

trustee to monitor these cases and giving cases greater flexibility to approve small business reorganization plans in a fair and equitable manner.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3311, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of the bill. I want to thank the gentleman from Rhode Island for his leadership on this issue.

The bankruptcy system is a critical component of our economy. It provides an important step, an important safety net for households and entrepreneurs when they need a fresh start. It also stabilizes and encourages lending, because it is a tried-and-true way for creditors to recover as much as feasible when things go wrong for borrowers.

It is particularly important that the Bankruptcy Code work for small businesses. Small business owners are the backbone of communities across our country. It is their risk-taking that drives the creation of new jobs in America. When they need the Bankruptcy Code's help to reorganize their debts and keep their businesses going, the Bankruptcy Code should be there as a tool to help them.

That is why I am particularly happy that the House today considers the Small Business Reorganization Act. This important bill offers long-needed reform of Chapter 11 in the Bankruptcy Code to help small businesses, and I am proud to introduce it, along with Chairman CICILLINE.

I want to thank the full committee chairman, Chairman NADLER, and Ranking Member, Mr. COLLINS, for their support for this legislation and for being original cosponsors this term.

Mr. Speaker, this bill promises to finally make Chapter 11 work for the entrepreneurs whose small businesses are critical to life in communities across this Nation, and I encourage all my colleagues to support the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I am proud to have introduced H.R. 3311, the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE), and I thank him for his strong leadership on this issue, as well as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

This bipartisan legislation was unanimously approved by the Judiciary Committee and will address gaps in our bankruptcy system to provide financial relief to small businesses.

This legislation is supported by the nonpartisan National Bankruptcy Conference, as well as the American Bankruptcy Institute. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass H.R. 3311.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3311, 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.

□ 1830

LET EVERYONE GET INVOLVED IN OPPORTUNITIES FOR NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 504) to amend title 36, United States Code, to authorize The American Legion to determine the requirements for membership in The American Legion, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 504

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 "Let Everyone Get Involved in Opportunities for National Service Act" or the "LEGION Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since the end of World War II, the Federal Government has designated specific periods of war, the dates of which are important for qualification for certain benefits or membership in veterans organizations established by Congress.

(2) In between those recognized periods of war, during so-called peacetime eras, the United States military has been involved in not fewer than 12 known eras, which are unrecognized by the United States Government as periods of war, resulting in numerous United States personnel combat casualties.

(3) Those 12 unrecognized war eras occurred at the direction of the then President of the United States, with full knowledge and consent of the then Congress.

(4) The first of those 12 unrecognized war eras involving active United States military personnel was the Greek Civil War, fought in Greece from 1946 to 1949 between the army of the Government of Greece, supported by active military personal of the United States and the United Kingdom, and the Democratic Army of Greece, the military branch of the Communist Party of Greece.

(5) During the Greek Civil War, one member of the Armed Forces of the United States sacrificed his life in service to the United States, and five others suffered non-combat deaths.

(6) The second of those unrecognized war eras involving active United States military personnel was the Chinese Civil War, which occurred during the aftermath of World War II.

(7) During the Chinese Civil War, the United States military equipped, trained, transported, and supplied the Kuomintang Government of the Republic of China with approximately \$4,430,000,000 in its resistance to the Communist Party of China.

(8) During the Chinese Civil War, 14 members of the Armed Forces of the United States sacrificed their lives in service to the United States, 150 non-combatants of the United States lost their lives in the war, and 51 were wounded, resulting in 215 United States military casualties.

(9) The third unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel is known as the Cold War.

(10) The Cold War was a period spanning from approximately 1947 until 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed.

(11) Although no direct large-scale military fighting occurred between the militaries of the United States and the Soviet Union, active United States military personnel served in multiple regional conflicts during the Cold War, resulting in the deaths of not fewer than 32 members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed their lives in service to the United States and not fewer than 12 additional casualties.

