

Poe (TX)  
 Poliquin  
 Posey  
 Ratcliffe  
 Reed  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Rice (SC)  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rokita  
 Rooney, Francis  
 Rooney, Thomas J.  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Rosen  
 Roskam  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Royce (CA)  
 Russell

## NOES—176

Adams  
 Aguilar  
 Barragán  
 Beatty  
 Beyer  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blumenauer  
 Blunt Rochester  
 Bonamici  
 Boyle, Brendan F.  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brown (MD)  
 Brownley (CA)  
 Butterfield  
 Capuano  
 Carbajal  
 Cárdenas  
 Carson (IN)  
 Cartwright  
 Castor (FL)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Cleaver  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Connolly  
 Cooper  
 Correa  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Crist  
 Crowley  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny  
 DeFazio  
 DeGette  
 Delaney  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Demings  
 DeSaulnier  
 Deutch  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael F.  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Espallat  
 Esty (CT)  
 Evans  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)  
 Fudge  
 Gabbard

## NOT VOTING—10

Bass  
 Black  
 Blackburn  
 Cramer

□ 1813

So the bill was passed.

Turner  
 Upton  
 Valadao  
 Wagner  
 Walberg  
 Walden  
 Walker  
 Walorski  
 Walters, Mimi  
 Weber (TX)  
 Webster (FL)  
 Wenstrup  
 Westerman  
 Williams  
 Wilson (SC)  
 Wittman  
 Womack  
 Woodall  
 Yoder  
 Yoho  
 Young (AK)  
 Young (IA)  
 Zeldin

Nolan  
 Norcross  
 O'Rourke  
 Pallone  
 Panetta  
 Pascarell  
 Payne  
 Pelosi  
 Perlmutter  
 Peters  
 Pingree  
 Pocan  
 Polis  
 Price (NC)  
 Quigley  
 Raskin  
 Rice (NY)  
 Richmond  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Ruiz  
 Ruppertsberger  
 Rush  
 Ryan (OH)  
 Sánchez  
 Sarbanes  
 Schakowsky  
 Schiff  
 Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Scott (VA)  
 Scott, David  
 Serrano  
 Sewell (AL)  
 Shea-Porter  
 Sherman  
 Sires  
 Smith (WA)  
 Soto  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Takano  
 Thompson (CA)  
 Thompson (MS)  
 Titus  
 Tonko  
 Torres  
 Tsongas  
 Vargas  
 Veasey  
 Vela  
 Velázquez  
 Visclosky  
 Wasserman  
 Schultz  
 Waters, Maxine  
 Watson Coleman  
 Welch  
 Wilson (FL)  
 Yarmuth

Speier  
 Walz  
 Davidson  
 Davis, Rodney  
 DeFazio  
 Delaney  
 Denham  
 DeSantis  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## RESTORING ACCESS TO MEDICATION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 6199) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include certain over-the-counter medical products as qualified medical expenses, 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 passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 277, nays 142, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 377]

## YEAS—277

Abraham  
 Aderholt  
 Aguilar  
 Allen  
 Amash  
 Amodei  
 Arrington  
 Babin  
 Bacon  
 Banks (IN)  
 Barletta  
 Barr  
 Barton  
 Bera  
 Bergman  
 Biggs  
 Bilirakis  
 Bishop (MI)  
 Bishop (UT)  
 Blum  
 Blumenauer  
 Bonamici  
 Bost  
 Brady (TX)  
 Brat  
 Brooks (AL)  
 Brooks (IN)  
 Brownley (CA)  
 Buchanan  
 Buck  
 Bucshon  
 Budd  
 Burgess  
 Bustos  
 Byrne  
 Calvert  
 Carbajal  
 Carter (GA)  
 Carter (TX)  
 Chabot  
 Cheney  
 Cleaver  
 Cloud  
 Coffman  
 Cole  
 Collins (GA)  
 Collins (NY)  
 Comer  
 Comstock  
 Conaway  
 Cook  
 Correa  
 Costello (PA)  
 Crawford  
 Crist  
 Cuellar  
 Culberson  
 Curbelo (FL)  
 Curtis  
 Davidson  
 Davis, Rodney  
 DeFazio  
 Delaney  
 Denham  
 DeSantis  
 DesJarlais  
 Diaz-Balart

