

Clark (MA)	Hern, Kevin	Morelle	Thompson (CA)	Vargas	Welch	local, and regional fusion centers through the Department of Homeland Security State, Local, and Regional Fusion Center Initiative established in section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h).
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Moulton	Thompson (MS)	Veasey	Wenstrup	
Clay	Higgins (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Thompson (PA)	Vela	Westerman	
Cleaver	Higgins (NY)	Murphy	Timmons	Velázquez	Wexton	
Cline	Hill (AR)	Nadler	Tipton	Visclosky	Wild	
Cloud	Hill (CA)	Napolitano	Titus	Walberg	Williams	
Clyburn	Himes	Neal	Tlaib	Walden	Wilson (SC)	
Cohen	Holding	Neguse	Tonko	Walker	Wittman	
Cole	Hollingsworth	Newhouse	Torres (CA)	Walorski	Womack	
Collins (GA)	Horn, Kendra S.	Norcross	Torres Small	Waltz	Woodall	
Collins (NY)	Horsford	Nunes	(NM)	Wasserman	Wright	
Comer	Houlihan	O'Halleran	Trahan	Schultz	Yarmuth	
Conaway	Hoyer	Ocasio-Cortez	Turner	Waterson	Yoho	
Connolly	Hudson	Olson	Underwood	Watkins	Zeldin	
Cook	Huffman	Omar	Upton	Watson Coleman		
Cooper	Huizenga	Palazzo	Van Drew	Webster (FL)		
Correa	Hunter	Pallone				
Costa	Hurd (TX)	Palmer				
Courtney	Jackson Lee	Panetta				
Cox (CA)	Jayapal	Pappas	Bass	Jones	Sensenbrenner	
Craig	Jeffries	Pascrill	Bishop (UT)	Larsen (WA)	Sires	
Crawford	Johnson (GA)	Pence	Carter (TX)	McCaul	Thornberry	
Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Perlmuter	Chu, Judy	Meng	Trone	
Crist	Johnson (OH)	Perry	DesJarlais	Miller	Wagner	
Crow	Johnson (SD)	Peters	Frankel	Payne	Wilson (FL)	
Cuellar	Johnson (TX)	Peterson	Garamendi	Reschenthaler	Young	
Cummings	Jordan	Phillips	Grijalva	Scott (VA)		
Cunningham	Joyce (OH)	Pingree				
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Pocan				
Davids (KS)	Kaptur	Porter				
Davidson (OH)	Katko	Possey				
Davis (CA)	Keating	Pressley				
Davis, Danny K.	Kelly (IL)	Kelly (NC)				
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (MS)	Quigley				
Dean	Kelly (PA)	Raskin				
DeFazio	Kennedy	Ratcliffe				
DeGette	Khanna	Reed				
DeLauro	Kildee	Rice (NY)				
DelBene	Kilmer	Rice (SC)				
Delgado	Kim	Richmond				
Demings	Kind	Riggleman				
DeSaulnier	King (IA)	Roby				
Deutch	King (NY)	Rodgers (WA)				
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger	Roe, David P.				
Dingell	Kirkpatrick	Rogers (AL)				
Doggett	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (KY)				
Doyle, Michael F.	Kuster (NH)	Rooney (FL)				
Duffy	Kustoff (TN)	Rose (NY)				
Dunn	LaHood	Rose, John W.				
Emmer	LaMalfa	Rouda				
Engel	Lamb	Rouzer				
Escobar	Lamborn	Roy				
Eshoo	Langevin	Royal-Allard				
Espaillat	Larson (CT)	Ruiz				
Estes	Latta	Ruppersberger				
Evans	Lawrence	Rush				
Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Rutherford				
Finkenauer	Lee (CA)	Ryan				
Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)	Sánchez				
Fleischmann	Lesko	Sarbanes				
Fletcher	Levin (CA)	Scalise				
Flores	Levin (MI)	Scanlon				
Fortenberry	Lewis	Schakowsky				
Foster	Lieu, Ted	Schiff				
Foxx (NC)	Lipinski	Schneider				
Fudge	Loebssack	Schrader				
Fulcher	Lofgren	Schröder				
Gabbard	Long	Schweikert				
Gaetz	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin				
Gallagher	Lowenthal	Scott, David				
Gallego	Lowey	Serrano				
García (IL)	Lucas	Sewell (AL)				
García (TX)	Luetkemeyer	Shalala				
Gianforте	Luján	Sherman				
Gibbs	Luria	Sherrill				
Gohmert	Lynch	Shimkus				
Golden	Malinowski	Simpson				
Gomez	Maloney	Slotkin				
Gonzalez (OH)	Carolyn B. Sean	Smith (MO)				
Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Smith (NE)				
Gooden	Marchant	Smith (NJ)				
Gottheimer	Marshall	Smith (WA)				
Granger	Mast	Stucker				
Graves (GA)	Matsui	Soto				
Graves (LA)	McAdams	Spanberger				
Graves (MO)	McBath	Spano				
Green (TX)	McCarthy	Speier				
Griffith	McClintock	Stanton				
Grothman	McCollum	Stauber				
Guest	McEachin	Stefanik				
Guthrie	McGovern	Steil				
Haaland	McKinley	Steube				
Hagedorn	McNerney	Stevens				
Harder (CA)	Meeks	Stewart				
Hartzler	Meuser	Stivers				
Hastings	Mitchell	Suozzi				
Hayes	Moolenaar	Swalwell (CA)				
Heck	Mooney (WV)	Takano				
	Moore	Taylor				

