

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 2881, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act.

First, I thank my fellow members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for approving this legislation, and I thank the House Energy and Commerce Committee for passing my bill out of committee on a strongly bipartisan basis last year as well.

I also thank my colleagues, Representative BROOKS, Representative O'HALLERAN, Representative ROONEY, Representative SLOTKIN, and Representative STEFANIK, for joining my effort to protect the next generation of U.S. telecommunications systems. I am proud to have such a strong bipartisan coalition backing my bill.

I also thank my colleagues in the Senate, Senator CORNYN and his bipartisan colleagues, for their work in prioritizing this very important issue.

When you turn on the TV, you might hear a lot of commercials advertising 5G and the expansion of U.S. 5G networks. It is true: This technology holds incredible potential for future economic growth here in the United States, particularly in our rural communities, as they rely on these high-speed technologies to connect to the rest of the world.

However, the adoption of certain 5G wireless technologies present many serious national security challenges for our country and the American people. Chinese companies like ZTE and Huawei continue to grow their global 5G footprint around the world, and as their equipment becomes more integrated into the economies of the United States and our allies, China's leverage grows, as does the threat of Chinese exploitation.

It is difficult to overstate the long-term effects of the global transition to 5G. An article in *The Atlantic* earlier this week said: "The rollout of speedy, new cellular networks is a geopolitical turning point." And China is working hard to take advantage of this rare moment.

Unfortunately, China's long-term strategy and ambitions extend far beyond global commerce and communications. For example, a 2018 NATO report warned that Huawei's close ties to the Chinese Government could lead to Huawei's 5G technology being used to spy on adversaries, monitor foreign companies and governments, and support Chinese military operations, all of which could be targeted at the United States and the American people.

The adoption of Chinese 5G could invite a deluge of foreign influence, espionage, and interference into U.S. mobile networks and wireless systems.

But, simultaneously, China's innovation edge is also growing through companies like Huawei and ZTE. As of February 2019, Chinese tech companies owned 36 percent of all key 5G patents, while U.S.-based companies only owned 14 percent.

This makes clear to me that the United States needs a comprehensive

strategy, a strategy to respond to this growing level of economic competition and to protect against the security risks posed by ZTE, Huawei, and other 5G-focused companies.

From afar, we have seen how China disregards the privacy of its own people, and we should be very wary of China's growing 5G influence in the West. We need a game plan to defend our mobile networks.

The United States, the country responsible for so many of the remarkable developments of the digital age, needs to strengthen our resilience against potential cyber threats directed against American families, companies, and consumer data. That is why I am proud to lead the Secure 5G and Beyond Act.

Madam Speaker, my bill would require the administration to develop a public strategy to protect U.S. consumers, companies, and Federal agencies against potential threats posed by emerging 5G technologies. By developing a national interagency strategy, we can better identify where security gaps currently exist—and we can work to close them.

Additionally, my bill would help spur new 5G research and development here at home, something that is critical for central Virginia and the rest of the United States.

In the face of potential Chinese dominance in the 5G space, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act would put our country and its companies on a path toward achieving and maintaining greater security and a competitive edge.

□ 1615

But in our interconnected world, we cannot do it alone. This bipartisan legislation would also encourage our allies to pursue similar strategies.

As we look ahead to future generations of wireless technology, we need to deploy a strong, evidence-based approach toward improving our cyber defenses.

Last year, then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Joseph Dunford called the rise of Chinese 5G networks a critical national security issue. This bill recognizes that fact and does something about it.

We can continue to achieve faster internet speeds and wider connectivity across America, but this bill makes sure that these exciting achievements are accompanied by a smart strategy, one that can successfully prevent foreign influence in our 5G networks and keep our citizens safe.

Today, I call on my colleagues to pass the Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2020.

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

Again, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE), the chairman of the subcommittee, for making sure this bill came to the floor today, because we have to win this race for 5G as a Nation, because we have to make sure

that it helps every segment of our society.