Donovan  
 Duffy  
 Duncan (SC)  
 Duncan (TN)  
 Dunn  
 Emmer  
 Estes (KS)  
 Faso  
 Ferguson  
 Fitzpatrick  
 Fleischmann  
 Lipinski  
 Flores  
 Fortenberry  
 Foxx  
 Frelinghuysen  
 Gaetz  
 Gallagher  
 Garrett  
 Gianforte  
 Gibbs  
 Gohmert  
 Gonzalez (TX)  
 Goodlatte  
 Gosar  
 Gottheimer  
 Gowdy  
 Granger  
 Graves (GA)  
 Graves (LA)  
 Graves (MO)  
 Green, Gene  
 Griffith  
 Grothman  
 Guthrie  
 Handel  
 Harper  
 Harris  
 Hartzler  
 Hensarling  
 Herrera Beutler  
 Hice, Jody B.  
 Higgins (LA)  
 Hill  
 Holding  
 Hollingsworth  
 Hudson  
 Huizenga  
 Hultgren  
 Hunter  
 Hurd  
 Issa  
 Jenkins (KS)  
 Jenkins (WV)  
 Johnson (LA)  
 Johnson (OH)  
 Johnson, Sam  
 Jordan  
 Joyce (OH)  
 Katko  
 Kelly (MS)  
 Kelly (PA)  
 King (IA)  
 King (NY)  
 Kinzinger  
 Knight  
 Krishnamoorthi  
 Kuster (NH)

Reed  
 Reichert  
 Renacci  
 Rice (NY)  
 Rice (SC)  
 Roby  
 Roe (TN)  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Rokita  
 Rooney, Francis  
 Rooney, Thomas J.  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Rosen  
 Roskam  
 Ross  
 Rothfus  
 Rouzer  
 Royce (CA)  
 Ruiz  
 Russell  
 Rutherford  
 Sanford  
 Scalise  
 Schiff

Schneider  
 Schrader  
 Schweikert  
 Scott, Austin  
 Sensenbrenner  
 Sessions  
 Shea-Porter  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Sinema  
 Smith (MO)  
 Smith (NE)  
 Smith (NJ)  
 Smith (TX)  
 Smucker  
 Stefanik  
 Stewart  
 Stivers  
 Suozzi  
 Swalwell (CA)  
 Taylor  
 Tenney  
 Thompson (PA)  
 Thornberry  
 Tipton  
 Torres

## NAYS—142

Adams  
 Barragán  
 Beatty  
 Beyer  
 Bishop (GA)  
 Blunt Rochester  
 Boyle, Brendan F.  
 Brady (PA)  
 Brown (MD)  
 Butterfield  
 Capuano  
 Cárdenas  
 Carson (IN)  
 Cartwright  
 Castor (FL)  
 Castro (TX)  
 Chu, Judy  
 Cicilline  
 Clark (MA)  
 Clarke (NY)  
 Clay  
 Clyburn  
 Cohen  
 Connolly  
 Cooper  
 Costa  
 Courtney  
 Crowley  
 Cummings  
 Davis (CA)  
 Davis, Danny  
 DeGette  
 DeLauro  
 DelBene  
 Demings  
 DeSaulnier  
 Deutch  
 Dingell  
 Doggett  
 Doyle, Michael F.  
 Engel  
 Eshoo  
 Espallat  
 Esty (CT)  
 Evans  
 Foster  
 Frankel (FL)

## NOT VOTING—9

Bass  
 Black  
 Blackburn

□ 1820

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE  
CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR  
OF H.R. 1002

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H.R. 1002, a bill originally introduced by Representative DENT of Pennsylvania, for the purposes 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 West Virginia?

There was no objection.

CAMBODIA DEMOCRACY ACT OF  
2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5754) to promote free and fair elections, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5754

*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 “Cambodia Democracy Act of 2018”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Cambodia’s present political system was established in 1991, after decades of internal conflict, by the United Nations-brokered Paris Peace Accords. The first national elections under this system were administered by the United Nations in 1993. Hun Sen, the current Prime Minister of Cambodia, has been in power in Cambodia since before this time, serving as premier from 1985 to 1993, and as Prime Minister thereafter. Hun Sen has used his position to cling to the pinnacle of power in Cambodia for 32 years, through tactics including coup d’état, irregular election procedures, and the silencing of opposition voices.

