to add requirements to the designation of areas as critical habitats,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5592. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 5593. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to modify the definition of Appalachian region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Ms. CHENEY):

H.R. 5594. A bill to provide for greater county and State consultation with regard to petitions under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BARR, Mr. COOK, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WALKER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LATTA, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. COMER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. FLORES, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MAST, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. JOHN-SON of Ohio, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ESTES, Ms. FOX of North Carolina, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COLE, Mr. DUNN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. LONG, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 5595. A bill to impose additional prohibitions relating to foreign boycotts under Export Control Reform Act of 2018, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 791. A resolution condemning the actions of the Government of Iran and supporting the protesters in Iran, their demands for accountability, and their desire for the Government of Iran to respect freedom and human rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

155. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to Senate Joint Memorial 6, urging the Congress of the United States to allow states to maintain themselves on daylight saving time the entire year; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

156. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 98, declaring opposition to the federal mandate that a person's driver's license be suspended for committing a drug offense; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

157. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to Senate Joint

Memorial 5, urging Congress to take appropriate steps and fulfill its ethical obligation to its people to lead a global effort to prevent nuclear war by establishing a system of checks and balances to ensure that the President of the United States no longer has the sole and unchecked authority to launch nuclear weapons, renouncing the option of using nuclear weapons first; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

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. OLSON:

H.R. 5585.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H.R. 5586.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H.R. 5587.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The power to regulate commerce under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 5588.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 5589.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CISNEROS:

H.R. 5590.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana:

H.R. 5591.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 5592.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.R. 5593.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 5594.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (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.)

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 5595.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 96: Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 303: Mrs. WALORSKI.
 H.R. 372: Mr. LAMB.
 H.R. 444: Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 712: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SIRES, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 884: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. EMMER.
 H.R. 961: Mr. WALTZ and Mr. RICHMOND.
 H.R. 991: Mr. JEFFRIES.
 H.R. 1042: Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 1043: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. NORMAN.
 H.R. 1109: Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 1128: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1140: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 1173: Mr. FLORES.
 H.R. 1175: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.R. 1228: Mr. WALTZ.
 H.R. 1325: Mr. WOMACK.
 H.R. 1355: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. HARDER of California.
 H.R. 1379: Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. COOPER.
 H.R. 1400: Mr. BERA and Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 1407: Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. HOULAHAN, and Mr. COOPER.
 H.R. 1530: Mr. SMUCKER.
 H.R. 1597: Mr. NEAL, Mr. CRIST, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. WEXTON, and Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 1692: Mr. RUIZ and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 1695: Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 1753: Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 1763: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. LAMB.
 H.R. 1767: Ms. FINKENAUER.
 H.R. 1793: Mr. SCHIFF.
 H.R. 1846: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
 H.R. 1878: Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 1923: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 1945: Ms. SCANLON and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 1948: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 1981: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 2070: Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 2117: Mr. MALINOWSKI.
 H.R. 2161: Mr. CRENSHAW.
 H.R. 2208: Ms. SANCHEZ.
 H.R. 2214: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
 H.R. 2339: Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 2398: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 2431: Ms. UNDERWOOD.
 H.R. 2456: Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 2466: Ms. FINKENAUER.
 H.R. 2498: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
 H.R. 2573: Mr. ESTES and Ms. DEAN.
 H.R. 2651: Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 2694: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. FINKENAUER.
 H.R. 2711: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 2746: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
 H.R. 2747: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 2777: Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2802: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 2846: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2905: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2977: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 2999: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. GABBARD.

H.R. 3077: Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. BASS, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 3104: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 3119: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 3219: Mr. PASCRELL and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 3250: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 3317: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 3388: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 3444: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3593: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3598: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 3609: Mr. KEATING.

H.R. 3668: Mr. COURTNEY and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 3714: Mr. SOTO and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3742: Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 3760: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 3809: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 3848: Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 3935: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 3936: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 3975: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 3981: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 4071: Mr. WOMACK and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 4078: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 4142: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 4194: Mr. MCADAMS.

H.R. 4271: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 4301: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 4302: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 4321: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 4364: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 4487: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 4498: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 4527: Mr. RYAN.

H.R. 4555: Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 4578: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 4579: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 4681: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 4841: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 4864: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 4913: Mr. GOODEN and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 4945: Mrs. FINKENAUER, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 4979: Mrs. HARTZLER and Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 4980: Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 4999: Mr. COHEN and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 5011: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 5041: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 5046: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 5051: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 5091: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 5104: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 5115: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 5126: Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 5141: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 5172: Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BERA, and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 5191: Ms. WILD, Mr. SABLON, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BASS, and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 5211: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 5236: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 5243: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 5297: Mr. PENCE and Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 5306: Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 5311: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 5319: Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 5321: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5376: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. CHABOT.
 H.R. 5394: Mr. MCCAUL.
 H.R. 5408: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 5434: Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. FOSTER.
 H.R. 5445: Ms. CHENEY.
 H.R. 5451: Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 5465: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 5467: Ms. CHENEY.
 H.R. 5514: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 5534: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. POSEY, and Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 5543: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. DESAULNIER.
 H.R. 5548: Ms. SPEIER and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5552: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 5554: Mr. LEVIN of California.
 H.R. 5572: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5574: Mr. RIGGLEMAN.
 H.R. 5575: Ms. NORTON, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 5579: Ms. CHENEY.
 H.R. 5580: Ms. CHENEY.
 H.R. 5582: Mr. MARCHANT.
 H.R. 5583: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.J. Res. 2: Ms. OMAR, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. BASS.

H.J. Res. 66: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.J. Res. 76: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HECK, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CROW, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. COOPER, Ms. BASS, Mr. CUELLAR, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
 H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. SOTO.
 H. Res. 23: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
 H. Res. 50: Mr. PALAZZO.
 H. Res. 60: Mr. HASTINGS.
 H. Res. 495: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H. Res. 752: Ms. FRANKEL.
 H. Res. 782: Mr. LAMBORN.
 H. Res. 784: Mr. GRIFFITH.
 H. Res. 787: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H. Res. 788: Mr. MASSIE.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

78. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, relative to House Resolution 21-18, strongly supporting U.S. Senate Bill 2218 and U.S. House Resolution 4821, "To amend title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to restore Medicaid coverage for citizens of the Freely Associated States lawfully residing in the United States under the Compacts of Free Association between Government of the United States and the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

79. Also, a petition of the Wise County, VA Board of Supervisors, relative to a Resolution stating and confirming its approval and support for the legislation House Resolution 934: The Health Benefits for Miners Act of 2019, and Senate Bill 27: The American Miners Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

80. Also, a petition of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA, relative to Resolution No. 540-19, supporting United States House Resolution No. 763 (Deutch) — The Energy and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative MARK DESAULNIER (CA-11) or a designee to H.R. 1230 the Protecting Older Workers Against Discrimination Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.