The legislation is going to help us develop a strategy to ensure the security of 5G and future generations of telecommunication systems and infrastructure. And we also must identify potential security threats for vulnerabilities and promote responsible international development and deployment of networks. So I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to recognize the good work the gentlewoman from Virginia has done on this bill. A former CIA agent, and someone that knows a lot of these issues inside and out, she has worked very hard, and brought us a very good piece of legislation.

It is a good bill. I urge all my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2881, 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.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. 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.

PROMOTING UNITED STATES WIRELESS LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2019

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4500) to direct the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information to take certain actions to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in communications standards-setting bodies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4500

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 "Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES IN COMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5G networks and for future generations of wireless

communications networks, the Assistant Secretary shall, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology—

(1) equitably encourage participation by companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) in such standards-setting bodies; and

(2) equitably offer technical expertise to companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) to facilitate such participation.

(b) **STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.**—The standards-setting bodies referred to in subsection (a) include—

(1) the International Organization for Standardization;

(2) the voluntary standards-setting bodies that develop protocols for wireless devices and other equipment, such as the 3GPP and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; and

(3) any standards-setting body accredited by the American National Standards Institute or Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions.

(c) **BRIEFING.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall brief the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on a strategy to carry out subsection (a).

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **3GPP.**—The term “3GPP” means the 3rd Generation Partnership Project.

(2) **5G NETWORK.**—The term “5G network” means a fifth-generation mobile network as described by 3GPP Release 15 or higher.

(3) **ASSISTANT SECRETARY.**—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(4) **CLOUD COMPUTING.**—The term “cloud computing” has the meaning given the term in Special Publication 800-145 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, entitled “The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing”, published in September 2011, or any successor publication.

(5) **COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.**—The term “communications network” means any of the following:

(A) A system enabling the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user’s choosing.

(B) Cloud computing resources.

(C) A network or system used to access cloud computing resources.

(6) **NOT TRUSTED.**—The term “not trusted” means, with respect to a company or stakeholder, that the company or stakeholder is determined by the Assistant Secretary to pose a threat to the national security of the United States. In making such a determination, the Assistant Secretary shall rely solely on one or more of the following determinations:

(A) A specific determination made by any executive branch interagency body with appropriate national security expertise, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council established under section 1322(a) of title 41, United States Code.

(B) A specific determination made by the Department of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain).

(C) Whether a company or stakeholder produces or provides covered telecommunications equipment or services, as defined in section 889(f)(3) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat. 1918).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4500.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation was introduced by Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mrs. BROOKS.

The Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019 directs the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to encourage participation by American companies and other stakeholders in standards-setting bodies, such as the 3GPP and the IEEE, and to offer technical assistance to those stakeholders that elect to participate in the course of developing standards for 5G networks and future generations of communications networks.

Other governments around the world are engaging in the standards-setting process for 5G and other advanced telecommunications technologies. Countries such as China and Russia are doing so directly and through companies that are closely allied with their governments.

This engagement is, at least in part, intended to skew the standards for these next-generation technologies to favor their national interests and their companies.

This legislation will give the stakeholders the ability to better engage in policy choices that are being made today by these standard-setting bodies, and which will have far-reaching implications for the development of 5G and other advanced communications technologies in the future.

We want to ensure that the United States continues to lead the world in advanced communications technologies and deployments and ensuring that these standards meet the needs of the United States and our partners. This is critical to that end.

I want to thank Mr. WALBERG. I want to thank Mrs. DINGELL and Mrs. BROOKS for the good work they have done in bringing this important legislation to the floor.

I would also like to thank the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Chairman ENGEL for working with the Energy and Commerce Committee to advance this legislation.

This is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, January 3, 2020.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,

Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 4500, Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, the Committee on Foreign Affairs agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any issues within our jurisdiction. I ask you to support the appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation.

Finally, thank you for agreeing to include a copy of our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 4500.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,

Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,

Washington, DC, January 6, 2020.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Energy and Commerce and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I agree that your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your jurisdiction. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your Committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will place our letters on H.R. 4500 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,

Chairman.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

Our communications networks are critically important assets for facilitating domestic and international commerce.

For decades, the U.S. has led the development of wireless technology with like-minded nations. With the deployment of the next-generation wireless technology, 5G, expected to skyrocket in 2020, we must continue to focus on bolstering foundational elements to make sure the United States continues to lead on future advancements.

As these standards are set in global, industry-led standards bodies, we must enhance participation by U.S. companies and remain vigilant that bad actors don't game the system for their own economic and national security interests. To keep accountability and ensure proper transparency, we must encourage participation by trusted parties.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration plays a central role in these efforts as the executive branch agency with technical experience. They have decades of expertise working with industry and other stakeholders to develop these technical standards globally. I would like to thank the dedicated career staff who work tirelessly to advance U.S. global wireless leadership.

As we move into the next decade, it is vital that we continue to enhance participation in critical standards-setting bodies and preserve U.S. wireless leadership.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for all of his leadership.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting U.S. Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, which we are considering now.

This bill, on which my colleague and good friend from Michigan, Mr. WALBERG, has taken the lead, and my good friend from Indiana, Mrs. BROOKS, the three of us have worked closely and in a bipartisan fashion to direct the NTIA to encourage participation by trusted American companies and other stakeholders in international standards-setting bodies. This is about American competitiveness.

In short, it helps ensure that America's interests are protected, and that companies have a seat at the table, as the world is deciding what 5G is going to look like. The policy choices that are being made right now will have lasting implications for 5G technology development around the world. It is imperative that the United States have a strong voice in these decisions, so we can continue to lead in an increasingly competitive market. We cannot give up a competitive edge or give it to another country.

The Energy and Commerce Committee advanced this bill, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it today.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS) and I thank her very much for her work on this legislation.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the legislation we have been talking about today, not only H.R. 2881, the Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2020, but now, H.R. 4500, Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

I want to commend my colleagues, the chair of the subcommittee, Chairman DOYLE, Ranking Member LATTA, as well as my colleagues that I have been working with, Representative SPANBERGER from Virginia, and Representatives DINGELL and WALBERG from Michigan. We have come together because we know that these two bipartisan bills are critically important to secure our communications networks and protect our next-generation telecommunications systems and the mobile infrastructure in the U.S. from dangerous foreign actors.

As the cofounder and the co-chair with my colleague from Michigan of the 5G Caucus, we understand how important it is that our laws protect 5G innovation; but also how critically important it is to keep our citizens and country safe.

I also represent a portion of Indianapolis, Indiana, an original test site for 5G. Our city has seen the benefits of 5G firsthand and we are continuing to see those benefits grow as we progress. Indianapolis was the first city in the country where both Verizon and AT&T tested, developed, and have deployed 5G technology.

Purdue University has partnered with these companies to create a 5G acceleration zone that will serve as an incubator for research and development in exciting new technologies for 5G. And that is why the Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019 is so important, to protect the country from potential cyber threats, while ensuring innovation continues to move forward.

But we need the administration to develop a national strategy to maximize the security of those 5G systems.

With the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019, it will make sure that we are at the forefront; that the U.S. remains at the forefront in the conversation by bringing appropriate industry and government experts to the standards-body table.

As our world becomes even more interconnected through new technologies and innovations than it already is today, it is important that we ensure our national security and our global competitiveness within these industries.

So I am proud to be an original co-sponsor of both of these bills. I urge our body to support securing the inno-

vation of 5G while protecting the competitiveness of U.S. companies and the privacy of U.S. citizens.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), and I thank him also for his hard work on this legislation.

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member and the chairman for moving this bill forward.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

I am pleased my colleague from Michigan, Representative DINGELL, worked with me on this important legislation to enhance United States leadership in the development of wireless standards.

Michigan's economy has become resurgent, in no small part, thanks to the renewed focus under past-Governor Snyder on STEM education and technical careers in the IT field.

As co-chair of the 5G Caucus, I understand the importance of bringing not only these technical jobs to Michigan, but also the jobs that will come as a result of leading the world on 5G deployment. As industry continues to send their best and brightest to these global technical standards-setting bodies, we must continue supporting them with necessary technical expertise and continue leading the world in wireless innovation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019.

Make no mistake; the United States is in a race to modernize and build out the next generation of wireless infrastructure. As with countless other industries, we have seen how American leadership can benefit not only Americans, but consumers around the globe.

This bill, sponsored by my good friend and colleague, Mr. WALBERG of Michigan, would ensure Federal and private coordination and cooperation when it comes to American participation in standards-setting bodies.

□ 1630

We all know by now the potential concerns associated with technology that we can't fully trust. By ensuring that we have representation on essential standards-making bodies, such as the International Organization for Standardization, we will have a seat at the table to help guide these policies in a helpful and secure direction.

As many of my colleagues in this body would agree, a forward-leaning effort in this space will have positive effects long down the line.

I thank my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee for their work on this, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the underlying legislation.

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG).

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I rise today in support of H.R. 4500, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act.

American companies have time and again proven themselves as global leaders in developing and deploying new technology. To ensure we maintain our competitive edge and advance future wireless capabilities, the government must work with the private sector to position the U.S. as a global leader in the development of 5G standards.

H.R. 4500 fosters this relationship by encouraging companies and other stakeholders to participate in international standards-setting bodies while also offering technical assistance to participants.

With China seeking to erode our technical advantage at every turn, it is more important than ever to promote American leadership and innovation in our telecommunications networks.

I thank Mr. WALBERG, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mrs. BROOKS for sponsoring this important legislation.

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

It is absolutely important that the United States develop these standards so that we can stay at the top of 5G deployment. As I mentioned in the earlier bill, we want to make sure that 5G is out there to support everyone across the United States. Because of that, we have to make sure that we have these standards in place.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is a good bill. I urge all of my colleagues to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4500, 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.

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:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 779;

Adoption of House Resolution 779, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2881.

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.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 535, PFAS ACTION ACT OF 1919

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 779) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 535) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 193, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 2]

YEAS—225

Adams	Davis (CA)	Jeffries
Aguilar	Davis, Danny K.	Johnson (GA)
Allred	Dean	Johnson (TX)
Axne	DeFazio	Kaptur
Barragán	DeGette	Keating
Bass	DeLauro	Kelly (IL)
Beatty	DelBene	Kennedy
Bera	Delgado	Khanna
Beyer	Demings	Kildee
Bishop (GA)	DeSaulnier	Kilmer
Blumenauer	Deutch	Kim
Blunt Rochester	Dingell	Kirkpatrick
Bonamici	Doggett	Krishnamoorthi
Boyle, Brendan F.	Doyle, Michael F.	Kuster (NH)
Brindisi	Engel	Lamb
Brown (MD)	Escobar	Langevin
Brownley (CA)	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Bustos	Españillat	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Evans	Lawrence
Carbajal	Finkenauer	Lawson (FL)
Cárdenas	Fletcher	Lee (CA)
Carson (IN)	Foster	Lee (NV)
Cartwright	Frankel	Levin (CA)
Case	Fudge	Levin (MI)
Casten (IL)	Gallego	Lieu, Ted
Castor (FL)	Garamendi	Lipinski
Castro (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Loeb
Chu, Judy	Garcia (TX)	Lofgren
Cicilline	Golden	Lowenthal
Cisneros	Gomez	Lowey
Clark (MA)	Gonzalez (TX)	Luján
Clarke (NY)	Gottheimer	Luria
Clay	Green, Al (TX)	Lynch
Cleaver	Grijalva	Malinowski
Clyburn	Haaland	Maloney, Carolyn B.
Cohen	Harder (CA)	Maloney, Sean
Connolly	Hastings	Matsui
Cooper	Hayes	McAdams
Correa	Heck	McBath
Costa	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Courtney	Himes	McGovern
Cox (CA)	Horn, Kendra S.	McNerney
Craig	Horsford	Meeks
Crist	Houlahan	Meng
Crow	Hoyer	Moore
Cuellar	Huffman	Morelle
Cunningham	Jackson Lee	Moulton
Davids (KS)	Jayapal	Mucarsel-Powell

Murphy (FL)	Roybal-Allard	Swalwell (CA)
Napolitano	Ruiz	Takano
Neal	Ruppersberger	Thompson (CA)
Neguse	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Norcross	Ryan	Titus
O'Halleran	Sánchez	Tlaib
Ocasio-Cortez	Sarbanes	Tonko
Omar	Scanlon	Torres (CA)
Pallone	Schakowsky	Torres Small (NM)
Panetta	Schiff	Trahan
Pappas	Schneider	Trone
Pascarella	Schrader	Underwood
Payne	Schrier	Vargas
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Veasey
Peters	Scott, David	Vela
Peterson	Sewell (AL)	Velázquez
Phillips	Shalala	Visclosky
Pingree	Sherman	Wasserman
Pocan	Sherrill	Schultz
Porter	Sires	Waters
Pressley	Slotkin	Watson Coleman
Price (NC)	Smith (WA)	Welch
Quigley	Soto	Wexton
Raskin	Spanberger	Wild
Rice (NY)	Speier	Wilson (FL)
Richmond	Stanton	Yarmuth
Rose (NY)	Stevens	
Rouda	Suozzi	

NAYS—193

Abraham	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Aderholt	Graves (LA)	Pence
Allen	Graves (MO)	Perry
Amash	Green (TN)	Posey
Amodei	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Armstrong	Grothman	Reed
Arrington	Guest	Reschenthaler
Babin	Guthrie	Rice (SC)
Bacon	Hagedorn	Riggleman
Baird	Harris	Roby
Balderson	Hartzler	Rodgers (WA)
Banks	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Barr	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bergman	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Biggs	Higgins (LA)	Rooney (FL)
Bilirakis	Hill (AR)	Rose, John W.
Bishop (NC)	Holding	Rouzer
Bishop (UT)	Hollingsworth	Roy
Bost	Hudson	Rutherford
Brady	Huizenga	Scalise
Brooks (AL)	Hurd (TX)	Schweikert
Brooks (IN)	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Buck	Johnson (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Bucshon	Johnson (SD)	Shimkus
Budd	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Burchett	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Burgess	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Byrne	Katko	Smucker
Calvert	Keller	Spano
Carter (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Staubert
Carter (TX)	Kelly (PA)	Stefanik
Chabot	King (IA)	Stell
Cheney	King (NY)	Steube
Cline	Kinzinger	Stewart
Cloud	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Cole	LaHood	Taylor
Collins (GA)	LaMalfa	Thompson (PA)
Comer	Lamborn	Thornberry
Conaway	Latta	Timmons
Cook	Lesko	Tipton
Crenshaw	Long	Turner
Curtis	Lucas	Upton
Davidson (OH)	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Davis, Rodney	Marchant	Wagner
DesJarlais	Marshall	Walberg
Diaz-Balart	Massie	Walden
Duncan	Mast	Walker
Dunn	McCarthy	Walorski
Emmer	McCaul	Waltz
Estes	McClintock	Watkins
Ferguson	McHenry	Weber (TX)
Fitzpatrick	McKinley	Webster (FL)
Fleischmann	Meadows	Wenstrup
Flores	Meuser	Westerman
Fortenberry	Miller	Williams
Fox (NC)	Mitchell	Wilson (SC)
Fulcher	Moolenaar	Wittman
Gaetz	Mooney (WV)	Womack
Gianforte	Mullin	Woodall
Gibbs	Murphy (NC)	Wright
Gohmert	Newhouse	Yoho
Gonzalez (OH)	Nunes	Young
Gooden	Olson	Zeldin
Gosar	Palazzo	

NOT VOTING—12

Buchanan	Gabbard	Hunter
Crawford	Granger	Kind