(12) The fourth unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel is known as the China Cold War.

(13) The China Cold War started when the Kuomintang-led Government of the Republic of China retreated to the island of Taiwan and lasted until 1972, after President Richard Nixon conducted a landmark state visit to China.

(14) During the military operations of the China Cold War, not fewer than 16 members of the Armed Forces of the United States sacrificed their lives in service to the United States.

(15) The fifth unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel was the Lebanon Crisis of 1958, which involved more than 14,000 United States personnel and resulted in the death of one member of the Armed Forces who sacrificed his life in service to the United States and five non-combat deaths.

(16) The sixth unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel was the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961.

(17) The Bay of Pigs invasion was a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by a United States military group sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency that resulted in not fewer than one death of a member of the Armed Forces who sacrificed his life in service to the United States and 19 non-combat deaths.

(18) The seventh unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel was the Cuban Missile Crisis, which took place between October 16 and October 28, 1962.

(19) The Cuban Missile Crisis directly related to homeland protection against the deployment of a Soviet ballistic missile in Cuba.

(20) During the Cuban Missile Crisis, one member of the Armed Forces sacrificed his life in service to the United States and 19 others died as non-combatants.

(21) The eighth unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel was the Dominican Civil War in 1965.

(22) Operations during the Dominican Civil War resulted in the deaths of 27 members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed their lives in service to the United States, 20 non-combat-related deaths, and 283 wounded.

(23) The ninth unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel was the Iran Hostage Crisis, which lasted from November 4, 1979, through January 20, 1981.

(24) The Iran Hostage Crisis involved military intervention by the United States which resulted in the deaths of 8 members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed their lives in service to United States.

(25) The tenth unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel was the Salvadoran Civil War.

(26) The Salvadoran Civil War lasted more than 12 years, through the terms of two Presidential administrations of the United States, and resulted in the deaths of 22 members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed their lives in service to the United States, 15 non-combat deaths, and 35 other casualties.

(27) The 11th unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel started on April 5, 1986, when the La Belle discotheque in West Berlin, Germany, was bombed, killing two United States soldiers and wounding 79 other members of the Armed Forces, which triggered what became known as the Libyan Conflict.

(28) The military operations of the Libyan Conflict included numerous air strikes by United States military forces and resulted in the deaths of two members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed their lives in service to the United States.

(29) The Libyan Conflict led to the 12th unrecognized war era involving active United States military personnel, known collectively as the Persian Gulf Conflicts, which lasted from July 24, 1987, through September 26, 1988.

(30) The Persian Gulf Conflicts involved United States military missions to protect Kuwaiti-owned oil tankers which represented the largest United States naval convoy operation since World War II.

(31) The Persian Gulf Conflicts resulted in numerous military operations and the deaths of not fewer than 39 members of the Armed Forces who sacrificed their lives in service to the United States and 31 wounded.

(32) Since the armistice that ended the hostilities of the Korean War on January 31, 1955, nearly 100 active United States military personnel have sacrificed their lives in service to the United States in South Korea, and more than 132 people of the United States have been wounded in-country.

(33) Since January 1, 1947, through all of the unrecognized war eras involving active United States military personnel, not fewer than 778 combat and non-combat members of the Armed Forces have sacrificed their lives in service to the United States and not fewer than 797 have been wounded.

(34) Since January 1, 1947, the unrecognized war eras involving active United States military personnel who were wounded and killed serving their country were administered under orders from the commander in chief and with the consent of Congress, proving that the United States has been conducting deadly wartime service to protect the country consistently since December 7, 1941.

(35) Eligibility for membership in The American Legion is determined by Congress through the establishment of specific dates of declared and officially recognized hostilities in which United States military personnel are on active service.

(36) The American Legion provides invaluable services to its members and supports the community of veterans who sacrificed in service of the United States.

(37) Membership in The American Legion allows veterans to engage in public service activities, such as supporting Boys and Girls State and Nation, youth mentorship programs, and benefit assistance, career fairs, and employment assistance for veterans.

(38) The American Legion has gone on record as supporting the 12 unrecognized war eras involving active United States military personnel since the beginning of World War II.

(39) The American Legion has aided, assisted, and comforted the families of the men and women who were called to serve or volunteered to serve during all of the unrecognized war eras and continues to provide support to veterans of those eras.

(40) The American Legion has commended the heroic actions of all military personnel who risked their lives in defense of freedom during each of the unrecognized war eras involving active United States military personnel.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, in accordance with the his-

tory, tradition, and purposes of The American Legion, it is fair, proper, and reasonable that the privilege of membership in The American Legion should be extended to all military personnel who served on active military duty during all of the unrecognized war eras involving active United States military personnel.

SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Section 21703 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “during any period from—” and all that follows through the end of clause (vii) and inserting the following: “during—

“(i) the period from April 6, 1917, through November 11, 1918; or

“(ii) any time after December 7, 1941; or”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “or time” after “a period”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “or time” after “that period”.

SEC. 4. NONDISCRIMINATION WITH RESPECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS FOR HOLDING A STAFF POSITION IN THE AMERICAN LEGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 217 of title 36, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 21704 the following new section:

“§ 21704A. Nondiscrimination

“The requirements for holding a staff position in the corporation may not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 21704 the following new item:

“21704A. Nondiscrimination.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 504, the Let Everyone Get Involved Opportunities for National Service Act, or the LEGION Act. This bipartisan bill will expand the eligibility for American Legion membership to include honorably discharged veterans who have served in unrecognized conflicts.

The American Legion was chartered by Congress in 1919. Since then, The American Legion has grown to become the Nation’s largest veteran service organization, with more than 2 million members. In Orange County alone, The American Legion is home to nearly 8,000 members.

For millions of veterans The Legion has offered a community of support. Sadly, not all veterans are eligible to

join The American Legion. Currently, only veterans who serve during periods of declared hostilities are eligible.

Over the past decades, military personnel have served during at least 12 unofficial combat operations. They also deserve to be members of The Legion, and this bill will allow veterans who have honorably served in our Armed Forces during the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Libyan conflict, and other recognized conflicts to join The Legion.

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

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

I rise today in support of S. 504, the LEGION Act, and I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from California, for his leadership on this issue. I am proud to stand here today in support of our Nation’s veterans.

One hundred years ago, Congress chartered The American Legion because it recognized, as our veterans returned home from World War I, we must provide for them. The American Legion has advocated for our veterans, servicemembers, and their communities ever since.

In the last century, The American Legion has grown to nearly 2 million members around the world. The group is headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana, and has 13,000 offices, including one in every State, advocating to State and Federal officials.

The American Legion now provides thousands of dollars in scholarships to help students attend college, and grants for the study, prevention, and treatment of various diseases.

They have also been at the forefront of the fight to improve mental health services for all, but particularly for our troops who struggle as they return home.

Beyond The American Legion’s rich national history, it has held a special place in my home State of Virginia for many decades. The American Legion Department of Virginia was also chartered in 1919, with 91 local posts and several thousand members. In the intervening century, it has grown to 212 posts and over 33,000 Legionnaires, and it provides a variety of services to veterans and their families.

Today’s legislation makes necessary amendments to The American Legion charter to include all existing members and opens it to all future members of the Armed Forces who are honorably discharged, separated, or continue to serve. It provides future flexibility to enable The American Legion to continue to provide opportunities for our servicemen and -women. It also enables The American Legion to serve the next generation.

I would like to thank Congressman CORREA again for his partnership on this legislation and his support of The American Legion and our servicemen and -women.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support of this process, and, once again, I ask for their support of this legislation.

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. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 504.

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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DELBENE). Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and

Agree to H. Res. 246;

Pass H.R. 549;

Pass H.R. 3304; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

OPPOSING GLOBAL BOYCOTT, DIVESTMENT, AND SANCTIONS MOVEMENT TARGETING ISRAEL

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 agree to the resolution (H. Res. 246) opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 17, answered “present” 5, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]

YEAS—398

Adams	Bera	Brown (MD)
Aderholt	Bergman	Brownley (CA)
Aguilar	Beyer	Buchanan
Allen	Biggs	Buck
Allred	Bilirakis	Bucshon
Amodei	Bishop (GA)	Budd
Arrington	Bishop (UT)	Burchett
Axne	Blunt Rochester	Burgess
Babin	Bonamici	Bustos
Bacon	Bost	Butterfield
Baird	Boyle, Brendan	Byrne
Balderson	F.	Calvert
Banks	Brady	Carbajal
Barr	Brindisi	Cárdenas
Barragán	Brooks (AL)	Carter (GA)
Beatty	Brooks (IN)	Carter (TX)

Cartwright	Guest	McGovern	Stefanik	Trahan	Watkins
Case	Guthrie	McHenry	Steil	Trone	Weber (TX)
Casten (IL)	Haaland	McKinley	Steube	Turner	Webster (FL)
Castor (FL)	Hagedorn	McNerney	Stevens	Underwood	Welch
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	Meadows	Stivers	Upton	Wenstrup
Chabot	Harris	Meeks	Suozzi	Van Drew	Westerman
Cheney	Hartzler	Meng	Swalwell (CA)	Vargas	Wexton
Chu, Judy	Hastings	Meuser	Takano	Veasey	Wild
Cicilline	Hayes	Miller	Taylor	Vela	Williams
Cisneros	Heck	Mitchell	Thompson (CA)	Velázquez	Wilson (SC)
Clark (MA)	Hern, Kevin	Moolenaar	Thompson (MS)	Visclosky	Wittman
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Mooney (WV)	Thompson (PA)	Wagner	Womack
Clay	Hice (GA)	Morelle	Thornberry	Walberg	Woodall
Cleaver	Higgins (LA)	Mucarsel-Powell	Timmons	Walden	Wright
Cline	Higgins (NY)	Mullin	Tipton	Walker	Yarmuth
Cloud	Hill (AR)	Murphy	Titus	Walorski	Yoho
Clyburn	Hill (CA)	Nadler	Tonko	Waltz	Young
Cohen	Himes	Napolitano	Torres (CA)	Wasserman	Zeldin
Cole	Holding	Neal	Torres Small (NM)	Schultz	Waters
Collins (GA)	Hollingsworth	Neguse			
Collins (NY)	Horn, Kendra S.	Newhouse			
Comer	Horsford	Norcross			
Conaway	Houlahan	Norman	Blumenauer	Lee (CA)	Pingree
Connolly	Hoyer	Nunes	Carson (IN)	Massie	Pocan
Cook	Hudson	O'Halleran	Dingell	McCullum	Rush
Cooper	Huizenga	Olson	Garcia (IL)	Moore	Tlaib
Correa	Hunter	Palazzo	Grijalva	Ocasio-Cortez	Watson Coleman
Costa	Hurd (TX)	Pallone	Jayapal	Omar	
Courtney	Jackson Lee	Palmer			
Cox (CA)	Jeffries	Panetta			
Craig	Johnson (LA)	Pappas			
Crawford	Johnson (OH)	Pascrall			
Crenshaw	Johnson (SD)	Payne			
Crist	Johnson (TX)	Pence			
Crow	Jordan	Perlmutter			
Cuellar	Joyce (OH)	Perry			
Cummings	Joyce (PA)	Peters			
Cunningham	Kaptur	Peterson			
Curtis	Katko	Phillips			
Davids (KS)	Keating	Porter			
Davidson (OH)	Keller	Posey			
Davis (CA)	Kelly (IL)	Pressley			
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (MS)	Price (NC)			
Dean	Kelly (PA)	Quigley			
DeFazio	Kennedy	Raskin			
DeGette	Khanna	Ratcliffe			
DeLauro	Kildee	Reed			
DelBene	Kilmer	Reschenthaler			
Delgado	Kim	Rice (NY)			
Demings	Kind	Rice (SC)			
DeSaulnier	King (IA)	Riggleman			
DesJarlais	King (NY)	Rodgers (WA)			
Deutch	Kinzinger	Roe, David P.			
Diaz-Balart	Kirkpatrick	Rogers (AL)			
Doggett	Krishnamoorthi	Rogers (KY)			
Doyle, Michael F.	Kuster (NH)	Roosey (FL)			
Duffy	Kustoff (TN)	Rose (NY)			
Duncan	LaHood	Roude, John W.			
Dunn	LaMalfa	Rouda			
Emmer	Lamb	Rouzer			
Engel	Lamborn	Roy			
Escobar	Langevin	Royal-Allard			
Eshoo	Larsen (WA)	Ruiz			
Espallat	Larson (CT)	Ruppersberger			
Estes	Latta	Rutherford			
Evans	Lawrence	Sánchez			
Ferguson	Lawson (FL)	Sarbanes			
Finkenauer	Lee (NV)	Scalise			
Fitzpatrick	Lesko	Scanlon			
Fleischmann	Levin (CA)	Schakowsky			
Fletcher	Levin (MI)	Schiff			
Flores	Lewis	Schneider			
Fortenberry	Lieu, Ted	Schrader			
Foster	Lipinski	Schrier			
Fox (NC)	Loebssack	Schweikert			
Frankel	Lofgren	Scott (VA)			
Fudge	Long	Scott, Austin			
Fulcher	Loudermilk	Scott, David			
Gabbard	Lowenthal	Sensenbrenner			
Gaetz	Lowey	Serrano			
Gallagher	Lucas	Sewell (AL)			
Gallego	Luetkemeyer	Shalala			
Garamendi	Luria	Sherman			
Garcia (TX)	Lynch	Sherrill			
Gibbs	Malinowski	Shimkus			
Golden	Maloney	Simpson			
Gomez	Carolyn B.	Sires			
Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney, Sean	Slotkin			
Gudd	Marchant	Smith (MO)			
Gooden	Marshall	Smith (NE)			
Gosar	Mast	Smith (NJ)			
Gottheimer	Matsui	Smith (WA)			
Granger	McAdams	Smucker			
Graves (GA)	McBath	Soto			
Graves (LA)	McCarthy	Spanberger			
Green (TN)	McCaul	Spano			
Green, Al (TX)	McClintock	Speier			
Grothman	McEachin	Stanton			
		Stauber			

		NAYS—17	
Amash	Blumenauer	Lee (CA)	Pingree
Bass	Carson (IN)	Massie	Pocan
	Dingell	McCullum	Rush
	Garcia (IL)	Moore	Tlaib
	Grijalva	Ocasio-Cortez	Watson Coleman
	Jayapal	Omar	

		ANSWERED “PRESENT”—5	
Amash	Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)	
Bass	Huffman		

		NOT VOTING—12	
Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Roby	
Armstrong	Graves (MO)	Ryan	
Gianforte	Moulton	Stewart	
Gohmert	Richmond	Wilson (FL)	

□ 1904

Messrs. GARCÍA of Illinois and CARSON of Indiana changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mses. GARCIA of Texas, BONAMICI, Messrs. ROUDA, YOUNG, HOLLINGSWORTH, PAYNE, and COX of California changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VENEZUELA TPS 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. 549) to designate Venezuela under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nationals of Venezuela to be eligible for temporary protected status under such section, 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 Florida (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL) 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 268, nays 154, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 498]	YEAS—268
Adams	Allred
Aguilar	Amash
Bacon	Bacon