

Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Staubert

Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski

Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

Lowey
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter

Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)

Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

Womack
Woodall
Wright

Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Allred
Bishop (NC)
Collins (GA)
Gabbard
McEachin
Peters
Serrano
Takano
Timmons

□ 1350

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ALLRED. Madam Speaker, as I was back home in Dallas, Texas in light of the tornado and storm, I submit the following vote explanation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 571, and "yea" on rollcall No. 572.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-75)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON of Indiana) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To The Congress of The United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared in Executive Order 13413 of October 27, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond October 27, 2019.

The situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has been marked by widespread violence and atrocities that continue to threaten regional stability, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13413 with respect to the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 22, 2019.

NOT VOTING—9

Allred
Bishop (NC)
Cole

Collins (GA)
Gabbard
McEachin

Peters
Takano
Timmons

□ 1342

Messrs. BABIN and RICE of South Carolina changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. VAN DREW and Mrs. HAYES changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. UNDERWOOD). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 195, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 572]

YEAS—227

Adams
Aguilar
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig

Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Españat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gotthelmer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings

Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebisack
Lofgren
Lowenthal

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Long
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert

NAYS—195

Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell

Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman

CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY ACT
OF 2019

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2513 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 646 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2513.

The Chair appoints the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1355

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2513) to ensure that persons who form corporations or limited liability companies in the United States disclose the beneficial owners of those corporations or limited liability companies, in order to prevent wrongdoers from exploiting United States corporations and limited liability companies for criminal gain, to assist law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and punishing terrorism, money laundering, and other misconduct involving United States corporations and limited liability companies, and for other purposes, with Ms. UNDERWOOD in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and amendments specified in House Resolution 646 and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

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

Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 2513, the Corporate Transparency Act of 2019, a bill introduced by Representative CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2513 closes significant loopholes in the law that are commonly abused by bad actors and will make it harder for terrorists, traffickers, corrupt officials, and other criminals to hide, launder, move, and use their money.

Today, anyone can create a company without providing any information about the company's actual owners. This ability to remain anonymous gives criminals and terrorists

unimpeded, hidden access to our banking and commercial systems.

It also makes it more difficult for law enforcement and even our banks, which have a duty to know their customers and evaluate risk, to detect illicit activity.

For example, unbeknownst to authorities for years, the skyscraper at 650 Fifth Avenue in New York City was owned by Iranian-controlled entities through shell companies. The Corporate Transparency Act closes these loopholes by requiring firms which do not already report ownership, for example through public SEC filings, to share this information with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, FinCEN.

This beneficial ownership database created by the bill will be accessible only by FinCEN-approved law enforcement agencies and by financial institutions, with customer consent, to fulfill requirements to identify their beneficial owners. Unapproved sharing of this information would be subject to criminal penalties, as would lying on or intentional omission of beneficial ownership information. For most firms, which have only one or two owners, this process would require only a few lines of data. But for law enforcement agencies, the additional information will have great benefit, as their investigations will no longer be stymied by anonymous shell companies.

The bill has also been broadened to include the entirety of H.R. 2514, the Coordinating Oversight, Upgrading and Innovating Technology, and Examiner Reform Act of 2019, the COUNTER Act, a bill introduced by Representative EMANUEL CLEAVER. The COUNTER Act closes loopholes in the Bank Secrecy Act, the key law aimed at countering money laundering, terrorist financing, and other criminal uses of the banking system.

□ 1400

For example, the bill requires the identification of owners behind high-risk commercial real estate transactions and transactions involving arts and antiquities, which are often used by criminals to launder money.

The COUNTER Act examines Chinese and Russian money laundering, an issue that is seen in opioid and methamphetamine production, as well as human and wildlife trafficking.

The bill also creates a national strategy to fight trade-based money laundering, which is considered the most pernicious but hard-to-detect form of money laundering.

Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. CLEAVER's bill also works to lower the compliance burden on financial institutions, most of which are community banks, by establishing several tools to allow for more targeted sharing of BSA-AML-related information.

The bill makes modest increases to the currency transaction reporting limit and studies ways to reduce the costs associated with researching and writing suspicious activity reports.

The bill also creates a new privacy and civil liberties officer, as well as an innovation officer in each of the Federal financial regulators.

Importantly, the bill imposes new penalties on financial institutions and personnel that violate the law and creates a whistleblower program to encourage and protect those who identify such bad acts.

H.R. 2513, as amended, has the strong support of financial institutions. It is also supported by NGOs like the AFL-CIO, Global Witness, Oxfam America, Friends of the Earth U.S., Jubilee USA Network, and the Small Business Majority, all of which are members of the transparency-focused FACT Coalition. It is widely supported by law enforcement organizations such as the Fraternal Order of Police, the National District Attorneys Association, and the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association. In addition, this legislation is supported by the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I commend Congresswoman MALONEY and Congressman CLEAVER for their very hard work on the legislation, as well as their collaboration to put together a comprehensive bill to reform how this country fights against illicit finance.

I urge passage of H.R. 2513, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I am opposed to H.R. 2513, and I want to begin by outlining my opposition.

This bill before us is a new small business mandate on the smallest businesses in America. The bill before us today requires some of the smallest businesses in America, those with fewer than 20 employees and those with less than \$5 million in receipts, to file annually a list of all of their owners with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, or FinCEN.

For those who are watching on C-SPAN, I have a trivia question for them, Mr. Chairman. I bet most of them have never heard of FinCEN. I bet those in the House office buildings, Mr. Chairman, have not heard of FinCEN. It is a little-known agency even here in Washington that deals with financial crimes, in the Treasury Department.

Imagine you are a small business owner. You are getting a notice from the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network mandating that you disclose the owners of your entity. This would be the first consumer-facing intelligence bureau that we would have in the Federal Government.

This bill would require small business owners and small business investors to submit their personal information to a new Federal database without adequate privacy protections. This new Federal database will be accessible to law enforcement without a warrant and without a subpoena, a disturbing violation of due process, in my view.

This has the fewest civil liberties protections of any Federal intelligence