## NOT VOTING—23

□ 1314

Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. NAPO利TANO, Messrs. VAN DREW, GROTHMAN, RICE of South Carolina, SMITH of Missouri, SMITH of New Jersey, and Ms. WILD changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. WEBER of Texas, GOSAR, and BABIN changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF TERRORISTS' USE OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES ACT

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 428) to direct the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of virtual currencies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 428

*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 “Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists’ Use of Virtual Currencies Act”.

#### SEC. 2. THREAT ASSESSMENT ON TERRORIST USE OF VIRTUAL CURRENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Intelligence and Analysis, as authorized by section 201(b)(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(b)(1)), shall, in coordination with appropriate Federal partners, develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding the actual and potential threat posed by individuals using virtual currency to carry out activities in furtherance of an act of terrorism, including the provision of material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization. Consistent with the protection of classified and confidential unclassified information, the Under Secretary shall share the threat assessment developed under this section with State, local, and tribal law enforcement officials, including officials who operate within State,

local, and regional fusion centers through the Department of Homeland Security State, Local, and Regional Fusion Center Initiative established in section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) The term “virtual currency” means a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, or a store of value.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 428, the Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists’ Use of Virtual Currencies Act.

In the 17 years since the deadliest terrorist attack in American history, the United States has led the global fight against terrorism, thwarting plots and preventing attacks on American soil, identifying and disrupting terrorist networks around the world, and hunting down terrorists wherever they may hide.

However, the threat of terrorism is not the same as it was on September 11, 2001. It is a threat that constantly evolves, and we need to evolve with it. We need to evolve ahead of it.

Today, we have to acknowledge that the front lines of the war on terror are shifting increasingly away from individual countries and into cyberspace. This new front line poses an especially dangerous and nebulous threat when it comes to terrorist financing.

As such, the Homeland Security Assessment of Terrorists’ Use of Virtual Currencies Act speaks to a timely and pressing concern. Over the past several years, a number of terrorist organizations have turned to virtual currencies to support themselves and fund their operations.

For example, in December of 2017, a woman in New York was arrested and pled guilty after she obtained \$62,000 in bitcoin and other virtual currencies to send to ISIL. Using those virtual funds, she was able to send the money via shell entities in Pakistan, China, and Turkey that were fronts for ISIL.

In early 2017, Indonesian authorities reported that a Syria-based Indonesian

with ties to ISIL used bitcoin and other virtual currencies to fund attacks in Indonesia.

The same things that make virtual currencies appealing to everyday consumers, speed and convenience, make these currencies appealing to those who want to finance illegal activities. Many forms of virtual currencies also offer their users anonymity, making them particularly attractive to those seeking to circumvent American law enforcement and financial institutions.

In order to effectively confront this threat, we need to fully understand it. We need a comprehensive assessment of how virtual currencies might be abused for illegal and nefarious ends.

My bill would require DHS to conduct such an assessment and share its findings with law enforcement officers who are on the front lines of the war on terror.

Indeed, this bill will help provide law enforcement officials at all levels with the 21st century solutions, information, and resources they need to counter this emerging threat.

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Congresswoman RICE from New York, for introducing this bill.

Over the past 12 months, there has been growing concern by administration officials, as well as security and financial experts, about potential threats associated with cryptocurrencies.

In July 2018, a Department of Justice task force reported noted criminals are using virtual currencies to collect, hide, and launder funds, as well as purchase illegal goods and services. Both the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service have ongoing efforts to review registered digital currency providers and identify illicit use.

The legislation we are considering today, sponsored by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE), adds to this effort by directing the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment of threat posed by individuals using virtual currencies to carry out activities in furtherance of terrorism, including the provision of material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization.

The bill also requires DHS to share the threat assessment with State and local law enforcement.

As the threat of terrorism evolves, so do the methods to finance and support the actors who plot to attack the United States. The Federal Government must evolve as well to meet these novel and technologically based challenges.

This bill positions the Department to detect the new, digital-based methods in terrorist financing and support that have already occurred and to prepare

for those that are sure and soon to follow.

The potential of terrorist organizations to use virtual currencies to carry out an attack, or a smuggling network to launder illicit proceeds through cryptocurrency markets, should be a major concern to the Department of Homeland Security. Requiring the Department to conduct a threat assessment is appropriate and timely.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman RICE for bringing this bill forward, and I urge a “yes” vote.

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

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 428 is an important piece of legislation that was approved by a voice vote last Congress. This bill will help DHS effectively address terrorists’ actual and potential use of virtual currencies.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues in the Freedom Caucus, who care so much about national security and domestic security, to put their money where their mouths are, to put political pettiness aside, let these votes go through as they are meant to, because these are bipartisan bills, DHS bills that are supported broadly by Members of this House. Let’s get on with this, since this is an issue that we all care about.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation, H.R. 428, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 428.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### PATHWAYS TO IMPROVING HOMELAND SECURITY AT THE LOCAL LEVEL ACT

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 449) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to direct the Assistant Secretary for State and Local Law Enforcement to produce and disseminate an annual catalog on Department of Homeland Security training, publications, programs, and services for State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 449

*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 “Pathways to Improving Homeland Security at the Local Level Act”.

#### SEC. 2. ANNUAL CATALOG ON DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY TRAINING, PUBLICATIONS, PROGRAMS, AND SERVICES FOR STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

Section 2006(b)(4) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 607(b)(4)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(G) produce an annual catalog that summarizes opportunities for training, publications, programs, and services available to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies from the Department and from each component and office within the Department and, not later than 30 days after the date of each such production, disseminate the catalog at issue, including by—

“(i) making such catalog available to State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, including by posting such catalog on the website of the Department and cooperating with national organizations that represent such agencies;

“(ii) making such catalog available through the Homeland Security Information Network; and

“(iii) submitting such catalog to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 449, the Pathways to Improving Homeland Security at the Local Level Act.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my Democratic colleague, Mrs. DEMINGS, for reintroducing this measure in the new Congress.

Nearly 18 years ago, our country faced the difficult realization that, in order to effectively combat the threat of terrorism, we needed to implement a new whole-of-government approach. In other words, we need all hands on deck.

Having learned from the September 11 terrorist attacks, the Department of Homeland Security now facilitates information-sharing and collaboration efforts between the Federal, State, and local levels. This cooperation helps to