(2) In Cambodia’s most recent general elections in 2013, Hun Sen’s Cambodian People’s Party (CPP) maintained its parliamentary majority by the smallest margin to date, while a unified opposition Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) made substantial gains. The Department of State’s Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2016 described Cambodia’s 2013 elections as “largely free of intimidation, in contrast to previous national elections”, yet also “fraught with irregularities”. Subsequent local elections marked similar setbacks for the ruling CPP.

(3) Cambodia’s next general elections will occur in June 2018. According to the 2017 Freedom in the World Report issued by Freedom House, in the intervening period Hun Sen has overseen “a decisive crackdown on the country’s beleaguered opposition and press corps as his [CPP] prepared for national elections”. Regional experts have reached a general consensus that Hun Sen

and the CPP have undertaken this crackdown to consolidate power ahead of an election that may have ended their grip on power.

(4) Hun Sen’s actions in late 2017 pushed Cambodia further away from democracy. In late August 2017, the regime shut down the National Democratic Institute and expelled its entire foreign staff from the country within a week. Less than a week later, radio stations carrying Radio Free Asia and Voice of America were also shut down by the regime. On September 3, 2017, authorities arrested Kem Sokha, the leader of the CNRP, and charged him with treason, allegedly for participating in an American plot to undermine Hun Sen’s regime. Kem Sokha remains in detention. On November 16, 2017, Cambodia’s Supreme Court dissolved the CNRP, eliminating the most popular and viable challenger to Hun Sen’s regime. Subsequent actions by Hun Sen have aimed to “cement total control over Cambodian government and business”, according to Human Rights Watch.

(5) Since the dissolution of the CNRP, both the Department of State and the White House have issued statements condemning the Hun Sen regime’s actions to undermine democracy and calling for Kem Sokha’s release. On November 16, 2017, the White House announced that the United States would terminate support for Cambodia’s National Election Committee. On December 6, 2017, the Department of State began implementing visa restrictions for officials responsible for undermining Cambodian democracy. On February 27, 2018, the White House announced further assistance reductions following Cambodian Senate elections on February 25 which did not represent the genuine will of the Cambodian people.

**SEC. 3. SANCTIONS RELATING TO UNDERMINING DEMOCRACY IN CAMBODIA.**

(a) DESIGNATION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING DEMOCRACY IN CAMBODIA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall apply the sanctions described in subsection (b) on—

(1) each senior official of the Government, military, or security forces of Cambodia that the President determines has directly and substantially undermined democracy in Cambodia; and

(2) each senior official of the Government, military, or security forces of Cambodia that the President determines has committed or directed serious human rights violations associated with undermining democracy in Cambodia.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—

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

(2) VISA RESTRICTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall continue to implement the policy announced by the Department of State on December 6, 2017, to restrict entry into the United States of person involved in undermining democracy in Cambodia, including any person designated under subsection (a).

(B) EXCEPTION FOR MULTILATERAL ACTIVITIES.—Persons otherwise restricted from entry into the United States under this section may be admitted if such admission is

necessary to comply with United States obligations under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, or under the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations of the United States.

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

(e) LIST OF DESIGNATED PERSONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of persons designated under subsection (a).

(2) UPDATES.—The President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees updated lists under paragraph (1) as new information becomes available.

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

(g) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to a person described in subsection (a) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

**SEC. 4. SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**

(a) SUSPENSION.—The sanctions described in section 3 may be suspended for up to one year upon certification by the President to the appropriate congressional committees that Cambodia is making meaningful progress toward the following:

(1) Ending government efforts to undermine democracy.

(2) Ending human rights violations associated with undermining democracy.

(3) Conducting free and fair elections which allow for the active participation of credible opposition candidates.

(b) RENEWAL OF SUSPENSION.—The suspension described in subsection (a) may be renewed for additional, consecutive 180-day periods if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that Cambodia is continuing to make meaningful progress towards satisfying the conditions described in such subsection during the previous year.

**SEC. 5. SUNSET.**

This Act shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

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

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

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction of