



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 110th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 153

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER, 4, 2007

No. 184

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 4, 2007.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TIM HOLDEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord of heaven and Earth, darkness descends upon us as the days grow shorter, and the cold chastens us to withdraw inside.

Be for us the light we long for. The very promise of change creates expectation.

By the first hints of Your dawn, banish all fear and hesitation. May those who live on the margins of America's rich blessings have peace and prosperity too.

Strengthen us with Your mighty arm, that this Congress may be unified in lifting Your people to renewed hope.

For You are always faithful and can be trusted, now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. BORDALLO led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE BLUE CROSS/BLUE SHIELD OF SOUTH CAROLINA FOUNDATION

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank the Blue Cross/Blue Shield of South Carolina Foundation for the hard work on behalf of the citizens of South Carolina.

The purpose of the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Foundation is to promote the health and well-being of economically disadvantaged South Carolinians through expanded access to quality and affordable health care. Through the awarding of grants, the foundation provides necessary resources to free clinics, health education programs, and school nursing programs. Realizing that it is often children and young adults most adversely affected by inadequate health care, the foundation focuses on providing grant money to services that will assist children and adolescents who are either uninsured or underinsured.

This year they have embarked on a state-wide tour to recognize the \$1.6 million in grants that they will be awarding. This is part of over \$7 million in grants they have awarded since 2003.

I want to thank the foundation's executive director, Harvey Galloway, and

the CEO of Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Ed Sellers, for their strong leadership.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th.

FUND OUR VETERANS

(Mrs. DRAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, this is day 65. That's 65 days so far that our veterans have not had the use of the increased funding for their benefits and health care. That's \$18.5 million a day not able to be used.

This bill has been done for months and the President has already agreed to sign it. But instead of moving the bill forward, the Democratic leadership in Congress chose to adjourn early for the Thanksgiving holiday.

I'm calling on the Speaker to pass this bill, and I call on all Americans to contact their Representatives and tell the Democratic leadership to send a clean veterans appropriation bill to the President now.

Our veterans are heroes. We must provide all possible benefits and health care for our veterans now.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CONGRESSMAN HENRY HYDE

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and accomplishments of a terrific Member, former Congressman Henry Hyde. He's often recognized for his wisdom and his eloquence of speaking. But, frankly, there were some other sides of him that were very precious. He was a man of quick wit and a keen sense of humor, to which I was always a willing audience.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Above all, he was passionately committed to protecting and improving the lives of Americans, all Americans, both born and the unborn. He was an effective pro-life advocate, through prohibiting Federal funding of abortions with the Hyde amendment and his advocacy for the ban on partial-birth abortions. Conservative estimates indicate that there are about 2 million Americans alive today as a direct result of his work.

Henry Hyde leaves behind a legacy that inspires and challenges those of us who remain behind today.

My deepest condolences and sympathy to his family, and may God bless Henry Hyde.

IN RECOGNITION OF TIM CULBERTSON

(Mr. CHABOT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take a moment today to recognize Tim Culbertson and all the members of the Cheviot-Western Hills Chapter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, Chapter 3620.

The primary mission of the Military Order of the Purple Heart is to foster an environment of goodwill and camaraderie among wounded combat veterans, to promote patriotism, and to provide service to all veterans and their families.

Tim Culbertson, a Vietnam veteran and Purple Heart recipient himself, has spent decades advocating on behalf of his fellow veterans, and his service with the Military Order of the Purple Heart makes him a great asset to our whole community.

In 2000, Mr. Culbertson was instrumental in the establishment of Chapter 3620, and his dedication and patriotism were recognized earlier this year at the annual National Purple Heart Convention, where he was named the top Americanism Officer in the United States, an honor he truly deserves.

The sense of spirit, patriotism and generosity exhibited by the members of Chapter 3620 reflect the dedication, enthusiasm and commitment of their Americanism Officer, Tim Culbertson. It gives me great pleasure to recognize Tim for his accomplishments, and I congratulate him on receiving this national award, and I thank him for his contributions to all the veterans of the First District of Ohio.

LET'S STICK TO OUR GUNS

(Mr. MORAN of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Well, what do you know, Mr. Speaker. After months of drum beat urging that we take a more aggressive posture toward Iran, mention by the President of a potential World War III, the assumptions, the assertions by the White House that

Iran is aggressively pursuing a nuclear weapons program, we now find that as with Iraq, this was not true.

But, differently from what happened with Iraq, this time those professional, courageous civil servants in our national intelligence agencies stood up to intimidation from the White House and spoke the truth objectively and detailed it with facts. We're very proud of them.

All the more reason why we should not yield to the President's threats to furlough over 200,000 civilian employees and contractors just before Christmas unless the Congress approves another \$50 billion in war spending.

Mr. Speaker, we need to stick to our guns. We've approved \$459 billion in defense spending. That's enough.

SOUND POLICY FOR AMERICA'S ENERGY NEEDS, NOT HOLLOW PROMISES

(Mr. BOUSTANY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to a national energy policy, here we go again.

In January, the Democratic leadership promised to work across party lines to come up with a sound, comprehensive energy bill that would address Americans' anxieties about dramatically high gas prices and escalating home heating costs.

However, the Democratic energy proposals have lacked any substance to outline a blueprint for increasing our domestic supply.

Make no mistake: we must boost our domestic energy supply. The American people want stable prices at the pump, and we can begin to address these problems; but we in Congress must make reasoned energy policy.

By promoting a level playing field for technologies, diversifying energy supplies, and increasing our domestic opportunities, we can harness our ingenuity and natural resources to relieve our current difficulties.

The American people expect more from Congress. We must increase our supply without overburdening energy producers with unwieldy bureaucracy. Let's work together to help the American people and provide some relief to the anxiety they face this winter.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 26, 2007.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to inform you that I have sent a letter to Illinois Gov-

ernor Rod R. Blagojevich informing him that I am resigning my position as the United States Representative for the 14th District of Illinois effective 10:59 p.m. CST, November 26th, 2007.

Madam Speaker, it has been a high honor to serve in the House of Representatives for almost 21 years. I am grateful to the people of Illinois for giving me that honor.

Let me also thank you, Madam Speaker, for the many courtesies you have afforded to me as a former Speaker during the past year and I wish you and all my colleagues God's blessing as you continue in your service.

I am sincerely,

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Member of Congress.

Enc: Letter to Governor Rod R. Blagojevich.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 26, 2007.

Hon. ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH,
Governor, State of Illinois,
Springfield, IL.

DEAR GOVERNOR BLAGOJEVICH: I am hereby resigning my position as the United States Representative for the 14th District of Illinois effective 10:59 p.m. CST, November 26, 2007.

I have chosen this date because I have been advised that it allows you sufficient time to call a special primary to select candidates to run to fill my unexpired term on February 5, 2008, an already established primary day. This will minimize inconvenience to the voters and expense to the counties in the 14th Congressional District.

Serving the people of the 14th District of Illinois in the United States House of Representatives has been a high honor that I will long cherish.

I am sincerely,

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Member of Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the resignation of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the whole number of the House is 432.

RECOGNIZING THE SUCCESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII'S UNDEFEATED FOOTBALL TEAM

(Ms. HIRONO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the University of Hawaii, my alma mater, and to congratulate its football team for an undefeated season. Coach June Jones and the entire team deserve recognition for all that they have accomplished this season. Their perfect record of 12 wins and no losses is the best in the school's history, and they are the champions of the Western Athletic Conference. UH is the only unbeaten team in the Nation; and, as a result, the Warriors have qualified for a BCS bowl game. The team has been led by star quarterback Colt Brennan, who is my candidate for the Heisman Trophy.

I'm holding footballs signed by Coach June Jones and Colt Brennan, and I

keep them prominently displayed in my office in D.C. as reminders of the Warriors' success.

I join the rest of the Aloha State in cheering on the University of Hawaii and wish the team good luck in the Sugar Bowl.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 16, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
*The Speaker, H-232 The Capitol,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 16, 2007, at 3:34 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1679.
That the Senate passed S. 2168.
That the Senate passed S. 2110.
That the Senate passed S. 2290.
That the Senate passed S. 2174.
That the Senate passed S. 2272.
That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 55.
That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 56.
That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 2761.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 50.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 465.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3572.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3446.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3382.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3325.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3308.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3530.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3518.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3307.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3297.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2276.
That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2089.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed:

By Speaker pro tempore Van Hollen on Tuesday, November 20, 2007:

H.R. 50, Multinational Species Conservation Funds Reauthorization Act of 2007

H.R. 465, Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2007

H.R. 2089, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service lo-

cated at 701 Loyola Avenue in New Orleans, Louisiana, as the "Louisiana Armed Services Veterans Post Office"

H.R. 2276, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 203 North Main Street in Vassar, Michigan, as the "Corporal Christopher E. Esckelson Post Office Building"

H.R. 3297, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 950 West Trenton Avenue in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, as the "Nate DeTemple Post Office Building"

H.R. 3307, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 570 Broadway in Bayonne, New Jersey, as the "Dennis P. Collins Post Office Building"

H.R. 3308, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 216 East Main Street in Atwood, Indiana, as the "Lance Corporal David K. Fribley Post Office"

H.R. 3325, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 235 Mountain Road in Suffield, Connecticut, as the "Corporal Stephen R. Bixler Post Office"

H.R. 3382, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 North William Street in Goldsboro, North Carolina, as the "Philip A. Baddour, Sr. Post Office"

H.R. 3446, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 East Michigan Avenue in Marshall, Michigan, as the "Michael W. Schragg Post Office Building"

H.R. 3518, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1430 South Highway 29 in Cantonment, Florida, as the "Charles H. Hendrix Post Office Building"

H.R. 3530, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 Highway 41 North in Inverness, Florida, as the "Chief Officer Aaron Weaver Post Office Building"

H.R. 3572, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4320 Blue Parkway in Kansas City, Missouri, as the "Wallace S. Hartsfield Post Office Building"

By the Speaker on Friday, November 30, 2007:

H.R. 3963, to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes

□ 1415

COMMUNICATION FROM DEPUTY
CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE HONORABLE
RICK BOUCHER, MEMBER OF
CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Laura L. Lee, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Honorable RICK BOUCHER, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 21, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the

Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena, issued in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Virginia, for testimony in a criminal case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

LAURA L. LEE,
Deputy Chief of Staff.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON.
TOM LANTOS, MEMBER OF CON-
GRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable TOM LANTOS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, November 28, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
*Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a trial subpoena for testimony issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

The underlying case has since been voluntarily dismissed. Accordingly, the subpoena is now moot and it is unnecessary for me to make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

TOM LANTOS,
Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING 200 YEARS OF RE-
SEARCH, SERVICE, AND STEW-
ARDSHIP BY NOAA AND ITS
PREDECESSOR AGENCIES

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 147) recognizing 200 years of the United States, and stewardship of the marine environment by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its predecessor agencies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 147

Whereas the Act of February 10, 1807 (chapter VIII; 2 Stat. 413), signed by President Thomas Jefferson, authorized and requested the President "to cause a survey to be taken of the coast of the United States ... together

with such other matters as he may deem proper for completing an accurate chart of every part of the coasts";

Whereas the Coast Survey was established to carry out the duties established under such Act, and was the first Federal science agency of the United States;

Whereas over time additional duties were granted to such agency, including geodetic surveying and tide and current monitoring and predictions, and such agency was later renamed the Coast and Geodetic Survey;

Whereas in addition to providing charts and information vital to our young Nation's economic and commercial success, such pioneering agency led some of the Nation's earliest oceanographic research, undertaking surveys of the Gulf Stream to determine temperatures, depths, direction, and velocity, as well as the character of the seafloor and forms of vegetation and marine life;

Whereas the early technicians and scientists of such agency invented and supported the development of many innovative tools that led to advances in hydrographic, shoreline, and geodetic surveying and cartographic methods, the first real-time water level stations, and deep-sea anchoring;

Whereas during the 20th century such agency, by then renamed the Coast and Geodetic Survey, advanced the development and marine applications of electronics and acoustics, including the development of Radar Acoustic Ranging, radio sono-buoys, and the Roberts Radio Current Meter Buoy;

Whereas throughout their history these programs have provided services in support of the Nation's commerce and defense, serving in all theaters of the Civil War and in World Wars I and II as hydrographers, cartographers, topographers, and scouts, including the production of more than 100 million maps and charts for United States and Allied forces;

Whereas as our Nation's interests and economy became increasingly interwoven with the marine and atmospheric environment, a number of Federal science agencies with complementary functions, including the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, were combined with the Coast Survey to create the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA);

Whereas today these mapping and charting, geodesy, and tide and current data programs are located in the National Ocean Service of NOAA in the Coast Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, and the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services;

Whereas these programs promote NOAA's commerce and transportation goals and continue to support the research, development, and application of state-of-the-art surveying, mapping, charting, ocean observing, modeling, and Internet-based product delivery services to promote safe and efficient commerce and transportation and contributing to the advancement of integrated ocean and earth observing systems;

Whereas these programs continue to demonstrate relevance, value, importance, and service promoting and employing innovative partnerships with other agencies, State and local authorities, academia, and the private sector;

Whereas these programs work internationally as the United States representative to the International Hydrographic Organization and through other organizations to promote integrated and uniform standards, protocols, formats, and services;

Whereas in addition to commerce and transportation these programs also advance NOAA's weather and water, climate, and ecosystem missions including marine resource conservation, coastal management, and the protection of life and property from coastal

storms and other hazards, as most recently demonstrated in responding to and facilitating the recovery of communities and commerce in the hurricane stricken Gulf Coast; and

Whereas the devotion, industry, efficiency, and enterprise of these people and programs over their 200-year history have set an enviable record of public service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes that for over 200 years, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its predecessor agencies have been providing to the Nation research to improve human understanding of the oceans and atmosphere, service, and stewardship of the marine environment, through products and services that protect lives and property, strengthen the economy, and support and sustain our coastal and marine resources;

(2) recognizes the vision of President Thomas Jefferson in supporting the advancement of science, and the survey of the coast in particular, to the welfare and commercial success of the Nation;

(3) recognizes the contributions made over the last 200 years by the past and current employees and officers of the Coast Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, and the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to salute and share in the planned celebrations of these historic programs during 2007 with ceremonies designed to give appropriate recognition to one of our oldest and most respected Federal agencies on the occasion of its bicentennial anniversary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. 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 concurrent resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

House Concurrent Resolution 147 recognizes the contributions that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the agencies which preceded it, together with their employees, have made in improving our understanding of the oceans and the marine environment. The resolution also recognizes the vision of Thomas Jefferson when he recognized that the survey of our Nation's coast is critical to our welfare and commercial success.

This month represents the culmination of ceremonies and commemorative events that have occurred across the country during 2007 recognizing 200 years of invaluable research, service, and stewardship of the marine environment provided by NOAA and its predecessor agencies.

As the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans, I too recognize the work of NOAA's dedicated civil servants, the NOAA Corps, and NOAA's partners in fulfilling the NOAA mission. The agency benefits from the strong and able leadership of Vice Admiral Conrad Lautenbacher, the current NOAA Administrator.

Lastly, I want to thank my colleague and good friend from South Carolina, the ranking member of the committee (Mr. BROWN), for his work in sponsoring this resolution. I am honored to join him in recognizing NOAA on this occasion, and I have enjoyed working with him this past year and am looking forward to our work together on the subcommittee in the next session.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 147, sponsored by Congressman HENRY BROWN.

President Thomas Jefferson had the foresight in 1807 to initiate surveys of our Nation's coasts to promote the safe transport of vessels into American ports and along our Nation's coastlines. Since the mid 1960s, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, has been responsible for conducting coastal and hydrographic surveys.

House Concurrent Resolution 147 acknowledges the vision of President Thomas Jefferson and recognizes NOAA and its predecessor agencies for 200 years of research, service to the people of the United States, and their stewardship of the marine environment.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 3 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina, the author of this legislation (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. I appreciate the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 147. I am pleased we are considering this measure today on the House floor. I would like to thank my friend and the chairwoman of the Fisheries, Ocean and Wildlife Subcommittee, Congresswoman MADELEINE BORDALLO, for her hard work on cosponsorship of this resolution.

And what a real pleasure it is to work along with you as your ranking member.

And I would also like to thank Chairman NICK RAHALL and Ranking Member DON YOUNG of the Natural Resources Committee as well as my colleagues on the House Science Committee for their support of this resolution.

House Concurrent Resolution 147 recognizes NOAA and its predecessor agencies for 200 years of research and service to the people of the United

States and its stewardship of the marine environment.

It was the foresight of the third President, Thomas Jefferson, that started us down this path of surveying our coastal areas for the benefit of the Nation and laid the blueprint for what we now all know as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

My district is home to several outstanding NOAA facilities including the Hollings Marine Laboratory and the Coastal Services Center, both of which are located in Charleston. These facilities and their work are an important part of the coastal South Carolina community.

NOAA has shown its dedication to our Nation's ocean and coastal resources. NOAA's management and conservation actions have allowed all of us to continue to enjoy our Nation's oceans and coastal resources.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this important resolution, and I congratulate NOAA for their 200 years. Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 147.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AMERICA'S HISTORICAL AND NATURAL LEGACY STUDY ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3998) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct special resources studies of certain lands and structures to determine the appropriate means for preservation, use, and management of the resources associated with such lands and structures, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3998

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 "America's Historical and Natural Legacy Study Act".

SEC. 2. SECRETARY.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Secretary.
- Sec. 3. Table of contents.

TITLE I—HARRY S TRUMAN BIRTHPLACE STUDY ACT

- Sec. 101. Short title.
- Sec. 102. Special resource study.

TITLE II—LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL EXTENSION STUDY ACT

- Sec. 201. Short title.
- Sec. 202. Definitions.
- Sec. 203. Special resource study.

TITLE III—BATTLE OF MATEWAN STUDY ACT

- Sec. 301. Short title.
- Sec. 302. Special resource study.

TITLE IV—BATTLE OF CAMDEN STUDY ACT

- Sec. 401. Short title.
- Sec. 402. Special resource study.

TITLE V—MISSISSIPPI RIVER STUDY ACT

- Sec. 501. Short title.
- Sec. 502. Special resource study.

TITLE VI—FORT SAN GERONIMO STUDY ACT

- Sec. 601. Short title.
- Sec. 602. Definitions.
- Sec. 603. Special resource study.

TITLE VII—WOLF HOUSE STUDY ACT

- Sec. 701. Short title.
- Sec. 702. Special resource study.

TITLE VIII—RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR STUDY ACT

- Sec. 801. Short title.
- Sec. 802. Special resource study.

TITLE IX—BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND TRAIL STUDY ACT

- Sec. 901. Short title.
- Sec. 902. Special resource study.

TITLE X—HUNTING AND FISHING

- Sec. 1001. Hunting and fishing.

TITLE XI—SENSE OF CONGRESS

- Sec. 1101. Sense of congress.

TITLE I—HARRY S TRUMAN BIRTHPLACE STUDY ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Harry S Truman Birthplace Study Act".

SEC. 102. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study of the Harry S Truman Birthplace State Historic Site in Lamar, Missouri to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of adding the birthplace site to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site or designating the site as a separate unit of the National Park System; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of the Harry S Truman Birthplace State Historic Site by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE II—LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL EXTENSION STUDY ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Extension Study Act".

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) EASTERN LEGACY SITES.—The term "Eastern Legacy sites" means the sites associated with the preparation or return phases of the Lewis and Clark expedition, commonly known as the "Eastern Legacy", including sites in Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois. This includes the routes followed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, whether independently or together.

(2) TRAIL.—The term "Trail" means the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail designated by section 5(a)(6) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(6)).

SEC. 203. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study of the Eastern Legacy sites to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of adding these sites to the Trail; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of these sites by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE III—BATTLE OF MATEWAN STUDY ACT

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Battle of Matewan Study Act".

SEC. 302. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study of the sites and resources at Matewan, West Virginia, associated with the Battle of Matewan (also known as the Matewan Massacre) of May 19, 1920 to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of designating certain historic areas of Matewan, West Virginia as a unit of the National Park System; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of these sites by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) STUDY REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

(1) the results of the study; and

(2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE IV—BATTLE OF CAMDEN STUDY ACT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Battle of Camden Study Act".

SEC. 402. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study of the site of the Battle of Camden fought in South Carolina on August 16, 1780, and the site of Historic Camden, which is currently a National Park System Affiliated Area, to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of designating these sites as a unit or units of the National Park System; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of these sites by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE V—MISSISSIPPI RIVER STUDY ACT

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Mississippi River Study Act”.

SEC. 502. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study along the route of the Mississippi River in the counties contiguous to the river from its headwaters in the State of Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico to evaluate—

(1) a range of alternatives for protecting and interpreting the resources along the route of the Mississippi River, including alternatives for potential addition of all or portions of the route to the National Trails System; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of the route by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8 (c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5) or section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)) as appropriate.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE VI—FORT SAN GERÓNIMO STUDY ACT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Fort San Gerónimo Study Act”.

SEC. 602. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this title:

(1) **FORT SAN GERÓNIMO.**—The term “Fort San Gerónimo” (also known as “Fortín de San Gerónimo del Boquerón”) means the fort and grounds listed on the National Register of Historic Places and located near Old San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(2) **RELATED RESOURCES.**—The term “related resources” means other parts of the fortification system of old San Juan that are not currently included within the boundary of San Juan National Historic Site, such as sections of the City Wall or other fortifications.

SEC. 603. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study of Fort San Gerónimo and other related resources, to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of including Fort San Gerónimo and other related resources in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as part of San Juan National Historic Site; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of Fort San Gerónimo and other related resources by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE VII—WOLF HOUSE STUDY ACT

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Wolf House Study Act”.

SEC. 702. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study of the Wolf House located on Highway 5 in Norfolk, Arkansas, to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of designating the Wolf House as a unit of the National Park System; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of the Wolf House by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE VIII—RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR STUDY ACT

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Rim of the Valley Corridor Study Act”.

SEC. 802. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study of the area known as the Rim of the Valley Corridor, generally including the mountains encircling the San Fernando, La Crescenta, Santa Clarita, Simi, and Conejo Valleys in California, to determine—

(1) the suitability and feasibility of designating all or a portion of the corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of this corridor by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) **DOCUMENTATION.**—In conducting the study authorized under subsection (a), the Secretary shall document—

(1) the process used to develop the existing Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Fire Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (September 2005); and

(2) all activity conducted pursuant to the plan referred to in paragraph (1) designed to protect lives and property from wildfire.

(c) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE IX—BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND TRAIL STUDY ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Butterfield Overland Trail Study Act”.

SEC. 902. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall complete a special resource study along the “Ox-Bow Route” of the Butterfield Overland Trail in the States of Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to evaluate—

(1) a range of alternatives for protecting and interpreting the resources of the trail area, including alternatives for potential addition of the trail area to the National Trails System; and

(2) the methods and means for the protection and interpretation of this trail by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local government entities or private or non-profit organizations.

(b) **STUDY REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall conduct the study in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5) or section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)) as appropriate.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing—

- (1) the results of the study; and
- (2) any recommendations of the Secretary.

TITLE X—HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 1001. HUNTING AND FISHING.

Each study authorized by this Act shall document the State and local laws governing hunting and fishing within the study area.

TITLE XI—SENSE OF CONGRESS

SEC. 1101. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that any subsequent legislation affecting the status of the areas subject to the special resources studies authorized under this Act shall be supported by the results of the relevant studies authorized by this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. 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 gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 3998 was introduced by our colleague from Arizona, the chairman of the National Parks, Forests and Public

Land Subcommittee, Representative RAÚL GRIJALVA.

This bill, America's Historical and National Legacy Study Act, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to study nine sites to determine the best way to preserve and interpret them, including an evaluation of whether they merit inclusion in the National Park System or the National Trails System.

Special resource studies are an important tool in preserving and interpreting the Nation's natural and cultural history. Even if a study concludes that involvement of the Federal Government is not recommended, these studies provide important information and options for the local, the State, or the private landowners charged with managing these resources.

Mr. Speaker, hearings have been held on eight of the measures included in this legislation over the course of this year. The ninth study passed the House in the last Congress. These study proposals have been sponsored or cosponsored by more than 50 of our colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans. The studies range geographically from California to Puerto Rico and from President Truman's birthplace to Lewis and Clark's expedition of discovery.

Mr. Speaker, special resource studies are some of the most common and popular types of legislation that our colleagues ask the Natural Resources Committee to consider. So we are happy to recommend these worthy study proposals to the House.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3998.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

While H.R. 3998 contains titles that are a concern to some, it also contains studies that are worthy of special recognition for the effort and diligence that their sponsors put into them. In particular, I would like to thank Representative BOOZMAN and his staff for their hard work on the Butterfield Overland Trail Study Act. Congressman BOOZMAN reached out to all Members whose districts will be a part of this study and made sure that they had no objections. He also ensured that all private property rights would be protected. His actions are exemplary and should be commended.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the time being yielded.

Mr. Speaker, one of the processes of this particular bill is one that I hope we do not replicate very often because indeed there are nine separate bills

tied together into one package. Each bill has a separate amount of merits to those particular bills. Some of them, like the bill by Mr. SKELTON, the chairman from Missouri, is a very well-written bill. I particularly would like to thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) for writing a bill that I think went above and beyond the call of duty in trying to ensure that the rights of citizens who would be in this study area are protected, as well as ensuring that the maximum amount of participation can be given to those people who are living in that particular area.

There are also some elements in the bill as it came out of committee that I found personally egregious. Those have been removed from the bill that is here. I would like to thank the chairman of the committee and the subcommittees respectively as well as Democratic staff for making changes in this particular bill in a way that I find very appealing. I appreciate them for entering into discussions in an effort to find some kind of bipartisan cooperation with this, and I also am very appreciative of the professional manner in which the Democrat staff worked with our staff in coming up with a bill that I think is very positive coming out of here.

With the bill that is now before us, I certainly have no objections to this particular bill, and I wish to express my appreciation for putting this particular piece of legislation in a form that I think is commendable, and we can commend it and represent it and encourage our fellow Members of the House to vote for it.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3998, in particular title X of the bill, the Butterfield Overland Trail Study Act. This title directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of the Butterfield Overland Trail, which stretches from Missouri to California. Before the railroad and even the famed Pony Express, the Butterfield Trail was the only connection between the eastern United States and the rapidly expanding west coast.

□ 1430

Commissioned by Congress in 1857, John Butterfield established a trail that could be traveled by stagecoach from the Mississippi River to San Francisco in a remarkable 25 days.

While the original purpose of the trail has long been surpassed by modern technology, the trail survives with the potential to be a great link to our Nation's past, attracting tourists with its educational and historic appeal, as well as a tool to educate our children about our country's storied history.

I have worked with the National Resources Committee to ensure that extreme caution is given to protecting

private property rights, and clear language is contained in the bill so that any future action will not compromise private land.

Mr. Speaker, as our country continues to rapidly grow and develop in the spirit of the old American West, it is so important that we remember what brought us to this point. It is our duty to our children and grandchildren that we take the time to mark the paths our ancestors took across our country.

I respectfully ask my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3998. And I want to thank the committee so much, and the committee staff. It has really been a pleasure to work with you guys to help us as we worked forward in ironing out the kinks.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina, the Honorable JOHN SPRATT.

Mr. SPRATT. I thank the gentlelady for the generous grant of time and I rise in support, Mr. Speaker, of the America's Historical and National Legacy Study Act.

This bill authorizes studies into the suitability of 10 sites as candidates for the National Park System. It is the first step towards preserving some of our most important historical sights and some of our most precious national resources, many of which are vulnerable to development unless we act, and act now. One of the 10 sites is located in the heart of my district, the Battle of Camden.

I introduced the Battle of Camden Study Act in the 108th Congress, and I am thankful that Congress is now finally considering it as part of this National Legacy Study Act. This site has been a national historic landmark since 1962, but it does not enjoy the support and protection offered by being an official unit of the National Park System.

The Battle of Camden was fought on August 16, 1780, and was a crushing defeat for American patriot forces. Indeed, some regard it as the high watermark of British supremacy in the Southern colonies. So it's fair to ask, if this battle was such a crushing defeat for the American patriots, why should we commemorate it at all?

Well, to start with, this battle was lost by General Horatio Gates. The hero of Saratoga was a political favorite in the Continental Congress, and after the fall of Charleston, the Congress sent him south to command what remained of our forces. Congress appointed Gates without consulting Washington, who would have sent Nathaniel Greene.

Gates came and drove his ill-provisioned troops into battle even after discovering that Cornwallis had reinforced his ranks the day before with fresh troops from Charleston. The result was a rout, a disaster, and a retreat to Charlotte led by Gates himself.

For its part, the Congress learned from this bitter experience its proper role in assigning general officers, and years later that principle was built into the Constitution. In replacing Gates after the Battle of Camden, Congress deferred to Washington and Washington dispatched Greene to the Carolinas.

With Charleston and then Camden subdued, Cornwallis began a drive north to mop up resistance with Major Ferguson on the west side of the Broad River and General Cornwallis on the east.

The Battle of Camden left new doubts about local militia, and how reliable or effective they could be, other than to harass British troops. But as Cornwallis' forces moved through the upcountry, they learned the Carolina patriot militia could not be taken lightly.

As Ferguson made his way through the foothills of the Blue Ridge, he threatened to apply "fire and steel" to anyone who refused allegiance to the crown. Settlers from over the mountain got the message. More than a thousand mustered at Sycamore Shoals for a fight with Ferguson. On October 7, 1780, they found Ferguson encamped on the top of Kings Mountain; and after settling on tactics, they attacked systematically. In less than an hour, Ferguson was dead, and hundreds of his troops were also dead, wounded or taken prisoner.

Kings Mountain is widely regarded as the turning point of the Revolution in the South, but we cannot fully appreciate its significance unless we understand its context, the Battles of Camden and Charleston.

Three months later, Morgan would meet Tarleton at Hannah's Cowpens, just 15 miles from Kings Mountain. Tarleton's defeat at Cowpens and Cornwallis' pursuit of Morgan into Virginia would eventually lead Cornwallis to Yorktown in total defeat.

The Revolutionary War was a very near thing which could easily have gone either way, and that's why the Battle of Camden is so essential to understanding the Revolutionary War. The Continentals and the patriots may have lost that battle, but they learned from bitter experience and came back to fight and win another day.

I thank the committee, in particular Chairmen RAHALL and GRIJALVA, Ms. BORDALLO, and my good colleague from South Carolina, HENRY BROWN, for including the Battle of Camden in your bill; and I encourage every Member to vote for the adoption of this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to express my support for H.R. 3998, which includes a piece of legislation en-

titled the "Harry S. Truman Birthplace Study Act," which I introduced on July 31, 2007. That particular bill would direct the Interior Secretary to study the feasibility of adding the Harry S. Truman Birthplace State Historic Site in Lamar, MO, to our system of National Parks.

I was honored to introduce this legislation on behalf of the people of Lamar, a community located in Southwestern Missouri that has done much groundwork for the inclusion of the State Historic Site in our Federal system. The bill would further honor the 33rd President of the United States and Missouri's favorite son, President Harry S. Truman.

On May 8, 1884, Harry Truman was born in a downstairs bedroom of a small frame house in Lamar, MO. The Truman birthplace, which the family occupied until Harry was 11 months old, was built between 1880 and 1882. In 1959, the United Auto Workers donated the home to the State of Missouri, after buying it some years earlier to preserve its rich cultural significance. Since its addition to the Missouri State Parks System, much work has been done to maintain the dignity and historical relevance of the residence, and many Americans make their way through the site each year.

When the Mayor of Lamar, Keith Divine, wrote to me earlier this year asking me to introduce legislation to begin the process of including President Truman's birthplace in our National Park System, I was honored to oblige. In my view and in the view of the local community, doing so would add perhaps the most critical piece of Harry Truman's life, the place of his birth, to the current group of national historic sites that honor the legacy of our 33rd President. And, doing so would foster economic development in Lamar and in Barton County.

As a matter of record, let me share with you briefly my personal connection with President Truman and with the legislation creating the original Harry S. Truman National Historic Site in Independence, MO.

I came to personally know President Truman through my father, Ike Skelton, Sr., who developed a friendship with him some 78 years ago at the dedication of the Pioneer Mother Statue—the Madonna of the Trail—located in my hometown of Lexington, MO. At that time, Harry Truman was a county commissioner in neighboring Jackson County and my father was a well-known lawyer and Democrat. Through the years, I developed my own friendship with this genuinely nice person we call the "Man from Independence."

He was a son of rural Missouri whose handshake was firm, whose honesty and personal integrity were never questioned, and whose devotion to his beloved wife, Bess, to his daughter Margaret Truman Daniel, and to his friends was enduring. He led our country through some difficult periods and made courageous, principled decisions during his presidency.

In the past, Congress has honored President Truman by designating sites in Missouri important to his life as part of America's National Park System. In 1982 and 1983, I worked with the late Senator Tom Eagleton and former Senator Jack Danforth to pass legislation designating the home of Harry and Bess Truman in Independence, MO, as the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site. The site, which consisted at that time of President and Mrs. Truman's home at 219 N. Delaware

Street, was willed to the Archivist of the United States when Mrs. Truman passed away in October 1982.

Because the National Park Service, rather than the Archivist, has the Federal responsibility of administering national historic sites, the property and its historic contents became stuck in limbo, with only minimal protection and threatened by possible vandalism, theft, or fire. At that time, there was an urgent need to protect this important property, so I requested the Secretary of the Interior to exercise his authority to designate and administer President Truman's home as a national historic site. The Department refused, and I quickly introduced legislation to establish the site. My bill passed the House on December 13, 1982, but the Senate failed to act on it before the end of the session.

Fortunately, the Interior Secretary came to his senses and signed a secretarial order designating the home as a national historic site. In 1983, however, I wrote legislation to codify the Secretary's directive. In May 1983, Congress unanimously approved and President Ronald Reagan signed into law my bill that created the Harry S. Truman National Historic Site in Independence.

Since that time, Congress has authorized the National Park Service to add other historically significant Truman family sites to the Federal property—in 1989, additional family homes near 219 Delaware Street and in 1993, the Truman Farm Home near Grandview, MO.

So, here we are on December 4, 2007, considering my legislation to direct the Interior Secretary to study whether it is feasible to include another important historic site—President Truman's birthplace—to our National Park System.

As someone who cherishes the life and legacy of Harry Truman, I am hopeful this bill will become law and that the National Park Service's study will proceed quickly and will yield favorable results.

Over the years, Lamar, the State of Missouri, and the University of Missouri Extension have put into place a development plan for the Harry S. Truman Birthplace State Historic Site. If approved, I am confident the Federal study will look favorably upon the community's work and will take into consideration the positive economic impact for the Lamar and Barton County area, which has experienced considerable economic hardship in recent months because a major employer, O'Sullivan Industries, closed its doors.

I urge my colleagues to approve H.R. 3998 today.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3998, 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. WESTMORELAND. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

VALIDATING CONVEYANCES MADE BY THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2246) to validate certain conveyances made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of lands located in Reno, Nevada, that were originally conveyed by the United States to facilitate construction of transcontinental railroads, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2246

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RAILROAD LANDS DEFINED.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "railroad lands" means those lands within the City of Reno, Nevada, located within portions of sections 10, 11, and 12 of T.19 N., R. 19 E., and portions of section 7 of T.19 N., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo Meridian, Nevada, that were originally granted to the Union Pacific Railroad under the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1862, commonly known as the Union Pacific Railroad Act.

SEC. 2. RELEASE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Any reversionary interests of the United States (including interests under the Act of July 1, 1862, commonly known as the Union Pacific Railroad Act) in and to the railroad lands as defined in section one of this Act are hereby released.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. 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 gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the Union Pacific Railroad operates a rail line through downtown Reno, Nevada. Like similar corridors across the West, the rail line was created on Federal land in the 19th century to facilitate development of a transcontinental rail system. The grant to the railroad includes a requirement that the land revert back to Federal ownership should it ever be abandoned by the railroad.

The City of Reno has undertaken a massive project to move approximately two miles of the rail line into a concrete trench constructed alongside the existing track to improve safety and traffic flow through downtown. As part

of the project, the railroad apparently conveyed portions of the right-of-way to the city for construction of the trench. It is not clear whether Union Pacific had authority to make such a conveyance given the Federal reversionary interest. H.R. 2246, as amended, would simply release any Federal reversionary interest in the specific parcels involved in the project. So given the City's enormous investment in this project and that the parcels in question will continue to be used for purposes related to the operation of the rail line, clearing title to these parcels is appropriate. So I urge all of our colleagues to support H.R. 2246.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from Guam has explained the bill very well. I thank her, as well as Chairman GRIJALVA, for working with us to move this legislation out of committee and through the House.

I would like to recognize the sponsor of this legislation, Congressman DEAN HELLER from Nevada, and yield him such time as he may consume.

Mr. HELLER of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2246, which will resolve outdated Federal reversionary interests in land important to the City of Reno, Nevada, which I represent.

The reversionary interest concerns a rail line that goes through downtown Reno. The City of Reno and the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific join together to submerge a portion of the track below street level as a result of merger between the two railroads.

As part of the project, known as RETRAC, the railroad agreed to grant the City of Reno title to the land immediately surrounding the right-of-way for the project within the city. This bill assists in the revitalization and economic development in this community.

Title for these lands was originally granted to the railroad in 1866 to facilitate construction of a transcontinental rail system. However, when the United States granted the right-of-way to the railroad, it retained a reversionary interest in the land to ensure that it was, in fact, used to facilitate the building of the railroad. This purpose obviously was satisfied many years ago.

This reversionary interest is an obsolete restriction on the title of the land granted to the City of Reno, and H.R. 2246 instructs the Secretary of the Interior to release the reversionary interest originally created in 1866.

I appreciate the chairman of the committee, and also Chairman GRIJALVA and his staff, for the work they have done on this legislation. I also want to thank Reno Mayor Cashell, who came out to Washington to testify on this piece of legislation, and the City of Reno for their continued support and the efforts by their

citizens. I would encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I want to thank the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) for co-managing our bills today from the Resources Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2246, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the release of any reversionary interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Reno, Nevada."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NORTH BAY WATER REUSE PROGRAM ACT OF 2007

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 236) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to create a Bureau of Reclamation partnership with the North Bay Water Reuse Authority and other regional partners to achieve objectives relating to water supply, water quality, and environmental restoration, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 236

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 "North Bay Water Reuse Program Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 16. NORTH BAY WATER REUSE PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—*In this section:*

"(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—*The term 'eligible entity' means a member agency of the North Bay Water Reuse Authority of the State located in the North San Pablo Bay watershed in—*

"(A) Marin County;

"(B) Napa County;

"(C) Solano County; or

"(D) Sonoma County.

"(2) WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE PROJECT.—*The term 'water reclamation and reuse project' means a project carried out by the Secretary and an eligible entity in the North San Pablo Bay watershed relating to—*

"(A) water quality improvement;

"(B) wastewater treatment;

"(C) water reclamation and reuse;

"(D) groundwater recharge and protection;

"(E) surface water augmentation; or

"(F) other related improvements.

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□ 1445

“(3) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.

“(b) NORTH BAY WATER REUSE PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Contingent upon a finding of feasibility, the Secretary, acting through a cooperative agreement with the State or a subdivision of the State, is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with eligible entities for the planning, design, and construction of water reclamation and reuse facilities and recycled water conveyance and distribution systems.

“(2) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary and the eligible entity shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use the design work and environmental evaluations initiated by—

“(A) non-Federal entities; and

“(B) the Corps of Engineers in the San Pablo Bay Watershed of the State.

“(3) PHASED PROJECT.—A cooperative agreement described in paragraph (1) shall require that the North Bay Water Reuse Program carried out under this section shall consist of 2 phases as follows:

“(A) FIRST PHASE.—During the first phase, the Secretary and an eligible entity shall complete the planning, design, and construction of the main treatment and main conveyance systems.

“(B) SECOND PHASE.—During the second phase, the Secretary and an eligible entity shall complete the planning, design, and construction of the sub-regional distribution systems.

“(4) COST SHARING.—

“(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the first phase of the project authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost of the first phase of the project.

“(B) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share may be in the form of any in-kind services that the Secretary determines would contribute substantially toward the completion of the water reclamation and reuse project, including—

“(i) reasonable costs incurred by the eligible entity relating to the planning, design, and construction of the water reclamation and reuse project; and

“(ii) the acquisition costs of land acquired for the project that is—

“(I) used for planning, design, and construction of the water reclamation and reuse project facilities; and

“(II) owned by an eligible entity and directly related to the project.

“(C) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation and maintenance of the project authorized by this section.

“(5) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

“(A) affects or preempts—

“(i) State water law; or

“(ii) an interstate compact relating to the allocation of water; or

“(B) confers on any non-Federal entity the ability to exercise any Federal right to—

“(i) the water of a stream; or

“(ii) any groundwater resource.

“(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Federal share of the total cost of the first phase of the project authorized by this section \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of Public Law 102–575 is amended by inserting after the last item relating to title XVI the following:

“Sec. 16 ____ North Bay water reuse program.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

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

This legislation, introduced by our colleague from California, Representative MIKE THOMPSON, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide limited financial assistance for planning, design, and construction of the North Bay Water Reuse Program in Northern California. This is an innovative regional water recycling project that will allow North Bay Water Reuse Authority and many of the other regional partners to improve water supplies and water quality and to implement environmental restoration work.

Similar legislation was introduced by Congressman THOMPSON in the 109th Congress, and I certainly want to thank Representative THOMPSON for his hard work on this important legislation, and my co-chair, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.

Mr. Speaker, this measure receives strong bipartisan support, and we strongly support this noncontroversial bill. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 236, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Chairwoman GRACE NAPOLITANO has done a great job of describing this bill. We have no objection and applaud the effort of those that have been involved in passing it.

Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, so I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 236, 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. WESTMORELAND. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION SITE SECURITY COSTS ACT OF 2007

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1662) to amend the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 to authorize improvements for the security of dams and other facilities, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1662

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 “Bureau of Reclamation Site Security Costs Act of 2007”.

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF CAPITAL COSTS.

Costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior for the physical fortification of Bureau of Reclamation facilities to satisfy increased post-September 11, 2001, security needs, including the construction, modification, upgrade, or replacement of such facility fortifications, shall be non-reimbursable.

SEC. 3. TREATMENT OF SECURITY-RELATED OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.

(a) REIMBURSABLE COSTS.—*The Secretary of the Interior shall include no more than \$18,900,000 per fiscal year, indexed each fiscal year after fiscal year 2008 according to the preceding year's Consumer Price Index, of those costs incurred for increased levels of guards and patrols, training, patrols by local and tribal law enforcement entities, operation, maintenance, and replacement of guard and response force equipment, and operation and maintenance of facility fortifications at Bureau of Reclamation facilities after the events of September 11, 2001, as reimbursable operation and maintenance costs under Reclamation law.*

(b) COSTS COLLECTED THROUGH WATER RATES.—*In the case of the Central Valley Project of California, site security costs allocated to irrigation and municipal and industrial water service in accordance with this Act shall be collected by the Secretary exclusively through inclusion of these costs in the operation and maintenance water rates.*

SEC. 4. TRANSPARENCY AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—*The Secretary is authorized to develop policies and procedures with project beneficiaries, consistent with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c), to provide for the payment of the reimbursable costs described in section 3.*

(b) NOTICE.—*On identifying a Bureau of Reclamation facility for a site security measure, the Secretary shall provide to the project beneficiaries written notice—*

(1) *describing the need for the site security measure and the process for identifying and implementing the site security measure; and*

(2) *summarizing the administrative and legal requirements relating to the site security measure.*

(c) CONSULTATION.—*The Secretary shall—*

(1) *provide project beneficiaries an opportunity to consult with the Bureau of Reclamation on the planning, design, and construction of the site security measure; and*

(2) *in consultation with project beneficiaries, develop and provide timeframes for the consultation described in paragraph (1).*

(d) RESPONSE; NOTICE.—*Before incurring costs pursuant to activities described in section 3, the Secretary shall consider cost containment measures recommended by a project beneficiary that has elected to consult with the Bureau of Reclamation on such activities. The Secretary shall provide to the project beneficiary—*

(1) a timely written response describing proposed actions, if any, to address the recommendation; and

(2) notice regarding the costs and status of such activities on a periodic basis.

(e) *REPORT.*—The Secretary shall report annually to the Natural Resources Committee of the House of Representatives and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate on site security actions and activities undertaken pursuant to this Act for each fiscal year. The report shall include a summary of Federal and non-Federal expenditures for the fiscal year and information relating to a 5-year planning horizon for the program, detailed to show pre-September 11, 2001, and post-September 11, 2001, costs for the site security activities.

SEC. 5. PRE-SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 SECURITY COST LEVELS.

Reclamation project security costs at the levels of activity that existed prior to September 11, 2001, shall remain reimbursable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

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

I introduced H.R. 1662 to address the question of how we, the Federal Government, should pay for increased security mandated and required by the Bureau of Reclamation facilities after the attacks of September 11, 2001. As amended by the Committee on Natural Resources, H.R. 1662 sets a firm cap, \$18.9 million annually, indexed to inflation, on costs that can be passed on to water and power customers to pay for guards, patrol expenses and other things like that.

The bill, as amended, also includes reporting requirements that are reasonable and appropriate to keep the Congress and project beneficiaries advised of Bureau of Reclamation site security activities.

I commend our ranking member, CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS, for her bipartisan support of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support enactment of this noncontroversial bill. I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 1662, as amended.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bipartisan bill protects much of our critical water and power infrastructure in the West and gives consumers cost certainty in how these facilities are protected. Many of the dams in the West are multipurpose

in nature. For example, the Grand Coulee Dam in eastern Washington provides irrigation water and renewable hydropower benefits but also plays a major role in preventing floods, allowing millions to enjoy our public lands and waterways and helping the environment.

Water and power beneficiaries of Grand Coulee will pay for the major portion of the post-9/11 security costs under this legislation. But this bill also reflects the reality that these dams are national treasures that provide national benefits by capping the costs to local water and power customers.

This bill also requires our government to be more transparent in how it does business by requiring common-sense reports in how it spends its site security dollars. This bill has truly been a bipartisan effort that has spanned the past three Congresses. Through every step of the process, Republicans and Democrats have worked together to draft this legislation and bring about a much-needed way for the Bureau of Reclamation to carry out this program. I applaud the chairwoman of the Water and Power Subcommittee, GRACE NAPOLITANO, for taking the lead to get the legislation passed through this Congress and urge my colleagues to support this important bipartisan measure.

Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers and yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to thank Ranking Member CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS for her role in this. She described the bill very aptly. We are asking our colleagues to support H.R. 1662, as amended.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1662, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to seek limited reimbursement for site security activities, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

McGEE CREEK PROJECT PIPELINE AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES CONVEYANCE ACT

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2085) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the McGee Creek Authority certain facilities of the McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2085

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 "McGee Creek Project Pipeline and Associated Facilities Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **AGREEMENT.**—The term "Agreement" means the agreement numbered 06-AG-60-2115 and entitled "Agreement Between the United States of America and McGee Creek Authority for the Purpose of Defining Responsibilities Related to and Implementing the Title Transfer of Certain Facilities at the McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma".

(2) **AUTHORITY.**—The term "Authority" means the McGee Creek Authority located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE OF MCGEE CREEK PROJECT PIPELINE AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO CONVEY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with all applicable laws and consistent with any terms and conditions provided in the Agreement, the Secretary may convey to the Authority all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the pipeline and any associated facilities described in the Agreement, including—

- (A) the pumping plant;
- (B) the raw water pipeline from the McGee Creek pumping plant to the rate of flow control station at Lake Atoka;
- (C) the surge tank;
- (D) the regulating tank;
- (E) the McGee Creek operation and maintenance complex, maintenance shop, and pole barn; and
- (F) any other appurtenances, easements, and fee title land associated with the facilities described in subparagraphs (A) through (E), in accordance with the Agreement.

(2) **EXCLUSION OF MINERAL ESTATE FROM CONVEYANCE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The mineral estate shall be excluded from the conveyance of any land or facilities under paragraph (1).

(B) **MANAGEMENT.**—Any mineral interests retained by the United States under this Act shall be managed—

- (i) consistent with Federal law; and
- (ii) in a manner that would not interfere with the purposes for which the McGee Creek Project was authorized.

(3) **COMPLIANCE WITH AGREEMENT; APPLICABLE LAW.**—

(A) **AGREEMENT.**—All parties to the conveyance under paragraph (1) shall comply with the terms and conditions of the Agreement, to the extent consistent with this Act.

(B) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Before any conveyance under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall complete any actions required under—

- (i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);
- (ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);
- (iii) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.); and
- (iv) any other applicable laws.

(b) **OPERATION OF TRANSFERRED FACILITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—On the conveyance of the land and facilities under subsection (a)(1), the Authority shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations) in the operation of any transferred facilities.

(2) **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—After the conveyance of the land and facilities under subsection (a)(1)

and consistent with the Agreement, the Authority shall be responsible for all duties and costs associated with the operation, replacement, maintenance, enhancement, and betterment of the transferred land and facilities.

(B) LIMITATION ON FUNDING.—The Authority shall not be eligible to receive any Federal funding to assist in the operation, replacement, maintenance, enhancement, and betterment of the transferred land and facilities, except for funding that would be available to any comparable entity that is not subject to reclamation laws.

(C) RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning on the date of the conveyance of the land and facilities under subsection (a)(1), the United States shall not be liable for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to any land or facilities conveyed, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States (including any employee or agent of the United States) before the date of the conveyance.

(2) NO ADDITIONAL LIABILITY.—Nothing in this subsection adds to any liability that the United States may have under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

(D) CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any rights and obligations under the contract numbered 0-07-50-X0822 and dated October 11, 1979, between the Authority and the United States for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the McGee Creek Project, shall remain in full force and effect.

(2) AMENDMENTS.—With the consent of the Authority, the Secretary may amend the contract described in paragraph (1) to reflect the conveyance of the land and facilities under subsection (a)(1).

(E) APPLICABILITY OF THE RECLAMATION LAWS.—Notwithstanding the conveyance of the land and facilities under subsection (a)(1), the reclamation laws shall continue to apply to any project water provided to the Authority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may 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 gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 2085, as introduced by our colleague, Congresswoman MARY FALLIN of Oklahoma, authorizes the transfer of certain facilities of McGee Creek Project, currently held by the United States through the Bureau of Reclamation. Ownership of these facilities will be transferred to the McGee Creek Authority, which has repaid the costs of building this water supply project. The Bureau of Reclamation testified in sup-

port of this bill at a Water and Power Subcommittee hearing on September 18, 2007, moved out of subcommittee, and received bipartisan support.

We have no objection to passage of H.R. 2085.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, this legislation is sponsored by my colleague from the Natural Resources Committee, Congresswoman MARY FALLIN, and I yield to her such time as she may consume to explain the legislation.

Ms. FALLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin today by thanking Chairman RAHALL of the Natural Resources Committee and Ranking Member DON YOUNG, as well as the Water and Power Subcommittee Chairwoman NAPOLITANO and Ranking Member CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS for their continued support of this legislation. Finally, I would like to thank Congressman DAN BOREN from Oklahoma for his hard work and assistance on this piece of legislation, too.

In short, H.R. 2085 is a straightforward land transfer, a prepaid bill that is supported by all parties involved. The McGee Creek Project Pipeline and Associated Facilities and Conveyance Act would formally and legally transfer ownership of 23.8 acres of land surrounding McGee Creek Reservoir, as well as facilities like water pipelines, storage space and a pumping plant.

Ownership of these facilities would be transferred from the Federal Bureau of Reclamation to the McGee Creek Authority. This bill does not transfer ownership of either the reservoir or the dam itself. In addition, the costs of the lands, the buildings and the facilities to be transferred have already been paid by the McGee Creek Authority to the Bureau of Reclamation.

This title transfer protects the financial interests of the Federal Government by reducing administrative burdens on reclamation, including periodic facility reviews and the processing of paperwork that consumes significant staff time. It will also ensure that the long-term responsibility for the operation, the maintenance, management and the regulation, as well as the liability for the transferred land and facilities, will rest with the Authority.

Again, this bill is supported by both the Federal Bureau of Reclamation and the locally run McGee Creek Authority, as well as the Oklahoma City residents. In 2006, the Authority and the Bureau of Reclamation signed a memorandum encouraging congressional authorization of a title transfer. H.R. 2085 would formalize that agreement than make it Federal policy.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for your consideration. I now ask my colleagues for their support of H.R. 2085.

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, having no more speakers, I urge support and yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, Ms. FALLIN has made a very good point

of her bill, and it does merit support from both sides. So I do request the consideration by our colleagues on this very, very worthwhile project.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2085.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2007

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3887) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2008 through 2011 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, to enhance measures to combat forced labor, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3887

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- TITLE I—COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
- Sec. 101. Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking.
- Sec. 102. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking.
- Sec. 103. Prevention and prosecution of trafficking in foreign countries.
- Sec. 104. Assistance for victims of trafficking in other countries.
- Sec. 105. Increasing effectiveness of anti-trafficking programs.
- Sec. 106. Minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
- Sec. 107. Actions against governments failing to meet minimum standards.
- Sec. 108. Research on domestic and international trafficking in persons.
- Sec. 109. Presidential Award for Extraordinary Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons.
- Sec. 110. Responsibilities of consular officers of the Department of State.
- Sec. 111. Report on activities of the Department of Labor to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor.
- Sec. 112. Sense of Congress regarding multilateral framework between labor exporting and labor importing countries.

TITLE II—COMBATTING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Ensuring Availability of Possible Witnesses and Informants

- Sec. 201. Protecting trafficking victims against retaliation.
- Sec. 202. Information for work-based non-immigrants on legal rights and resources.
- Sec. 203. Relief for certain victims pending actions on petitions and applications for relief.
- Sec. 204. Expansion of authority to permit continued presence in the United States.
- Sec. 205. Implementation of Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

Subtitle B—Assistance for Trafficking Victims

- Sec. 211. Victim of trafficking certification process.
- Sec. 212. Assistance for certain non-immigrant status applicants.
- Sec. 213. Interim assistance for child victims of trafficking.
- Sec. 214. Ensuring assistance for all victims of trafficking in persons.
- Subtitle C—Penalties Against Traffickers and Other Crimes
- Sec. 221. Enhancing trafficking and other related offenses.
- Sec. 222. Jurisdiction in certain trafficking offenses.
- Sec. 223. Amendment of other crimes related to trafficking.
- Sec. 224. New model statute provided to States.

Subtitle D—Activities of the United States Government

- Sec. 231. Annual report by the Attorney General.
- Sec. 232. Anti-trafficking survey and conferences.
- Sec. 233. Senior Policy Operating Group.
- Sec. 234. Efforts by Departments of Justice and Labor to combat human trafficking.
- Sec. 235. Preventing United States travel by traffickers.
- Sec. 236. Enhancing efforts to combat the trafficking of children.
- Sec. 237. Temporary increase in fee for certain consular services.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 301. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.
- Sec. 302. Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.
- Sec. 303. Rule of construction.
- Sec. 304. Technical amendments.

TITLE IV—PREVENTION OF THE USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS

- Sec. 401. Short title.
- Sec. 402. Definitions.
- Sec. 403. Findings.
- Sec. 404. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 405. Prohibition on provision of military assistance to foreign governments that recruit or use child soldiers.
- Sec. 406. Reports.
- Sec. 407. Training for Foreign Service officers.

TITLE I—COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

SEC. 101. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(b)) is amended by inserting “the Secretary of Education,” after “the Secretary of Homeland Security.”

SEC. 102. OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 105(e) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(e)) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) OFFICE TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TRAFFICKING.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State shall establish within the Department of State an Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, which shall be headed by a Director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank of Ambassador-at-Large.

“(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director shall have the following responsibilities:

“(A) The Director shall have primary responsibility for assisting the Secretary of State in carrying out the purposes of this division, shall provide assistance to the Task Force, and may have additional responsibilities as determined by the Secretary of State.

“(B) The Director shall consult with nongovernmental organizations and multilateral organizations, and with trafficking victims or other affected persons. The Director shall have the authority to take evidence in public hearings or by other means.

“(C) The Director shall, in coordination and cooperation with the Assistant Secretary for International Labor Affairs and other officials at the Department of State involved in corporate responsibility and other relevant officials of the United States Government, be responsible for promoting, building, and sustaining partnerships between the United States Government and private entities (including foundations, universities, corporations, community-based organizations, and other nongovernmental organizations) to ensure that United States citizens do not use any item, product, or material produced or extracted with the use of labor from victims of severe forms of trafficking and to ensure that such entities do not contribute to trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation, such as through work with the airlines and tourism industries.

“(D) The Director shall be solely responsible for all policy, funding, and programming decisions regarding funds made available for trafficking in persons programs that are centrally controlled by the Department of State.

“(3) COORDINATION.—Any trafficking in persons programs of the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development that are not centrally controlled by the Department of State shall be carried out with concurrence of the Director.”

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should make every effort to locate the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking, established pursuant to section 105(e) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (as amended by subsection (a) of this section), at the headquarters of the Department of State, known as the Harry S. Truman Federal Building, located in the District of Columbia; and

(2) the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking should be assigned office space in such building that reflects the importance of the implementation of such Act and the broad and historic mission of the Office to end modern-day slavery.

SEC. 103. PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) PREVENTION.—Section 106 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO PREVENT AND DETER TRAFFICKING.—The President shall establish and carry out programs to prevent and deter trafficking in persons. Such programs may include—

“(1) technical assistance and other support for the capacity of foreign governments to investigate, identify, and carry out inspections of private entities, including labor recruitment centers, at which trafficking victims may be exploited, particularly exploitation involving forced and child labor;

“(2) technical assistance and other support for foreign governments and nongovernmental organizations to provide immigrant populations with information regarding the rights of such populations in the foreign country and any information regarding in-country nongovernmental organization-operated hotlines of the type described in section 107(a)(1)(A) of this Act, with such information to be provided in the native languages of the major immigrant groups of such populations;

“(3) technical assistance to provide legal frameworks and other programs to foreign governments and nongovernmental organizations to ensure that foreign migrant workers are provided protection equal to nationals of the foreign country, that labor recruitment firms are regulated, and that workers providing domestic services in households are provided protection under labor rights laws; and

“(4) assistance to foreign governments to register vulnerable populations as citizens or nationals of the country to reduce the ability of traffickers to exploit such populations.”

(b) PROSECUTION.—Section 134(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152d(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end before the semi-colon the following: “, including investigation of individuals and entities that may be involved in trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation”.

SEC. 104. ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Section 107(a) of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the second sentence, by inserting at the end before the period the following: “, and shall be carried out in a manner which takes into account the cross-border, regional, and transnational aspects of trafficking in persons”; and

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

“(F) In cooperation and coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization of Migration, and other relevant organizations (including private nongovernmental organizations that contract with the United States Government to assist refugees and internally displaced persons), support for increased protections for refugees and internally displaced persons, including outreach and education efforts to prevent such refugees and internally displaced persons from being exploited by traffickers and ensuring performance of best interest determinations for unaccompanied and separated children to identify child trafficking victims and assist their safe integration, reintegration, and resettlement.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary and the Administrator shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that cooperative efforts among foreign countries are undertaken on a regional basis.”

SEC. 105. INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS.

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

(1) United States assistance programs require enhanced monitoring and evaluation to ensure that United States funds are appropriately spent.

(2) Such monitoring and evaluation should measure results—the actual effects of assistance—as well as outcomes—the numerical product of assistance, such as the number of individuals assisted, systems established, and funds provided through programs.

(3) While the results of programs related to trafficking in persons may be difficult to measure because of the criminal and underground nature of trafficking in persons, making efforts to measure such results are critical to learning the extent to which United States assistance programs affect the nature and severity of trafficking and change the fundamental conditions that facilitate trafficking.

(b) AMENDMENT.—The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 107 the following new section:

“SEC. 107A. INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS.

“(a) AWARDING OF GRANTS, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, AND CONTRACTS.—The head of each department and agency of the United States Government that administers funds made available for programs described in this division and the amendments made by this division in the United States and foreign countries shall—

“(1) make solicitations of grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts for such programs publicly available;

“(2) award grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts on a full and open competitive basis, consistent with existing law; and

“(3) ensure that internal department or agency review process for such grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts is not subject to ad hoc or intermittent review by individuals or organizations outside the United States Government not otherwise provided for in the process described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

“(b) EVALUATION OF TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish and implement a system to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of assistance provided under anti-trafficking programs established and carried out under this division and the amendments made by this division on a program-by-program basis in order to maximize the long-term sustainable development impact of such assistance.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the President shall—

“(A) establish performance goals for assistance described in paragraph (1) and express such goals in an objective and quantifiable form, to the extent practicable;

“(B) ensure that performance indicators are used for each United States program authorized by this division and the amendments made by this division to measure and assess the achievement of the performance goals described in subparagraph (A); and

“(C) provide a basis for recommendations for adjustments to assistance described in paragraph (1) to enhance the impact of such assistance.

“(c) TARGETED USE OF TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking shall undertake efforts to provide assistance to foreign countries and nongovernmental organizations under this division and the amendments made by this division based on the priorities and country assessments contained in the most recent report submitted by the Sec-

retary of State to Congress pursuant to section 110(b) of this Act.

“(d) CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER PROGRAMS.—The President shall take steps to ensure that the design, monitoring, and evaluation of United States assistance programs for emergency relief, development, and poverty alleviation under part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and other similar United States assistance programs are carried out in a manner that takes into account and are consistent with United States policies and other United States programs relating to combatting trafficking in persons.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011, up to 2 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this division and the amendments made by this division may be used to carry out this section.”

SEC. 106. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—Subsection (a) of section 108 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking “a significant number of”.

(b) CRITERIA.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence, by inserting at the end before the period the following: “, including in all appropriate cases requiring incarceration of individuals convicted of such acts”; and

(B) by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: “For purposes of the preceding sentence, suspended or significantly-reduced sentences for convictions of principal actors in cases of severe forms of trafficking in persons shall not be considered to be an indicator of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting at the end before the period the following: “, including by providing training to law enforcement and immigration officials in the identification and treatment of trafficking victims using approaches that focus on the needs of the victims”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “, measures to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts and for participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country” and inserting “, measures to establish the identity of local populations, including birth registration, citizenship, and nationality”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) Whether the government of the country has made serious and sustained efforts to reduce the demand for—

“(A) commercial sex acts; and

“(B) participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country.”

SEC. 107. ACTIONS AGAINST GOVERNMENTS FAILING TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS.

(a) COUNTRIES ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST RELATING TO TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS.—Subsection (b)(3) of section 110 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107) is amended by adding the following at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) COUNTRIES ON SPECIAL WATCH LIST FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS.—If a country is included on the special watch list described in subparagraph (A) for two consecutive years, such country shall be included on the list of countries described in paragraph (1)(C), unless the Secretary of State determines that (i) the country has a written plan to begin making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with the minimum stand-

ards for the elimination of trafficking, (ii) the plan, if implemented, would constitute making such significant efforts, and (iii) the country is devoting sufficient resources to implement the plan, and, as part of the report required by paragraph (1) and the interim assessment required by subparagraph (B), the Secretary provides to the appropriate congressional committees credible evidence that the country meets the requirements of clauses (i) through (iii). The Secretary may make a determination under the preceding sentence with respect to a country for not more than two consecutive years.”

(b) CLARIFICATION OF MEASURES AGAINST CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Subsection (d)(1)(A)(ii) of such section is amended by striking “the United States will not provide” and inserting “the United States will not provide such assistance to the government of the country for the subsequent fiscal year and will not provide”.

(c) TRANSLATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT.—

(1) TRANSLATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary of State shall expand the timely translation of the annual report required under section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)) into the principal languages of as many countries as possible, with particular emphasis on those countries on the lists described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) of such section and shall ensure that such translations are made available to the public, including through postings on appropriate Internet websites.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The translation required by paragraph (1) shall include the introduction, other sections of general interest, and the relevant country narratives of the annual report. The Secretary of State shall ensure that such translations are available on the Internet website of the Department of State.

SEC. 108. RESEARCH ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a)(5) of section 112A of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7109a) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Such mechanism shall include, not later than two years after the date of the enactment of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007, the establishment of an integrated data base by combining all applicable data collected by each Federal department and agency represented on the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (established under section 105 of this Act) and, to the maximum extent practicable, applicable data from relevant international organizations, for the purposes of improving coordination of the collection of data related to trafficking in persons by each agency of the United States Government that collects such data, promoting uniformity of such data collection and standards and systems related to such collection, and undertaking a meta-analysis of patterns of trafficking in persons, slavery, and slave-like conditions.”

(b) ROLE OF GOVERNMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by inserting after “subsection (a)(4)” the following: “and the second sentence of subsection (a)(5)”.

SEC. 109. PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 112A the following new section:

“SEC. 112B. PRESIDENTIAL AWARD FOR EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF AWARD.—The President is authorized to establish an award for extraordinary efforts to combat trafficking in persons, to be known as the ‘Presidential Award for Extraordinary Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons’. To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary should make the award annually to up to 5 individuals or organizations, including individuals who are United States citizens or foreign nationals and United States or foreign nongovernmental organizations.

“(b) SELECTION.—The President shall establish procedures for selecting recipients of the award authorized under subsection (a).

“(c) CEREMONY.—The President shall host an annual ceremony for recipients of the award authorized under subsection (a) at the time the report required by section 110(b) of this Act is submitted by the Secretary of State to Congress pursuant to such section. The Secretary of State is authorized to pay the costs associated with travel by each recipient and a guest of the recipient to the ceremony.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011.”

SEC. 110. RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**(a) INTERVIEWS.—**

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a consular interview of an alien for an employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visa, the consular officer conducting the interview shall ensure that the alien has received, both orally in a language that the applicant understands and though the pamphlet required under section 202, information relating to the following:

(A) The illegality of slavery, peonage, trafficking in persons, sexual assault, extortion, blackmail and worker exploitation in the United States, and the right of the alien to retain the alien’s passport in the alien’s possession at all times.

(B) The availability of services for victims of human trafficking and worker exploitation in the United States, including the contact information for relevant community organizations that provide services to trafficking victims (to the extent practicable), Federal law enforcement and victim services complaint lines, and a general description of the types of victims services available if an individual is subject to trafficking in persons.

(C) The legal rights of immigrant victims of trafficking in persons, worker exploitation, and other related crimes under immigration, labor, and employment law, including the right to report abuse without retaliation, the availability of immigration and public benefits to such victims, and the right to seek redress in United States courts.

(D) If applicable, the requirements that section 202(g)(2) places upon persons engaging in foreign labor contracting activity.

(2) REVIEW.—Before conducting an interview described in paragraph (1), the consular officer shall review the summary of the pamphlet required under section 202.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visa” has the meaning given such term in section 202(h).

(b) SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALIENS ISSUED A-3 AND G-5 VISAS.—

(1) ELEMENTS OF MANDATORY INTERVIEW.—The interview required under subsection (a) shall be required for the issuance to an alien of a nonimmigrant visa under subparagraph

(A)(iii) or (G)(v) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)). The consular officer conducting the interview shall ensure that the employment contract of the alien is in a language that the alien can understand.

(2) FEASIBILITY OF OVERSIGHT OF EMPLOYEES OF DIPLOMATS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the feasibility of—

(A) establishing a system to monitor the treatment of aliens who have been admitted to the United States as nonimmigrants described in subparagraph (A)(iii) or (G)(v) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and

(B) a range of compensation approaches, such as a bond program, compensation fund, or insurance scheme, to ensure that nonimmigrants described in subparagraph (A)(iii) or (G)(v) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act receive appropriate compensation if their employer violates the terms of their employment contract and, with respect to each proposed compensation approach, an evaluation and proposal of how claims of rights violations will be adjudicated, compensation determinations will be made, and the program, fund, or scheme will be administered.

(3) ASSISTANCE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall cooperate, to the fullest extent possible consistent with the United States obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna, April 18, 1961, (23 U.S.T. 3229), with any investigation by United States law enforcement authorities of crimes related to trafficking in persons, worker exploitation, or other related violations of United States law with respect to an alien described in paragraph (1).

(4) ZERO TOLERANCE FOR ABUSE.—

(A) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of State shall direct consular officers not to issue a visa to an alien who applies for a visa under subparagraph (A)(iii) or (G)(v) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act if the person who would employ such an alien serves at a diplomatic mission or an international institution described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

(B) MISSION OR INSTITUTION.—A diplomatic mission or international institution is referred to in subparagraph (A) if—

(i) the Secretary of State determines that an alien described in paragraph (1) has been subjected to trafficking of persons, worker exploitation, or other related violations of United States law, by an individual serving at such a mission or institution during the two year period before the date of the application for a visa referred to in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) an individual serving at such a mission or institution has departed the United States and there is credible evidence that such individual trafficked, exploited, or otherwise abused an alien described in paragraph (1).

(C) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of State may suspend the application of the limitation under subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines and reports to the committees specified in paragraph (2) that a mechanism is in place to ensure that such trafficking, exploitation, or abuse does not occur again with respect to any alien employed by such mission or institution.

(5) REPORT.—Not later than June 1, 2008, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of

the Senate a report describing the diplomatic missions or international institutions that are subject to the visa restriction referred to in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4), any exceptions that have been made pursuant to subparagraph (C) of such paragraph (4), and any requests for waivers of diplomatic immunity that have been made that are related to actions involving trafficking of persons, worker exploitation, or other related violations of United States law. Such report may be combined with the annual report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).

SEC. 111. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR TO MONITOR AND COMBAT FORCED LABOR AND CHILD LABOR.

(a) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an interim report on the implementation of section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)), which shall include a description of the progress made toward developing the list of goods described in paragraph (2)(C) of such section.

(b) FINAL REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF LIST.—Not later than January 15, 2009, the Secretary of Labor shall—

(1) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a final report on the implementation of section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, which shall include an initial list of goods described in paragraph (2)(C) of such section; and

(2) make available to the public such list of goods in accordance with paragraph (2)(C) of such section.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

SEC. 112. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORK BETWEEN LABOR EXPORTING AND LABOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Office of Drug and Crime Prevention, and other relevant international and nongovernmental organizations, should seek to establish a multilateral framework between labor exporting and labor importing countries to ensure that workers migrating between such countries are protected from trafficking in persons and worker exploitation of any kind.

TITLE II—COMBATTING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES**Subtitle A—Ensuring Availability of Possible Witnesses and Informants****SEC. 201. PROTECTING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AGAINST RETALIATION.**

(a) T VISAS.—Section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Security and the Attorney General jointly;” and inserting “Security, in consultation with the Attorney General;”;

(B) in subclause (I), by striking the comma at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(C) in subclause (II), by adding at the end the following: “including physical presence on account of the alien having been allowed entry into the United States for participation in investigative or judicial processes;”;

(D) in subclause (III)—

(i) in item (aa), by striking “or” at the end;

(ii) in item (bb), by striking “, and” at the end and inserting “; and”;

(iii) by redesignating item (bb) as item (cc); and

(iv) by inserting after item (aa) the following:

“(bb) in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, in consultation with the Attorney General, that the alien is unlikely or unable to cooperate with such a request due to physical or psychological trauma; or”;

(E) in subclause (IV), by adding “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in subclause (II), by striking “and” at the end and inserting “or”;

(C) by adding the following at the end:

“(III) any parents or siblings of an alien described in subclause (I) or (II) who face a present danger of retaliation, as attested to by a representative of a law enforcement agency, as a result of the alien’s escape from the severe form of trafficking or cooperation with law enforcement.”;

(3) by striking clause (iii).

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR T VISA ISSUANCE.—Section 214(o) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(o)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)(B)—

(A) by striking “subparagraph (A) if a Federal” and inserting the following:

“subparagraph (A) if—

“(i) a Federal”;

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines, as a matter of the Secretary’s sole discretion, that an extension of the period of such nonimmigrant status is warranted due to exceptional circumstances.”;

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(8) In determining whether extreme hardship described in section 101(a)(15)(T)(i)(IV) exists, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General and relevant investigators, prosecutors, and individuals responsible for working with victims and witnesses, may consider whether the country to which the alien is likely to be removed can adequately address security concerns and the mental and physical health needs of the alien and of persons described in section 101(a)(15)(T)(ii).”

(c) CONDITIONS ON NONIMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN CRIME VICTIMS.—Section 214(p)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(p)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The Secretary of Homeland Security may extend the authorized period of status of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(U) of this title for a period exceeding 4 years if the Secretary determines, as a matter of the Secretary’s sole discretion, that an extension of such period is warranted due to exceptional circumstances.”

(d) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Section 245(l) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(l)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the Attorney General,” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security in consultation with the Attorney General.”;

(2) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting “subject to paragraph (6),” after “(B)”;

(3) in paragraph (1)(C)(ii), by striking “, or in the case of subparagraph (C)(i), the Attorney General.”;

(4) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, un-

less the absence is in order to assist in the investigation or prosecution or unless an official involved in the investigation or prosecution certifies that the absence was otherwise justified.”;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary’s sole and unreviewable discretion, may waive consideration of a disqualification from good moral character (described in section 101(f)) with respect to an alien if the disqualification was caused by, or was incidental to, the trafficking described in section 101(a)(15)(T)(i)(I).”

(e) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR CRIME VICTIMS.—Section 245(m)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(m)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “unless the Attorney General” and inserting “unless the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General.”

SEC. 202. INFORMATION FOR WORK-BASED NON-IMMIGRANTS ON LEGAL RIGHTS AND RESOURCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Labor, shall develop an information pamphlet, as described in subsection (b), on legal rights and resources for aliens applying for employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas, and shall distribute and make such pamphlet available as described in subsection (e). In preparing the information pamphlet, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consult with non-governmental organizations with expertise on the legal rights of workers and victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons.

(b) INFORMATION PAMPHLET.—The information pamphlet developed under subsection (a) shall include information on employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas or on student or cultural exchanges, as follows:

(1) The nonimmigrant visa application processes, including information about whether the particular employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visa program includes portability of employment or educational institution.

(2) The illegality of slavery, peonage, trafficking in persons, sexual assault, extortion, blackmail, and worker exploitation in the United States.

(3) Services for victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and worker exploitation in the United States, including Federal law enforcement and victim services complaint lines.

(4) The legal rights of immigrant victims of worker exploitation and other crimes in immigration, criminal justice, family law, and other matters, including the right of access to immigrant and labor rights groups, the right to seek redress in United States courts, and the right to report abuse without retaliation.

(5) The requirements that subsection (g) places upon a person engaging in foreign labor contracting activity, including the disclosure of any debts.

(c) SUMMARIES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, shall develop summaries of the information pamphlet developed under subsection (a) that shall be used by Federal officials when reviewing the pamphlet in interviews required by section 110.

(d) TRANSLATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to best serve the language groups having the greatest concentration of employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas, the information pamphlet developed under subsection (a) shall, subject to paragraph (2), be translated

by the Secretary of State into foreign languages, including Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Chinese, Ukrainian, Thai, Korean, Polish, Japanese, French, Creole, Arabic, Portuguese, Hindi, and such other languages as the Secretary of State, in the Secretary’s discretion, may specify.

(2) REVISION.—Every two years, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, shall determine at least 14 specific languages into which the information pamphlet shall be translated based on the languages spoken by the greatest concentrations of employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas.

(e) AVAILABILITY AND DISTRIBUTION.—

(1) POSTING ON FEDERAL WEBSITES.—The information pamphlet developed under subsection (a) shall be posted on the websites of the Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security, as well as on the websites of all United States consular posts processing applications for nonimmigrant visas.

(2) OTHER DISTRIBUTION.—The information pamphlet developed under subsection (a) shall also be made available to any foreign labor broker, government agency, or non-governmental advocacy organization.

(f) DEADLINE FOR PAMPHLET DEVELOPMENT AND DISTRIBUTION.—The information pamphlet developed under subsection (a) shall be distributed and made available (including in the languages specified under subsection (d)) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) PROTECTIONS FOR WORKERS RECRUITED ABROAD.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(A) the term “foreign labor contractor” means any person who for any money or other consideration paid or promised to be paid, performs any foreign labor contracting activity;

(B) the term “foreign labor contracting activity” means recruiting, soliciting, hiring, employing, or furnishing, an individual who resides outside of the United States to be employed in the United States; and

(C) the term “worker” means an individual who is the subject of foreign labor contracting activity.

(2) DISCLOSURE.—Any person who engages in foreign labor contracting activity shall ascertain and disclose in writing, in English and in a language understood by the worker being recruited, to each worker who is recruited for employment, at the time of the worker’s recruitment, the following information:

(A) The location and period of employment, and any travel or transportation expenses to be assessed.

(B) The compensation for the employment and any other employee benefit to be provided and any costs to be charged for each benefit.

(C) A description of employment requirements and activities.

(D) The existence of any labor organizing effort, strike, lockout, or other labor dispute at the place of employment.

(E) The existence of any arrangement with any person involving the receipt of a commission or any other benefit for the provision of items or services to workers.

(F) The extent to which workers will be compensated through workers’ compensation, private insurance, or other means for injuries or death.

(G) Any education or training to be provided or required, including the nature and cost of such training and the person who will pay such costs, and whether the training is a condition of employment, continued employment, or future employment.

(3) **RESTRICTION.**—No foreign labor contractor or employer who engages in foreign labor contracting activity shall knowingly provide materially false or misleading information to any worker concerning any matter required to be disclosed under paragraph (2). The disclosure required by this section is a document concerning the proper administration of a matter within the jurisdiction of a department or agency of the United States for the purposes of section 1519 of title 18, United States Code.

(4) **REGISTRATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Before engaging in any foreign labor contracting activity, any person who is a foreign labor contractor shall obtain a certificate of registration from the Secretary of Labor pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (B).

(B) **ISSUANCE.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to establish an efficient electronic process for the timely investigation and approval of an application for a certificate of registration of foreign labor contractors, including—

(i) requirements under paragraphs (1), (4), and (5) of section 102 of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1812);

(ii) an expeditious means to update registrations and renew certificates; and

(iii) any other requirements that the Secretary may prescribe.

(C) **TERM OF REGISTRATION.**—Unless suspended or revoked, a certificate under this subparagraph shall be valid for two years.

(D) **REFUSAL TO ISSUE; REVOCATION.**—In accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary shall refuse to issue or renew, or shall revoke, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, a certificate of registration under this subparagraph if—

(i) the applicant for, or holder of, the certification has knowingly made a material misrepresentation in the application for such certificate;

(ii) the applicant for, or holder of, the certification is not the real party in interest in the application or certificate of registration and the real party in interest—

(I) is a person who has been refused issuance or renewal of a certificate;

(II) has had a certificate revoked; or

(III) does not qualify for a certificate under this paragraph;

(ii) the applicant for, or holder of, the certification has been convicted within the preceding five years of any crime described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 103(a)(5) of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1813(a)(5)); or

(iv) the applicant for, or holder of, the certification has knowingly or recklessly failed to comply with this subsection.

(E) **COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.**—The Secretary of Labor shall establish a process for the receipt, investigation, and disposition of complaints filed by any person, including complaints initiated by the Secretary, respecting a foreign labor contractor's compliance with this subsection. No investigation or hearing shall be conducted on a complaint concerning a violation of this subsection unless the complaint was filed not later than 12 months after the date of the violation. The Secretary may conduct an investigation under this paragraph if there is reasonable cause to believe that such a violation occurred.

(F) **MAINTENANCE OF LISTS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall maintain a list of all foreign labor contractors registered under this subsection; and

(ii) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The Secretary shall make the list described in clause (i) publicly available, including through publication on the Internet.

(G) **RE-REGISTRATION OF VIOLATORS.**—The Secretary shall provide a procedure by which a foreign labor contractor that has had its registration revoked may seek to re-register under this paragraph by demonstrating to the Secretary's satisfaction that the foreign labor contractor has not violated this subsection in the previous 5 years.

(5) **AMENDMENT TO IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.**—Section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(s) A visa shall not be issued under the subparagraph (A)(iii), (B)(i) (but only for domestic servants described in clause (i) or (ii) of section 274a.12(c)(17) of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on December 4, 2007)), (G)(v), (H), (J), (L), (Q), or (R) of section 101(a)(15) until the consular officer—

“(1) has provided to and reviewed with the applicant, in the applicant's language (or a language the applicant understands), a copy of the information and resources pamphlet required by section 202 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007; and

“(2) has reviewed and made a part of the visa file the foreign labor recruiter disclosures required by such section 202.”.

(6) **ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS.**—

(A) **ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT.**—The Secretary of Labor may impose against any foreign labor contractor, for knowingly or recklessly failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection—

(i) a fine in an amount not more than \$4,000 per violation; and

(ii) upon the occasion of a third violation or a failure to comply with representations, a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation.

(B) **CIVIL ACTION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Labor may bring a civil action against any foreign labor contractor in any court of competent jurisdiction—

(I) to seek remedial action, including injunctive relief;

(II) to recover damages on behalf of any worker harmed by a violation of this subsection; and

(III) to ensure compliance with requirements of this subsection.

(ii) **SUMS RECOVERED.**—Any sums recovered by the Secretary on behalf of a worker under clause (i) shall be held in a special deposit account and shall be paid, on order of the Secretary, directly to each employee affected. Any such sums not paid to an employee because of inability to do so within a period of three years shall be credited as an offsetting collection to the appropriations account of the Secretary of Labor for expenses for the administration of this subsection and shall remain available to the Secretary until expended.

(iii) **REPRESENTATION.**—Except as provided in section 518(a) of title 28, United States Code, the Solicitor of Labor may appear for and represent the Secretary of Labor in any civil litigation brought under this paragraph. All such litigation shall be subject to the direction and control of the Attorney General.

(C) **AGENCY LIABILITY.**—Beginning 180 days after the Secretary of Labor has promulgated regulations pursuant to paragraph (4)(B), an employer who retains the services of a foreign labor contractor shall only use those foreign labor contractors who are registered under paragraph (4). An employer who uses a foreign labor contractor who is not registered under paragraph (4) after such time period, or who uses a foreign labor contractor knowing or in reckless disregard that

such contractor has violated any provision of this subsection, shall be subject to the provisions of this paragraph for violations committed by such foreign labor contractor to the same extent as if the employer were the foreign labor contractor who had committed the violation.

(D) **RETALIATION.**—An individual who is a victim of a violation of section 1512(A)(2)(D), 1512(b)(4), or 1513(B)(3) of title 18, United States Code, may, in a civil action, recover appropriate relief (including reasonable attorneys' fees) with respect to that violation. Any civil action under this subparagraph shall be stayed during the pendency of any criminal action arising out of the violation.

(E) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt or alter any other rights or remedies, including any causes of action, available under any other Federal or State law.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **EMPLOYMENT- OR EDUCATION-BASED NON-IMMIGRANT VISA.**—The term “employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visa” means a nonimmigrant visa issued for the purpose of employment, education, or training in the United States, including a visas issued under subparagraph (A)(iii), (B)(i) (but only for domestic servants described in clause (i) or (ii) of section 274a.12(c)(17) of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on December 4, 2007)), (G)(v), (H), (J), (L), (Q), or (R) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)).

(2) **SEVERE FORMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.**—The term “severe forms of trafficking in persons” has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

SEC. 203. RELIEF FOR CERTAIN VICTIMS PENDING ACTIONS ON PETITIONS AND APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF.

Section 237 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d)(1) In the case of an alien in the United States for whom an application for nonimmigrant status (whether as a principal alien or a derivative relative) under section 101(a)(15)(T) has been filed, if the application sets forth a prima facie case for approval, the Secretary of Homeland Security may grant the alien a stay of removal or deportation until the application is approved or the application is denied after exhaustion of administrative appeals. Any appeal of the denial of a stay of removal or deportation under this paragraph must accompany any appeal of the underlying substantive petition or application for benefits.

“(2) During a period in which an alien is provided a stay of removal under this subsection, the alien shall not be removed or deported.

“(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security to grant a stay of removal or deportation in any case not described in this subsection.”.

SEC. 204. EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY TO PERMIT CONTINUED PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 107(c)(3) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) **AUTHORITY TO PERMIT CONTINUED PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.**—

“(A) **TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon application from a Federal law enforcement official that makes a prima facie showing that an alien is a victim of a severe form of trafficking and a potential witness to such trafficking, in order to effectuate investigation and prosecution

of those responsible, the Secretary of Homeland Security may permit an alien's continued presence in the United States.

“(i) SAFETY.—Federal law enforcement officials described in clause (i), in investigating and prosecuting traffickers, shall endeavor to protect the safety of trafficking victims, including taking measures to protect trafficked persons and their family members from intimidation, threats of reprisals, and reprisals from traffickers and their associates.

“(iii) CONTINUATION OF PRESENCE.—The Secretary shall continue to permit the continued presence of an alien described in clause (i) if such alien has filed a civil action under section 1595 of title 18, United States Code, until such action is concluded. Failure to exercise due diligence in pursuing such a civil action, as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the Attorney General, may result in revocation of continued presence.

“(B) PAROLE FOR RELATIVES.—Pursuant to section 240A(b)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229b(b)(6)), as added by section 204(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007, law enforcement officials may submit a written request to the Secretary of Homeland Security to permit the parole into the United States of certain relatives of an alien described in subparagraph (A)(i).

“(C) STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall develop materials for State and local law enforcement on working with Federal law enforcement to obtain continued presence for victims of a severe form of trafficking in cases investigated or prosecuted at the State or local level, for distribution to State and local law enforcement by each Immigration and Customs Enforcement Special Agent in Charge.”

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to requests for continued presence filed pursuant to section 107(c)(3) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(3)) before, on, or after such date, except that this paragraph does not permit the application of section 107(c)(3)(A) of such Act, as added by paragraph (1), to an alien who is not present in the United States.

(b) PAROLE FOR DERIVATIVES OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Section 240A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229b(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) RELATIVES OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Upon written request by a law enforcement official, the Secretary of Homeland Security may grant parole under section 212(d)(5) to any alien who is a relative of an alien granted continued presence pursuant to section 107(c)(3)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(3)(A)), if the relative—

“(i) was, on the date on which law enforcement applied for such continued presence—

“(I) in the case of an alien granted continued presence who is under 21 years of age, the spouse, child, parent, or unmarried sibling under 18 years of age, of the alien; or

“(II) in the case of an alien granted continued presence who is 21 years of age or older, the spouse or child of the alien, or

“(ii) is a parent or sibling of the alien who, in the judgment of the requesting law enforcement official, is in present danger of retaliation as a result of the alien's escape from the severe form of trafficking or cooperation with law enforcement, irrespective of age.

“(B) DURATION OF PAROLE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The grant of parole under subparagraph (A) shall extend until the date an application filed by the principal alien under section 101(a)(15)(T)(ii) has been finally adjudicated.

“(ii) OTHER LIMITS ON DURATION.—If no such application is filed, the grant of parole shall extend until the later of—

“(I) the date on which the principal alien's continued presence in the United States under section 107(c)(3)(A) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(3)(A)) is terminated; or

“(II) the date on which a civil action filed by the principal alien under section 1595 of title 18, United States Code, is concluded.

“(iii) DUE DILIGENCE.—Failure by the principal alien to exercise due diligence in filing a visa petition on behalf of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A), or in pursuing the civil action described in clause (ii)(II) (as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security in consultation with the Attorney General), may result in revocation of parole.”

SEC. 205. IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue interim regulations regarding the adjustment of status to permanent residence for nonimmigrants admitted into the United States under section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T)). If the regulations are not issued before such deadline, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate explaining in detail the reasons such regulations have not been issued.

Subtitle B—Assistance for Trafficking Victims

SEC. 211. VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING CERTIFICATION PROCESS.

Section 107(b)(1)(E) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(1)(E)), is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “consultation” and all that follows through “person” and inserting “consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, that the person”;

(B) in subclause (I), by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: “or is unlikely or unable to cooperate with such a request due to physical or psychological trauma”; and

(C) in subclause (II)(bb), by striking “United States” and all that follows through “ensuring” and inserting “United States the Secretary of Homeland Security is ensuring”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “so long as” and all that follows through “determines” and inserting “so long as the Secretary of Homeland Security determines”.

SEC. 212. ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN NON-IMMIGRANT STATUS APPLICANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 431(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (2)(B);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3)(B) and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) an alien who has had approved, or has pending, a petition that sets forth a prima

facie case for status as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(T)).”

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—The provisions of section 431(c)(4) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c)(4)), as added by subsection (a), are in addition to the access to public benefits provided in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and the Trafficking Victims Reauthorization Act of 2003.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) apply to applications for public benefits and public benefits provided on or after the date of the enactment of this Act without regard to whether regulations to carry out such amendments are implemented.

SEC. 213. INTERIM ASSISTANCE FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b)(1) of section 107 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(F) ELIGIBILITY OF INTERIM ASSISTANCE FOR CHILD VICTIMS.—

“(i) DETERMINATION.—With respect to a person referred to in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) who is seeking assistance under this paragraph, if credible information is presented on behalf of the person that the person has been subjected to a severe form of trafficking in persons, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promptly make a determination of the person's eligibility under this paragraph.

“(ii) EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall have exclusive authority in making determinations of eligibility under clause (i).

“(iii) DURATION.—Assistance provided under this paragraph for an individual determined to be eligible under clause (i) may be provided for up to 90 days and may be extended for an additional 30 days.

“(iv) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

“(I) to ensure the best interests of the child and to create an increased chance of cooperation by child victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons, the United States Government should provide assistance to protect and care for such child victims during the pendency of proceedings to determine whether a child is a victim of severe forms of trafficking; and

“(II) in order to further the objective of subclause (I), the Secretary of Health and Human Services should make the determination of eligibility for assistance under clause (i) on the basis of the information provided and the Secretary's own assessment of such information without regard to the assessments by other departments and agencies of the United States Government regarding whether such child victim's application for relief or benefits under this Act or the Immigration and Nationality Act will be approved.

“(G) NOTIFICATION OF CHILD VICTIMS FOR INTERIM ASSISTANCE.—

“(i) FEDERAL OFFICIALS.—Any Federal official who has reason to believe that a person may be a juvenile victim of trafficking referred to in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) shall notify the Secretary of Health and Human Services not later than 48 hours after the official first learns that the person may be a juvenile victim of trafficking for the purpose of facilitating the provision of interim assistance under subparagraph (F).

“(ii) STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.—Any State or local official who has reason to believe that a person may be a juvenile victim of trafficking referred to in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) shall notify the Secretary of Health

and Human Services not later than 72 hours after the official first learns that the person may be a juvenile victim of trafficking for the purpose of facilitating the provision of interim assistance under subparagraph (F).”

(b) TRAINING OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL.—Subsection (c)(4) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking “and the Department of Justice” and inserting “, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Health and Human Services”;

(2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, including the identification of juvenile victims of trafficking”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide education and guidance to State and local officials on the identification of aliens who are the victims of severe forms of trafficking, and in particular child victims of trafficking, including education and guidance on the requirements of subsection (b)(1)(G)(ii).”

SEC. 214. ENSURING ASSISTANCE FOR ALL VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.—

(1) ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.—Section 107 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, are authorized to establish a program to provide assistance to citizens of the United States, and aliens who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence (as defined in section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20))), who are victims of severe forms of trafficking. In determining the types of assistance that would be most beneficial for such victims, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General shall consult with nongovernmental organizations that provide services to victims of severe forms of trafficking in the United States.

“(2) USE OF EXISTING PROGRAMS.—In addition to such other specialized services as may be required for victims described in paragraph (1), the program established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall facilitate communication and coordination between the providers of assistance to such victims, and provide a means of identifying such providers and making referrals to programs for which such victims are already eligible (including programs administered by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services).

“(3) GRANTS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General may make grants to States, Indian tribes, units of local government, and non-profit, nongovernmental victims’ service organizations to develop, expand, and strengthen victim service programs authorized under this subsection. The Federal share of a grant made under this subsection may not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of the projects described in the application submitted.”

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 113 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “To carry out the purposes of section 107(h), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2011.”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “To carry out the purposes of section 107(h), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 2011.”

(3) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 107(b)(2)(B)(ii) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended to read as follows:

“(ii) five percent for training and technical assistance, including increasing capacity and expertise on security for and protection of service providers from intimidation or retaliation for their activities.”

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND RELATED CRIMES.—

(1) VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT.—The Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1404E the following new section:

“SEC. 1404F. VICTIMS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND OTHER CRIMES.

“Notwithstanding any statutory or regulatory limitation on providing assistance for offender rehabilitation or for any individual who may have violated Federal or State law, and except as provided in sections 1404B and 1404C, in this chapter the terms ‘victim’, ‘crime victim’, and ‘victim of crime’ include an individual who is exploited or otherwise victimized by any person who is in violation of an offense described by chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, or section 1328 of title 8, United States Code, or any similar offense under State law, regardless of whether such offense involves participation by such individual in any commercial sex act (as defined in section 2429 of title 18, United States Code).”

(2) USE OF EXISTING PROGRAMS.—The President is authorized to facilitate communication and coordination between the providers of assistance to persons victimized in cases brought under chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, and to provide a means of identifying such providers and making referrals to programs for which such victims are already eligible (including programs administered by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services).

(3) EFFECT ON OTHER PROGRAMS.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall derogate from the programs for victims of sexual abuse or commercial sexual exploitation or survivors of sexual abuse or commercial sexual exploitation authorized by section 202 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization of 2005.

(c) PARTNERSHIPS AMONG ORGANIZATIONS.—Beginning not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, all applications for grants made by the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services to States, Indian tribes, units of local government, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victims’ service organizations to establish or maintain assistance programs for victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking that occurs, in whole or in part, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States shall include a statement by the applicant of whether the services will be available to both United States citizens and foreign trafficking victims, or if the applicant intends to specialize in serving a particular victim population, what referral mechanisms or collaborative relationships they will undertake to ensure that all victims are assisted regardless of alienage. The statement required by this section will not be used to make a determination regarding the award of the grant.

(d) STUDY.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report identifying the existence or extent of any service gap between foreign and United States citizen victims of severe forms of trafficking and victims of sex trafficking, as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

(2) ELEMENTS.—In carrying out the study under subparagraph (1), the Attorney General and Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(A) investigate factors relating to the legal ability of foreign and United States citizen victims of trafficking to access government-funded social services in general, including the application of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(c)(5)) and the Illegal Immigration and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (division C of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009 et seq.);

(B) investigate any other impediments to the access of foreign and United States citizen victims of trafficking to government-funded social services in general;

(C) investigate any impediments to the access of foreign and United States citizen victims of trafficking to government-funded services targeted to victims of severe forms of trafficking and victims of sex trafficking;

(D) investigate the effect of trafficking service-provider infrastructure development, continuity of care, and availability of caseworkers on the eventual restoration and rehabilitation of foreign and United States citizen victims of trafficking; and

(E) include findings, best practices, and recommendations based on the study of the elements in subparagraphs (A) through (D) and any other related information.

Subtitle C—Penalties Against Traffickers and Other Crimes

SEC. 221. ENHANCING TRAFFICKING AND OTHER RELATED OFFENSES.

(a) TRANSFER AND MODIFICATION OF SECTION 1591.—

(1) NEW SECTION.—Chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2429. Aggravated sex trafficking

“(a) Whoever knowingly—

“(1) in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means a person; or

“(2) benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in an act described in violation of paragraph (1),

knowing that force, fraud, or coercion will be used to cause the person to engage in a commercial sex act, or, in the case of a person who has not attained the age of 18 years, that the person will be caused to engage in a commercial sex act, or attempts to do so, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

“(b) In a prosecution under this subsection, the Government need not prove that the defendant knew that the person had not attained the age of 18 years.

“(c) The punishment for an offense under this section is—

“(1) if the offense was effected by force, fraud, or coercion or if the person recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, or obtained had not attained the age of 14 years at the time of such offense, by a fine under this title and imprisonment for any term of years not less than 15 or for life; or

“(2) if the offense was not so effected, and the person recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, or obtained had attained the age of 14 years but had not attained the age of 18 years at the time of such offense, by a fine under this title and imprisonment for not less than 10 years or for life.

“(d)(1) Section 1593 (relating to mandatory restitution) applies to an offense under this section to the same extent and in the same manner as it applies to an offense under chapter 77.

“(2) Section 1595 (relating to civil remedy) applies with respect to a violation of this section to the same extent and in the same manner it applies to a violation of a section to which section 1595 is made applicable by section 1595.

“(e) In this section—

“(1) the term ‘commercial sex act’ means any sex act, on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person;

“(2) the term ‘coercion’ means—

“(A) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;

“(B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or

“(C) the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process; and

“(3) the term ‘venture’ means any group of two or more individuals associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity.”

(2) REPEAL OF TRANSFERRED SECTION.—Section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, is repealed.

(3) ELIMINATION OF CROSS REFERENCES TO REPEALED SECTION.—

(A) Section 1594 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “1590, or 1591” and inserting “or 1591”.

(B) Section 1595 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “, 1590, or 1591” and inserting “or 1591”.

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS TO TABLES OF SECTIONS.—

(A) The table of sections for chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 1591.

(B) The table of sections for chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2429. Aggravated sex trafficking.”

(5) CHANGE IN CHAPTER HEADINGS.—

(A) The heading for chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 77—PEONAGE, SLAVERY, AND TRAFFICKING INTO SERVITUDE”.

(B) The heading for chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 117—SEX TRAFFICKING, SEX TOURISM, AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION FOR ILLEGAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY”.

(C) The table of chapters at the beginning of part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(i) so that the item relating to chapter 77 reads as follows:

“77. Peonage, Slavery, and Trafficking into Servitude 1581”; and

(ii) so that the item relating to chapter 117 reads as follows:

“117. Sex Trafficking, Sex Tourism, and Other Transportation for Illegal Sexual Activity 2421”.

(b) COMPELLED SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1592 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“§ 1592. Unlawful compelled service

“(a) GENERALLY.—Whoever knowingly, with intent to obtain or maintain the labor or services of a person or to obtain or maintain a person for use in a commercial sex act (as defined in section 2429)—

“(1) destroys, conceals, removes, confiscates, or possesses any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person to prevent or restrict or to attempt to prevent or restrict, without lawful authority, the person’s ability to move or travel;

“(2) acts or fails to act, or threatens to do so, under color of official right;

“(3) blackmails another person; or

“(4) causes or exploits financial harm or a fear of financial harm on the part of that person;

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

“(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this paragraph, ‘financial harm’ includes the factors set forth in section 892(b) of this title, and fees charged for foreign labor contracting activity, as defined in section 202(g) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2007, that are not reasonably related to services provided to the foreign worker.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 1592 in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“1592. Unlawful compelled service.”

(c) RESTITUTION OF FORFEITED ASSETS.—(1) Section 1593(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“(4) The distribution of proceeds among multiple victims in an order of restitution under this section shall govern the distribution of forfeited funds through the processes of remission or restoration under this section or any other statute that explicitly authorizes restoration or remission of forfeited property.”

(2) Section 1594 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking “The court,” and inserting “Subject to remission or restoration, the court,”; and

(B) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) The Attorney General shall grant restoration or remission of property to victims of an offense under this chapter that result in forfeiture under this section or under any other statute that explicitly authorizes restoration or remission of forfeited property.

“(4) In a prosecution brought under any other provision of Federal law, the Attorney General may grant restoration or remission of property to victims of severe forms of trafficking as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, in accordance with section 1594(b)(4).”

(d) ENHANCEMENT OF CIVIL ACTION.—Section 1595 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by—

(A) by striking “of section 1589, 1590, or 1591”; and

(B) by inserting “(or any person who knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture which has engaged in an act in violation of this chapter)” after “perpetrator”.

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) No action shall be maintained under this section unless it is commenced within 10 years after the cause of action arose.”

(e) RETALIATION IN FOREIGN LABOR CONTRACTING.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 1512(a)(2)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (B);

(B) by striking “proceedings;” at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting “proceedings; or”; and

(C) by inserting immediately after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) hinder, delay or prevent the disclosure of information concerning a violation with respect to aliens of the requirements of an employment-based visa or any Federal labor or employment law;”;

(2) in section 1512(b)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) by striking “proceedings;” at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting “proceedings; or”; and

(C) by inserting immediately after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) hinder, delay, or prevent the cooperation of any person in an investigation or other proceeding concerning compliance with respect to aliens with the requirements of employment-based visas or any Federal labor or employment law;”;

(3) in section 1513(b)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (1);

(B) by inserting “or” at the end of paragraph (2); and

(C) by inserting immediately after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) hinder, delay, or prevent the cooperation of any person in an investigation or other proceeding concerning compliance with respect to aliens with the requirements of employment-based visas or any other Federal labor or employment law;”;

(4) in section 1515(a)—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (5);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) the term ‘employment-based visa’ means a nonimmigrant visa issued for the purpose of employment, student exchange employment, or job training in the United States, including those issued under subparagraph (A)(iii), (B)(i) (but only for domestic servants described in clause (i) or (ii) of section 274a.12(c)(17) of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on December 4, 2007)), (G)(v), (H), (J), (L), (Q), or (R) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.”

(f) SEX TRAFFICKING.—

(1) NEW OFFENSE.—Chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“§ 2430. Sex trafficking

“Whoever knowingly, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or in any territory or possession of the United States, persuades, induces, or entices any individual to engage in prostitution for which any person can be charged with an offense, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both”.

(2) AMENDMENT TO THE TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following new item:

“2430. Sex trafficking.”

(g) SEX TOURISM.—

(1) GENERALLY.—Chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“§ 2431. Sex tourism

“(a) ARRANGING TRAVEL AND RELATED CONDUCT.—Whoever, for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain,

knowingly arranges, induces, or procures the travel of a person in foreign commerce for the purpose of engaging in any commercial sex act (as defined in section 2429), or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(b) INCREASED PENALTY FOR OFFENSES INVOLVING CHILDREN.—If the commercial sex act is with a person under 18 years of age, the maximum term of imprisonment for an offense under this section is 30 years.”;

(2) AMENDMENT TO TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 117 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following new item:

“2431. Sex tourism.”.

(h) AMENDMENT TO THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend the sentencing guidelines and policy statements applicable—

(1) to persons convicted of offenses created by this section other than those created by subsections (f) and (g), to ensure conformity with the United States Sentencing Guidelines, sections 2H4.1 (peonage offenses) and 2H4.2 (labor offenses); and

(2) to persons convicted of offenses created by subsection (f) or (g) of this section, to ensure conformity with the United States Sentencing Guidelines, sections 2G1.1 (promoting commercial sex acts with persons other than minors) and 2G1.3 (promoting commercial sex acts or prohibited sexual conduct with a minor, and related offenses).

SEC. 222. JURISDICTION IN CERTAIN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 1596. Additional jurisdiction in certain trafficking offenses

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any domestic or extra-territorial jurisdiction otherwise provided by law, the courts of the United States have extra-territorial jurisdiction over any offense (or any attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense) under section 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, or 2429 if—

“(1) an alleged offender or victim of the offense is a national of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence (as those terms are defined in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101)); or

“(2) an alleged offender is present in the United States, irrespective of the nationality of the alleged offender.

“(b) LIMITATION ON PROSECUTIONS OF OFFENSES PROSECUTED IN OTHER COUNTRIES.—No prosecution may be commenced against a person under this section if a foreign government, in accordance with jurisdiction recognized by the United States, has prosecuted or is prosecuting such person for the conduct constituting such offense, except upon the approval of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General (or a person acting in either such capacity), which function of approval may not be delegated.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 77 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1596. Additional jurisdiction in certain trafficking offenses.”.

SEC. 223. AMENDMENT OF OTHER CRIMES RELATED TO TRAFFICKING.

(a) ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 278 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1328) is amended to read as follows:

“ALIENS IN PROSTITUTION

“SEC. 278. (a) GENERALLY.—Whoever, for the purposes of prostitution or for any other sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense—

“(1) knowingly imports or attempts to import any alien; or

“(2) knowing or in reckless disregard of the fact that an individual is an alien who lacks lawful authority to come to, enter, or reside in the United States, knowingly holds, keeps, maintains, supports, employs, or harbors the individual in any place in the United States, including any building or any means of transportation, or attempts to do so,

shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

“(b) SPECIAL EVIDENTIARY RULE.—In all prosecutions under this section, the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against each other.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by amending the item relating to section 278 to read as follows:

“Sec. 278. Aliens in prostitution.”.

(b) AMENDMENT TO THE SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend the sentencing guidelines and policy statements applicable to persons convicted of offenses created by this section to ensure conformity with the United States Sentencing Guidelines, section 2H4.1 (peonage offenses) in violations involving a holding under section 278(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1328(a)(2)), and section 2G1.1 otherwise.

(c) IMBRA VIOLATIONS.—Section 833(d)(5)(B) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) is amended by striking “interstate or foreign commerce, an international marriage broker that, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, violates” and inserting “interstate or foreign commerce or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, an international marriage broker that violates”.

SEC. 224. NEW MODEL STATUTE PROVIDED TO STATES.

(a) NEW MODEL STATUTE.—The Attorney General shall provide a new model law for State anti-trafficking offenses that shall reflect all concepts relating to trafficking in persons included in Chapters 77 and 117 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this title, including crimes related to forced labor, sex trafficking, and related offenses, with the elements of force, fraud or coercion or age in sex trafficking used as the bases for aggravated crimes or sentencing enhancements.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—The model law described in subsection (a) shall be posted on the website of the Department of Justice and shall be distributed to the States and at the anti-trafficking conference described in section 201(a)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044(a)).

(c) ADOPTION OF MODEL STATUTE.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—The Attorney General shall provide assistance to States and local governments to adopt and apply the model law described in subsection (a).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary of the House and the Com-

mittees on Foreign Relations and the Judiciary of the Senate a report describing the assistance provided pursuant to paragraph (1) and the results achieved by such assistance, including a list of State and local governments that have adopted the model law.

Subtitle D—Activities of the United States Government

SEC. 231. ANNUAL REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “section 107(b)” and inserting “subsections (b) and (h) of section 107”; and

(B) by inserting “the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of Labor,”;

(2) in subparagraph (G), by striking “and” at the end;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (H) as subparagraph (J); and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following new subparagraphs:

“(H) activities by the Department of Defense to combat trafficking in persons, including educational efforts for and disciplinary actions taken against members of the United States Armed Forces, materials included in training of the armed forces of foreign countries, and efforts to ensure that United States Government contractors and their employees or United States Government subcontractors and their employees do not engage in trafficking in persons;

“(I) activities or actions by Federal departments and agencies to enforce—

“(i) section 106(g) of this Act and any similar provision of law, regulation, or policy relating to United States Government contractors and their employees or United States Government subcontractors and their employees that engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons, procurement of commercial sex acts, or use of forced labor, including debt bondage;

“(ii) section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307; relating to prohibition on importation of convict made goods), including any determinations by the Secretary of Homeland Security to waive the restrictions of such section; and

“(iii) prohibitions on the procurement by the United States Government of items or services produced by slave labor, consistent with Executive Order 13107 (December 10, 1998); and”.

SEC. 232. ANTI-TRAFFICKING SURVEY AND CONFERENCES.

(a) SURVEY.—Paragraph (1) of section 201(a) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the study described in subparagraph (B)(ii), the Attorney General shall solicit on a biennial basis, beginning as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007, requests for proposals for such a study from nongovernmental entities with expertise in the field of illegal economic activities and shall complete such study not later than one year after the date of the enactment of such Act.”

(b) ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—Paragraph (2)(A) of such section is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “in consultation” and inserting “in coordination with the Secretary of State and in consultation”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: “and the use of existing Federal and State criminal

laws that do not require force, fraud, or coercion as an element of a felony crime to prosecute such person.”.

SEC. 233. SENIOR POLICY OPERATING GROUP.

Section 206 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 14044d) is amended by striking “, as the department or agency determines appropriate.”.

SEC. 234. EFFORTS BY DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND LABOR TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) ACTIVITIES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—

(1) ROLE OF CRIMINAL DIVISION IN TRAFFICKING CASES.—

(A) REDESIGNATION.—The Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice shall be redesignated as the Sexual Exploitation and Obscenity Section.

(B) EXPANSION.—The Attorney General shall expand the responsibilities of the Innocence Lost Task Forces to incorporate situations involving adults who are sexually exploited by persons in violation of offenses such as section 2430.

(C) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The chief of the section described in subsection (a) should work with other parts of the Department of Justice and State and local law enforcement to ensure effective prosecutions through the task force described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENCES.—Any reference to the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section of the Criminal Division in any law, regulation, rule, directive, instruction or other official United States Government document in effect on the date of enactment of this Act shall be deemed to refer to the Sexual Exploitation and Obscenity Section.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as affecting the activities of the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division relating to the 13th Amendment’s prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish within the Department of Labor a Coordinator to Combat Human Trafficking.

(2) DUTIES.—In addition to any other responsibilities that the Secretary of Labor may assign, the Coordinator shall have the following responsibilities:

(A) Ensure coordination of policies relating to victims of trafficking, both in the United States and abroad, among the various offices and components of the Department of Labor, including the Office of the Solicitor, the Employment Standards Administration, the Wage and Hour Division, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, and the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking.

(B) Ensure improved communication and coordination with State labor agencies relating to trafficking in persons.

(C) Represent the Department at inter-agency mechanisms relating to trafficking in persons, including assisting appropriate high-level officials of the Department of Labor who are members of the Senior Policy Operating Group.

(D) Serve, in conjunction with the Coordinator to Combat Human Trafficking of the Department of Justice (established pursuant to subsection (a)), as the executive secretariat of the Trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation Task.

(3) STAFF.—The Secretary of Labor shall ensure that the Coordinator has sufficient staff to carry out the duties described in paragraph (2).

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such

sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting or derogating from the responsibilities of the Senior Policy Operating Group established by section 206 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “victim of trafficking” has the meaning given the term in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

SEC. 235. PREVENTING UNITED STATES TRAVEL BY TRAFFICKERS.

Section 212(a)(2)(H)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2)(H)(i)) is amended by striking “consular officer” and inserting “consular officer, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State,”.

SEC. 236. ENHANCING EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN.

(a) FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(A) The United States Government currently estimates that up to 17,500 individuals are trafficked into the United States each year. Of these, some 50 percent are believed to be under the age of 18. Many of these children are victims of sex trafficking and are forced into prostitution and other exploitative activities in the United States.

(B) Despite the large number of children trafficked into the United States every year, the Department of Health and Human Services has identified an average of 20 children per year as trafficking victims through fiscal year 2006. This disparity between estimated and identified victims demonstrates that much more needs to be done in educating individuals who may be coming into contact with trafficked children.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the extent consistent with the treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is a party, and to the extent practicable, the United States Government should undertake efforts to protect children from severe forms of trafficking and ensure that it does not repatriate children in Federal custody into settings that would threaten their life or safety.

(b) COMBATTING CHILD TRAFFICKING AT THE BORDER AND PORTS OF ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.—In order to enhance the efforts of the United States to prevent trafficking in persons, the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall develop policies and procedures to ensure that unaccompanied alien children in the United States are safely repatriated to their country of nationality or of last habitual residence.

(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR CHILDREN FROM CONTIGUOUS COUNTRIES.—

(A) DETERMINATIONS.—Any unaccompanied alien child who is a national or habitual resident of a country that is contiguous with the United States shall be treated in accordance with subparagraph (B), if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines, on a case-by-case basis, that—

(i) such child has not been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, and there is no credible evidence that such child is at risk of being trafficked upon return to the child’s country of nationality or of last habitual residence;

(ii) such child does not have a fear of returning to the child’s country of nationality or of last habitual residence owing to a credible fear of persecution; and

(iii) the child is able to make an independent decision to withdraw the child’s application for admission to the United States.

(B) RETURN.—An immigration officer who finds an unaccompanied alien child described in subparagraph (A) at a land border or port of entry of the United States and determines that such child is inadmissible under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) may—

(i) permit such child to withdraw the child’s application for admission pursuant to section 235(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(a)(4)); and

(ii) return such child to the child’s country of nationality or country of last habitual residence.

(C) CONTIGUOUS COUNTRY AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall negotiate agreements between the United States and countries contiguous to the United States with respect to the repatriation of children. Such agreements shall be designed to protect children from severe forms of trafficking in persons, and shall, at a minimum, provide that—

(i) no child shall be returned to the child’s country of nationality or of last habitual residence unless returned to appropriate officials or employees of the accepting country’s government;

(ii) no child shall be returned to the child’s country of nationality or of last habitual residence outside of reasonable business hours; and

(iii) border personnel of the countries that are parties to such agreements are trained in the terms of such agreements.

(3) RULE FOR OTHER CHILDREN.—The custody of unaccompanied alien children not described in paragraph (2)(A) who are apprehended at the border of the United States or at a United States port of entry shall be treated in accordance with subsection (c).

(4) SCREENING.—Within 48 hours of the apprehension of a child who is believed to be described in paragraph (2)(A), but in any event prior to returning such child to the child’s country of nationality or of last habitual residence, the child shall be screened to determine whether the child meets the criteria listed in paragraph (2)(A). If the child does not meet such criteria, or if no determination can be made within 48 hours of apprehension, the child shall immediately be transferred to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and treated in accordance with subsection (c).

(5) ENSURING THE SAFE REPATRIATION OF CHILDREN.—

(A) REPATRIATION PILOT PROGRAM.—To protect children from trafficking and exploitation, the Secretary of State shall create a pilot program, in conjunction with non-governmental organizations and other national and international agencies and experts, to develop and implement best practices to ensure the safe and secure repatriation and reintegration of unaccompanied alien children into their country of nationality or of last habitual residence, including placement with their families or other sponsoring agencies.

(B) REPORT ON REPATRIATION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in conjunction with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on efforts to repatriate unaccompanied alien children. Such report shall include—

(i) the number of unaccompanied alien children ordered removed and the number of such children actually removed from the United States;

(ii) a statement of the nationalities, ages, and gender of such children;

(iii) a description of the policies and procedures used to effect the removal of such children from the United States and the steps taken to ensure that such children were safely and humanely repatriated to their country of nationality or of last habitual residence, including a description of the repatriation pilot program created pursuant to subparagraph (A);

(iv) a description of the type of immigration relief sought and denied to such children; and

(v) statistical information and other data on unaccompanied alien children as provided for in section 462(b)(1)(J) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(b)(1)(J)).

(C) **PLACEMENT IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS.**—Any unaccompanied alien child sought to be removed by the Department of Homeland Security, except for an unaccompanied alien child from a contiguous country subject to exceptions under subsection (b)(2), shall be placed in removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a).

(c) **COMBATTING CHILD TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION IN THE UNITED STATES.**—

(1) **CARE AND CUSTODY OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.**—Consistent with section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279), and except as otherwise provided under subsection (b), the care and custody of all unaccompanied alien children, including responsibility for their detention, where appropriate, shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) **NOTIFICATION.**—Each department or agency of the Federal Government shall notify the Department of Health and Human Services within 48 hours upon—

(A) the apprehension or discovery of an unaccompanied alien child; or

(B) any claim or suspicion that an alien in the custody of such department or agency is under 18 years of age and is unaccompanied.

(3) **TRANSFERS OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.**—Any department or agency of the Federal Government that has an unaccompanied alien child in its custody shall transfer the custody of such child to the Secretary of Health and Human Services within 72 hours, except in the case of exceptional circumstances, upon a determination that such child is an unaccompanied alien child.

(4) **AGE DETERMINATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make an age determination for an alien described in paragraph (2)(B) and take whatever other steps are necessary to determine whether such alien is eligible for treatment under this section or section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279).

(B) **PROCEDURES.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop procedures to make a prompt determination of the age of an alien, which shall be used by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services for children in their respective custody. At a minimum, these procedures shall permit the presentation of multiple forms of evidence, including the non-exclusive use of radiographs, to determine the age of the unaccompanied alien.

(d) **PROVIDING SAFE AND SECURE PLACEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.**—

(1) **POLICIES AND PROGRAMS.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Homeland Security, Attorney General, and Secretary of State shall establish policies and programs to ensure that unaccompanied alien children in the United States are protected from traffickers and other persons seeking to victimize or otherwise engage

such children in criminal, harmful, or exploitative activity, including policies and programs reflecting best practices in witness security programs.

(2) **SAFE AND SECURE PLACEMENTS.**—Subject to section 462(b)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(b)(2)), an unaccompanied alien child in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall be promptly placed in the least restrictive setting that is in the best interest of the child. In making such placements, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may consider danger to self, danger to the community, and risk of flight. Placement of child trafficking victims may include placement with competent adult victims of the same trafficking scheme in order to ensure continuity of care and support. A child shall not be placed in a juvenile delinquency or other secure detention facility (as defined in section 103(12) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603(12)) absent a determination that the child poses a danger to others or has been accused of having committed a criminal offense.

(3) **SAFETY AND SUITABILITY ASSESSMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to the requirements of subparagraph (B), an unaccompanied alien child may not be placed with a person or entity unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services makes a determination that the proposed custodian is capable of providing for the child's physical and mental well-being. Such determination shall, at a minimum, include verification of the custodian's identity and relationship to the child, if any, as well as an independent finding that the individual has not engaged in any activity that would indicate a potential risk to the child.

(B) **HOME STUDIES.**—Before placing the child with an individual, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall determine whether a home study is first necessary. A home study shall be conducted for a child who is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, a special needs child with a disability (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102(2))), or a child who has been a victim of physical or sexual abuse under circumstances that indicate that the child's health or welfare has been significantly harmed or threatened. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct follow-up services, during the pendency of removal proceedings, on children and custodians for whom a home study was conducted.

(C) **ACCESS TO INFORMATION.**—Upon request from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide information necessary to conduct suitability assessments from appropriate Federal, State, and local law enforcement and immigration databases.

(4) **LEGAL ORIENTATION PRESENTATIONS.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall cooperate with the Executive Office for Immigration Review to ensure that custodians receive legal orientation presentations provided through the Legal Orientation Program administered by the Executive Office for Immigration Review. At a minimum, such presentations shall address the custodian's responsibility to ensure the child's appearance at all immigration proceedings and to protect the child from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking.

(5) **ACCESS TO COUNSEL.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure, to the greatest extent practicable and consistent with section 292 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1362), that all unaccompanied alien children who are or have been in the custody of the Secretary or

the Secretary of Homeland Security, and who are not described in subsection (b)(2)(A), have competent counsel to represent them in legal proceedings or matters and protect them from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking. To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make every effort to utilize the services of competent pro bono counsel who agree to provide representation to such children without charge.

(6) **CHILD ADVOCATES.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to appoint independent child advocates for child trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied children. A child advocate shall be provided access to materials necessary to effectively advocate for the best interest of the child. The child advocate shall not be compelled to testify or provide evidence in any proceeding concerning any information or opinion received from the child in the course of serving as a child advocate. The child advocate shall be presumed to be acting in good faith and be immune from civil and criminal liability for lawful conduct of duties as described in this paragraph.

(e) **PERMANENT PROTECTION FOR CERTAIN AT-RISK CHILDREN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “State and who has been deemed eligible by that court for long-term foster care due to abuse, neglect, or abandonment;” and inserting “State, or an individual or entity appointed by a State or juvenile court located in the United States, and whose reunification with one or both of the immigrant's parents is not viable due to abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a similar basis found under State law;”;

(B) in clause (iii), in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “the Attorney General expressly consents to the dependency order serving as a precondition to the grant of special immigrant juvenile status;” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security consents to the grant of special immigrant juvenile status;”;

(C) in clause (iii)(I), by striking “in the actual or constructive custody of the Attorney General unless the Attorney General specifically consents to such jurisdiction;” and inserting “in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services unless the Secretary of Health and Human Services specifically consents to such jurisdiction;”.

(2) **ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.**—Section 245(h)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(h)(2)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) paragraphs (4), (5)(A), (6)(A), (6)(C), (6)(D), (7)(A), and (9)(C)(i)(I) of section 212(a) shall not apply; and”.

(3) **ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE.**—A child who has been granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)) and who was either in the custody of the Secretary of Health and Human Services at the time a dependency order was granted for such child or who was receiving services pursuant to section 501(a) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (8 U.S.C. 1522 note) at the time such dependency order was granted, shall be eligible for placement and services under section 412(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)) until the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the child reaches the age designated in section 412(d)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1522(d)(2)(B)); or

(B) the date on which the child is placed in a permanent adoptive home.

(4) STATE COURTS ACTING IN LOCO PARENTIS.—A department or agency of a State, or an individual or entity appointed by a State court or juvenile court located in the United States, acting in loco parentis, shall not be considered a legal guardian for purposes of this section or section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279).

(5) TRANSITION RULE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an alien described in section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(J)), as amended by paragraph (1), may not be denied special immigrant status under such section after the date of the enactment of this Act based on age if the alien was a child on the date on which the alien applied for such status.

(6) ACCESS TO ASYLUM PROTECTIONS.—Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2), by adding at the end the following:

“(E) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not apply to an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))).”; and

(B) in subsection (b)(3), by adding at the end the following:

“(C) INITIAL JURISDICTION.—An asylum officer (as defined in section 235(b)(1)(E)) shall have initial jurisdiction over any asylum application filed by an unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g))), regardless of whether filed in accordance with this section or section 235(b).”.

(7) SPECIALIZED NEEDS OF CHILDREN.—Applications for asylum and other forms of relief from removal in which a child is the principal applicant shall be governed by regulations which take into account the specialized needs of children and which address both procedural and substantive aspects of handling children’s cases.

(f) TRAINING.—The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General shall provide specialized training to all Federal personnel who come into contact with unaccompanied alien children. Such personnel shall be trained to work with unaccompanied alien children, including identifying children who are a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, and children for whom asylum or special immigrant relief may be appropriate, including children described in subsection (b)(2).

(g) AMENDMENTS TO THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.—

(1) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—Section 462(b)(1)(L) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(b)(1)(L)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting “, including regular follow-up visits to such facilities, placements, and other entities, to assess the continued suitability of such placements.”.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 462(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “paragraph (1)(G),” and inserting “paragraph (1),”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (2)(B) may be construed to require that a bond be posted for an unaccompanied alien child who is released to a qualified sponsor.”.

(h) DEFINITION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD.—For purposes of this section, the term “unaccompanied alien child” has the meaning given such term in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)).

(i) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(j) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may award grants to, and enter into contracts with, voluntary agencies to carry out this section and section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279).

SEC. 237. TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FEE FOR CERTAIN CONSULAR SERVICES.

(a) INCREASE IN FEE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than October 1, 2008, the Secretary of State shall increase by \$2.00 the fee or surcharge assessed under section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236; 8 U.S.C. 1351 note) for processing machine readable nonimmigrant visas and machine readable combined border crossing identification cards and non-immigrant visas.

(b) DEPOSIT OF AMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding section 140(a)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236; 8 U.S.C. 1351 note), fees collected under the authority of subsection (a) shall be deposited in the Treasury.

(c) DURATION OF INCREASE.—The fee increase authorized under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date on which such fee is first collected.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 301. TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “104,”; and

(ii) by striking “\$1,500,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”; and

(B) in the second sentence—

(i) by inserting “\$1,500,000 for additional personnel for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011” after “Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking”; and

(ii) by striking “2006 and 2007” and inserting “2008 through 2011”;.

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (b), by striking “\$5,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007” each place it appears and inserting “2008 through 2011”;.

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “\$15,000,000” and inserting “\$10,000,000”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “To carry out the purposes of section 107(a)(1)(F), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State \$500,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$750,000 for fiscal year 2009, and \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2010 and 2011.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “(as added by section 109)” after “section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961”;.

(B) by striking paragraph (2);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); and

(D) in paragraph (2) (as redesignated by subparagraph (C))—

(i) by striking “section 104” and inserting “sections 116(f) and 502B(h) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 104)”; and

(ii) by striking “, including the preparation” and all that follows through “section”;.

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking “\$10,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking “\$250,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(5) in subsection (e)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “\$5,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “section 109” and inserting “section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 109)”; and

(ii) by striking “\$5,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “\$300,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(6) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking “section 107(b)” and inserting “section 107(b) of this Act and section 202(g) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007”; and

(B) by striking “\$5,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(7) in subsection (h), by striking “fiscal year 2006” and inserting “each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(8) in subsection (i), by striking “\$18,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$18,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”.

SEC. 302. TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7) of section 102(b), by striking “2006 and 2007” and inserting “2008 through 2011”;.

(2) in subsection (b) of section 105, by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Labor \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011.”.

(3) in subsection (c) of section 201—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “\$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 and 2007” each place it appears and inserting “\$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “\$1,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(4) in subsection (d) of section 202, by striking “\$10,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”;.

(5) in subsection (g) of section 203, by striking “\$5,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”; and

(6) in subsection (d) of section 204, by striking “\$25,000,000” and all that follows through “2007” and inserting “\$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2011”.

SEC. 303. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The amendments made by sections 301 and 302 shall not be construed to affect the availability of funds appropriated pursuant to the authorizations of appropriations under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (division A of Public Law 106–386; 22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public

Law 109-164) before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 304. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) **TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.**—Sections 103(1) and 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(1) and 7103(d)(7)) are amended by striking “Committee on International Relations” each place it appears and inserting “Committee on Foreign Affairs”.

(b) **TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005.**—Section 102(b)(6) and subsections (c)(2)(B)(i) and (e)(2) of section 104 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-164) are amended by striking “Committee on International Relations” each place it appears and inserting “Committee on Foreign Affairs”.

TITLE IV—PREVENTION OF THE USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2007”.

SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) **CHILD SOLDIER.**—Consistent with the provisions of the Optional Protocol, the term “child soldier”—

(A) means—

(i) any person under age 18 who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces, where the government has failed to take all feasible measures to ensure that members of its armed forces under age 18 do not take a direct part in hostilities;

(ii) any person under age 18 who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces;

(iii) any person under age 16 voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces; and

(iv) any person under age 18 recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state, where the government has failed to take all feasible measures to prevent such recruitment and use, including the adoption of legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices; and

(B) includes any person described in clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv) of subparagraph (A) who is serving in any capacity, including in a support role such as a cook, porter, messenger, medic, guard, or sex slave.

(3) **OPTIONAL PROTOCOL.**—The term “Optional Protocol” means the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, which establishes 18 as the minimum age for conscription or forced recruitment and requires states party to take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces under the age of 18 do not take a direct part in hostilities

(4) **UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.**—The term “United States Munitions List” means the list referred to in section 38(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(1)).

SEC. 403. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the September 7, 2005, report to the General Assembly of the United Nations by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, “In the last decade, two million children have been killed in situations of armed conflict, while six million children

have been permanently disabled or injured. Over 250,000 children continue to be exploited as child soldiers and tens of thousands of girls are being subjected to rape and other forms of sexual violence.”.

(2) According to the Center for Emerging Threats and Opportunities (CETO), Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory, “The Child Soldier Phenomenon has become a post-Cold War epidemic that has proliferated to every continent with the exception of Antarctica and Australia.”.

(3) Many of the children currently serving in armed forces or paramilitaries were forcibly conscripted through kidnapping or coercion, a form of human trafficking, while others joined military units due to economic necessity, to avenge the loss of a family member, or for their own personal safety.

(4) Some military and militia commanders force child soldiers to commit gruesome acts of ritual killings or torture, including acts of violence against other children.

(5) Many female child soldiers face the additional psychological and physical horrors of rape and sexual abuse, enslavement for sexual purposes by militia commanders, and severe social stigma should they return home.

(6) Some military and militia commanders target children for recruitment because of their psychological immaturity and vulnerability to manipulation and indoctrination. Children are often separated from their families in order to foster dependence on military units and leaders. Consequently, many of these children suffer from deep trauma and are in need of psychological counseling and rehabilitation.

(7) Child soldiers are exposed to hazardous conditions and are at risk of physical injury and disability, psychological trauma, sexually transmitted diseases, respiratory and skin infections, and often death.

(8) On May 25, 2000, the United Nations adopted and opened for signature, ratification, and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

(9) On June 18, 2002, the Senate unanimously approved the resolution advising and consenting to the ratification of the Optional Protocol.

(10) On December 23, 2002, the United States presented the ratified Optional Protocol to the United Nations.

(11) More than 110 governments worldwide have ratified the Optional Protocol, establishing a clear international norm concerning the use of children in combat.

(12) On December 2, 1999, the United States ratified International Labour Convention 182, the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which includes the use of child soldiers among the worst forms of child labor.

(13) On October 7, 2005, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

(14) It is in the national security interest of the United States to reduce the chances that members of the United States Armed Forces will be forced to encounter children in combat situations.

(15) Section 502B(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(a)(3)) provides that “the President is directed to formulate and conduct international security assistance programs of the United States in a manner which will promote and advance human rights and avoid identification of the United States, through such programs, with

governments which deny to their people internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, in violation of international law or in contravention of the policy of the United States as expressed in this section or otherwise”.

SEC. 404. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should condemn the conscription, forced recruitment or use of children by governments, paramilitaries, or other organizations in hostilities;

(2) the United States Government should support and, where practicable, lead efforts to establish and uphold international standards designed to end this abuse of human rights;

(3) the United States Government should expand ongoing services to rehabilitate recovered child soldiers and to reintegrate them back into their communities by—

(A) offering ongoing psychological services to help victims recover from their trauma and relearn how to deal with others in non-violent ways such that they are no longer a danger to their community, taking into consideration the needs of girl soldiers, who may be at risk of exclusion from disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs;

(B) facilitating reconciliation with their communities through negotiations with traditional leaders and elders to enable recovered abductees to resume normal lives in their communities; and

(C) providing educational and vocational assistance;

(4) the United States should work with the international community, including, where appropriate, third country governments, nongovernmental organizations, faith-based organizations, United Nations agencies, local governments, labor unions, and private enterprise—

(A) on efforts to bring to justice rebel organizations that kidnap children for use as child soldiers, including the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda, Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka, including, where feasible, by arresting the leaders of such groups; and

(B) on efforts to recover those children who have been abducted and to assist them in their rehabilitation and reintegration into communities;

(5) the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Defense should coordinate programs to achieve the goals specified in paragraph (3), and in countries where the use of child soldiers is an issue, whether or not it is supported or sanctioned by the governments of such countries, United States diplomatic missions should include in their mission program plans a strategy to achieve the goals specified in such paragraph;

(6) United States diplomatic missions in countries in which governments use or tolerate child soldiers should develop, as part of annual program planning, strategies to promote efforts to end this abuse of human rights, identifying and integrating global best practices, as available, into such strategies to avoid duplication of effort; and

(7) in allocating or recommending the allocation of funds or recommending candidates for programs and grants funded by the United States Government, United States diplomatic missions should give serious consideration to those programs and candidates deemed to promote the end to this abuse of human rights.

SEC. 405. PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT RECRUIT OR USE CHILD SOLDIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b), (c), and (d), none of the funds made available to carry out sections 516 or 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j or 2347) or section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) may be used to provide assistance to the government of a country that the Secretary of State determines has governmental armed forces or government supported armed groups, including paramilitaries, militias, or civil defense forces, that recruit or use child soldiers.

(b) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND NOTIFICATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—

(1) PUBLICATION OF LIST OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall include a list of the foreign governments subject to the prohibition in subsection (a) in the report required by section 110(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7107(b)).

(2) NOTIFICATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—The Secretary of State shall formally notify each foreign government subject to the prohibition in subsection (a).

(c) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—

(1) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application to a foreign government of the prohibition in subsection (a) if the President determines that such waiver is in the interest of the United States.

(2) PUBLICATION AND NOTIFICATION.—The President shall publish each waiver granted under paragraph (1) in the Federal Register and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of each such waiver, including the justification for the waiver, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such committees.

(d) REINSTATEMENT OF ASSISTANCE.—The President may provide to a foreign government assistance otherwise prohibited under subsection (a) upon certifying to the appropriate congressional committees that the foreign government—

(1) has implemented effective measures to come into compliance with the standards of this title; and

(2) has implemented effective policies and mechanisms to prohibit and prevent future use of child soldiers and to ensure that no children are recruited, conscripted, or otherwise compelled to serve as child soldiers.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF CHILD SOLDIERS AND PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE MILITARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may provide to a foreign government assistance under section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347; relating to international military education and training) otherwise prohibited under subsection (a) upon certifying to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(i) the government is implementing effective measures to demobilize child soldiers in its forces or in government supported paramilitaries and to provide demobilization, rehabilitation, and reintegration assistance to those former child soldiers; and

(ii) the assistance provided by the United States Government to the government will go to programs that will directly support professionalization of the military.

(B) LIMITATION.—The exception under subparagraph (A) may not remain in effect for more than 2 years following the date of notification specified in subsection (b)(2).

(2) ASSISTANCE FOR DEMINING ACTIVITIES, THE CLEARANCE OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE, THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL ARMS, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—The President may use

funds made available under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763; relating to credit sales) to provide to a foreign government assistance otherwise prohibited under subsection (a) if the purpose of the assistance is to carry out demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordinance, the destruction of small arms, or related activities.

(3) ASSISTANCE TO FURTHER COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The President may provide to a foreign government assistance under any provision of law specified in subsection (a) if the purpose of the assistance is specifically designed to further cooperation between the United States and the foreign government to combat international terrorism.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.—This section takes effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to funds made available for the first fiscal year beginning after such effective date and each subsequent fiscal year.

SEC. 406. REPORTS.

(a) PREPARATION OF REPORTS REGARDING CHILD SOLDIERS.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that United States missions abroad thoroughly investigate reports of the use of child soldiers in the countries in which such missions are located.

(b) INFORMATION FOR ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS.—In preparing those portions of the Department of State's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices that relate to child soldiers, the Secretary of State shall ensure that such portions include a description of the use of child soldiers in each foreign country, including—

(1) trends toward improvement in such country of the status of child soldiers or the continued or increased tolerance of such practices; and

(2) the role of the government of such country in engaging in or tolerating the use of child soldiers.

(c) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than June 15 of each year for 10 years following the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) a list of any waivers or exceptions exercised under section 405;

(2) a justification for those waivers and exceptions; and

(3) a description of any assistance provided pursuant to section 405.

(d) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TITLE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth a strategy for achieving the policy objectives of this title, including a description of an effective mechanism for coordination of United States Government efforts to implement this strategy.

(e) REPORT ON CHILD SOLDIERS IN BURMA.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report of the recruitment and use of child soldiers by the governmental armed forces or government-supported armed groups of the Government of Burma, including paramilitaries, militias, or civil defense forces.

SEC. 407. TRAINING FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS.

Section 708 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4028) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(c) The Secretary of State, with the assistance of other relevant officials, shall establish as part of the standard training provided after January 1, 2008, for members of the Service, including chiefs of mission, in-

struction on matters related to child soldiers and the terms of the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2007.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may 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 gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlemen from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) control 10 minutes of the time allocated for H.R. 3887, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is all too common these days to see headlines in media around and about the rise of modern-day slavery. The stories are enough to turn anyone's stomach. Cambodian mothers driven by intense poverty selling their daughters into prostitution; children as young as 5 shipped to Nigeria to slave away in underground granite mines; hundreds of African boys and girls smuggled to Britain, forced to work as domestic servants; brutish uniformed soldiers dragging Burmese men and women from their homes to labor on government construction projects; and even though it is not directly related, women in Saudi Arabia victimized by getting the lash and being convicted even though they have been a victim of rape and being utilized as sex tools or toys and sometimes being utilized as slaves.

These nightmares unfolding thousands of miles from our shores are deeply tragic. But to many, they seem profoundly disconnected from our comfortable lives here in America. They are not. Human trafficking happens here at home right under our noses.

Let me, of course, thank Chairman LANTOS and Ranking Member ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN for working with Congressman CONYERS and many of us on this important legislation. Let me thank Congressman CONYERS for his constant and consistent leadership on this important legislation, and as well his continued work as the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, on which I serve with him.

Just a few weeks ago, a frightened young Tanzanian woman bravely came

before the Foreign Affairs Committee to testify. For more than 4 years, she had been forced to do domestic work without pay for a diplomat at the Tanzanian Embassy in Washington. She was denied medical care. And when this frail young woman complained that her feet were infected, she was forced outside without shoes to shovel snow. While we would all like to view this heart-rending case as an isolated incident, it is sadly part of a growing international trend in which millions of men, women and children are forced into sexual slavery, labor or indentured servitude each year.

Think for a moment if each of these individuals had a little camera on their back or their shoulder and we could truly see this woman with infected feet in icy snow shoveling snow, or someone who was never able to leave their house and never have any time off even here in the United States, or some of the other examples that we have already highlighted, we had a camera to see the harshness of it, the shame of it, the sadness of it, the cruelty of it.

Trafficking is the world's fastest growing international organized crime, and one of the most profitable, yielding up to \$17 billion each year. Every year traffickers move between 700,000 and 2 million women and children across international borders for the purpose of serving in the sex trade or in forced labor. Congress has worked for nearly a decade to ramp up our country's efforts to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute perpetrators.

With approval of the bill before the House today, we can redouble these efforts and dramatically increase the ability the United States has to work to end the scourge of modern-day slavery. H.R. 3887 requires the administration to compile data from every U.S. agency, international organizations and private sources so that the executive branch can prepare a comprehensive analysis of trafficking patterns. This will help us better understand where victims are actually going and how to free them. It also provides help for countries to prevent trafficking by registering vulnerable populations that currently go unrecognized so that potential victims can be identified and educated. And it provides assistance to increase inspections abroad where forced labor occurs to help trafficking victims from slave-like conditions.

The legislation also prevents new visas for domestic servants for diplomats in the United States who belong to any embassy where abuse of such workers occurs. This will encourage self-policing of such embassies by their ambassadors.

The bipartisan bill before the House will not end trafficking overnight but it will dramatically increase America's ability to stop trafficking here at home and to work with other countries to battle this rapidly growing international crime.

□ 1500

The legislation shows that it is still possible for Republicans and Democrats to work together to get something big and important done and to save lives.

Mr. Speaker, let me thank my good friend and colleague, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, CHRIS SMITH, for his extraordinary leadership on the trafficking issue for many years and for his many contributions to this important legislation. Let me also thank Chairman PAYNE for working with him on this issue and working together with the full committee.

Two centuries ago, William Wilberforce moved mountains to convince the British Parliament to ban slavery in the United Kingdom. In fact, there is a Historically Black College named after him: Wilberforce University. More than 140 years ago our Nation adopted a 13th amendment banning slavery right here at home. But slavery in many forms still stubbornly persists in our country, in Britain, and in nations around the world.

Mr. Speaker, enough is enough. Modern-day slavery must end. Our country already plays a leadership role in bringing about this supremely moral objective, but we simply must do more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor, I rise in favor of the bill before us, H.R. 3887, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. This was introduced by the chairman of our committee, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. LANTOS; and it remains one of the premier issues facing us today, Mr. Speaker.

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It is a major source of revenue for international criminal syndicates, and it is a grave abuse against human dignity. Hundreds of thousands of people are trafficked across international borders every year. It is estimated that 80 percent of those are women, and half are children. Millions more are trafficked into sexual servitude and forced labor within their own countries.

In Iran, children are trafficked into sexual slavery and forced into involuntary servitude as beggars and day laborers. In Syria, women trafficked from South and Southeast Asia are forced to work as domestic servants, and women from Eastern Europe and Iraq are forced into prostitution. In China, up to 90 percent of North Korean refugee women fall prey to traffickers who sell them into sexual slavery. In our own hemisphere, Mr. Speaker, Cuba has been shamefully promoted as a destination for sex tourism that exploits large numbers of Cuban children.

The dehumanization and the brutality suffered by trafficking victims

are nearly incomprehensible. I am proud that the Congress has helped turn this former non-issue into a priority for our United States Government and an issue, indeed, of international concern.

The enactment of the original Trafficking Victims Protection Act 7 years ago was a watershed event. I want to commend the author of that act and the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. CHRIS SMITH, whose leadership on these issues has been central to the progress that we have made so far.

While there have been some signs of improvement, such as a larger number of countries that have enacted anti-trafficking legislation, other problems remain widespread. The number of countries, for example, listed in tier three, that is the most problematic category in the State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, has actually increased from 12 countries to 16 since last year. Some of the governments with the worst records, such as Burma, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan and Venezuela, continue to resist making even basic efforts to protect vulnerable children and women.

A number of problem countries like Russia and China sit on the tier two "Watch List" year after year after year without further consequences, even though that category was originally created as a warning that countries are about to slip into the tier three category.

The bill before us today, Mr. Speaker, will not only reauthorize key aspects of prior trafficking legislation but it will also enhance our international anti-trafficking efforts, our domestic law enforcement and victim assistance activities, and efforts to fight the use of child soldiers worldwide. It will improve our Nation's victim-centered approach to fight human trafficking by strengthening each of the so-called "Three P's," prevention, protection, prosecution.

I want to commend the author of this bill again, Mr. Speaker, Chairman LANTOS, and my fellow cosponsors for the perseverance and the compromise that they have invested in ensuring that this bill receive wide bipartisan support throughout consideration by the three committees of jurisdiction: Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce. The revised text before us today also has been endorsed by an impressively broad array of organizations and experts from across the political spectrum.

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007 is a vital weapon in our fight against the heartbreaking scourge of human trafficking, and it deserves our full support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the committee, I rise to yield myself such time as I may consume.

Ladies and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, although we passed

the constitutional amendment against slavery in 1865, slavery still exists, not just in the world, but in the United States of America. And so we begin an examination of H.R. 3887, commending the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Republicans and Democrats, and commending those members of the House Judiciary Committee, Republicans and Democrats, that have come together today to pass under suspension H.R. 3887.

Slavery is a social, ugly circumstance that still controls and guides the destiny of so many people in this country. It is important that the 13th amendment's guarantee of freedom operates, whether it involves forced prostitution, whether it operates in farms or sweat shops, or in domestic service.

Mr. Speaker, if you could have heard the powerful testimony that was given by our witnesses on this bill. It shocked me. People were forced to live and work under conditions of fear and terror that was extended to their parents. A young woman, who couldn't even use her real name in the committee, told about the trafficking of human beings inside of America, in the City of Detroit, where this club was using her to commit all kinds of acts and raise huge amounts of money at the same time. As one of the television shows on NBC showed yesterday morning, guess what? There is more money being taken out of prostitution in America than in the drug industry. Drugs come number two to prostitution and involuntary servitude.

This is what brings all of us to the floor today. I am very proud of these two committees in the House that are dealing with new enforcement tools to combat modern-day slavery, whether the exploitation is by unscrupulous labor recruiters, by diplomats who abuse their services, or by brutal street pimps who coerce and keep under their domain these women, young women, at that.

Mr. Speaker, I want to just take a moment here to respond to concerns to that an aspect of this bill, that it will somehow federalize prostitution. That is not the case. That is not what we are trying to do. The sex slavery offense, renamed "aggravated sex trafficking," still captures cases of coercion that implicate the 13th amendment. The new "sex trafficking offenses" improves the Mann Act to allow prosecution of pimps who affect commerce but don't actually cross State lines.

This new tool should not diminish other anti-slavery efforts or the fight against child exploitation. We expect it to be used consistently with the principles of Federal prosecution that defer to local authority as appropriate. We want the States to control the prosecution of this offense.

There is no place in today's America for slavery. And for that reason, H.R. 3887 is critically important, because it puts new potency in the Thirteenth Amendment's guarantee of freedom: whether on farms or sweatshops, in domestic service or forced prostitution.

In a recent hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, we heard moving and powerful testimony from a young woman who has further inspired us to work together to bring this bill to the floor, to draw the line against modern slavery.

The bravery of that young woman, her story, and her willingness to speak on behalf of all victims of human trafficking, are an example for all of us, and a call to action for us to meet again our Nation's ongoing mission to deliver on the promise of freedom that has been enshrined in our Constitution since the Civil War.

The Thirteenth Amendment's prohibition against involuntary servitude and slavery is as important and basic a civil right today as it was at the time of Emancipation. Its promise of freedom is a sacred trust, written in the suffering of all of those who have been held in bondage. As a country, we owe it to them to never stop fighting for freedom.

This bill is named in honor of William Wilberforce, the famous English antislavery legislator of the Nineteenth Century.

It will equip our law enforcers with tough new enforcement tools to combat modern slavery, whether the exploitation is by unscrupulous labor recruiters, by diplomats who abuse their servants, or by brutal pimps.

It will protect immigrants and U.S. citizens alike within our country, and provide law enforcement training and victim protections overseas as well.

I would like to take a minute to respond to concerns that aspects of the bill could somehow "federalize" all prostitution and pimping. This is not the case.

The servitude offense—which the bill renames "aggravated sex trafficking"—still captures only those prostitution offenses that implicate a liberty interest under the 13th amendment because they involve coercion.

The new "compelled service" crime allows more flexibility in proving enslavement.

And the crime entitled "sex trafficking" improves the Mann Act to allow prosecution of pimps whose activities affect interstate commerce, not just those who actually cross a State line.

It is not our intent to redirect resources away from child exploitation, terrorism, or other important law enforcement, or to depart from the principles of federal prosecution that defer to local prosecutions where possible and serve as a "backstop" to catch the worst of the worst.

This approach maintains the structure and definitions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and builds upon the good work of the Civil Rights Division and its antitrafficking task forces around the country. As was noted in yesterday's New York Times, these Federal and State task forces are vigorously confronting modern slavery in forced prostitution and forced labor alike.

We expect those efforts to continue, and now to intensify with these additional enforcement tools. This bill brings law enforcement officials and service providers together, to punish traffickers and to protect victims and their families. And it provides critical immigration mechanisms to protect children and other vulnerable people.

In the 1800s, escaped slaves such as Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth spoke out against chattel slavery. Their voices, and the voices and efforts of many others, led to a constitutional commitment that everyone in

this country would be forevermore free from slavery and involuntary servitude.

The young woman who testified before our committee did not allow her enslavement and incarceration to silence her either. She became a voice not only for herself, but for other victims of slavery in its various forms, many of whom remain in bondage.

We owe it to her, and to the millions who continue under the oppression of modern slavery and involuntary servitude, to support this bill.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. DRAKE).

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, the abolition of slavery was never fully achieved in our country, or anywhere else in the world. While the slavery that exists today looks different from the slavery of our country's past, it is still a widespread, horrific reality. Human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It manifests itself in many forms: forced and bonded labor, sex slavery, and even militant activity, as has been seen with child soldiers.

I am outraged that such an offense against humanity and against the ideals of our country is allowed to flourish on our soil and abroad. As the co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Human Trafficking, I am proud to be an original co-sponsor to H.R. 3887. This reauthorization brings renewed attention to the fight against human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, trafficking is a shared global problem which will require a global response. Congress has rightly taken the lead in putting this issue on the international agenda. Human trafficking is an issue that transcends political ideology and every faith. We have a moral imperative to put an end to this modern-day slavery. For this reason, I support H.R. 3887, because I believe it will put us on the right path to finally abolishing slavery in our country and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, only through increasing public awareness to this global problem and demanding action will we bring an end to slavery. I commend the sponsor of this bill and the many Members of Congress who have joined together to bring an end to slavery once and for all.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), the co-chair of the Human Trafficking Caucus.

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

□ 1515

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, that I believe it is fair to describe as historic. As cochair of the Human Trafficking Caucus and as an original cosponsor, I am pleased that this bill

will provide strong, new, innovative, flexible tools to combat modern-day slavery, whether labor exploiters, diplomats who abuse their servants, or brutal pimps.

I want to commend the extra offered leadership of Chairman LANTOS and Chairman CONYERS, as well as LAMAR SMITH and RANDY FORBES, and their staffs, for bringing this important bill to the floor. I truly do believe that books will be written about this effort, a major one, to end this terrible abuse of human people.

I ask my colleagues to look at this picture. I want them to see that the lives of trafficking victims are pure horror. If you look at the first line, each girl looks different, but after one or two years, they all look the same, shells of people. In the end, they have been abused, psychologically captured, broken and devastated at the hands of their pimps.

The fight against human trafficking has brought together Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives, religious leaders and secular leaders. I will place in the RECORD a list of the very large bipartisan coalition that was sent to the Department of Justice and our colleagues and signed by many advocates, including Gloria Steinem, Jessica Neuwirth, Kim Gandy, Tony Campolo, Jim Wallis, Ron Sider, Walter Fauntroy and Beverly LaHaye, among many others.

The bipartisan bill before us is historic and will dramatically strengthen our capability to fight human trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, I became interested in this when Big Apple Oriental Tours in my district was advertising sex tours, sex trafficking. Come to the Philippines, come here, come there, and we will give you a young girl, many young girls. We could not close them down.

With this Congress in a bipartisan way, we have strengthened the laws to crack down on this terrible human abuse. This bill before us gives law enforcement even greater tools to go after the predators.

COALITION AGAINST
TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN,
New York, NY, October 5, 2007.

Hon. PETER KEISLER,
Acting Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL: Founded in 1988, the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women is the first international non-governmental organization to challenge the trafficking of women and girls as an acute form of gender discrimination and a severe violation of human rights. The one hundred representative signers of this letter include leaders of organizations and communities that range across the country's religious, ideological and political spectrums. What unites us is our collective outrage at human trafficking and our commitment to end it.

More than six months ago, Congresswoman Maloney and Congressmen Wolf and Scott wrote to former Attorney General Gonzales to express their concerns with the Department's anti-trafficking policies and strategies. They did so in the context of his public statements that the initiative against do-

mestic trafficking was a matter of high priority to the Department. We share these views and applaud these statements. The multibillion dollar "industry" operated within the United States by criminal traffickers enslaves and devastates hundreds of thousands of girls and women in a manner eerily reminiscent of the 19th Century African slave trade.

We write because of the Department's apparent rejection of the views expressed in the Maloney-Scott-Wolf letter and because of our serious concerns about the Department's anti-trafficking activities. First, we fail to understand why the Department has called on States to enact a model statute that effectively requires proof of fraud, force or coercion for the conviction of sex traffickers, instead of encouraging State and local prosecutors to strengthen and enforce existing statutes under which traffickers can be convicted on proof that they have "merely" engaged in sex trafficking. Our concern about the Department's model law is made particularly grave by its seriously misguided definition of prostitution as a form of "labor or services." The effect of conceptualizing prostitution as a form of "work" not only conflicts with public statements that former Attorney Generals Ashcroft and Gonzales and other administration officials have made, it also effectively converts the pimps, brothel owners and others who profit from the prostitution "industry" into presumptively legal employers. The Department's "labor or services" definition is thus in clear conflict with repeated statements of the President, with his National Security Policy Directive 22 and with almost all State and local laws on the subject.

What the Department's trafficking policy as embodied in the model law dangerously ignores is the acute difficulty of gaining testimonial evidence of fraud, force or coercion from terrified and brutalized victims of trafficking, and the potential danger that such a requirement poses to victims' safety. It is well documented that many victims enslaved by traffickers suffer from traumatic bonding and related conditions that make it impossible for them to give the testimony essential to the prosecution of fraud, force or coercion cases. In fact, we believe that the Department's policy will cause predatory traffickers to increase their acts of violence and psychological abuse in order to ensure that the persons they abuse will not serve as prosecution witnesses.

Requiring proof of force, fraud, and coercion has not only had a detrimental effect on the prosecution of cases of domestic trafficking. Such proof requirements have been cited by anti-trafficking leaders in other countries as obstacles to holding traffickers accountable for their systematic acts of violence against girls and women. If trafficking victims are afraid to testify against their traffickers in the U.S., as they are, they are more afraid to do so in foreign countries with even more violent traffickers and often less protective legal systems.

The approach of the Department's model law appears to be replicated in the Department's prosecution policies and strategies. We are gravely concerned by the Department's failure to more fully utilize D.C. Criminal Code §22-2707, which makes sex trafficking per se a felony offense. In enforcing the D.C. Criminal Code, the Department functions much like State and local prosecutors, so that vigorous utilization of Section 22-2707 would send a powerful leadership message to those prosecutors, one that would help ameliorate the negative effects of the Department's model State law. In the same vein, we are troubled by the Department's failure to more fully utilize 18 U.S. Code §2422(a), a statute recently amended by

Congress that requires no proof of fraud, force or coercion and that would be of particular value in jurisdictions where major cities in different States border each other.

There are a number of additional aspects of the Department's anti-trafficking policies and strategies that trouble us, and about which we ask your views:

The Department has given domestic traffickers effective immunity from criminal tax laws, when otherwise legal business owners are prosecuted for such acts as failing to provide W-2 forms. Congresswoman Maloney has recently introduced legislation that would ensure that traffickers are prosecuted for violating criminal tax laws, a leadership act that builds on Senator Grassley's leadership in the 109th Congress. The Grassley bill was unanimously endorsed by the Senate Finance Committee. Will the Department support this initiative?

In the face of persuasive research conducted by Equality Now, the Department has failed to utilize existing criminal statutes to prosecute so-called "sex tourism" operators. Do you agree?

The Department prioritizes the prosecution of traffickers of girls and women brought into the United States from foreign countries. Are American citizens who have been subjected to trafficking any less worthy of the Department's protection?

The Department, through its grants under the Violence Against Women Act and like programs, often denies support to applicants who operate programs for trafficking survivors. Clearly, victims of domestic trafficking, routinely subjected to rape and battery, are as much in need of and as much entitled to assistance and services as victims of other forms of gender-based violence. Do you share this view, and do you believe that victims of domestic trafficking are underserved?

The Department has failed to pursue funds for the grant programs and the survey of the unlawful domestic commercial sex industry that were authorized by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. Is it not important for the Department, and the country, to know as much about the predatory world of trafficking as is known about the country's gambling and drug operations?

There is an apparent lack of coordination within the Department of its anti-trafficking activities. We believe it essential, as called for in the Maloney-Scott-Wolf letter, for there to be a single, accountable office headed by an experienced criminal prosecutor to whom Congress and the American public can look for results in the conduct of the Department's anti-trafficking activities. Do you share this view?

The Departmental leadership on the trafficking issue has been vested in the Civil Rights Division even though the Division's sole jurisdiction is the prosecution of traffickers who have committed provable acts of fraud, force, or coercion against adult victims. While we celebrate the highly professional and committed prosecutors who have brought such cases, we are deeply concerned that the anti-trafficking strategy adopted by the Department will shield traffickers from prosecution while encouraging them to intensify their acts of violence and psychological abuse. Do you believe this concern legitimate?

Attached is a report prepared by Professor Donna Hughes of the March 13 Human Trafficking Training session conducted by the head of the Civil Rights Division's Anti-Trafficking Unit—a session broadcast to United States Attorneys throughout the country. The Hughes report demonstrates the Department's seeming disinterest in enforcing per se statutes against trafficking.

The report also shows that the Department's anti-trafficking initiative is directed against provable physical violence rather than trafficking per se.

We are dismayed by the comments of Department officials described in the Hughes report that leaders of the country's trafficking survivor community are "not . . . ready" to engage in education, awareness and service initiatives on behalf of trafficked women. Is this your perception, or the Department's, of the groundbreaking and courageous work of such survivor-led groups as GEMS, Dignity House, Veronica's Voice, SAGE, and Breaking Free?

Congress, the administration, and a broad and fully engaged anti-trafficking coalition now in place can in our view make history, and do so this year, in ending the reign of terror and enslavement long practiced by traffickers operating within this country.

Additionally, effective prosecution of domestic traffickers, and committed Federal government support for their victims, will strengthen the capacity of the State Department's Trafficking in Persons Office to deal with countries that are complicit or indifferent to mass trafficking within their borders. Such action would save millions of trafficked and at risk girls and women throughout the world.

The Department has significantly increased the number of its trafficking prosecutions and the resources it has committed to anti-trafficking activities. Yet in spite of this, there has been no decline in the incidence of domestic trafficking or in the number of girls and women abused and destroyed by domestic traffickers during the five year period in which the Department has conducted its costly antitrafficking initiative. Moreover and critically, the model law promoted by the Department has produced few if any State prosecutions or convictions—an outcome that we are certain will continue for the reasons set forth in this letter. Until the Department begins prosecuting and calling for the prosecution of traffickers on a per se basis, and ends its effective call for limiting such prosecutions to cases where fraud, force or coercion can be proven, domestic and international trafficking will continue to flourish and grow. Human trafficking can and must be ended within our borders. But it is only through strong and strategic measures that we will do so. Accordingly, we respectfully request a meeting to discuss the matters set forth in this letter.

Respectfully,

Dorchen Leidholdt, President, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.

Norma Ramos, Co-Executive Director, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.

Winnie Bartel, Board Member, National Association of Evangelicals.

Michelle Battle, Chief Operating Officer, The National Congress of Black Women, Inc. Gary Bauer, President, American Values.

Dr. David Black, President, Eastern University.

Twiss Butler, Board Member, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women.

Tony Campolo, Professor Emeritus, Eastern University.

Phyllis Chesler, Ph.D., Co-Founder, National Women's Health Network.

Hon. David N. Cicilline, Mayor, Providence, Rhode Island.

Richard Cizik, VP, Government Affairs, National Association of Evangelicals.

Michael Cromartie, Ethics and Public Policy Center

Catherine J. Douglass, Executive Director, inMotion, Inc..

Janice Shaw Crouse, Director, Beverly LaHaye Institute, Concerned Women for America.

Barrett Duke, PhD, Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission, Southern Baptist Convention.

Geri B. Elias, LCSW, National Outreach Manager, Jewish Women International.

Bonnie Erbe, Scripps Howard Columnist. Bonaventure N. Ezekwenna, Publisher, Africans in America.

Melissa Farley, PhD Director, Prostitution Research & Education.

Rev. Walter Fauntroy, Former DC Delegate to Congress, Pastor, New Bethel Church.

Georgette Forney, President, Anglicans for Life.

Commissioner Israel Gaither, National Commander, The Salvation Army USA.

Commissioner Eva Gaither, National President of Women's Ministries, The Salvation Army USA.

Kim A. Gandy, President, National Organization for Women.

Todd Gitlin, Professor of Journalism and Sociology, Columbia University.

Victor Goode, Former Executive Director, National Association for Black Lawyers.

Rabbi David Greenstein, The Academy for Jewish Religion, Riverdale, NY.

Joseph K. Grieboski, President, Institute on Religion and Public Policy.

Agnes Gund, Art Historian, Activist.

Dr. David P. Gushee, Distinguished University Professor of Christian Studies, Mercer University.

Mimi Haddad, PhD, President, Christians for Biblical Equality.

Rev. Dr. James V. Heidinger, II, President Good News Movement.

Rabbi Shmuel Herzfeld Coalition of Jewish Concerns—Amcha.

Michael Horowitz, Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute.

Bishop Clyde M. Hughes, International Pentecostal Church of Christ.

Donna M. Hughes, Carlson Chair Professor, Women's Studies Program, University of Rhode Island.

Sandra Hunnicutt, Executive Director, Captive Daughters.

Rt. Rev. Jack L. Iker, Bishop of Fort Worth, Episcopal Church.

Richard Israel, Former Attorney General, Rhode Island.

Kristin Komamicki, Editor, PRISM Magazine, Evangelicals for Social Justice.

James M. Kushiner, Executive Director, The Fellowship of St. James.

Mrs. Beverly LaHaye, Founder, Chair, Concerned Women for America.

Nancy Lewis, UN Representative, International Immigrants Foundation.

Sister LeeAnn Mackeprang, Good Shepherd, Contemplative Sisters.

Catharine A. MacKinnon, Elizabeth A. Long, Professor, University of Michigan Law School.

Frederica Mathewes-Green, Speaker, Author.

Faith McDonnell, Director, Religious Liberty Program, Institute on Religion and Democracy.

Alyssa Milano, Actress, Human Rights Activist.

John R. Miller, Research Professor in International Studies, George Washington University.

Ronna J. Miller, Director, MHGS Conferences.

Richard J. Mouw, President, Fuller Seminary.

Patricia Murphy, North American Coordinating Center, School Sisters of Notre Dame.

Jessica Neuwirth, President, Equality Now.

Susan O'Malley, Business and Professional Women International.

Katherine R. Parisi, CSJP, PhD, Justice & Peace Coordinator, Congregation of the Sisters, St. Joseph of Peace.

Kathryn Cameron Porter, Founder, President, Leadership Council for Human Rights.

Margaret Purvis, Founder, President, Faces of Children, Midland, TX.

Dana Raphael, PhD, Director, Human Lactation Center.

Judith A. Reisman, PhD, President, Institute for Media Education.

Shirley Rodriguez Remeneski, President, 100 Hispanic Women, Inc.

Eva H. Richter, International Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Elizabeth D. Rios, Founder, Board President, Center for Emerging Female Leadership.

Rev. David Runnion-Bareford, Executive Director, Biblical Witness Fellowship, United Church of Christ.

Austin Ruse, President, Catholic Family & Human Rights Institute.

Diana E.H. Russell, PhD, Emerita Professor of Sociology, Mills College.

Denise Scott, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (FIFCJ).

Nadia Shmigel, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

L. Faye Short, President, RENEW Women's Network.

Ron Sider, President, Evangelicals for Social Action.

Lucianne Siers, Director, Partnership for Global Justice.

Deborah Sigmund, Founder, Innocence at Risk.

Carol Smolenski, Executive Director, ECPAT-USA.

Gloria Steinem, Co-Founder, Ms. Magazine.

Cheryl Thomas, Director, Women's Human Rights Program, Advocates for Human Rights.

Jim Wallis, President, CEO, Sojourners/Call to Renewal.

Rev. Gloria E. White-Hammond, M.D., Co-Founder, My Sister's Keeper, Co-Pastor, Bethel AME Church.

Wendy Wright, President, Concerned Women for America.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Anne Bissell, Executive Director, Voices for Justice.

Vednita Carter, Executive Director, Breaking Free.

Rita Chaikin, Anti-Trafficking Project Coordinator, Isha L'Isha—Haifa Feminist Center, Haifa, Israel.

Kristy Childs, Executive Director, Founder VERONICA'S Voice.

Katherine Chon, Executive Director, Co-Founder, Polaris Project.

Rachel Durchslag, Executive Director, Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation.

Laurel W. Eisner, Executive Director, Sanctuary for Families, New York, NY.

Juliette Engel, Founding Director, MiraMed Institute, Moscow, Russia.

Sid Ford, Founder, Director, YANA (You are Never Alone), Baltimore, MD.

Leah Gruenptere Gold, Director, Machon Toda'a Awareness Center, Israel.

Patricia Green, Founder, RAHAB INTERNATIONAL, World Outreach International, Berlin, Germany.

Norma Hotaling, Founder, Director, SAGE, San Francisco, CA.

Phyllis Kilbourn, Director, Crisis Care Training International, Rainbows of Hope.

Chong N. Kim, Founder, MASIE (Minorities & Survivor Improving Empowerment), USA.

Donna Robin Lippman, Director, Incest and Rape Recovery Center, New York.

Rachel Lloyd, Executive Director, Founder, GEMS, New York City.

Kathleen Mitchell, Founder, Catholic Charities DIGNITY Services.

Beatrice Okezie, Founding Board Member, Chairperson of Board of Directors, Africans in America, Inc.

Moira Olson, Adults Saving Kids, Minneapolis, MN.

Artika Roller, PRIDE, Minneapolis, MN.
Donna Sabella, M.Ed, MSN, RN, Director, Phoenix Project, Philadelphia, PA.
Ed Shurna, Executive Director, Coalition for the Homeless, Chicago, IL.

Shaleen Horrocks Silva, Executive Director, The Paul & Lisa Program, Inc.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN), an esteemed member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, women brought to Northern California from China with false promises of life in a far-off land, only to be trapped in prostitution; Mexican women forced to serve up to 50 men each day in dingy brothels in New York; African teenagers held in servitude as nannies in Washington, D.C.; American women and girls lured on to the streets with promises of love and glamour, only to be held in prostitution through coercive force; the issue of human trafficking is a moral tragedy, perpetrated against the most vulnerable of our fellow human beings. Whether it be the sexual exploitation of children or the forced labor of young men in the drug trade recently chronicled in the *London Economist*, it is a transnational stain which should evoke the singular emotion of revulsion.

Human trafficking is tantamount to slavery, and therefore it is most fitting that H.R. 3887 be entitled the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, for, as we know, William Wilberforce, was a leader among English abolitionists and played a crucial role in the passage of both the Slave Trade Act of 1807 and the Slave Abolition Act of 1833, shortly before his death.

The promise of freedom and the prohibition against involuntary servitude enshrined in the 13th amendment to our Constitution is a clear statement of the opprobrium which we hold for the notion that some human beings should be used as chattel for exploitation by others.

In fact, our commitment to this first principle predates the Constitution, for it was Thomas Jefferson who penned those immortal words in the preamble of our Nation's foundational statement of political philosophy that there are certain inalienable rights with which we are endowed as human beings by our Creator, and it is this source of ours rights which render them inviolable.

This was affirmed by that other bookend of human freedom, the Gettysburg Address, where President Lincoln visualized the fulfillment of the Declaration with the admonition that "All men are created equal," or, as we would put it today, all human beings are created equal.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, the specter of a modern version of slavery cuts against our national aspirations as people. The Wilberforce Act is thus an appropriate expression of our collective outrage

over this more recent transgression of basic human rights. And although I might have crafted the response to some of the issues addressed in this legislation differently, we must not allow the perfect to overcome or be the enemy of the good.

H.R. 3887 provides resources so that nongovernmental organizations, Federal and local law enforcement, and faith-based entities can work together towards a common aim of justice. The bill holds forth the promise of a new birth of freedom for those coerced into sexual slavery and child exploitation.

Finally, I would be remiss were I to fail to add that the Wilberforce Act exemplifies what is possible when Members of this body are willing to cross the aisle in order to address real-life problems which compel a response from all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask for a unanimous vote in support of the Wilberforce Act.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the chairman of the Crime Subcommittee, who has worked with us in a highly cooperative way.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007. Human trafficking for exploitive labor, sex or other exploitive reasons, is equivalent to modern-day slavery in many instances and requires a concerted effort among the nations of the world not only to control it, but eventually to end it. I am pleased that the United States is leading an effort to root out this dreadful form of misery and suffering, and I am proud to be part of that effort.

Of course, we need to make sure that we do what we can to stop and prevent it here in the United States. In this regard, I am particularly pleased with the provisions in the bill which strengthen the ability of the Department of Justice to deal with abusive commercial sex traffickers who have been able to victimize women and children with relative impunity because of the difficulty of getting victims to testify as to force, fraud or coercive tactics or to show that they were trafficked across State lines.

The bill also strengthens the ability of the Department of Justice to address domestic sex trafficking by transferring the responsibility of the prosecuting domestic sex trafficking cases from the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice to the Criminal Division, both when it is commercial sex trafficking, where force, fraud and coercion can be proved, and when it is trafficking where force, fraud and coercion cannot be proved. The Civil Rights Division continues to have jurisdiction in cases where slavery is involved, but the existence of force, fraud or coercion in commercial sex trafficking cases in and of itself does not constitute the conditions of slavery which

the Civil Rights Division prosecutes as a civil rights violation.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY), a hard-working and esteemed member of our Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I would like to thank the distinguished ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee for the time.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach the end of the year with much serious legislative business remaining before us, we have a noteworthy opportunity today to pass a measure in which each and every American can justifiably take great pride. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act represents the culmination of extensive work and exemplary bipartisan cooperation. It illustrates what we in this House can achieve when we unite in recognition of shared and enduring truth in an effort to defeat one of the world's most glaring injustices.

Human trafficking is a singularly merciless and degrading criminal activity. It has deeply tarnished every nation, including our own. Its ruthless perpetrators brutally exploit and devastate the lives of innocent persons, including children, often turning bastions of freedom and civil society into nightmarish realms seemingly beyond the reach of sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, I want to also commend my distinguished colleagues Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. LANTOS of California for raising awareness about this cruel enterprise and for leading the Foreign Affairs Committee in taking substantive, credible actions to bring hope and healing to victims of this pernicious global trade in human beings. I also want to thank them for working to incorporate the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2007 into this bill, bringing years of hard work to fruition and recognizing our Nation's commitment to ending the forced conscription, recruitment or use of children in combat, yet another grave affront to human dignity. I also wish to commend many individuals throughout our government and the many nongovernmental organizations whose tireless efforts have made this moment possible.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. Together, let us end the nightmare of human trafficking and lead the world to see, in the poignant words of Alexis de Tocqueville, that America is great because America is good.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), a member of the Appropriations Committee and a committed and dedicated fighter against human trafficking.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very good friend from Texas.

Mr. Speaker, human trafficking is one of the greatest human rights tragedies of our time. The passage of this legislation will bring thousands of victims of slavery out of the shadows and prosecute those that would take advantage of voiceless souls for a marginal profit.

One of the key provisions in this legislation is the prevention and punishment of diplomats who abuse their servants. As many as 50,000 women and children, according to the Department of State, are trafficked into the United States annually and are trapped in slavery-like situations, including forced prostitution.

Currently, no government agency tracks instances of forced domestic labor at the hands of diplomats. Last year, the State Department issued about 2,000 domestic worker visas. In the plush residences of diplomats, servants' passports can be withheld. Many are paid as little \$1 a day and suffer emotional and physical abuse. While the Department of State has indicated that some diplomats are asked to leave because of domestic abuse, it is unclear how many are prosecuted.

We are redefining our policies on human trafficking, and I would hope that with these new provisions we are able to crack down on this loophole that makes it too easy for diplomats to abuse their domestic servants.

Diplomats currently hide behind diplomatic immunity. This should not be the case when it comes to serious crimes such as human trafficking. They abuse domestic servants, and it is increasingly hard to prosecute them. This has to change. This legislation will help prevent future instances of domestic servant abuse in diplomatic residences.

So I look forward to these new provisions being implemented by the Department of State as they attempt to eliminate all forms of slavery, and I thank both committees for getting this legislation to the floor and urge everybody to vote for it.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7½ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the author of the original Trafficking Victims Protection Act and the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) control the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding and for her outstanding leadership and for that of the chairman of the committee, TOM LANTOS. He has been extraordinarily effective in this fight against modern-day slavery, and I thank him for his leadership as well.

Mr. Speaker, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Public Law 106-386, has made, I believe, an enormous positive difference in our efforts to end modern-day slavery, a nefarious enterprise that nets the exploiters billions of dollars each year.

The 7-year-old landmark law and its numerous reinforcing provisions to prevent trafficking, to protect victims and to prosecute to the max those who traffic, has been a model statute worldwide. Indeed, many of its provisions have been adopted into law in whole or in part by governments around the world.

Mr. Speaker, the TVPA of 2000 does not pull any punches. By naming the names of countries out of compliance with what we call minimum standards and by imposing smart sanctions that are prescribed in the act, the withholding of nonhumanitarian aid, for example, we have signaled to the world that ending this egregious practice is among the highest priorities of the United States.

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By protecting the victims and not sending them back to their home country where they are often exploited in a vicious cycle of exploitation, we say to the victims we will make every effort to make you safe and secure. By prosecuting the traffickers and imposing serious jail time, we are telling these exploiters we are coming after you, we will hunt you down, and you are going to pay for your crimes.

Since the enactment of the TVPA, the traffickers here and abroad are increasingly likely to face prosecution and conviction. In the 6-year period before its enactment, DOJ prosecuted 89 suspected traffickers. In the last 6 years, the Justice Department has prosecuted 360, representing more than a 300 percent increase. The Department has secured 238 convictions and guilty pleas, compared with 67 in the same period prior to the act. And it has opened 639 new investigations, an almost four-fold increase over the 128 opened prior to implementation of the law. Worldwide, nearly 6,000 traffickers were prosecuted last year alone, and more than 3,000 were convicted.

Notwithstanding these successes, it is clear that more has to be done to destroy this mob-infested, criminal enterprise known as human trafficking. According to research sponsored by the U.S. Government and completed in 2006, approximately 800,000 people are trafficked internationally and millions more are trafficked within their country. According to the same research, the vast majority of transnational victims, almost 80 percent, are women and girls, and almost half of those 800,000 victims are minors. These figures are low compared to those posited by the International Labor Organization, which estimates 12.3 million people are subjected to forced labor, bonded labor, forced child labor, and sexual servitude.

The bill before us today, Mr. Speaker, is a very good piece of bipartisan legislation; and I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his extraordinary leadership on this. We are working in a partnership, and it is really making a difference. The legislation that is before us aims to update, expand, and improve the TPVA.

There have been lessons learned since the first law was enacted 7 years ago and subsequently reauthorized in 2003 and 2005. They are incorporated into this legislation as we try to do an even better job in mitigating the suffering of the victims while simultaneously going after those who traffic and the countries that harbor traffickers who are also part of the problem themselves.

The bill is appropriately named after William Wilberforce, who was 21 years old when he was elected to the House of Commons in 1780. John Newton, the former slave captain turned convert to Christ, encouraged Wilberforce as well as others to fight the battle against slavery. Wilberforce agreed and then poured his heart into that battle.

Wilberforce once said: "Never, never will we desist until we extinguish every trace of this bloody traffic to which our posterity, looking back to the history of those enlightened times, will scarce believe that it has been suffered to exist so long to disgrace and dishonor this country."

He also said: "So enormous, so dreadful, so remediable did the trade's wickedness quickly appear that my own mind was completely made up for its abolition." We need to fight with Wilberforce-like tenacity against this modern-day slave trade.

One of the most prominent provisions of the original TVPA was the establishment of the tier-ranking system that indicates how well or poorly a country is conforming to the minimum standards. We found when we created the watch list that some of the countries began to realize they could be "parked" there with no serious consequence for their failure. Tier 2 watch list countries found there was no penalty even though they made no improvements. That has to change: Two years and then you are off the watch list, up or down. If significant improvements fail to materialize, that country is put on tier three, subject to penalties.

Finally let me just say, Mr. Speaker, that effective cooperation, and especially the bipartisan cooperation we see here today, and partnership with other countries, is essential if we are to win this winnable war. Without it, we are doomed to either meager results or outright failure. With so many lives hanging in the balance, failure simply is not an option. None of us alone can stop human trafficking. Too much evil is involved here, and the prospect of making billions has enticed some of the most unsavory and cruel individuals on Earth, including organized crime.

Too much demand, enabled by crass indifference, unbridled hedonism and misogynistic attitudes has turned people, especially women, into objects, only valued for their utility in the brothel or in the sweatshop. And the relative lack of visibility makes the task of combating trafficking all the more difficult.

Trafficking, like germs, infection and disease, thrives in shadowy and murky places. But the contagion slows and it even dies when exposed to the light. This legislation brings more light, bright light, to this problem; and it will act as a powerful disinfectant.

So the challenge to us today is to bring this new light, the bright light of sustained scrutiny and enacting good laws, like this one, and then implementing them aggressively. We need to employ best practices and well-honed strategies in order to win the freedom of the slaves and to spare others unspeakable agony.

Together, we can make the pimps and the exploiters pay by doing serious jail time as well as the forfeiture of their assets, their boats, their villas, and their fat bank accounts.

We can end this barbaric, cruel modern-day slavery. Make no mistake about it, this is a winnable war but we need to fight in a way so as to win. This legislation further propels us in that fight, and we will win this and the slaves will be free.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) first dusted off the 13th amendment of the Constitution in 1999, but it is the present chairman of the Constitution Subcommittee in the Judiciary, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who has brought this incredibly important constitutional amendment, enacted in 1865, into real live use, and I am proud to recognize the chairman of that committee for 2¼ minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007.

This bill delivers on the promise of the 13th amendment by creating tough new enforcement tools to punish exploitation, whether by unscrupulous labor recruiters, diplomats who abuse their servants, or brutal pimps.

It provides resources so that non-governmental organizations, Federal and local law enforcement, and the faith community can work together to liberate victims and bring their traffickers to justice.

It will protect victims of modern slavery in the United States and provide foreign aid and diplomatic tools to combat modern slavery overseas as well.

In many ways, the fight against modern slavery began in New York City in the mid-1990s. There was the infamous "Bowery Brothel" case in which Thai women were held in prostitution and literally chained to their beds. And

there were the so-called "Deaf Mexican" trinket peddlers who were enslaved under our own eyes, unable to ask for help as they were forced to beg on the subways.

Since then, criminal civil rights investigators have uncovered examples of enslavement across the country, including many in the New York City area.

Recently, we have seen the liberation of Honduran women who were forced to drink and dance with clients in dance halls in New Jersey; Peruvian families freed from enslavement by a labor recruiter on Long Island; and the rescue of young American women from a street pimp in Connecticut. All of their traffickers have been convicted and imprisoned because they violated the Constitution prohibition against involuntary servitude and slavery.

More than a century after the abolition of slavery, we would expect slavery to be a closed chapter in our Nation's history. But, unfortunately, it is not. The Constitution promises to end the suffering of all those who have been held in bondage. As a country, we owe it to the victims of modern-day slavery never to stop fighting for their freedom.

This bill, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, renews our commitment to fulfilling the promise of the 13th amendment by providing new enforcement tools and more resources to remove the stain of modern-day slavery from our Nation.

I urge its adoption and thank the chairman of the committee and Mr. SMITH who was involved in developing the 2000 act and in developing this act, and I urge its adoption.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill, the Wilberforce bill, tracks the definitions in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of the year 2000, builds upon the good work of the civil rights division within the Department of Justice and its anti-trafficking task forces around the country which vigorously confront modern-day slavery which does exist in forced prostitution and forced labor alike. We expect these efforts to continue, and we will monitor them with great scrutiny.

In the 1800s, escaped slaves such as Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth, who came out of this brutal experience in America, spoke out against chattel slavery. Their voices and the voices of many others led to a constitutional commitment that everyone in this country would be forevermore free from bondage.

The young lady who testified with an assumed name before the Judiciary Committee did not allow her suffering to silence her. And neither will our voices be silenced. We urge that this bill pass, hopefully unanimously, from the House of Representatives.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the complete passage of this legislation, and I thank my colleagues for their convictions and their messages on the floor today.

Might I add for my colleagues' information, there are about 17,500 individuals trafficked in the United States, and we believe 50 percent of those may be children. In this legislation, we have language to combat the trafficking of our children.

Along with the other tragic stories we have heard today, we must be able to support our children and prevent the trafficking of our children.

I thank the gentleman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN) for her efforts in this area, and I include an article from the San Jose Mercury News for the RECORD.

[The Mercury News, Dec. 4, 2007]

REACHING ACROSS PARTY LINES TO END
MODERN-DAY SLAVERY

(By Zoe Lofgren and Dan Lungren)

They are age-old stories. Women brought to the Bay Area from China with false promises of life in a far-off land, only to be trapped in prostitution. Latino men laboring in debt bondage on ranches and farms in inland valleys. These stories may be redolent of the Gold Rush and frontier days, but in fact are situations that have been uncovered in present-day California. Some call it human trafficking, perhaps to make the crime less disturbing to confront. We call it modern slavery. It must be stopped.

Especially in the past decade, federal criminal civil rights prosecutions have uncovered cases of enslavement across the country. The litany of cases goes on and on, each one equally tragic: Mexican women forced to serve up to 50 men each day in dingy brothels in New York; African teenagers held in servitude as nannies in Washington, D.C.; American women and girls lured onto the streets with promises of love and glamour only to be held in prostitution through coercive force; African-American men laboring in orange groves of Florida trapped by drug addiction and "company-store" debts; Asian workers trapped in sweatshop garment factories in American Samoa and Saipan; Honduran women forced to drink and dance with clients in dance halls in Texas; and mentally ill white Americans forced to work on a Kansas farm.

From the beginning, the promise of freedom enshrined in the 13th Amendment has protected everyone in the United States, whether African-Americans, Latinos, Asians or Europeans.

Slavery might seem like a closed chapter in our nation's history, but it is worth remembering that the civil rights movement was only possible after the NAACP and the FBI worked together during the Roosevelt administration to dismantle the system of sharecropping and peonage in the American south.

Even today, farmworker advocates routinely have to fight against enslavement in the fields before they can address other concerns that the migrant community faces. Asian-American community activists and legal service providers have built their efforts upon the successful liberation of workers from the notorious El Monte sweatshop more than a decade ago.

The Constitution's promise of freedom is written in the suffering of all of those who have been held in bondage. As a country we

owe it to them to never stop fighting against servitude and slavery.

This week, the House of Representatives will consider a bill that we are co-sponsoring to update our anti-slavery statutes, the William Wilberforce Act. Named in honor of the famous English legislator who fought the transatlantic slave trade in the 19th century, the proposed law will provide new tools to protect against modern slavery. The law will protect people in the United States, both in the immigrant community and among American citizens, and will provide foreign aid and diplomatic tools to combat slavery and trafficking overseas as well.

The Wilberforce Act protects workers, ensures compassionate immigration treatment for children, and allows for the reunification of victims and their families. The bill delivers on the promise of freedom by creating tough new enforcement tools to punish exploitation, whether by unscrupulous labor recruiters, diplomats who abuse their servants or brutal pimps.

The bill provides resources so that non-governmental organizations, federal and local law enforcement and the faith community can work together to liberate victims and bring their traffickers to justice. In our congressional districts—in the South Bay and Sacramento—such interdisciplinary task forces have begun the important work of implementing state and federal anti-trafficking statutes. The Wilberforce Act will allow them to intensify their efforts.

There are some who feel that there is no room for bipartisanship in Washington. Some say that the political parties are so far apart as to preclude any cooperation at all, especially on legislation that combines compassionate and pragmatic immigration solutions with tough law enforcement standards. The Wilberforce Act disproves that notion. We will continue to work together to ensure that no one is held in bondage in California or elsewhere.

Coretta Scott King once said “Freedom is never really won—you earn it and win it in every generation.” We are proud that the California congressional delegation can come together across party lines to lead the fight to guarantee the constitutional promise of liberty for all.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3887, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007. I would like to thank the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. LANTOS, for introducing this important, bipartisan legislation that will authorize appropriations for FY 2008–2011 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, enhancing measures to combat forced labor, as well as for your ongoing leadership on this and other crucial human rights issues. I am proud to join over 40 of my colleagues in co-sponsoring this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the issue of the trafficking of persons is one of the utmost significance, one which no nation is exempt from. Within the United States, we pride ourselves on overcoming the historic stain of slavery, and we are comforted by the thought that while others may persist in this repulsive practice, we do not. This however, is simply not the case. According to the GAO, “as many as 17,500 people are believed to be trafficked into the United States each year.” The trafficking of persons is our problem; they are forced through our borders and used by our people. This extreme injustice can no longer go unnoticed.

The flow of human trafficking is no surprise; traffic flows from the less industrialized coun-

tries to the more industrialized countries. This fact makes the issue of human trafficking a problem for all nations alike on a political, social, and moral level. The U.S. Department of State estimates that 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders every year, in addition to the reported millions of people trafficked within their own countries. The trafficking industry generates billions of dollars annually, and, together with drugs and weapons, is now a leading source of profits for organized crime. According to most analysts, the largest number of victims trafficked internationally come from Asia, though significant numbers of women and girls trafficked to work in the commercial sex industry come from the former Soviet Union and southeastern Europe.

One subset of trafficking, and one of particular interest to the United States, is trafficking for forced labor, which the International Labor Organization defines as “any situation in which work is carried out involuntarily under the menace of a penalty.” The ILO estimates that some 12.3 million people have been the victims of forced labor, with agriculture, construction, domestic service, restaurants, and manufacturing sectors being the most prominent industries into which forced labor is trafficked.

In March of this year, the Committee on Homeland Security, on which I am a senior Member and I serve as Chairwoman of a subcommittee, held a hearing on the crossing of borders and victims of trafficking which produced a meaningful discourse on horrific implications of the trafficking of persons and sought to address said issues. However, 7 months later, the issue is not resolved. The current policy of the United States, under the Trafficking Victims Prevention Act of 2000, allows the government to support many types of anti-trafficking domestically and overseas. However, much more must be done. The GAO currently reports that, while the government allocated funds to combat trafficking, there was an overemphasis by the government on sex slavery, which came at a price for the majority of others who are a victim of human trafficking.

Reliable information and independent evaluations of the success of the United States in combating this human atrocity have been hard to come by. While the State Department points to progress by citing the increase of countries with anti-trafficking initiatives and an increase in the number of arrests and convictions for human traffickers, the GAO report cites a less optimistic reality. The U.S. Government has yet to develop a coordinated, interagency response to combat trafficking overseas or a systematic way to evaluate the effectiveness of its anti-trafficking policies. In addition, a July 2007 GAO report entitled “Monitoring and Evaluation of International Projects Are Limited, But Experts Suggest Improvements,” found that monitoring mechanisms are lacking in U.S.-funded international projects, and that the U.S. and international organizations have encountered difficulties collaborating with host governments that often lack the resources, capacity, and/or political will to address trafficking.

Given the very real and persistent nature of the crime of human trafficking, it is our responsibility as Members of the Congress of the most powerful nation in the world to address and resolve this atrocity once and for all. Nearly 150 years after our great country abol-

ished slavery at home, it is our job to once again be a beacon of progress and hope and no longer allow one man to profit from the suffering of another.

I believe that this legislation makes important strides towards addressing this serious problem. After hearing the profoundly disturbing testimony presented before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in a hearing on this issue earlier this year, I am particularly pleased that this legislation includes provisions aimed at ensuring that individuals are trafficked into the United States to work in diplomatic missions and embassies. I am extremely concerned about this issue, and I look forward to working further with my colleagues to establish a mechanism capable of preventing such abuses in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this important reauthorization speaks directly to a serious but often hidden problem that we face, on both a national and an international level. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for H.R. 3887, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2007. I have long worked to support action on what may be considered the most egregious human rights violation occurring in the world today. I was pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, TVPA, which created an office at the U.S. State Department to monitor trafficking in persons around the world.

The trafficking of people and the effects on victims—mostly women and children—can only be described as evil. In many cases, women and children are misled and forced to move across borders, to live in a foreign country, alone, away from family, friends and any kind of support network. They are then bought, sold, and forced into the sex trade. Billions of dollars are generated each year through trafficking.

Unfortunately, the United States is also a destination for some of these victims. It is shocking to learn about women being held as sex slaves literally in houses and basements that I drive by every day on my way to the Nation’s capital. This reauthorization addresses this aspect of international trafficking by protecting victims in the United States from retaliation by those who trafficked them; expanding and revising U.S. criminal violations to allow offenses against international trafficking criminals and sex tour operators; ensuring assistance to U.S. victims of trafficking, and preventing the trafficking of foreign children found in the United States by ensuring that they are not repatriated into the hands of traffickers or abusive families and are well cared for.

The focus and commitment of the administration on this issue is making a difference in Countries around the globe. We still have a long way to go, but this reauthorization bill is a significant step in giving the State Department the necessary tools to combat this appalling practice. It is a privilege for me to support this important legislation.

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, as we vote on H.R. 3887, I would like to express my thanks to those Members, like CHRIS SMITH and FRANK WOLF, who continue to provide leadership on human trafficking issues. I strongly believe we must work to ensure that we fix any loopholes in our laws or regulations that the brutal human traffickers might use to exploit their victims.

In light of Congress's desire to ensure that we do all in our power to support trafficking victims and prosecute traffickers, I would like to associate myself with the concerns expressed about the bill by the Departments of Justice, State, Homeland Security, and USAID. It is important that Congress works with the administration in order to amend the legislation to appropriately address their concerns. I look forward to working with my colleagues in the Senate on these concerns and on human trafficking issues in general.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that today the House of Representatives passed H.R. 3887, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007.

This is an issue that impacts countries around the world, whether they are a source or destination for trafficked persons. Official estimates are that between 2 to 4 million persons are trafficked each year, including approximately 17,500 individuals who are trafficked into the United States.

One country that is a major source of trafficking victims is Vietnam. The congressional district that I represent in Orange County, California, is home to one of the largest Vietnamese constituencies outside of Vietnam. Hence, I have met with many people who have been trafficked from Vietnam, as well as advocates who work to help these victims.

I have personally visited Vietnam 3 times, and it has been apparent from my trips that human trafficking is a major problem facing women, children, and men in Vietnam. Vietnamese women are trafficked to other countries in Asia and elsewhere, where they are subsequently forced into marriage, labor, and prostitution.

Often, Vietnamese women are promised employment, and given fake working papers, but then they are instead sold into marriage, the commercial sex industry, or labor. These women often find themselves in a foreign country, with no legal status, and no ability to speak the language.

Given the large numbers of trafficked persons from Vietnam, and around the world, I am glad that the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act adds technical assistance and support to assist foreign governments with the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking cases.

It is critical that the United States share its resources to combat trafficking with the rest of the world. All of the members of our world community must work together to fight human trafficking.

The United States must also work to improve its efforts to combat trafficking within our own borders. This bill will assist with enhancing the rights of victims, who are trafficked into the United States, and will provide special protections to child victims.

H.R. 3887 is an important step in the worldwide fight against human trafficking. At the same time, we must continue to work on this issue in our local communities. In my district, a number of agencies, including law enforcement, service providers, and community organizations have joined together to form the Orange County Human Trafficking, Task Force (OCHTTF).

This task force operated for several years without any funding. I am proud that I was able to help them secure funding to continue their collaborative efforts to fight human traf-

ficking. I commend the OCHTTF for its efforts, and hope that more local communities will stand together to protect the rights of all persons to live free from forced marriage, prostitution, and labor.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3887, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2007. This bill makes great strides in both the areas of prevention and in victim assistance and will strengthen our national commitment to ending this horrific practice.

Since its founding, our Nation has been committed to the promotion of human rights and personal dignity. Human trafficking contradicts every core principle upon which our Nation and our international partnerships are based.

In recent years, we have seen appalling examples of trafficking—from women sold into sexual slavery . . . to men being pressed into indentured servitude . . . to children forced to become soldiers.

Trafficking frequently is tied to other illicit crimes—prostitution, drug running, sweatshops, and armed rebellions. Sadly, the victims have few champions and even fewer resources. And, all too often, national leaders have turned a blind eye to this growing epidemic.

Today our strategy is twofold. First, we are extending care and assistance to the victims while protecting them from their traffickers. Second, we are bolstering our efforts to work with international and domestic law enforcement to prevent trafficking at the source. It is essential that we remain dedicated and committed to each track.

Additionally, while it is not included in this bill, it is my hope that the administrators of the programs will consider the special needs of the victims and will look into the "reflection periods" in place in several countries. This allows additional time for former victims to become comfortable in their new situations before taking further action against their traffickers.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I am proud to support this legislation and to urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007.

Every year, over half a million people are sold into slavery and transported across international borders worldwide. Of those, more than 15,000 are brought into the United States. These individuals are sold into horrible living conditions which most often include forced labor and sexual slavery for many young girls and women.

The inhumane practice of involuntary servitude and sexual slavery must be stopped in the United States and victims should have proper protection from their captors. This deplorable treatment of human beings is intolerable. The idea of forced slavery is one which most Americans would find repugnant but unfortunately, it is all too often a reality.

Congressional action on this matter is woefully deficient. We must recognize the importance of stopping, monitoring, and capturing individuals as they illegally enter the United States. Fighting human trafficking at the borders would limit the trade of sex slaves in America as well as combat terror, crime and drugs to preserve American safety and quality of life.

Recent news reports have stated that Al Qaeda has been using our vast and poorly defended Southwestern borders to smuggle enemy combatants into the U.S.

Congress must find a way to stop smuggling of human beings across our borders. We must find a way to stop involuntary servitude and sexual slavery worldwide and we must find a way to help all people understand that America is the beacon of light and freedom that we all know it to be. The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007 (H.R. 3887) will help us stop this terrible trade, give victims the ability to be free and face their accusers, and help America shine our light around the world.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which has exercised unprecedented leadership in the global fight to combat trafficking in human beings, I rise in support of H.R. 3887, the Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2007.

From our earliest awareness of this cruel phenomenon which enslaves an estimated 27 million victims, the Commission has led in the effort to mobilize nations to implement effective measures to combat human trafficking. My fellow Commissioner and former Chairman of the Commission, Representative CHRIS SMITH is among those who has led the effort to bring an end to this modern day form of slavery, authoring the trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations.

Today, the Commission continues its work to support efforts to combat this global crime within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Most recently, the Commission conducted an oversight hearing last October 11, to explore the progress made in combating human trafficking and the adequacy of resources dedicated to identifying victims of trafficking for forced labor, an area that we believe would benefit from additional resources and attention.

The reauthorization bill that we are taking action on today marks another important milestone in preventing the inhumane practice of human trafficking, protecting trafficking victims, and prosecuting the criminals that perpetrate these crimes.

In addition to bolstering the resources needed to continue various anti-trafficking programs, H.R. 3887, which I cosponsored, would strengthen mechanisms for fighting human trafficking overseas, through the provision of capacity building support to foreign governments to bolster investigative mechanisms and legal protective frameworks for immigrant populations and migrant workers. Importantly, the measure would also address the transnational nature of human trafficking by providing increased support and protection for refugees and internally displaced populations. This legislation also seeks to improve transparency and evaluation of trafficking programs, and would designate governments that remain on the special watch list for 2 consecutive years among those whose efforts to combat trafficking are inadequate.

This reauthorization bill will improve mechanisms to better identify and protect trafficking victims, while increasing accountability on the part of governments in their anti-trafficking efforts. It takes a comprehensive approach to a gross criminal exploitation, and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the deplorable crime of human trafficking exploits the innocent while it promotes illegal immigration.

The legislation we are considering today builds upon the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. That historic legislation combated the trafficking of persons into the sex trade and slavery in the United States and countries around the world through the prosecution of traffickers and through protection and assistance to victims of trafficking.

As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Immigration and Claims Subcommittee in 2000, I worked closely with the sponsors of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act to ensure that it protected victims of trafficking without encouraging the smuggling of illegal immigrants.

The legislation created a new nonimmigrant T visa for victims of severe forms of trafficking who have cooperated with U.S. law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers.

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act judiciously expands on the immigration provisions of the 2000 Act and also adds reasonable protections for unaccompanied alien minors apprehended by our immigration officers.

When I reviewed the original bill, my goal was to modify certain provisions that I was concerned would encourage illegal immigration and immigration fraud and leave us vulnerable to dangerous juveniles.

I want to thank Chairman CONYERS and Chairwoman LOFGREN for addressing those concerns.

I also want to thank Chairman CONYERS for addressing my concerns with the criminal provisions of the original bill.

The bill now lessens the burden on prosecutors to prove that criminals forced victims to work in sweatshops or as prostitutes.

I do remain concerned about increasing the Federal role in prosecuting cases involving pimping and pandering. These crimes are traditionally prosecuted at the State and local level and I believe that Federal jurisdiction is unnecessary. However, I will not oppose this bill on that basis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3887, 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. SMITH of New Jersey. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3688. An act to implement the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement.

□ 1545

HOKIE SPIRIT MEMORIAL FUND TAX EXEMPTION

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4118) to exclude from gross income payments from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund to the victims of the tragic event, loss of life and limb, at Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4118

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXCLUSION FROM INCOME FOR PAYMENTS FROM THE HOKIE SPIRIT MEMORIAL FUND.

For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, gross income shall not include any amount received from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, out of amounts transferred from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund established by the Virginia Tech Foundation, an organization organized and operated as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, if such amount is paid on account of the tragic event on April 16, 2007, at such university.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE PARTNERSHIP RETURNS.

For any return of a partnership required to be filed under section 6031 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for a taxable year beginning in 2008, the dollar amount in effect under section 6698(b)(1) of such Code shall be increased by \$1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDEN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

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

Today, we stand united in this House as Americans without regard to political party so that we may honor the memory of the 32 people who lost their lives last year in the tragedy at Virginia Tech. The Nation mourned the loss of these innocent young people, and people across America responded generously in every way they could, including sending financial donations.

In a time of need, you can always count on the American people to open their hearts and their wallets and to show the world what it means to practice the common good. The Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund was established, and the American people collected and sent over \$7 million to aid the families, establish scholarships, and help the Virginia Tech community through this tragedy.

Today, our role in the people's House is a legislative one. We can make a dif-

ference by passing H.R. 4118, which will ensure that all the money received from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund is not subjected to Federal income taxes. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for this bill and, in so doing, rededicate themselves to strengthening our collective will to create a more just and civil Nation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Earlier this year, the tranquil campus of Virginia Tech and the town of Blacksburg was shattered by the actions of a lone gunman. The horror that the Virginia Tech community has experienced is something that every parent, every American, hopes never to learn has affected their families and friends.

Although this horrendous and unspeakable violence showed the worst of mankind, it also showed what those of us who have been a part of Virginia Tech community for years have always known; the students, the instructors, the administrators, and the citizens of Blacksburg care deeply for one another and take great pride in their community.

Even in the worst circumstances, the Virginia Tech community showed great compassion for their fellow man and did what they could to help each other. Liviu Librescu, a survivor of the Holocaust, blocked the doorway of his classroom so that his students could climb out of the windows to safety. Ryan Clark, a resident advisor in the West Ambler Johnston Hall, rushed into the hallway to help his fellow students when the first attack came, and became the second victim. And I was deeply saddened to learn that one of my constituents, Henry Lee, a graduate of William Fleming High School in Roanoke, was one of those who died in the attack on Norris Hall.

In the days and months following this tragedy, the Virginia Tech community and Hokie Nation saw an outpouring of love and support from people around the country. The university saw donations come in excess of \$7 million, as people sought to give aid to those affected. As time went on, the university had to decide how to use the money donated as a result of this horrific act, and the university made a wise and selfless choice. They decided that the best way to disburse this money was to put it in the hands of those who experienced and lost the most as a result of this unspeakable violence. So, recently Virginia Tech distributed the money to 79 families or individuals. These are the families that have lost the most and have experienced emotional trauma that no one should ever have to experience. This money, given by the people across our Nation, is a small way to help those directly affected by this horrendous act. These families can determine the best uses for these contributions. Some already have decided to endow memorial

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced

scholarships at Virginia Tech or elsewhere. Some simply have bills to pay.

While the university has acted graciously to help the families, we have discovered that there is a new problem the families are facing, this time by the Federal Government. It has become apparent that the funds these families received will become significantly reduced because of taxes. These are funds some families desperately need to pay medical bills, funeral costs, and to simply rebuild their lives. The last thing these families need to worry about is an additional tax burden. And I guarantee that those who gave so generously want their money going to help those directly affected, not paying taxes. I do not believe that these funds should be taxed or that it is Congress' intent that they should be taxed.

In 2001, Congress passed Public Law 107-143. In this law, there is a provision that makes qualified disaster payments exempt from taxes. There is no doubt that the Virginia Tech tragedy was, in fact, a disaster. Ask any member of the Virginia Tech community, Hokie Nation, or citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to them it unequivocally was. In fact, the Governor of Virginia declared so that day.

Despite this well-intentioned law that Congress passed to make tax-exempt payments from qualified disasters, the families and the university have all been told it is likely these funds will be taxed. It was not the intention of the Congress that disaster payments should be taxed; and so, I am proud to join with my neighbor from the Ninth Congressional District, Congressman RICK BOUCHER, who actually represents Blacksburg and Virginia Tech, in introducing this legislation that seeks to have these funds, like those resulting from any other disaster, made tax exempt. I ask Members of this House to join us in passing this bill and help the Virginia Tech families rebuild their lives.

The tragedy at Virginia Tech will never leave our minds, but we in Congress have an opportunity to help rebuild this community. I ask all Members of Congress to join us in supporting this legislation. Let us help the families and those so personally affected as they seek to rebuild their lives.

I reserve the balance of my time.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 4118.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia, Congressman BOUCHER.

(Mr. BOUCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOUCHER. I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding.

Before speaking on this measure, I wish to engage the gentleman from Washington State in colloquy.

The bill provides that certain payments transferred from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund be excluded from the gross income of the recipients of those payments. It is my understanding that, in providing for the exclusion, it is intended that both the transfer of the amounts by the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund and the making of the payments by Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University are considered to be consistent with the exempt purpose of these respective entities, and that donors who made contributions to the fund are, in principle, allowed a charitable contribution deduction.

I would ask the gentleman if this is also his understanding of the intent of the bill.

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Yes, it is.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) to hold and manage the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Virginia will control the balance of the time.

There was no objection.

Mr. BOUCHER. I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. BOUCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOUCHER. As my friend and colleague and neighbor from Virginia, Congressman GOODLATTE, mentioned in his remarks, I have the privilege of representing Virginia's Ninth Congressional District in which Virginia Tech is situated.

On April 16 of this year, a tragedy of a scale and senselessness that defies explanation befell that university, and it came to a campus that is known across our Nation for its friendliness, peacefulness, and for the normally close association that is found there among faculty and students.

In the wake of the tragedy, Virginia Tech President Charles Steger and the professional staff of the university reacted with poise, with dignity, and with strength under the most difficult and challenging circumstances imaginable.

The skilled first responders of the town of Blacksburg, of the university's own security staff, and of Montgomery County, Virginia provided an outstanding service that saved lives and that prevented the loss from being even greater.

In the intervening time, much healing has occurred. Virginia Tech has a proud tradition of teaching, learning, and research. That tradition endures. Following the violent and senseless act, campuswide and communitywide determination and cohesion emerged. The resilience of southwest Virginians and the spirit of the region in which we live that has helped to make Virginia Tech a great institution is assuring for

the university a strong recovery and an even stronger future.

In the days following the tragedy, the university established a fund for the benefit of the tragedy's victims. It is called the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund. In an outpouring of sympathy and generous support from Virginia Tech alumni and friends across our Nation, more than 21,000 financial contributions totaling \$8.5 million were made to the fund. Last month, Virginia Tech distributed these funds to the victims of the shooting in varying amounts based on the severity of the injuries that were sustained. Approximately \$7 million in direct cash payments were made. An additional \$1.5 million in the form of scholarships and tuition assistance were disbursed.

Just as Congress acted in the wake of the Oklahoma and 9/11 tragedies to declare donations to the victims of those tragedies to be tax exempt to the recipients, the bill before the House this afternoon would declare that payments from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund not be taxable income to the victims and their families who received these payments. The colloquy in which I previously engaged with Mr. MCDERMOTT clarifies that it is our intent both that, in principle, contributions to the fund be eligible for a charitable deduction, and that payments from the fund not be taxed to the payments' recipients.

I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and his able and very helpful staff, for the outstanding assistance they have provided to me and to my partner Mr. GOODLATTE in the process of bringing this measure to the House floor today. I want to thank Subcommittee Chairman MCDERMOTT for his assistance and for his gracious allotment of time to me this afternoon. And, I thank my friend and colleague and neighbor in southwest Virginia BOB GOODLATTE, the principle coauthor of this bipartisan measure. Mr. GOODLATTE and I have consulted over the past several months in the shaping of this legislation, and I thank him for the partnership that we have on this measure and on many other initiatives to improve quality of life in the region that we both represent. It is truly a pleasure working with him.

The bill before the House is also co-authored by our Virginia colleagues, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. DAVIS, and I want to thank them for their cosponsorship.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of H.R. 4118.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, at this time it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia, Congresswoman DRAKE.

Mrs. DRAKE. Mr. Speaker, we all were deeply affected by the tragic events of this past April at Virginia Tech. Our hearts and prayers go out to the families and friends of those who

lost loved ones and to those who are struggling to recover from their injuries. The days, weeks, and months since that dark day have been a time of healing for the Virginia Tech community, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Nation. I am moved by the outpouring of compassion and generosity that have been displayed since this tragedy.

Virginia Tech University established the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund in order to aid in the healing process and generate financial support for those affected. Thousands of individuals gave graciously in the hope of assisting the victims' families in their time of need. In fact, Virginia Tech has distributed millions from the fund to the families of the 32 deceased victims and 47 injured students.

The least that this Congress can do in assisting these families is to exempt payments made from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund from Federal taxes, and I would like to thank Congressman BOUCHER for his leadership in crafting this bill and bringing it to the floor.

□ 1600

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER), a good friend and colleague, for his leadership in introducing this legislation. It's been a pleasure to work with him.

And it is, I think, fair to say on behalf of not only all members of the Virginia delegation, but all Members of Congress, our heart goes out to the families of the victims and to the Virginia Tech Community who suffered this horrendous tragedy. This is just a small way that we can make right a part of that by ensuring that the generosity of thousands of Americans across the country to the Virginia Tech Hokie Spirit Fund will see that money in its entirety go to the benefit intended by those who donated it and for the purposes designated by the family members of the victims of this tragedy. So again, I thank Congressman BOUCHER.

I want to thank Congressman CANTOR for his leadership on the Ways and Means Committee, as well as the effort that Congressman MCCREY, our ranking member, and Chairman RANGEL made in bringing this legislation to the floor as promptly as possible.

And I want to also thank the staff of the Ways and Means Committee, and the staff of Congressman BOUCHER and myself for the hard work that they put in to making sure that this was done and done in a way that would benefit the families of the victims of this tragedy.

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

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I recognize myself for 1 minute to close.

Mr. Speaker, I urge approval of this measure. It would simply make payments to the victims of the tragedy that occurred in April of this year at

Virginia Tech tax exempt to the recipients of those payments. Congress responded in a similar way following the Oklahoma City and 9/11 tragedies, and we ask that the House accord similar tax status to the payments that were recently made from the Hokie Spirit Memorial fund.

I want to thank all who have assisted in the construction of this measure. Particular thanks to my colleague, Mr. GOODLATTE, for his leadership and hard work in bringing this measure to the floor today. And thanks again to the Chair and the subcommittee Chair of the Ways and Means Committee and their very capable staff for the excellent assistance and cooperation they provided to us.

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, when an act of random cruelty bewilders us and pulls us down, exceptional displays of generosity, courage and heroism can serve as a potent counterforce. They comfort and replenish the bereaved, and they remind us of the extraordinary selflessness our people are capable of. Nowhere has this been truer than in the aftermath of the Virginia Tech massacre.

We saw numerous examples of students and faculty risking and giving their lives to spare others of the murderer's wrath. We saw a shaken Hokie Nation come together to begin a long healing process. But we also were moved by the outpouring of support from a deeply sympathetic Nation. Donors from across the country pumped over \$7 million into the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund, which makes direct contributions to the victims and their families, as well as to scholarships in the victims' names.

Sadly, recipients have to pay taxes on their donations, an injustice that we hope this bill will promptly correct. There can be no denying that the kind folks who made contributions did not intend to enrich the Federal government's coffers.

For many of the families and victims still suffering from the tragedy, this funding is urgent. As the grisly images and unprecedented horror of the Virginia Tech massacre recede further from the public's view, we mustn't turn our backs on Hokie Nation.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4118, a bill that will exclude from gross income, payments received by the grieving families and victims of the tragic Virginia Tech massacre from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund.

Madam Speaker, April 16, 2007 is a day that will forever be seared into the collective memory of the American people as a day of terror, tragedy, loss, and mourning. It was a day when we were reminded of the frailty of life; and a day when we were reminded how much we, as a Nation, value the sanctity and freedom of our schools, colleges, and universities. For on that day, we learned that because of the murderous intentions of one person, the lives of 32 students and faculty members at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University had been snuffed out. One of the victims of this tragedy, Matthew La Porte, was a 20-year-old student from Dumont, New Jersey, and a constituent of mine.

In the aftermath of this tragedy, and in response to the generosity of people across the country, Virginia Tech founded the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund. Many donors contributed to

this fund in memory of the victims of the massacre, and in support of those who survived it. Today, the fund has received contributions of over \$7 million. And while no amount of money can ever replace the loss of a loved one, this legislation will ensure that all of the victims, families of victims, and survivors of this tragedy receive payments from this fund without interference from the Internal Revenue Service.

Madam Speaker, it is during times of great tragedy that the kindness and generosity of the American people is most apparent. It is in that spirit of generosity, and in the memory of all the victims of the Virginia Tech massacre, that I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 4118.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4118, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to exclude from gross income payments from the Hokie Spirit Memorial Fund to the victims of the tragic event at Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONCURRENCE BY HOUSE WITH AMENDMENTS IN SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 710, CHARLIE W. NORWOOD LIVING ORGAN DONATION ACT

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 837) providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 710, with amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 837

Resolved, That, upon the adoption of this resolution, the House shall be considered to have taken from the Speaker's table the bill, H.R. 710, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to have concurred in the Senate amendment with the following amendments: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Charlie W. Norwood Living Organ Donation Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL ORGAN TRANSPLANT ACT.

Section 301 of the National Organ Transplant Act (42 U.S.C. 274e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following: "The preceding sentence does not apply with respect to human organ paired donation."; and

(2) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

"(4) The term 'human organ paired donation' means the donation and receipt of human organs under the following circumstances:

“(A) An individual (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘first donor’) desires to make a living donation of a human organ specifically to a particular patient (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘first patient’), but such donor is biologically incompatible as a donor for such patient.

“(B) A second individual (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘second donor’) desires to make a living donation of a human organ specifically to a second particular patient (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘second patient’), but such donor is biologically incompatible as a donor for such patient.

“(C) Subject to subparagraph (D), the first donor is biologically compatible as a donor of a human organ for the second patient, and the second donor is biologically compatible as a donor of a human organ for the first patient.

“(D) If there is any additional donor-patient pair as described in subparagraph (A) or (B), each donor in the group of donor-patient pairs is biologically compatible as a donor of a human organ for a patient in such group.

“(E) All donors and patients in the group of donor-patient pairs (whether 2 pairs or more than 2 pairs) enter into a single agreement to donate and receive such human organs, respectively, according to such biological compatibility in the group.

“(F) Other than as described in subparagraph (E), no valuable consideration is knowingly acquired, received, or otherwise transferred with respect to the human organs referred to in such subparagraph.”.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that details the progress made towards understanding the long-term health effects of living organ donation.

SEC. 4. NO IMPACT ON SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND.

Nothing in this Act (or an amendment made by this Act) shall be construed to alter or amend the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) (or any regulation promulgated under that Act).

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to amend the National Organ Transplant Act to provide that criminal penalties do not apply to human organ paired donation and for other purposes.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, we're here today to pass the Charlie W. Norwood Living Kidney Donation Clarification Act. And like many of my colleagues, I was pleased when this bill finally first passed the House in March, and I'm happy to report now that we have an

agreement with both Chambers of a provision that can pass and be signed by the President into law.

We all suffered a great loss with Dr. Norwood's loss, and we know he was the recipient of a lung transplant himself and was a committed champion of these causes while serving in Congress. So in addition to helping thousands of Americans today in a way to enhance the prospects of living donations, this bill will be a fitting tribute to Dr. Norwood and his efforts.

I also want to thank the Energy and Commerce Committee staff who've worked diligently on this for months, Jessica McNiece, Pete Goodloe, Katherine Martin and Ryan Long, getting this bill in a condition where it can be signed into law.

As many of my colleagues know, this legislation will clarify the procedure commonly known as paired organ donation to make clear that it is legal and, in doing so, will provide hope to thousands of Americans who now are waiting for transplants, particularly kidney transplants, across the United States. Paired organ donation will make it possible for thousands of people who wish to donate a kidney to a spouse, a family member or a friend but find that they're not medically compatible, still allowing them to become living kidney donors.

As of this afternoon, there are fully 97,000 candidates for organ donations waiting on the national waiting list. But there are only 28,931 transplants performed in total of 2006, and only 6,730 were from living donors. Clearly, we've got work to do.

This resolution will take a significant step towards reducing the number of patients on the waiting list and give much more hope for others to hope that, and know that their wait will not be endless.

It's imperative we make absolutely clear that there's no intent by Congress to bar this procedure. Simply put, we want this legislation to save lives immediately, and it will do so when enacted.

I also want to take a moment to salute and thank Dr. Connie Davis, who's a constituent and a friend and a very knowledgeable transplant physician from the University of Washington in Seattle. In addition to her years of caring for local transplant donors and recipients, she's advised me and others on transplant issues as chairwoman of the American Society of Transplantation, the largest organization in the world representing professionals engaged in the field of solid organ transplantation. And her help has been invaluable in putting this legislation together and making sure that those 90,000 patients get access.

So for those thousands of patients waiting today who spend costly and often arduous time on dialysis treatment, their time on the waiting list can be significantly shortened with passage of this bill.

And I want to thank my colleagues across the aisle who worked on this, Nathan Deal and others.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, which was originally introduced by my dear friend, the late Congressman Charlie Norwood, and has now been renamed the Charlie W. Norwood Living Organ Donation Act. As a lung transplant recipient, Charlie believed in organ donation. This good piece of legislation will help facilitate life-giving organ donation by clarifying the intent of the National Organ Transplant Act to protect the commonsense practice of paired organ donation.

A paired donation occurs when a donor who is willing to give an organ to a family member or a friend, but is biologically incompatible, donates to another patient, who also has an incompatible donor. By cross-matching two or more incompatible donor recipient pairs, more patients can receive organs and more donors can give them.

The changes we're making this afternoon help conform the bill to an amendment that was offered in the Senate during consideration. The amendment helps to ensure this bill can adapt to advances in science should organs other than kidneys be eligible for paired donation.

As we pass this bill today and later send it to the President for his signature, we honor a great Member of this House and carry forward some of his goals.

I would like to thank Mr. INSLEE for his leadership on this issue, and I would urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to another colleague of the Georgia delegation, Dr. PHIL GINGREY.

Mr. GINGREY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank the gentleman from Washington, our friend, Representative INSLEE, and of course Representative NATHAN DEAL.

I am proud to be here to support this resolution, H.R. 710, in honor of our colleague, the late Dr. Norwood. Representative INSLEE described the magnitude of the issue. I wasn't even aware that there were, as a physician, maybe I should be, but over 90,000 people who are on a waiting list, and a fourth of them each year get transplants, and only a very small number get a transplant from a living donor, as Representative INSLEE pointed out. And of course Representative DEAL just explained to us exactly what this cross-living donor program, how it would work. So it is an easy bill, Madam

Speaker, to support for our late and dear friend and colleague, Dr. Charlie Norwood.

Earlier this year we passed a bill honoring Dr. Norwood by naming a VA Medical Center in Augusta, Georgia, the heart of his congressional district, in honor of the great work that he did on behalf of our veterans.

I think my colleagues, Madam Speaker, know that Charlie Norwood served as a dental officer in Vietnam, in combat, got two Bronze Stars, I think a medical combat award. He was a great spokesperson on behalf of our veterans.

But also, in regard to health care, before I was even thinking about running for this great office that I hold now, Madam Speaker, Charlie Norwood had that Patient Bill of Rights. I think a lot of my colleagues would remember that. Madam Speaker, you indeed probably were here at that time. And so this is just another opportunity for us, not just to honor Dr. Norwood, but to realize that he worked so diligently on behalf of veterans issues and health care issues. So it's a great honor to be here today.

And I'll tell you, on a personal note, my colleagues, Madam Speaker, I have a senior legislative assistant, Josh Waller, whose dad, Jerry, last year died while on a waiting list for a liver transplant. That was awfully painful for me to watch that happen to the dad of one of my great staff members. So this is a wonderful opportunity for us to do something really good for these people that Representative DEAL, Representative INSLEE described that are on these waiting lists, that suffer dialysis. And as Representative DEAL pointed out, the Senate amendment just changed it a little bit so that other organs, other than kidneys, indeed, Dr. Norwood himself, as Representative INSLEE pointed out, was the recipient of a lung transplant. Unfortunately, it did not work for him. But God bless him. And I'm proud to be here today to support this bill. I urge all of my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge the unanimous adoption of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 837.

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. INSLEE. Madam 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1733

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) at 5 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 2082, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXII and by direction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2082) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2008 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. HOEKSTRA

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hoekstra moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 2082 be instructed, to the maximum extent possible within the scope of the conference, to—

(1) eliminate any House or Senate provisions providing for earmarks as defined in clause 9(d) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; and

(2) insist on provisions authorizing the maximum level of funding permissible for human intelligence collection activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

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

Madam Speaker, this motion to instruct is about priorities. America continues to face threats. We are engaged in a global struggle against radical jihadists. For a time of war, for a time of threats like this, the priorities of portions of this intelligence bill are completely misplaced in critical areas.

The motion to instruct would make our priorities clearer by eliminating provisions providing for earmarks and by ensuring the maximum level of funding for increasing human intelligence collection.

Our intelligence programs should be based on only one primary consideration: what best ensures that the intelligence community is able to do its job in the best interest of the national security of the United States.

This motion would ensure that we are appropriating and authorizing funding on a bipartisan basis to critical human intelligence programs based on the merit of these programs and the intelligence we learn from them.

The unclassified National Intelligence Estimate's key judgments released publicly just yesterday illustrate how important intelligence gathering is to our national security. As we take a look at where we want to put our priorities, it is clear from what we have learned and what we understand in this committee the importance of putting resources, the necessary resources on human intelligence, and to remove them from earmarks, Members' pet projects, which don't necessarily always go through the rigorous process necessary to ensure that the funding for these projects and these programs is appropriate.

I encourage my colleagues to vote for this motion to instruct to make sure that we put the resources where they will make maximum benefit to the intelligence community.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to instruct, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this motion is not about policy. It is not even about priorities; it is about politics. This bill that we passed, this bill that passed the House, the bill we are talking about tonight, is legislation that sets unprecedented levels of commitment for our intelligence community, to the professionals who are charged with keeping this country safe. It sets the priorities for human intelligence. It sets record levels and expenditures from the House so that those professionals that are charged with keeping us safe, keeping this Nation secure, have the necessary resources to do that job.

This legislation also prioritizes the issue of diversifying the intelligence workforce. This legislation protects this country. This legislation prioritizes those issues that are vitally important that we pass here tonight.

So for those reasons and because for the first time in history we have had care and process with this legislation, setting record levels of expenditures for our intelligence community, I urge all my colleagues to vote "no" on the motion.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this is about priorities. It is about priorities in terms of allocating dollars to those programs which the intelligence community and the committee itself has taken a look at and thoroughly debated and thoroughly gone through and said this is where the money needs to be spent versus putting money into Members' projects.

This is not about a project for a school back home or things that we see in some of the other appropriations bills. These are national security, intelligence priority projects; and putting earmarks into this bill is something that we think is inappropriate, especially as we have gone through that process, at least for one of these, where the committee didn't go through a process where it went through the committee and wasn't identified as an earmark and we get to the floor and it is an earmark and it is for a significant amount of money and it is for programs that people have taken a look at and said: this is not a necessary program; and as a matter of fact, this is duplicative of other things that are already being done in the community or being done in the Federal Government. It is saying, no, we are not doing these earmarks, especially for those types of redundant and wasteful government spending.

It is important that as we focus on the intelligence community, that we spend the dollars where it makes the most sense. As we take a look at some of the earmarks in this bill, it is clear it is not the most effective way to spend taxpayer money in an area that is critical to the safety and the security of the American people.

It is why we have put into this motion to instruct to take earmarks out. We are going to go to conference, and we are encouraging that on the House and Senate side both that we bring a bill that is free of earmarks to the House and the Senate floor when this conference report comes out of a conference committee. We think that that sets an important principle and an important precedent for the intelligence bill to have a bill that is free from earmarks.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), a member of the committee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Speaker, I agree with the chairman, there are many good things in this bill. This motion to instruct raises two issues. One is that human intelligence is very important, and the motion to instruct would insist on the provisions authorizing the maximum level of funding permissible for human intelligence collection activities.

Madam Speaker, gathering intelligence through human collection is in many ways classic intelligence work,

but it is more important than ever in an age of terrorism where a very small number of individuals can get together and can do great damage.

So to find out about such a group, much less to find out what their intentions and capabilities may be, we require human intelligence. Technical collection is very, very important, and we have lots of debates on this floor about one particular aspect of that. But the rest of the story is war threats are moving underground and in places where technical collection is difficult. And so human intelligence which doesn't just spring overnight, which takes months, if not years, to develop, is absolutely crucial today in the fight against radical Islamic terrorists and tomorrow against all sorts of threats.

This motion to instruct says we have to insist on the maximum funding level today so the country will be better prepared tomorrow.

But the second thing that this motion to instruct does is it tries to strengthen, I would say, the integrity and the credibility of what this committee and this Congress do.

Intelligence is really the only part of government that operates outside of the scrutiny and oversight from the press and other people and institutions outside of the government. So that puts more responsibility on our shoulders, on this institution, on the Committee on Intelligence, and on the products we produce.

So if a bill that this committee or this Congress produces has specific earmarks for specific projects in specific Members' districts, when you don't have that outside scrutiny, I think it calls our credibility into question.

□ 1745

And it clearly does so because we have had a history, unfortunately, in this institution of a problem in that area.

So this year, the motion to instruct conferees says the better course is to remove all of those earmarks, to have a bill clean of earmarks. We have funding for individual programs and individual initiatives, most of which cannot be discussed on this floor. But the better course is to fund those things, many of the good things the chairman talked about, but take away the earmarks, the specific funding for specific programs in specific Members' districts that call our credibility into question. That is why I think this motion to instruct emphasizes the important good things in this bill, but it makes it stronger by increasing its integrity and credibility, and I hope Members will support it.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, I rise and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, unfortunately this motion is not about policy, it is not about priorities, it is not even about earmarks; it is about politics. Using politics, I think, at a time when our intelligence professionals depend on us to provide

them the means and the tools and the funds with which to keep us safe is unfortunate. Nonetheless, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this motion.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, and yield myself such time as I may consume.

My colleague, the chairman, is exactly right, that it is important that we give our resources to the intelligence community for the activities they believe are most important, not perhaps what an individual Member of Congress may believe is important for them. It is why we are asking in this motion to instruct for a clean bill.

As my colleague from Texas on this side of the aisle talked about earlier, there have been unfortunate cases, not only on this committee but on other committees, about Members abusing the privilege and responsibility of putting in earmarks. This takes away that responsibility. This takes away that opportunity for Members to direct funding outside of the normal course of business of the committee.

What it does is it says, let's make sure that we fully fund human intelligence capabilities. Our dedication is to provide the resources to those people who are involved in human intelligence. That is, we take a look at the various groups that have taken a look at the intelligence community since 9/11 and determined that one of the critical weaknesses we had was in human intelligence, in many different facets: that we don't have enough of those resources, we don't have the resources with the right capabilities and the right places, and those types of things. And as we take a look at where we are today, not only is that the analysis of where we were shortly after 9/11, it is also a clear indication of, in many cases, where I believe that we still are today: that we are woefully inadequate in terms of having a balanced approach, in terms of technical collection and human intelligence, and these types of things. And the weak leg, the short leg on a three-legged stool continues to be human intelligence. And what we are saying is move the money from earmarks to making sure that we fully fund this extremely important capability in the intelligence community that for far too long has been neglected, in some cases neglected by this Congress and in other cases neglected by the community.

One of, I think, the strong parts of the intel community is that on a bipartisan basis we have been putting pressure in trying to get the intel community to respond and to put in place the resources, the capabilities, and the focus on building a very effective system of human intelligence. And this is just one more step to send a clear signal to the intelligence community that says we, as policymakers, believe that you still have not done enough to build up our human intelligence capabilities, and we are taking these additional steps in this bill to make sure that

these capabilities are enhanced and to send a clear signal to you that we want you and the community to do more. We want you to do more, we want you to do it sooner, we want you to do it quicker, and we need to you to do it better, because it continues to be an area that we have significant concern about.

And as we do this, what we are doing is we are taking money, again, as I identified, from programs, various sources in the media where some of these earmarks have been public and where various other government auditing agencies have taken a look at these programs and said: Wait a minute. This is duplicative, it is not effective, and it maybe doesn't even add anything to the intelligence capabilities of the United States of America.

So you have people in the intelligence community wondering and saying, if this is so important, if HUMINT is so important, then why are we funding these other types of programs, these Member requests?

This motion to instruct sends a very, very clear signal that says Member priorities are no longer Member priorities. As a matter of fact, the priority of this committee, the priority of this Congress, is to put the money where it needs to be and to put it in places that fills the gaps that we have identified in the intelligence community. And the biggest gap and the biggest area of weakness that we have today is human intelligence.

This sends a clear signal to the intelligence community that we have our priorities right; that it is about them and it is not about this House or individual Members or individual Members' districts; that it is about the bigger objective of getting things done in the intelligence community at a time when this country continues to be at risk, whether it is the nonstate actors, people like al Qaeda, other radical jihadist groups and those types of threats, or whether it is the threats that come from state actors, whether it is North Korea, whether it is Iran, whether it is Russia, whether it is Venezuela, or whatever emerging threat that is out here, it sends a very, very clear and distinct message that says those are our priorities, that is where we want to put our money, that is where the threats come from. And, as a signal of being aligned with the intelligence community, we as a committee and we as a Congress are willing, and not only willing, we are mandating, we are instructing the conferees to give up their earmarks, to give up their Member projects, to make sure that we get maximum effect for the dollars that we are spending in this area.

That is what this motion to instruct is about. It is about getting maximum effectiveness for the dollars that we allocate into the community. We spend a lot of money in this area, but we all know that some of the results that we get have not been the kind of leading edge or providing us with the insights

into the threats that we would like to have. This motion to instruct says, clearly, it is not going to be about us taking money from the intelligence community and putting them into Member projects; it is going in the other direction, to make sure that if the intelligence community comes up short, but we really believe that it won't come up short, that we will be providing it with the resources that will enable it to do the job that we need it to do.

That is why this is an important motion to instruct. That is why we are asking our colleagues to support this motion to instruct, to make sure that we have got alignment between the Congress, and that we have got alignment between Congress and the intel community, and making sure that we put the dollars where they make the most difference and where they will be most effective. That is why I ask my colleagues to vote for this motion to instruct, to send a clear signal to the conferees as to where they want to go and where they need to go and what we want to see coming back from the conferees in a conference report: A bill that focuses resources on what will build this community and not what may build things within a Members' district.

Let's put the resources where they need to be. Let's put the resources addressing some of the weaknesses that this committee has identified through its oversight process over the last 12 months. Vote for this motion to instruct.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

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

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mrs. JONES of Ohio) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules with regard to H.R. 3998 and H.R. 3887;

Motion to instruct on H.R. 2082; and

Motion to suspend the rules with regard to House Resolution 837.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

AMERICA'S HISTORICAL AND NATURAL LEGACY STUDY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3998, 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 Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3998, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 326, nays 79, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 1123]

YEAS—326

Abercrombie	Buyer	Edwards
Ackerman	Camp (MI)	Ehlers
Aderholt	Campbell (CA)	Ellison
Alexander	Capito	Ellsworth
Allen	Capps	Emanuel
Altmire	Capuano	Emerson
Andrews	Cardoza	Engel
Arcuri	Carnahan	English (PA)
Baca	Carney	Eshoo
Baird	Castle	Etheridge
Baker	Castor	Everett
Baldwin	Chandler	Fallin
Barrow	Clarke	Farr
Bartlett (MD)	Clay	Fattah
Bean	Cleaver	Feeney
Becerra	Clyburn	Ferguson
Berkley	Cohen	Filner
Berman	Cole (OK)	Forbes
Berry	Conyers	Fortenberry
Biggert	Cooper	Fossella
Bilbray	Costa	Frank (MA)
Bilirakis	Costello	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (GA)	Courtney	Garrett (NJ)
Bishop (NY)	Cramer	Gerlach
Bishop (UT)	Crenshaw	Giffords
Blackburn	Crowley	Gilchrest
Blumenauer	Cuellar	Gillibrand
Bonner	Cummings	Gonzalez
Bono	Davis (AL)	Gordon
Boozman	Davis (CA)	Granger
Boren	Davis (IL)	Graves
Boswell	Davis, Lincoln	Green, Al
Boucher	Davis, Tom	Green, Gene
Boustany	DeFazio	Grijalva
Boyd (FL)	Delahunt	Gutierrez
Boyda (KS)	Dent	Hall (NY)
Brady (PA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hare
Brady (TX)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Harman
Brale (IA)	Dicks	Hastings (FL)
Brown (SC)	Dingell	Hastings (WA)
Brown-Waite,	Doggett	Heller
Ginny	Donnelly	Hensarling
Buchanan	Doyle	Herseth Sandlin
Butterfield	Drake	Higgins

Hill	McMorris	Ryan (OH)
Hinchey	Rodgers	Ryan (WI)
Hirono	McNerney	Salazar
Hobson	McNulty	Sánchez, Linda
Hodes	Meek (FL)	T.
Hoekstra	Meeks (NY)	Sanchez, Loretta
Holden	Sarbanes	Sarbanes
Holt	Mica	Saxton
Honda	Michaud	Schakowsky
Hoyer	Miller (FL)	Schiff
Inglis (SC)	Miller (MI)	Schwartz
Inslee	Miller (NC)	Scott (GA)
Israel	Miller, George	Scott (VA)
Jackson (IL)	Mitchell	Serrano
Jackson-Lee	Mollohan	Sestak
(TX)	Moore (KS)	Shays
Jefferson	Moore (WI)	Shea-Porter
Johnson (GA)	Murphy (CT)	Sherman
Johnson (IL)	Murphy, Patrick	Shuler
Johnson, E. B.	Murphy, Tim	Shuster
Jones (OH)	Murtha	Sires
Kagen	Nadler	Skelton
Kanjorski	Napolitano	Slaughter
Kaptur	Neal (MA)	Smith (NJ)
Keller	Oberstar	Smith (TX)
Kennedy	Obey	Smith (WA)
Kildee	Olver	Snyder
Kilpatrick	Ortiz	Solis
Kind	Pallone	Souder
King (NY)	Pascrell	Space
Kirk	Pastor	Spratt
Klein (FL)	Payne	Stark
Knollenberg	Perlmutter	Stupak
Kuhl (NY)	Peterson (MN)	Sutton
LaHood	Peterson (PA)	Tanner
Lampson	Petri	Tauscher
Langevin	Pickering	Taylor
Lantos	Pitts	Thompson (CA)
Larsen (WA)	Platts	Thompson (MS)
Larson (CT)	Pomeroy	Tierney
Latham	Porter	Tsongas
LaTourette	Price (NC)	Turner
Lee	Pryce (OH)	Udall (CO)
Levin	Putnam	Udall (NM)
Lewis (GA)	Rahall	Upton
Lipinski	Ramstad	Van Hollen
LoBiondo	Rangel	Velázquez
Loeback	Regula	Visclosky
Lofgren, Zoe	Rehberg	Walsh (NY)
Lowey	Reichert	Walz (MN)
Lynch	Renzi	Waters
Mack	Reyes	Watson
Mahoney (FL)	Reynolds	Watt
Maloney (NY)	Richardson	Waxman
Markey	Rodriguez	Weiner
Marshall	Rogers (AL)	Welch (VT)
Matheson	Rogers (KY)	Wexler
Matsui	Rogers (MI)	Wicker
McCarthy (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (NM)
McCollum (MN)	Roskam	Wilson (OH)
McCotter	Ross	Wolf
McCreery	Rothman	Woolsey
McDermott	Roybal-Allard	Wu
McGovern	Royce	Wynn
McHugh	Ruppersberger	Yarmuth
McIntyre	Rush	Young (FL)

NAYS—79

Akin	Galleghy	Myrick
Bachmann	Gingrey	Neugebauer
Bachus	Gohmert	Pearce
Barrett (SC)	Goode	Pence
Barton (TX)	Goodlatte	Price (GA)
Blunt	Hayes	Radanovich
Boehner	Hergert	Rohrabacher
Broun (GA)	Hulshof	Sali
Burgess	Issa	Schmidt
Burton (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Sensenbrenner
Calvert	Jones (NC)	Sessions
Cannon	Jordan	Shadegg
Cantor	King (IA)	Shimkus
Carter	Kingston	Stearns
Chabot	Kline (MN)	Sullivan
Coble	Lamborn	Terry
Conaway	Lewis (CA)	Thornberry
Culberson	Lewis (KY)	Tiahrt
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel	E.
Davis, David	E.	Tiberi
Deal (GA)	Manzullo	Walberg
Doolittle	Marchant	Walden (OR)
Dreier	McCarthy (CA)	Wamp
Duncan	McCaul (TX)	Weldon (FL)
Flake	McKeon	Westmoreland
Foxx	Moran (KS)	Whitfield
Franks (AZ)	Musgrave	Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—26

Brown, Corrine	Cubin	DeLauro
Carson	DeGette	Hall (TX)

Hinojosa	McHenry	Smith (NE)
Hooley	Miller, Gary	Tancredo
Hunter	Moran (VA)	Towns
Jindal	Nunes	Wasserman
Kucinich	Paul	Schultz
Linder	Poe	Weller
Lucas	Simpson	Young (AK)

□ 1855

Messrs. TERRY, GOODLATTE, HERGER, DAVIS of Kentucky, BURTON of Indiana, ROHRBACHER, SENSENBRENNER, DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, BURGESS and Ms. FOXX changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.” So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH MINISH OF NEW JERSEY

(Mr. PASCHELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PASCHELL. I would like for us to pause from votes for just a few moments in order to recognize one of our congressional brothers who passed away last week.

As many of you know, last Wednesday, former Representative Joseph Minish died at the age of 91. We have lost a great man, a great New Jerseyan and true champion of the working class.

A native of Throop, Pennsylvania, Joe was the son of a coal miner. Joe never went to college, but he served in the Army during World War II and subsequently settled in Newark, New Jersey, where he worked as a machine operator and joined the staff of the Electrical Workers Union.

He was first elected in 1962. Joe represented Essex County in the House for 22 years. Throughout his tenure, he displayed talent, intelligence and capability. More important than anything, Madam Speaker, he showed kindness to everyone.

Joe was always looking out for the little guy. And after all, isn't that why we are all here? He was unassuming. He was a humble man. But he fought with intensity on behalf of the underdog, and he is an example of the very best of what public service is all about.

He believed in what Tip O'Neill believed, and that is that all politics is local. He was legendary back home for the constituent services he provided. He did it with little flair, asked nothing in return, and just got the job done.

In Washington, Joe pushed for truth-in-lending laws and rallied against the price gouging of consumers. He was an advocate for food safety reforms, including tougher Food and Drug Administration regulation, as well as for greater access to health care for all.

I represent part of Joe's old district, and as a long-time resident of West Orange, New Jersey, Joe was a constituent of mine.

I can only hope that I represent the good people of my district with the same decency in character that Joe Minish displayed throughout his tenure. He reached across the aisle. He was a giant among men. We will miss you, my friend.

I now ask that the House take a moment of silence in his honor.

□ 1900

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE HENRY HYDE OF ILLINOIS

(Mr. COSTELLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I regret to inform the Members that former Congressman Henry Hyde died this past Friday, November 30. Henry served in the Illinois legislature for 8 years, from 1967 to 1974. Henry was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 and served for 32 years until his retirement after the 109th Congress.

Henry was both liked and respected by those of us who served with him. He chaired both the Judiciary and International Relations Committee, presiding over both with the same intelligence and eloquence he brought to all floor debate. Last month, President Bush presented Henry with the Presidential Medal of Freedom award, our Nation's highest civilian honor, for his meritorious service to his country.

Members should know that directly after votes this evening, Mr. ROSKAM and I have reserved a Special Order to recognize and remember the service of Henry Hyde later on this evening. Those who want to participate can do so or submit a statement.

At this time I would yield to my friend from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM).

Mr. ROSKAM. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, many of us come to Washington, D.C. for our first time and we go out and about and we introduce ourselves. And I did that as a candidate, introduced myself to people, and they had no interest whatsoever in who I was. I tried then to seek a little bit of common ground and tell them where I am from. They had no interest whatsoever in where I was from.

And then I didn't play fair. Then I said to them, I am running to succeed Congressman Hyde. At that moment, the demeanor on every single person changed. They pulled me a little bit closer, they grabbed my elbow, and they would say, Henry Hyde, let me tell you about Henry Hyde. They would tell some unbelievable story about how Henry Hyde would come down to the well of this Chamber in a packed place and with the whole country watching and do what great statesmen do, and

that was to speak to the great weighty issues of the day. Or they would tell me about Henry Hyde and a kindness that he had extended to them out of the presence of anybody else, that no one would ever know about.

So it is with a great deal of regret that Mr. COSTELLO and I are here announcing the passing of a great man. This great man was my predecessor. He was known not only ultimately for what he accomplished and what he stood for but I think actually who he was.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I would ask the House to observe a moment of silence in remembrance of our friend, Henry Hyde.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE TRAF-FICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3887, 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 Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3887, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 2, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 1124]

YEAS—405

Abercrombie	Bono	Clarke
Ackerman	Boozman	Clay
Aderholt	Boren	Cleaver
Akin	Boswell	Clyburn
Alexander	Boucher	Coble
Allen	Boustany	Cohen
Altmire	Boyd (FL)	Cole (OK)
Andrews	Boyda (KS)	Conaway
Arcuri	Brady (PA)	Conyers
Baca	Brady (TX)	Cooper
Bachmann	Bralely (IA)	Costa
Bachus	Brown (SC)	Costello
Baird	Brown-Waite,	Courtney
Baker	Ginny	Cramer
Baldwin	Buchanan	Crenshaw
Barrett (SC)	Burgess	Crowley
Barrow	Burton (IN)	Cuellar
Bartlett (MD)	Butterfield	Culberson
Barton (TX)	Buyer	Cummings
Bean	Calvert	Davis (AL)
Becerra	Camp (MI)	Davis (CA)
Berkley	Campbell (CA)	Davis (IL)
Berman	Cannon	Davis (KY)
Berry	Cantor	Davis, David
Biggert	Capito	Davis, Lincoln
Bilbray	Capps	Davis, Tom
Bilirakis	Capuano	Deal (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Cardoza	DeFazio
Bishop (NY)	Carnahan	Delahunt
Bishop (UT)	Carney	Dent
Blackburn	Carter	Diaz-Balart, L.
Blumenauer	Castle	Diaz-Balart, M.
Blunt	Castor	Dicks
Boehner	Chabot	Dingell
Bonner	Chandler	Doggett

Donnelly	Kuhl (NY)	Rangel
Doolittle	LaHood	Regula
Doyle	Lamborn	Rehberg
Drake	Lampson	Reichert
Dreier	Langevin	Renzi
Duncan	Lantos	Reyes
Edwards	Larsen (WA)	Reynolds
Ehlers	Larson (CT)	Richardson
Ellison	Latham	Rodriguez
Ellsworth	LaTourette	Rogers (AL)
Emanuel	Lee	Rogers (KY)
Emerson	Levin	Rogers (MI)
Engel	Lewis (CA)	Rohrabacher
English (PA)	Lewis (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Eshoo	Lewis (KY)	Roskam
Etheridge	Lipinski	Ross
Everett	LoBiondo	Rothman
Fallin	Loebsack	Roybal-Allard
Farr	Lofgren, Zoe	Royce
Fattah	Lowey	Ruppersberger
Feeeny	Lucas	Rush
Ferguson	Lungren, Daniel	Ryan (OH)
Filner	E.	Ryan (WI)
Forbes	Lynch	Salazar
Fortenberry	Mack	Sali
Fossella	Mahoney (FL)	Sánchez, Linda
Fox	Maloney (NY)	T.
Frank (MA)	Manzullo	Sanchez, Loretta
Frank (AZ)	Marchant	Sarbanes
Frelinghuysen	Markey	Saxton
Galleghy	Marshall	Schakowsky
Garrett (NJ)	Matheson	Schiff
Gerlach	Matsui	Schmidt
Giffords	McCarthy (CA)	Schwartz
Gilchrest	McCarthy (NY)	Scott (GA)
Gillibrand	McCaul (TX)	Scott (VA)
Gingrey	McCollum (MN)	Sensenbrenner
Gohmert	McCotter	Serrano
Gonzalez	McCrery	Sessions
Goode	McDermott	Sestak
Goodlatte	McGovern	Shadegg
Gordon	McHenry	Shays
Granger	McHugh	Shea-Porter
Graves	McIntyre	Sherman
Green, Al	McKeon	Shimkus
Green, Gene	McMorris	Shuler
Grijalva	Rodgers	Shuster
Gutierrez	McNerney	Simpson
Hall (NY)	McNulty	Sires
Hare	Meeke (FL)	Skelton
Harman	Meeks (NY)	Slaughter
Hastings (FL)	Melancon	Smith (NJ)
Hastings (WA)	Mica	Smith (TX)
Hayes	Michaud	Smith (WA)
Heller	Miller (FL)	Snyder
Hensarling	Miller (MI)	Solis
Herger	Miller (NC)	Souder
Herseth Sandlin	Miller, George	Space
Higgins	Mitchell	Spratt
Hill	Mollohan	Stark
Hinchev	Moore (KS)	Stearns
Hirono	Moore (WI)	Stupak
Hobson	Moran (KS)	Sullivan
Hodes	Murphy (CT)	Sutton
Hoekstra	Murphy, Patrick	Tanner
Ackerman	Holden	Tauscher
Aderholt	Murtha	Taylor
Akin	Honda	Terry
Alexander	Hoyer	Myrick
Allen	Hulshof	Nadler
Altmire	Inglis (SC)	Napolitano
Andrews	Inslee	Neal (MA)
Arcuri	Israel	Neugebauer
Baca	Issa	Oberstar
Bachmann	Jackson (IL)	Obey
Bachus	Jackson-Lee	Oliver
Baird	(TX)	Ortiz
Baker	Jefferson	Pallone
Baldwin	Johnson (GA)	Pascrell
Barrett (SC)	Johnson (IL)	Pastor
Barrow	Johnson, E. B.	Payne
Bartlett (MD)	Johnson, Sam	Pearce
Barton (TX)	Jones (NC)	Pence
Bean	Jones (OH)	Perlmutter
Becerra	Jordan	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Kagen	Peterson (PA)
Berman	Kanjorski	Petri
Berry	Kaptur	Pickering
Biggert	Keller	Pitts
Bilbray	Kennedy	Platts
Bilirakis	Kildee	Pomeroy
Bishop (GA)	Kilpatrick	Porter
Bishop (NY)	Kind	Price (GA)
Bishop (UT)	King (IA)	Price (NC)
Blackburn	King (NY)	Pryce (OH)
Blumenauer	Kingston	Putanam
Blunt	Klein (FL)	Radanovich
Boehner	Kline (MN)	Rahall
Bonner	Knollenberg	Ramstad

Wilson (OH)	Woolsey	Yarmuth
Wilson (SC)	Wu	Young (FL)
Wolf	Wynn	

NAYS—2

Broun (GA)	Flake
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NOT VOTING—24

Brown, Corrine	Jindal	Smith (NE)
Carson	Kirk	Tancredo
Cubin	Kucinich	Towns
DeGette	Linder	Wasserman
DeLauro	Miller, Gary	Schultz
Hall (TX)	Moran (VA)	Weller
Hinojosa	Nunes	Young (AK)
Hooley	Paul	
Hunter	Poe	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are less than 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1911

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2008 through 2011 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, to enhance measures to combat trafficking in persons, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2082, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. HOEKSTRA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) which the Chair will put de novo.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 249, noes 160, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 1125]

AYES—249

Aderholt	Bean	Boyda (KS)
Akin	Biggert	Brady (TX)
Alexander	Bilbray	Bralely (IA)
Andrews	Bilirakis	Broun (GA)
Bachmann	Bishop (UT)	Brown (SC)
Bachus	Blackburn	Brown-Waite,
Baird	Blunt	Ginny
Baker	Boehner	Buchanan
Barrett (SC)	Bonner	Burgess
Barrow	Bono	Burton (IN)
Bartlett (MD)	Boozman	Butterfield
Barton (TX)	Boustany	Buyer

Calvert Hensarling Pickering
 Camp (MI) Herger Pitts
 Campbell (CA) Hill Platts
 Cannon Hobson Porter
 Cantor Hoekstra Price (GA)
 Capito Hulshof Pryce (OH)
 Capuano Inglis (SC) Putnam
 Cardoza Issa Radanovich
 Carnahan Johnson (IL) Ramstad
 Carter Johnson, Sam Rangel
 Castle Jones (NC) Regula
 Chabot Jones (OH) Rehberg
 Chandler Jordan Reichert
 Coble Keller Renzi
 Cole (OK) Kind Reynolds
 Conaway King (IA) Rogers (AL)
 Cooper King (NY) Rogers (KY)
 Costa Kingston Rogers (MI)
 Crenshaw Kirk Rohrbacher
 Cuellar Klein (FL) Ros-Lehtinen
 Culberson Kline (MN) Roskam
 Cummings Knollenberg Ross
 Davis (AL) Kuhl (NY) Royce
 Davis (IL) LaHood Rush
 Davis (KY) Lamborn Ryan (WI)
 Davis, David Lampson Sali
 Davis, Lincoln Latham Saxton
 Davis, Tom LaTourette Schiff
 Deal (GA) Lewis (CA) Schmidt
 DeFazio Lewis (KY) Sensenbrenner
 Dent LoBiondo Sessions
 Diaz-Balart, L. Loeb sack Sestak
 Diaz-Balart, M. Lucas Shadegg
 Dingell Lungren, Daniel Shays
 Donnelly E. Shimkus
 Doolittle Lynch Simpson
 Drake Mack Mahoney (FL)
 Dreier Manu zullo Smith (NJ)
 Duncan Marchant Smith (TX)
 Edwards Marshall Smith (WA)
 Ehlers McCarthy (CA) Snyder
 Ellsworth McCaul (TX) Souder
 Emerson McCotter Space
 English (PA) McCrery Spratt
 Everett McHenry Stearns
 Fallin McHugh Sullivan
 Feeney McIntyre Tanner
 Ferguson Murphy Taylor
 Flake McKeon Terry
 Forbes McMorris Thornberry
 Fortenberry Rodgers Tiahrt
 Fossella Mc Nerney Tiberi
 Foxx Turner Melancon
 Franks (AZ) Mica Udall (CO)
 Frelinghuysen Michaud Udall (NM)
 Gallegly Miller (FL) Upton
 Garrett (NJ) Miller (MI) Visclosky
 Gerlach Moore (KS) Walberg
 Giffords Moran (KS) Walden (OR)
 Gilchrest Murphy (CT) Walsh (NY)
 Gingrey Murphy, Tim Walz (MN)
 Gohmert Musgrave Wamp
 Goode Myrick Weldon (FL)
 Goodlatte Neugebauer Westmoreland
 Gordon Oberstar Wexler
 Granger Obey Whitfield
 Graves Paul Wicker
 Hall (NY) Pearce Wilson (NM)
 Hare Pence Wilson (OH)
 Hastings (WA) Peterson (MN) Wilson (SC)
 Hayes Peterson (PA) Wolf
 Heller Petri Young (FL)

Kildee Murtha Scott (VA)
 Kilpatrick Nadler Serrano
 Langevin Napolitano Shea-Porter
 Lantos Neal (MA) Sherman
 Larsen (WA) Olver Shuler
 Larson (CT) Ortiz Sires
 Lee Pallone Skelton
 Levin Pascrell Slaughter
 Lewis (GA) Pastor Solis
 Lipinski Payne Stark
 Lofgren, Zoe Perlmutter Stupak
 Lowey Pomeroy Sutton
 Maloney (NY) Price (NC) Tauscher
 Markey Rahall Thompson (CA)
 Matheson Reyes Thompson (MS)
 Matsui Richardson Tierney
 McCarthy (NY) Rodriguez Tsongas
 McCollum (MN) Rothman Van Hollen
 McDermott Roybal-Allard Velázquez
 McGovern Ruppertsberger Waters
 McNulty Ryan (OH) Watson
 Meek (FL) Salazar Watt
 Meeks (NY) Sánchez, Linda Waxman
 Miller (NC) T. Weiner
 Miller, George Sanchez, Loretta Welch (VT)
 Mitchell Sarbanes Woolsey
 Mollohan Schakowsky Wu
 Moore (WI) Schwartz Wynn
 Murphy, Patrick Scott (GA) Yarmuth

[Roll No. 1126]

YEAS—407

Abercrombie Deal (GA) Kanjorski
 Ackerman DeFazio Kaptur
 Aderholt Delahunt Keller
 Akin Dent Kennedy
 Alexander Diaz-Balart, L. Kildee
 Allen Diaz-Balart, M. Kilpatrick
 Altmire Dicks Kind
 Andrews King (IA) King
 Arcuri Doggett King (NY)
 Baca Donnelly Kingston
 Bachmann Doolittle Kirk
 Bachus Doyle Klein (FL)
 Baird Drake Kline (MN)
 Baker Dreier Knollenberg
 Baldwin Duncan Kuhl (NY)
 Barrett (SC) Edwards LaHood
 Barrow Ehlers Lamborn
 Bartlett (MD) Ellison Lampson
 Barton (TX) Ellsworth Langevin
 Bean Emanuel Lantos
 Becerra Emerson Larsen (WA)
 Berkley Engel Larson (CT)
 Berman English (PA) Latham
 Berry Eshoo LaTourette
 Biggart Etheridge Lee
 Bilbray Everett Levin
 Bilirakis Fallin Lewis (CA)
 Bishop (GA) Farr Lewis (GA)
 Bishop (NY) Fattah Lewis (KY)
 Bishop (UT) Feeney Lipinski
 Blackburn Ferguson LoBiondo
 Blumenauer Filner Loebsack
 Blunt Flake Lofgren, Zoe
 Boehner Forbes Lowey
 Bonner Fortenberry Lucas
 Bono Fossella Lungren, Daniel
 Boozman Foxx E.
 Boren Frank (MA) Lynch
 Boswell Franks (AZ) Mack
 Boucher Frelinghuysen Mahoney (FL)
 Boustany Gallegly Maloney (NY)
 Boyd (FL) Garrett (NJ) Manu zullo
 Boyda (KS) Gerlach Marchant
 Brady (PA) Giffords Markey
 Brady (TX) Gilchrest Marshall
 Braley (IA) Gillibrand Matheson
 Broun (GA) Gingrey Matsui
 Brown (SC) Gohmert McCarthy (CA)
 Brown-Waite, Gonzalez McCarthy (NY)
 Ginny Goode McCaul (TX)
 Buchanan Goodlatte McCollum (MN)
 Burgess Gordon McCotter
 Burton (IN) Granger McCrery
 Butterfield Graves McDermott
 Buyer Green, Al McGovern
 Calvert Green, Gene McHenry
 Camp (MI) Grijalva McHugh
 Campbell (CA) Gutierrez McIntyre
 Cannon Hall (NY) McKeon
 Cantor Hare McMorris
 Capito Harman Rodgers
 Capps Hastings (FL) Mc Nerney
 Capuano Hastings (WA) McNulty
 Cardoza Hayes Meek (FL)
 Carnahan Heller Meeks (NY)
 Carney Hensarling Melancon
 Carter Herger Mica
 Castle Herseth Sandlin Michaud
 Castor Higgins Miller (FL)
 Chabot Hill Miller (MI)
 Chandler Hinchey Miller (NC)
 Clarke Hirono Miller, George
 Clay Hobson Mitchell
 Cleaver Hodes Mollohan
 Clyburn Hoekstra Moore (KS)
 Coble Holden Moore (WI)
 Cohen Holt Moran (KS)
 Cole (OK) Honda Murphy (CT)
 Conaway Hoyer Murphy, Patrick
 Cooper Hulshof Murphy, Tim
 Costa Inglis (SC) Murtha
 Costello Inslee Musgrave
 Courtney Israel Myrick
 Cramer Issa Nadler
 Crenshaw Jackson (IL) Napolitano
 Crowley Jackson-Lee Neal (MA)
 Cuellar (TX) Neugebauer
 Culberson Jefferson Oberstar
 Cummings Johnson (GA) Obey
 Davis (AL) Johnson (IL) Olver
 Davis (CA) Johnson, E. B. Ortiz
 Davis (IL) Johnson, Sam Pallone
 Davis (KY) Jones (NC) Pascrell
 Davis, David Jones (OH) Pastor
 Davis, Lincoln Jordan Paul
 Davis, Tom Kagen Payne

NOT VOTING—22

Brown, Corrine Hunter Smith (NE)
 Carson Jindal Tancredo
 Cubin Kucinich Towns
 DeGette Linder Wasserman
 DeLauro Miller, Gary Schult z
 Hall (TX) Moran (VA) Weller
 Hinojosa Nunes Young (AK)
 Hooley Poe

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised less than 2 minutes remain on this vote.

□ 1920

Messrs. NEAL of Massachusetts, WELCH of Vermont, BISHOP of Georgia, MEEK of Florida, POMEROY, SCOTT of Georgia, LIPINSKI, JACKSON of Illinois, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONCURRENCE BY HOUSE WITH AMENDMENTS IN SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 710, CHARLIE W. NORWOOD LIVING ORGAN DONATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 837, 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 Washington (Mr. INSLEE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 837.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 1, not voting 23, as follows:

NOES—160

Abercrombie Clyburn Grijalva
 Ackerman Cohen Gutierrez
 Allen Conyers Harman
 Altmire Costello Hastings (FL)
 Arcuri Courtney Herseth Sandlin
 Baca Cramer Higgins
 Baldwin Crowley Hinchey
 Becerra Davis (CA) Hirono
 Berkley Delahunt Hodes
 Berman Dicks Holden
 Berry Doggett Holt
 Bishop (GA) Doyle Honda
 Bishop (NY) Ellison Hoyer
 Blumenauer Emanuel Inslee
 Boren Engel Israel
 Boswell Eshoo Jackson (IL)
 Boucher Etheridge Jackson-Lee
 Boyd (FL) Farr (TX)
 Brady (PA) Fattah Jefferson
 Capps Filner Johnson (GA)
 Carney Frank (MA) Johnson, E. B.
 Castor Gillibrand Kagen
 Clarke Gonzalez Kanjorski
 Clay Green, Al Kaptur
 Cleaver Green, Gene Kennedy

Pearce	Sali	Terry
Pence	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (CA)
Perlmutter	T.	Thompson (MS)
Peterson (MN)	Sanchez, Loretta	Thornberry
Peterson (PA)	Sarbanes	Tiahrt
Petri	Saxton	Tiberi
Pickering	Schakowsky	Tierney
Pitts	Schiff	Tsongas
Platts	Schmidt	Turner
Pomeroy	Schwartz	Udall (CO)
Porter	Scott (GA)	Udall (NM)
Price (GA)	Scott (VA)	Upton
Price (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Van Hollen
Pryce (OH)	Serrano	Velázquez
Putnam	Sessions	Visclosky
Radanovich	Sestak	Walberg
Rahall	Shadegg	Walden (OR)
Ramstad	Shays	Walsh (NY)
Rangel	Shea-Porter	Walsh (MN)
Regula	Sherman	Wamp
Rehberg	Shimkus	Waters
Reichert	Shuster	Watson
Renzi	Simpson	Watt
Reyes	Sires	Waxman
Reynolds	Skelton	Weiner
Richardson	Slaughter	Welch (VT)
Rodriguez	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (FL)
Rogers (AL)	Smith (TX)	Westmoreland
Rogers (KY)	Smith (WA)	Wexler
Rogers (MI)	Snyder	Whitfield
Rohrabacher	Solis	Wicker
Ros-Lehtinen	Souder	Wilson (NM)
Roskam	Space	Wilson (OH)
Ross	Spratt	Wilson (SC)
Rothman	Stark	Wolf
Roybal-Allard	Stearns	Woolsey
Royce	Stupak	Wu
Ruppersberger	Sullivan	Wynn
Rush	Sutton	Yarmuth
Ryan (OH)	Tanner	Young (FL)
Ryan (WI)	Tauscher	
Salazar	Taylor	

NAYS—1

Conyers

NOT VOTING—23

Brown, Corrine	Hunter	Shuler
Carson	Jindal	Smith (NE)
Cubin	Kucinich	Tancredo
DeGette	Linder	Towns
DeLauro	Miller, Gary	Wasserman
Hall (TX)	Moran (VA)	Schultz
Hinojosa	Nunes	Weller
Hooley	Poe	Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised less than 2 minutes remain on this vote.

□ 1928

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Postponed votes on remaining motions to suspend the rules will be taken later in the week.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2082, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications com-

mitted to conference: Messrs. REYES, HASTINGS of Florida, BOSWELL, CRAMER, Ms. ESHOO, Messrs. HOLT, RUPPERSBERGER, TIERNEY, THOMPSON of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Messrs. LANGEVIN, PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, HOEKSTRA, EVERETT, GALLEGLY, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Messrs. THORNBERY, MCHUGH, TIAHRT, ROGERS of Michigan, and ISSA.

From the Committee on Armed Services, for consideration of defense tactical intelligence and related activities: Messrs. SKELTON, SPRATT, and HUNTER.

There was no objection.

□ 1930

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. JONES of Ohio). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

WORLD AIDS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day, which took place on Saturday, December 1. I also want to thank my distinguished colleague, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE of California, for her leadership in organizing this message hour and for introducing a resolution commemorating the occasion, which I have cosponsored.

Nineteen years after the first World AIDS Day and more than 25 years since the AIDS epidemic began, the need to spread the message about this devastating disease is as critical as ever.

Worldwide, the United National Programme on HIV/AIDS estimates that 33.2 million people are living with the disease, 2.5 million of whom are newly infected.

In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that more than 1 million individuals are living with HIV/AIDS. Tragically, communities of color and African Americans in particular are disproportionately impacted. African Americans are currently more likely to suffer from this disease, and the race gap is growing as we speak.

Despite the fact that African Americans constitute approximately 13 percent of the total United States population, they account for over 44 percent of all persons living with AIDS and 49 percent of all new HIV/AIDS diagnoses.

This trend is illustrated when the numbers are examined by subgroup as well. The CDC found in 2005 that women represented 26 percent of all new HIV/AIDS infections, with African American women 25 times more likely to be infected than white women and

accounting for 64 percent of all women living with HIV/AIDS.

A 2005 CDC study of 1,700 gay men in five cities found that African American men were infected at nearly twice the rate of whites, 46 percent compared to 25 percent. In my hometown of Baltimore, only an hour's drive away, 8 percent of the men interviewed had become infected in the previous year, the highest rate in any city surveyed.

These trends persist despite there being little difference between the sexual practices of white and African American gay men. Racial disparities in HIV and AIDS can be attributed at least in part to the same factors that contribute to racial disparities in overall public health: poor access to life-saving care.

Researchers find that African Americans are more likely to be infected with other sexually transmitted diseases, which makes them more likely to catch or transmit HIV. Further, African Americans are less likely to be taking antiretroviral medications which can lower the concentration of the virus in the bloodstream, thereby decreasing the risk of transmission.

Madam Speaker, we cannot afford to ignore these troubling trends any longer. Nearly a quarter of a century after HIV emerged, it continues to wreak havoc upon communities across the world. We must remain vigilant in our efforts to stamp out this global pandemic for the benefit of generations yet unborn.

BAN HUMAN CLONING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Madam Speaker, earlier today in this body we observed a minute of silence to honor the great life of Henry Hyde, our distinguished former colleague from Illinois. Henry Hyde clearly established himself in America as one of the great defenders of the sanctity of human life. He was eloquent on a host of issues in his outstanding rhetorical skills, but perhaps none was he more able and capable than in defending the dignity and sanctity of human life. And this body has been engaged in a tremendous debate involving the sanctity of human life as to whether or not for years now the Federal Government should fund the experimental research called human embryonic stem cell research, which involves creating human embryos for the purpose of killing them.

President Bush, in what I believe to be one of the finest moments of his Presidency, decided to let the research go forward at the NIH, but denied funding to any more research which involved killing human embryos which had been occurring prior to the beginning of his term. This body has been engaged in a tremendous debate for years now as to whether or not the Bush policy should be overturned.

And the defenders of overturning the Bush policy have contended for years and years and years now, number one, that there was great potential from human embryonic stem cell research, which is something I and others have questioned for years. Adult stem cell research and cord blood stem cell research have been showing great potential and clinical utility cures. Embryonic stem cells form tumors. They have never been shown to be safe or useable.

But nonetheless, many people felt, myself included, that the science would outstrip this debate; and recently, I was very pleased to see the publication in two publications, *Cell* and *Science*, from two different research labs, one here in the United States involving Dr. Jamie Thompson, the researcher who originally was credited with discovering human embryonic stem cells. I would disagree, he didn't really discover them; we always knew they were there. He was just the first one to isolate them. The other is a research lab in Japan, I believe, and they have shown that you can create human embryonic stem cells from skin cells.

Why is this so important? Why is this so significant? Well, for years in this body, in this Congress, we have been trying to pass a bill to ban human cloning. Everybody agrees human cloning is bad, but there have been people in this body and in the other body contending that we only want to ban attempts to create a baby; we shouldn't ban the creation of human clones in the lab because embryonic stem cells can never be used in therapy. I could never be treated for a disease from some other embryo because my tissues would reject it; but through embryonic cloning, we could do something called therapeutic cloning.

Now, I have contended that was a science fix in that it had never been done in a research setting involving animals; and, furthermore, that it was not necessary. Now, this research shows you could scrape my skin and create embryonic stem cells from that skin scraping that would be genetically identical to me and could be used in therapies.

So why is this important? Number one, I think President Bush has been vindicated. We shouldn't be funding this research. It is ethically questionable research, and it is unnecessary.

Number two, it is now time for the Congress of the United States to put on the desk of President Bush a bill to ban all forms of human cloning because it is just not necessary.

I started out talking about Henry Hyde and the sanctity of human life. Even if you don't believe in the sanctity of human life, one thing is absolutely certain: to create embryonic stem cells in the old way you needed human eggs. Where were we ever going to get all of these human eggs from? You have to get them from women, a very ethically and morally questionable thing for us to be doing, to ask women to donate through a painful,

difficult surgical procedure, to donate their eggs for a form of research that has never been validated in the lab, in animal models as being viable in clinical therapeutics.

So you don't have to invoke the sanctity of human life, but I must say I personally believe in the sanctity of human life. I believe Henry Hyde was right when he spoke over and over again on the importance of this. And it is now time for the Congress of the United States to act, put a bill on the President's desk to ban human cloning. The science is finally with us now.

MISGUIDED PRIORITIES BY ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, the American people are well aware of the White House's long record of misguided priorities, fear-mongering and incompetence. But over the last few days and weeks, the administration has sunk to absolutely new lows.

First we learned that the administration is planning to slash the Department of Homeland Security's request for counterterrorism funding. The Department has asked for \$3.2 billion to help States and to help cities protect their ports and transit systems and to give police, firefighters, and other first responders the tools they need to save lives.

But the administration is planning to cut the request by more than half. My State of California could lose more than \$200 million under the administration's plan. These drastic and life-threatening cuts are outrageous. Just consider the administration's logic. It has spent or requested over \$600 billion for the occupation of Iraq which hasn't made us any safer, yet now it wants to cut \$1.8 billion out of programs that actually do make us safer.

The administration's priorities are not only twisted; they threaten the life of every single American person. But the administration's misdeeds don't end there.

A few days after we learned about the homeland security cuts, the administration launched a fear campaign to scare American people into believing that there will be massive cuts in Department of Defense personnel and operations and that Congress will be to blame. But the truth is Congress has already approved nearly half a trillion dollars for the Pentagon, enough to continue its operations.

And the majority of Congress tried to appropriate another \$50 billion for our troops in Iraq, but the administration and its allies in Congress rejected the money because it was linked to the responsible redeployment of our troops which the American people are demanding.

But the final evidence of the administration's blundering came yesterday

when the National Intelligence Estimate reported that Iran stopped work on its alleged nuclear weapons program way back in 2003. It now appears that the administration knew about this months and months ago, but continued to tell the world that the danger of Iranian nuclear weapons was real and getting worse.

The President went so far as to warn about World War III, and even yesterday the administration continued to raise the threat of World War III. A key section of the NIE said that Iran stopped its nuclear weapons program not because of any saber rattling, but "in response to increasing international scrutiny and pressure." And it said that "Iran may be more vulnerable to influence on the issue than we judged previously."

This tells us a lot about what works and what doesn't work when it comes to solving threats to peace. Diplomacy works. International cooperation works. Saber rattling does not work. Threatening World War III doesn't work, and carrots work better than sticks.

Our leaders in the White House have never learned these lessons, and the result has been devastating to our ability to be safe in the world. We cannot lead other nations in the fight against terrorism if they see us as warmongers, if they don't see us as peacemakers. We cannot solve the problems that cause terrorism, such as poverty and social injustice, when we have squandered our own claim to moral leadership.

Madam Speaker, it is time for a brand-new course in American foreign policy, and the first step must be the responsible redeployment of our troops out of Iraq. This will set the table for the regional and international diplomacy needed, needed for reconciliation and reconstruction in Iraq. And it will send a clear signal to the world that America is ready to be America again, and that means an America that has compassion for the people of the world and an America that stands on the side of peace once again.

□ 1945

HONORING FORMER CONGRESSMAN HENRY HYDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, one of the great things that has happened in my political life and serving in Congress is to have known Henry Hyde. Henry Hyde I think was one of the greatest Congressmen to ever serve in this Chamber. He was a man of integrity. He was honest. When he gave you his word, it was his bond. He was loved by everybody. Even during the controversial impeachment trial of Bill Clinton, he did it with honor, and he did it in a way that everybody respected him even though it was very, very controversial.

He was a great chairman. He was the chairman of both the Judiciary Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee, and he did a great job in both areas. I served with him on the Foreign Affairs Committee and I was one of his subcommittee chairman, and I want to tell you, he was a chairman you could be proud of. He was a man who was always ready to listen and work with his subcommittee chairmen and anybody in the Congress to solve problems facing this Nation.

He was known best, I think, for the Hyde Amendment, which stopped Federal funding for abortions, and it has been known throughout the time since that bill passed as one of the great human life amendments ever presented in this body or in the other body as well. He was a fighter. He was the kind of man who was very strong-willed, who would fight like the dickens. But he had a heart that was very, very soft where his fellow man was concerned. When he was on an issue, however, he had a heart that was very, very tough, and everybody that dealt with him knew that.

He was probably one of the greatest orators who ever served in the Congress of the United States in either body. When he came down to speak, everybody listened. You could hear a pin drop. I know when a lot of my colleagues speak today they have to bring the gavel down several times to bring the House to order and ask for regular order, but when Henry Hyde came down on a great cause and spoke, you could hear a pin drop in this place because people knew he had something to say and they wanted to hear what he had to say.

I am very proud to have known Henry. I knew him for over 20 years in this body. I can't tell you or any of my colleagues how great he was and how much I held him in high esteem. He will be missed not only because he was a great Congressman, he will be missed not only because he was a great chairman, he will be missed because he was a great American.

And before I leave, I have to tell you one little story about Henry that he was so proud of. When he went to college at Georgetown University, he played on the basketball team. And one of the greatest players, if not the greatest player of that era, was a man named George Mikan, and Henry used to smile and with great pride tell everybody that when he played against George Mikan, in the second half he held him to one point. And there aren't many people who could do that.

In addition to all of this, he authored the staunchest pro-life legislation in Congress in 30 years, and headed the impeachment hearings against President Clinton. Either of those efforts would naturally incite a whole camp of enemies.

"Henry Hyde spoke of controversial matters with intellectual honesty and without rancor," said President Bush.

"He was gifted as a legislator. There was a time when the Illinois House was divided

evenly and needed 89 votes to pass a bill, and nothing was getting done because of partisan wrangling. People were angry and debilitated.

"Henry stood up and said he had voted against something just because he was on the other side of the aisle, and asked the House to reconsider the last bill on its merits. They wound up going back to the last 32 bills that had failed, and he brought people back into an atmosphere of wanting to work together."

"Congressman Hyde played a big role in crystallizing the issue of abortion as central to politics and the culture," said Father Frank Pavone, director of Priests for Life. "He has always been a driving force in making it clear that abortion is not one among many issues." Hyde, a Catholic, was a vocal opponent of abortion. In 1976 Hyde attached an amendment to a spending bill that banned Federal funding for abortions.

The amendment later become known as the "Hyde Amendment" and has been at the center of the political fight over abortion since its passage.

"This erudite, scholarly man has walked with kings and kept the common touch," Bush stated. "They're quick to say it's not the same Congress without him—but that we're a better country because he was there. And colleagues will always admire and look up to the gentleman from Illinois, Henry J. Hyde."

Born in 1924, Hyde served in the House from 1975 to 2006 and retired at end of the last session. Hyde served as the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee from 1995 to 2001.

In a written statement, BOEHNER called Hyde "a constitutional scholar, a thoughtful legislator, and a passionate orator."

"But above all, he will be remembered as a gentleman who stood as a beacon for the bedrock principles of liberty, justice, and, above all, respect for life," BOEHNER said.

On November 5, President Bush awarded Hyde the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor the president can bestow on an American citizen.

Henry, we miss you, buddy. Godspeed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WORLD AIDS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening in recognition of World AIDS Day, which took place last Saturday, December 1.

Now, all through last week and into the weekend, events were held all around our country and throughout the world recognizing World AIDS Day. This solemn day provided us with the occasion to commemorate the lives of those who have died of this disease, more than 25 million people worldwide, and express our solidarity with those

who are currently living with the disease, over 33 million people.

I had the good fortune last week to travel with the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation to South Africa, where we celebrated and commemorated World AIDS Day with Congresswoman Dr. DONNA CHRISTENSEN. Our delegation met with the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria in Johannesburg. We spoke to the group about our support for increased funding for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, or better known as PEPFAR, and the importance of the private sector in fighting the pandemic. Later, we visited an HIV/AIDS testing site located in the Zola area of Soweto, sponsored by Levi Strauss Red for Life Initiative, Centers for Disease Control, USAID, and State Department and other organizations, and I had the chance to talk to young people about the importance of getting tested and knowing their status.

Together, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN and I helped lead by example by getting tested publicly, and we noted the very thorough pre- and post-testing counseling as well as the emphasis on maintaining confidentiality. We were very inspired to see young people sign up for testing, and some actually came up and told us that our speeches had convinced them to get tested. This really was remarkable and gave us a glimpse as to what we need to do more and more and more with our young people here in America also.

We ended our trip at the United States Embassy where we helped to hang a giant AIDS ribbon and spoke to the assembled diplomatic corps about HIV and AIDS and the importance of our collective struggle against the disease. We had an opportunity to meet with the great moral and religious leader Bishop Desmond Tutu, and Bishop Tutu had spoken earlier at the Swedish and Norwegian Embassy, and he talked about helping to fight this global HIV/AIDS pandemic just as we helped fight to end apartheid in South Africa.

It was especially important to be in Africa last week, because the discussions with regard to the reauthorization of PEPFAR will be coming up very shortly.

And tonight I must take a moment and ask that my remarks include my sympathy for Henry Hyde, Chairman Hyde's family. I thought about Chairman Hyde during our visit, because we worked together on the initial PEPFAR legislation. He was committed to address this HIV pandemic. He ensured that this bill became a bipartisan bill. And even though we didn't agree on every issue, tonight I commemorate him and I give my sympathy to his family because, as we reauthorize this, his spirit and his hard work and his legacy certainly will prevail as we move forward.

Many of the key issues which remain were addressed in South Africa as it relates to the PEPFAR reauthorization.

Some of them included addressing the abstinence until marriage earmark and the onerous prostitution pledge; reducing the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV and AIDS by empowering them through my legislation, such as the PATHWAY Act; sharpening our focus on orphans and vulnerable children, which of course Chairman Hyde was committed to; better integrating nutrition and wrap-around programs. We also have to expand support for health systems and strengthen delivery of basic health care services. And, of course, I believe that we must provide \$50 billion, not \$30 billion as the President has asked for, but \$50 billion over the next 5 years for this initiative.

And AIDS is also disproportionately affecting those who live in the Caribbean and also in black America. All across demographic ranges, African Americans are the most likely to get infected with HIV and to die from AIDS. The unfortunate reality is that to be black in America is to be at greater risk of HIV and AIDS. And the numbers are staggering, but I want to mention a few specifically.

According to the CDC, in 2005, African American women accounted for 66 percent of all new HIV and AIDS cases among women. Compared to white women, African-American women were 25 more times likely to be infected. Today, AIDS is the number one cause of death among African-American women between the ages of 25 and 34. We can no longer wait for this administration to take action. We have to take action immediately to address this pandemic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF PROHIBITION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Madam Speaker, December 5, 1933, December 5, 2007. So, tomorrow we mark the 75th anniversary of something, and most people will just pass it by and not be aware that tomorrow marks the end of America's great and noble experiment. It is the 75th anniversary of the end of the national prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

With the repeal of prohibition in 1933, that was 75 years ago tomorrow, the United States ended a social planning policy that created organized crime in America, crowded our jails with non-violent prisoners, corrupted our police, increased urban violence, and destroyed the lives of thousands of vic-

tims of unadulterated and poisoned substances, substances which if they were permitted would have been subject to normal market protections of fraud and quality standards. However, during prohibition, these substances which were consumed by the American people often poisoned them and caused them to lose their lives.

Philosopher Santayana told us that those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it. Have we in Washington learned the lesson of prohibition that ended 75 years ago?

Why did America reject the prohibition of alcoholic beverages? Well, when government attempts to control the peaceful behavior of its citizens, it often sets in motion forces that are more dangerous than the social evil that they are trying to control. Today's war on drugs is perhaps an example.

The war on drugs has resulted in a multimillion dollar network of violent organized crime. The war on drugs has created the deaths by drive-by shootings and turf wars among gangs in our cities. The war on drugs has overcrowded our prisons. More than half of Federal prison space is occupied by nonviolent drug users. The war on drugs has corrupted our police and crowded our courts. We apparently did not learn the lesson of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

Today, on the campaign trail we hear new calls for prohibitions on cigarettes, on fatty foods, and even more money should be spent, yes, on the war on drugs.

But, as we mark the 75th anniversary of the repeal of prohibition, let us have the courage to learn from the mistakes of the past. Perhaps it would be better for us to focus our energies not on the supply side of drugs just as they were doing with the supply side of alcohol, but instead to focus our efforts on trying to help those people who are addicted to drugs; perhaps to try to help our young people, deter our young people from getting involved in drugs; perhaps to take a whole new approach on this, rather than this monstrous war on drugs that has done nothing but create havoc in our inner cities, making so many young people who have been arrested and their lives destroyed because they will never be able to get a decent job after one arrest being a teenager.

So many people have been hurt by the war on drugs; yet we keep it because we want to supposedly help people. Well, I would suggest that this 75th anniversary of the repeal of prohibition, which was the greatest failure of American social planning in the history of our country, let us try to commit ourselves to help ensure that our young people are dissuaded and deterred from the use of narcotics.

Let us work with those who are, indeed, addicted to narcotics and help them free themselves from this habit. But let's end this notion that we can try to control the use of narcotics in

our country by simply controlling the supply. Simply controlling the supply will not work. We've got to look at the demand side, try to treat people humanely, and use the limited resources that we have in a much more constructive way, rather than just creating more police who are committed to drugs and interdiction and all the rest of the major expenses, court expenses and others that go into a war on drugs rather than an attempt to help people who are susceptible to the use of drugs.

I call the attention of my fellow colleagues to this the 75th anniversary of the repeal of the prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

□ 2000

2007 WORLD AIDS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, as you heard, last Saturday was World AIDS Day, and I join my colleagues to remind us of its goals and ideals and to support the resolution that is going to be introduced by my colleague and good friend Congresswoman BARBARA LEE to have this Congress support those goals and ideals.

We also call on our colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in both sides of the Capitol to honor this year's World AIDS Day theme, both in this Nation and abroad, to stop AIDS and keep the promise.

As you heard, Congresswoman LEE and I recently returned from South Africa, where we were inspired and motivated by the commitment of the people, young and old, to confront HIV and AIDS.

It was a distinct privilege for me to have been invited to give the keynote address at a World AIDS Day ceremony in Sekhukhune in the Greater Tabaatse Region of South Africa. South Africa has the most AIDS cases of any country in the world. And while we were proud to know that it is also the country with the largest PEPFAR program, we and the rest of the world still need to do more.

From all we saw, all of the programs we witnessed that were funded, either by PEPFAR or by private corporations such as Johnson and Johnson and Humana, in Limpopo, in Zola in Soweto, in Pretoria or as it will now be called, Tshwane or in Johannesburg, and from the revised reports we have seen coming from UNAIDS, we greeted World AIDS Day with a sense of hope for all the individuals, the families and the nations in our global community who have for far too long struggled with this pandemic.

And in my keynote I drew comparisons between the HIV and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa, in the Caribbean whose prevalence rate is second to theirs, in the African American community in

the United States and in my own Virgin Islands, speaking to how people of African descent the world over are so disproportionately impacted by this virus.

But everywhere there are signs, early signs, of change and potentially promising trends, everywhere, including in the Virgin Islands and the rest of the Caribbean, everywhere except in the United States.

The HIV epidemic is more than 25 years old; and despite all that we know and all of the resources we have, the CDC is finalizing a report which will be released early next year that I understand will show that the case rate here in the U.S. is possibly more than 50 percent higher than we previously thought. Given the lack of response from this administration to the requests of the CBC and our community partners, I'm sure that it will show that the highest increases are in people of racial and ethnic minority backgrounds.

Again, let me say that the theme for this in the past 2 years has been "Stop AIDS, Keep the Promise." The promise has not been fully kept anywhere, but nowhere has it fallen more short, has that promise been more empty than right here at home in this country of great resources and the most advanced medicines and technologies.

There's another part to the theme, and that is leadership, which is needed more than ever. On our part we need to lead by directing more Federal resources to HIV prevention. Beyond that, our leadership must be open to proven methods of prevention instead of limiting the good we can do and the lives we can save because of ideology and narrow politics. And the prevention we provide needs to be not of the abstinence-only kind, which our government agencies have clearly demonstrated is not effective. Lifting the ban on needle exchange alone would dramatically reduce the transmission of the disease, and developing low-cost barrier methods such as microbicides need to be given as much attention as funding the latest ARVS, but those too need to be made more affordable.

And, Madam Speaker, we need a national plan. It is clear from the fact that we are losing ground while some of the poorest areas of the world are making strides that the leadership we provide must define global as in global epidemic, or global HIV/AIDS as including this country on par with all of the others. We need to restore the 19 percent of funding that has been cut from domestic AIDS in this administration and greatly increase HIV/AIDS funding across the board. We need to fund the Ryan White CARE Act at the level it needs to be funded, more than \$1 billion above the current level, to restore and re-fund the Minority Aids Initiative to build capacity in the communities that are hardest hit, and to eliminate ADAP waiting lists, where people who cannot get treatment wait to die.

We need to ensure that we expand access to information, testing services and treatment to ex-offenders who are at great risk for HIV and who after paying their debt return to their communities and families.

And we need to dramatically increase PEPFAR funding while expanding it to include all Caribbean countries and making it more flexible so it can meet the unique needs of the countries that need it.

The global report shows that when we apply the recommendations of social and scientific research and when we support and replicate programs that work, results are seen. It shows that empowering communities that are hard hit by HIV and AIDS by putting the resources, technical assistance and support in their indigenous community and faith-based organizations here and abroad produce great impact.

The most dramatic thing is that people are looking to us for leadership and we can provide it and we can start by supporting Congresswoman LEE's resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MEEKS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WORLD AIDS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to join with my colleagues as we take this time to highlight the gravity of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and especially as it affects people of color throughout the world.

The Centers for Disease Control, the CDC, reported that approximately 1 million Americans were living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2003, roughly 25 percent of whom were undiagnosed and unaware of their HIV infection.

An article in the New York Times this week noted that new HIV/AIDS case estimates are actually 50 percent higher than health experts had previously believed.

Furthermore, this infection has started to increase among children at a drastic rate. Through 2005, there have been an estimated 9,000 AIDS cases reported for children under the age of 13. HIV/AIDS is becoming a problem earlier and earlier for more and more Americans.

It is very clear that HIV/AIDS is indeed an emergency situation, especially in the African American community. According to the CDC, African Americans make up 13 percent of the Nation's population, but account for 49 percent of the estimated AIDS cases diagnosed since the epidemic began.

In addition, African American children make up approximately 63 percent of the estimated HIV/AIDS cases through 2005.

Not only are African Americans more likely to get AIDS; they're more likely to die from it, with more than half of all AIDS-related deaths being among African Americans.

We must get behind the World AIDS Day slogan, "Stop AIDS, keep the promise." We must increase funding for treatment and prevention, not reduce it by 91 percent, as this administration has done. We must invest in medical research and needle exchange programs, prevention and treatment. The more engaged we are and the stronger the determination we have, it will lead to the decrease in AIDS cases across the United States in all communities.

Madam Speaker, I'm pleased that in Chicago, a coalition of organizations, the City of Chicago Department of Public Health, the Illinois Department of Public Health, Malcolm X College, the 7th District HIV/AIDS Task Force, Walgreens drug stores, Ora Sure technologies, Abbott Laboratories, the Let's Talk Let's Test Foundation, Working Togetherness and other organizations, held 2 days of high-profile activity where there were many sites where people could come and be tested free.

And so I commend the City of Chicago's Department of Public Health, the State of Illinois Department of Public Health, and all of those hard-working groups and organizations who are working to try and put at least a dent in this problem.

WORLD AIDS DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of World AIDS Day 2007. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, the issue of HIV and AIDS is a particular matter of concern and importance to many of us. But it is an urgent and timely matter of global concern. It is urgent because HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria kill more than 6 million people a year.

Of the 33 million people living with AIDS today, 6 percent are children. Ninety percent of these children live in Africa, the continent least equipped to care and treat HIV-infected persons. Those numbers will increase if the world does not immediately step up efforts to halt the spread of AIDS.

The topic is extremely timely because the mandate of the President's emergency plan for HIV and AIDS, PEPFAR, expires in 2008. My colleagues and I on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are in the midst of writing legislation to extend the PEPFAR program for another 5 years.

Congress and the President worked together to create PEPFAR in May of

2003. Now, a few short years later, according to the State Department's Office of Global AIDS Coordinator, over 800,000 people are receiving anti-retroviral medication in PEPFAR's 15 focus countries; 12 of those countries are in sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly 50,000 new patients join those receiving the life-saving therapy each month. We have indeed come a long way. However, the battle continues, and Congress must make decisions about how to expand and improve the program if we are to bring an end to this very terrible disease.

The biggest decision before us is how much money to devote to the program. The original legislation authorized \$15 billion over 5 years. Congress actually appropriated over \$19 billion over that time fighting HIV and AIDS abroad.

One year ago, I said in a speech in Nairobi, Kenya, on World AIDS Day last year that we should double PEPFAR funding. Several months later, to my surprise, I must say, President Bush also called on Congress to provide \$30 billion to fight the disease over the next 5 years. After holding two hearings on the status of the pandemic, however, I do not believe that this will be enough. Analysts say that supporting universal access over the next 5 years will cost an estimated \$213 billion, 70 percent of which donors are expected to pay.

If the United States shoulders its traditional share of the burden, it will cost us an estimated \$49 billion, \$10 billion a year for the next half decade to respond to the needs of those affected by HIV and AIDS. And this does not include the cost of malaria and tuberculosis programs. Not only are we falling short in terms of prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS; we are not doing enough to address opportunistic diseases that kill people with AIDS, the deadliest of which is tuberculosis. In 2004, of the 9 million people who were newly infected with TB, 2 million died. However, TB is entirely curable.

And last year, the public became aware of an even greater threat, a new, more dangerous, multi-drug-resistant TB, MDR-TB strain, which is known as extensively drug resistant TB or XDR-TB. XDR-TB and its deadly linkage with HIV gained global recognition in August 6, 2006, with reports of an outbreak in a hospital in South Africa where 52 of 53 patients with HDR-TB died, half within a matter of 16 days.

Earlier this year I offered an amendment which passed in fiscal year 2008 Foreign Operations bill with \$50 million additional funding to fight XDR-TB. I hope to work with our leaders to see additional funding next year.

The statistics about HIV and AIDS may seem overwhelming and the problem insurmountable, but it is not. We can bring an end to this pandemic if we work together.

□ 2015

THE SURGE OF HIV/AIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. JONES of Ohio). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the surge of HIV/AIDS is on. And although we have had an extensive decades-long effort to overcome the devastation of HIV/AIDS, I believe it is appropriate to again declare not only a national emergency but a concern for the international crisis.

Madam Speaker, you have heard my colleagues tonight, and I thank you for your presence and leadership here tonight to listen to many of our Members who have raised the question of the epidemic of HIV/AIDS. We have raised it because we have been in our districts on World AIDS Day, and I spent 24 hours, maybe 48 hours, 2 days visiting with a number of community groups meeting on the topic of HIV/AIDS. Domestically we still have a crisis, and certainly internationally.

I joined the first Presidential mission to Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa a few years ago to look at the rising crisis in Africa. Now we know that thousands upon thousands, millions of children have been orphaned by both parents, single parents, or having one parent being afflicted and then losing their life with HIV/AIDS. We know that it is prevalent in Africa to have grandmothers who are taking care of six and seven and eight and nine and ten grandchildren because of the loss of their parents. I am very gratified to see the work of the Gates Foundation, the Clinton Foundation that have brought necessary medicines to those who now can live with HIV/AIDS.

But the key for us around the world and here in the United States is prevention. The largest percentage of those infected with HIV/AIDS today find themselves in the African American population. It is not just a disease that plagues the homosexual community, but it is a heterosexual disease as well. People who are hemophiliacs may be succumbed by HIV/AIDS. So the issue, as I said, is prevention, and we must work collectively together.

I believe it is important to continue research to find a cure, a vaccine for HIV/AIDS. But as well, I believe it's important to continue to educate about how the disease is transmitted, how it can be transmitted from mother to infant, and how it can be stopped.

Interestingly enough, we believe when we don't hear something, something has passed. But I will never forget going into a hut and seeing on the floor an afflicted man. He had both HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. And who was caring for him? A 4-year-old. The only remaining healthy person in that whole area, that whole compound in Africa, was a 4-year-old taking care of an elderly dying man. When we in this world have come to that, there is a reason to raise our voices.

So I salute the various institutions in my own community, the Harris County Hospital District, Ben Taub Hospital and the researchers and doctors who are there, the Thomas Street Clinic, who are continuing to care for those who are in need, the City of Houston's Health Department, the great program that they had at Texas Southern University, along with the hip-hop community, to emphasize the need for testing and prevention. I myself have held testing events with the faith community. We intend to hold more, and the emphasis is faith, hip-hop, whoever is willing to collaborate to ensure that people are tested.

I advocate for testing to be part of everyone's physical examination, that insurance companies should pay for those tests to be diagnosed. A \$2 test means you get a mail-back; a \$10 test means right on the spot you get a diagnosis. That's what we should be doing to help those here in America.

I also believe that we should test persons who have been incarcerated, men and women. Those going into the prison should be tested; for that is how in many instances, besides drug utilization, that many of the HIV/AIDS individuals who receive it are infected.

Madam Speaker, this issue of HIV/AIDS is a family affair; it is a Nation's affair, and in order to save lives, we have to stand up and be counted. We cannot allow the stigma of HIV/AIDS to dominate our reason and our hearts. We must embrace those who have it and help them live the best quality of life that they can. More funding for community health clinics that will treat people with HIV/AIDS. But at the same time, we must wage a major campaign for those who are intravenous drug users, that we have clean needles; for those who have been incarcerated, that they be tested; for young people who are frivolous and believe that promiscuity is the way of life, we have to say "no." And, frankly, we have to say that testing is not a shame. It is an honor to be tested to find out, one, that you're healthy, and to be tested to find out that you need treatment and you need to be careful.

I hope, as we commemorate World AIDS Day, we recognize that it is an international circle, and that circle must never end until we find the cure for HIV/AIDS, we stamp it up, and provide people with a better quality of life.

Madam Speaker, I stand here today to recognize the importance and significance of World AIDS Day.

ABOUT WORLD AIDS DAY—DECEMBER 1ST

Established by the World Health Organization in 1988, World AIDS Day serves to focus global attention on the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Observance of this day provides an opportunity for governments, national AIDS programs, churches, community organizations and individuals to demonstrate the importance of the fight against HIV/AIDS.

It has been 25 years since the first AIDS cases were reported. Since then countless researchers, health care providers, politicians,

and educators have contributed to the global initiative to contain and eventually eliminate its presence in all corners of the world, a presence that has grown increasingly ominous with time.

Although HIV/AIDS is no longer a mysterious and mischaracterized entity, it retains, and rightfully so, its chilling aura as the most relentless and indiscriminate killer of our time. And though a diagnosis is no longer the sealing of an immediate fate, it is the beginning of an indefinite battle for life and for social belonging.

IMPACT ON WORLD COMMUNITY

With an estimated 33.2 million people worldwide currently living with HIV, and more than 25 million people having died of AIDS since 1981, December 1st serves to remind everyone that action makes a difference in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Let there be no mistake; we are here to acknowledge that AIDS is a deadly enemy against which we must join all our forces to fight and eliminate.

Americans should be reminded that HIV/AIDS does not discriminate. With an estimated 1,039,000 to 1,185,000 HIV-positive individuals living in the U.S., and approximately 40,000 new infections occurring every year, the U.S., like other nations around the world is deeply affected by HIV/AIDS.

IMPACT ON AFRICAN-AMERICANS

AIDS is devastating the African-American community. As of February 2006, African-Americans represented only 13 percent of the U.S. population, but accounted for 40 percent of the 944,306 AIDS cases diagnosed since the start of the epidemic and approximately half (49 percent) of the 42,514 cases diagnosed in 2004 alone. African-Americans also account for half of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in the 35 states/areas with confidential name-based reporting.

The AIDS case rate per 100,000 population among African-American adults/adolescents was nearly 10.2 times that of whites in 2004. African-Americans accounted for 55 percent of deaths due to HIV in 2002 and their survival time after an AIDS diagnosis is lower on average than it is for other racial/ethnic groups. HIV was the third leading cause of death for African-Americans, ages 25–34, in 2002 compared to the sixth leading cause of death for whites and Latinos in this age group.

IMPACT ON AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN; AND HISPANIC WOMEN

African-American women and children have been disproportionately victimized by this deadly disease. African-American women account for the majority of new AIDS cases among women (67 percent in 2004); white women account for 17 percent and Latinas 15 percent. Among African-Americans, African-American women represent more than a third (36 percent) of AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004. Although African-American teens (ages 13–19) represent only 15 percent of U.S. teenagers, they accounted for 66 percent of new AIDS cases reported among teens in 2003.

IMPACT IN HOUSTON/HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

The detrimental effects of AIDS have also hit home. In 2004, right here in my home district of Houston/Harris County, there were over 14,000 reported persons living with HIV (non-AIDS) and more than 8,000 reported persons living with AIDS. Sadly, there were almost 400 deaths resulting from AIDS in Houston/Harris County, Texas in 2004. This problem con-

tinues to escalate as there were more than 800 newly diagnosed AIDS cases in Harris County in 2004. In Houston alone, there were more than 1,000 reported HIV Diagnosis in 2005. We must continue to forge a tough fight to reverse all of these costly and tragic trends.

Billions and billions of private and federal dollars have been poured into drug research and development to treat and manage infections, but the complex life cycle and incessant mutation rates of HIV strains has made this endeavor difficult. Though the drugs we currently have are effective in managing infections and reducing mortality by slowing the progression to AIDS in an individual, they do little to reduce disease prevalence and prevent new infections.

Currently, the only cure we have for HIV/AIDS is prevention. While we must continue efforts to develop advanced treatment options, it is crucial that those efforts are accompanied by dramatic increases in public health education, awareness, and prevention measures.

ROUNDTABLE OF AIDS EXPERTS

Earlier this year, with the hope of bringing attention to the importance of HIV/AIDS testing in the fight to eliminate HIV/AIDS, especially in the African American community, I hosted an AIDS roundtable of AIDS experts and community leaders, in Houston, that included free voluntary HIV/AIDS testing. We discussed policy changes dealing with the AIDS crisis in our communities across the United States. I consult with AIDS experts and we vowed to work hard to create constructive and effective vehicles to address the very real need of testing within certain groups of the population.

POTENTIAL MANDATORY TESTING AMONG CERTAIN POPULATIONS AND THE PRISON POPULATION

We discussed the potential mandatory testing for certain populations as well as mandatory testing for all of the prison population. Consideration of such potential solutions is not intended to stigmatize and exploit individuals who may be suffering; it is a means of saving lives.

POTENTIAL AVAILABILITY OF TESTING AS PART OF ROUTINE PHYSICALS; MANAGED-CARE OPPORTUNITIES

Our AIDS roundtable also considered the option of making AIDS testing available as part of routine physicals. We also discussed the potential for education and preventative measures to be included in HIV managed-care programs. These are all possible solutions we considered as means of combating the HIV/AIDS crisis and to silence the sorrowful cries of the victims and many more potential victims of this deadly disease. All of us must continue to use our creative ideas to find effective ways to break the cycle of death that has been resulted from the HIV/AIDS scourge.

RYAN WHITE ACT

As your Congresswoman, I have fully and eagerly supported all legislation that has given increased attention and resources to HIV/AIDS, including the Ryan White CARE Act, which is currently slated to receive about \$2.2 billion in funding for FY2007. The Ryan White Act, originally signed on August 18, 1990, is the primary source of medical care for HIV positive children, youth and pregnant women. The Ryan White CARE Act funds more than 600 sites through 91 grants in 35 states, DC, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. I know I need not convince you of the fact that this legislation, and the money it authorizes, is crucial to our national fight against HIV/AIDS.

I will continue to push hard to ensure that the purpose of the the Ryan White Act is fully funded. served and realized. I will also work hard to make sure that the Ryan White Act is tailored to the challenges that we face today.

In addition, I have supported legislation to reauthorize funding for community health centers (H.R. 5573, Health Centers Renewal Act of 2006), including the Montrose and Fourth Ward clinics right here in Houston, as well as supported legislation to provide more nurses for the poor urban communities in which many of these centers are located (H.R. 1285, Nursing Relief Act for Disadvantaged Areas). I have also supported and introduced legislation aimed to better educate our children (H.R. 2553, Responsible Education About Life Act in 2006) and eliminate health disparities (H.R. 3561, Healthcare Equality and Accountability Act and the Good Medicine Cultural Competency Act in 2003, H.R. 90). And I will continue to endorse and push for similar legislation.

Twenty-five years from now, I hope that we will not be discussing data on prevalence and mortality, but rather how our sustained efforts have been successful. But if we are ever to have that discussion, there are a number of actions that we must take right now. We must continue research on treatments and antiretroviral therapies, as well as pursue a cure. And we absolutely have to ensure that everyone who needs treatment receives it. In order to do this, we have to increase awareness of testing, access to testing, and the accuracy of testing. Knowledge truly is power.

We must also increase funding for local health departments and community health clinics, as well as fully fund the Ryan White CARE Act.

Lastly, but perhaps most importantly, it is imperative that we work to increase funding for HIV prevention and education, so that our children will be equipped with sufficient and appropriate knowledge of this growing threat within our communities, especially within our black communities and among black women. If blacks are eleven times as likely to acquire infection, then we need to make eleven times the effort to educate. And we need to apply similar efforts in every community until HIV/AIDS becomes a memory. If not, our friends and family will be memories instead.

Community volunteers from churches and other organizations have done commendable work here in Houston. I think everyone can learn something from their selflessness and their will to serve their communities.

We need more people to follow their lead. We do not have time for excuses or hesitation. We have the passion and dedication, and we are securing more and more resources. It is up to us to get the resources where they are needed.

I implore all of us, politicians, researchers, clergy, and community leaders to continue to work on the very challenging mission of eliminating HIV/AIDS. To do this, we must continue to pass legislation that will continue to fund research, as well as prevention and treatment programs to combat HIV/AIDS. We must also increase our efforts to provide compassionate care, pursue rigorous research, educate our communities, and raise awareness. By doing this together, we will help all of our friends, relatives, and children live healthy and full lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MEEK of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise on the eve of consideration of major energy legislation here in this House. And while the President seems willing to admit that America is addicted to imported oil, which is step one, recognition, he can't seem to get much further than that. In fact, during his administration, America is now importing over a billion more barrels of imported oil every year. A billion more than when he began his administration.

So admitting we have a problem is easy. You can do it at a distance. You can mention it in your State of the Union address. That doesn't solve the crisis.

Every day that the President makes another empty veto threat against energy legislation is another day for growing our trade deficit by oil. In fact, if you look at what's happening today, nearly three quarters of what we use to drive this economy that is petroleum-based is imported. And that oil import constitutes about a third of our trillion dollar trade deficit. It's a disastrous policy. It takes away America's independence. And it keeps us addicted to a lot of places in the world that don't have democratic governments in place.

Our addiction is obvious, and the solution seems just as clear. When our Nation launched its space program and we embarked upon a national effort, we developed our domestic resources and we began to move into outer space. We can do the same in energy if we were serious. From domestically produced biofuels to wind to fuel cells, hydrogen, solar power, and geothermal, as well as clean coal technologies, the potential of our market is unlimited. But it is limited by our technological and industrial imagination.

With half as many sunny days as countries like Portugal, the world's leading solar energy producer is not the United States but Germany. Germany accounts for 15 percent of worldwide sales in solar panels and other photovoltaic equipment and has 15 of

the 20 biggest solar plants. That's right. A country located in Northern Europe with no natural advantage is outperforming the rest of the world. And they are doing the same with wind power.

On wind energy, the story is much the same. Take one look at our Nation's wind map, and our wind potential is very, very clear.

This is a map of the United States, of course, with the darkest areas indicating where we are most wind rich. From rich reserves in offshore wind production along the Great Lakes to the upper plains regions whose fields howl day and night, America must act to capture that endless resource. Simply recognizing the potential is only our first step. While the United States lags behind, European companies are investing billions into our nascent wind market. As pointed out in a recent Herald Tribune article in July of 2007, a Portuguese company, Energias, paid nearly \$3 billion to buy Horizon Wind Energy from Goldman Sachs. This purchase secures their parent company, Mexia, with the fourth largest wind farm capacity in the world, behind mostly European companies like Iberdrola of Spain and another Spanish company, Acciona Energia. When is our Nation going to be serious about stepping up to energy independence and capturing some of the resources that bless our land?

The key for developing our domestic industry in both wind and solar is political leadership from here in Washington. And unless we take these needed steps, America will continue to take its lead from foreign nations, and our hopes for developing true domestic new industries along with the jobs they hold will never materialize.

Mr. President, if you are serious about solving our energy crisis, I suggest you enroll in Congress's 12-step plan for recovering from our oil addiction. We will begin some of those discussions tomorrow as the energy bill is considered. Some of the steps are contained in that bill.

It's time that we invite the President to join us in shaping a new energy future for our Nation that restores our inherent economic independence by becoming energy independent and, in so doing, secure political independence for future generations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WATERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF A CLEAN ENERGY REVOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) is recognized

for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I have come to the House floor tonight to really share some great news, and that doesn't always happen in this Chamber, and the great news is that this week we hope to take a major step forward in our effort to revolutionize the energy economy of America to bring it to a place where we can use the genius of Americans to break our addiction to Middle Eastern oil, to stop global warming, and to grow millions of good-paying green collar jobs in this country. And tomorrow or the next day we hope to have on the floor a bill that will take major strides in that direction to start facing these challenges and really recognizing the economic potential of a clean energy revolution for this country.

We have challenges associated with energy, but we who will bring this bill to the floor believe that we also have opportunities involving energy. And those of us who will be supporting this energy bill believe that we need to look at this from an optimistic, visionary, progressive can-do spirit. And if we hearken to the can-do spirit of Americans, we are going to revolutionize the way we create and use energy in this country. And when we do that, we are going to grow millions of jobs in the process.

If I can briefly just talk about the challenges that we face, and perhaps they are obvious, but I think it is important at least to note them, about why we need a new energy policy in this country. And let me start with the one that perhaps is most obvious to us, and that is that our addiction to Middle Eastern oil threatens our security. It's not a very wise policy. And we were just being briefed by a vice admiral of the United States Navy retired just about 15 minutes ago on this subject. He pointed out that it's not a very good strategic decision to be sending just under \$1 million a minute of our money to people who are attacking us in the Middle East.

□ 2030

Funding your enemies is not known as a particularly brilliant strategic move. And Americans know that our national security is at risk as long as we are on the addiction train for the oil coming out of the Mid East.

So we know there is a security reason for our trying to move to a more energy independent position where we are less dependent on oil to run our economy.

Second, we know that global warming is a challenge. I'm certainly aware of this. I represent a district just north of Seattle. My county got 9 inches of rain in 24 hours the day before yesterday. And you will turn on your TV tonight, and you will see these floods. These floods and precipitation events are consistent with the models of what we will see more frequently in the Pacific Northwest with global warming.

We don't want to see that happen. We're seeing it, the last 2 years, we've had these things happen. Mount Rainier National Park was shut down for the first time in 100 years last year because of one of these horrendous rainstorms.

We know that we've seen one million miles of the Arctic melt, just disappear this year, the size of six Californias disappear. We know we have a problem with global warming; we've got to face up to it.

And third, we know that we have a loss of jobs in this country. We've seen a shrinking of our manufacturing base. We've seen outsourcing of our jobs across the world. We're seeing enormous imports coming in from China and exports not going back. So we need to reorient our economy so that we can develop products for export to the rest of the world. And guess what? We have the perfect opportunity to do that in developing clean energy technologies so we can rebuild our economy, and there is a great way to do it.

I want to start by talking about the tremendous strides that Americans are making today in building a new clean energy transportation system for the United States. Now, I get really excited about this. For one reason, two days ago I was in Anaheim, California, at the electric car convention, the 23rd convention of the Electric Car Association in Anaheim, California; and I was blown away by the progress that's being made in the electrification of the automobile.

Now, we have, frankly, not made much progress in increasing the efficiency of our cars since the early 1980s. We did a tremendous thing in the seventies and eighties: we increased our fuel efficiency by over 60 percent in about 5 to 6 years, but then we stopped. Congress stopped, the President stopped, we stopped dead in our tracks from making any progress on fuel efficiency.

Well, for 30 years now we haven't made one mile a gallon improvement. Think about how pathetic that is. Since 1983, we've started the Internet, mapped the human genome, we've even invented the cup holder for our cars; but we haven't improved the mileage they're getting by even 1 mile a gallon. Well, this week, tomorrow or the next day, we hope to pass on this floor a provision that will make the first improvements in 30 years in our automobile efficiency standards that were so incredibly successful in the early years. We need to simply start getting back up on that improvement train because that's what America is about, which is constant improvement.

And we intend to raise it to 35 miles a gallon, which is certainly obtainable, and I'll talk about why we know it's obtainable in a few minutes. We know that's a very obtainable goal, and we hope to pass that. And this is why this is important. I did a little research on this; I've done a lot of research on this. I actually just recently wrote a book

about this, so this is where I got a lot of this information. When you write a book about things, you tend to go out and ask a lot of people questions. And what I learned was that if we had simply continued making the same improvements in mileage that we made from 1976 to 1983, if we had simply continued on that rate of improvement, we would be free of Saudi Arabian oil today. Think of what that would have meant to our national security if we were free of that oil influence in our foreign policy. Well, we have to get back in that good habit of expecting more fuel efficient cars.

Now, we know this is capable of happening because we know essentially the technology has become better in our cars; it has simply gone to power and some other things rather than fuel efficiency. But this 35-mile-a-gallon standard I know is achievable because today I am driving a car that gets 45 miles a gallon. This car, it's convenient, it's safe, it carries five people comfortably. I'm 6 foot-2 inches, 200 pounds. It carries me and a big cherry tree in the back very conveniently. So we don't even have to wait until 2020 or 2022 to do this; we have cars that can do this today. But we know that we're going to make transitions, both in cars and trucks of all sizes, to move to more efficiency.

But I'll tell you what's coming. What's coming very shortly is not just these little incremental half-mile, one-mile, two-mile-a-gallon improvements. What is coming is wholesale giant leaps forward in automobile efficiency. And I want to show you why I know that's going to happen, or believe it's going to happen.

This is a picture of a car, the GM Volt. The GM Volt is a car that General Motors hopes to put into mass production in 5 years or so. It would be the first American mass production plug-in hybrid car. The GM Volt is a plug-in hybrid car. And the way a plug-in hybrid car works is ingenious. It has a hybrid system which runs, essentially, the wheels with electric motors. And a hybrid system works partly on an electrical battery system and part on an internal combustion engine that right now is burning gasoline, and some day will burn cellulosic ethanol or bio-diesel. But what a plug-in hybrid does is it allows you to charge your batteries at night, and then for about 40 miles all you use is electricity.

So when the GM Volt comes out, you will be able to plug in your car in your garage, unplug it tonight, go about your business. For the first 40 miles, it's all electric; no carbon dioxide coming out of your tailpipe, no gasoline being burned whatsoever. And the daily usage of a car for 60 percent of Americans is less than 40 miles in one day. So when these cars become available in widespread availability, 60 percent of the trips of Americans could be all electric, without using a drop of gasoline.

Now, what happens after 40 miles is you essentially then burn either gaso-

line, or at some point ethanol or bio-diesel, with a combination of the remaining juice in the battery to go the rest of your mileage, with just as much total range as you originally would experience with our normal cars. And when you do this, the combination of that juice in your battery you're plugged in with, and if you run the whole tank dry, you're going to get over 100 miles a gallon of gasoline. And there are cars today doing this. There are several hundred cars already doing this on the road across the country, running these plug-ins. There is quite a number of them that are Toyota Prius conversions that have been converted into these plug-in hybrids.

Now, this is not just some pipe dream. I asked GM to bring this car to Capitol Hill and they showed it to my colleagues a couple of months ago. It was at the car convention yesterday, and people were looking at it like it was the hottest thing on wheels at this convention, because it is. It gives us the opportunity to make a serious break of our addiction to Middle Eastern oil. And it gives Americans the ability to drive a car for 1 to 2 cents a mile for energy from electricity. Gasoline is costing anywhere from 9 to 12 cents a mile to operate a car right now.

So this is a tremendous break for Americans, when these cars get on the road. And we'll be talking about 100 miles a gallon of gasoline, not just 35 in our CAFE standard. GM has hundreds of millions of dollars in investment in this vehicle, and we know that this is a very serious effort in this regard.

Now, there are a couple of virtues I would like to talk about. This car gets better with age, and I'll tell you how. When you use electricity off the grid, you know, some of the electricity is produced with coal that is putting in carbon dioxide in the air and is adding to global warming gases. But as the grid becomes greener, which it will as we use more solar thermal power and as we use more wind power, the energy, the electrical juice we use, will become greener and your car will become greener. It will become a better car, a more efficient car. Now, there are only two things I know of in life that gets better over time, wine, and plug-in hybrid cars. So we're very excited about the progress of this.

I'll give you another little bonus. When you have a car like this, you can rent your batteries to the utility companies. And the utility companies are very excited about being able to ignite, when you're charging your batteries, essentially store their energy in your battery and then draw it back out, if you're not driving your car. They call it a load-leveling service. And they will pay you money for the right to use your battery. And some economists have suggested it could be a value of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. So that's a pretty sweet deal, potentially being paid by your utility company to really move forward.

So this thing is knocking them dead at the convention, and for good reason. And it shows why this 35-mile-a-gallon potential is very, very achievable. And I'm going to be very excited when we get this bill up on the floor.

With that, I would like to yield to my good friend, GEORGE MILLER, who has been leading this visionary effort for years here in the U.S. Congress.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And, one, I want to commend him on the success of getting provisions in this legislation on renewable electrical sources that he just pointed out will make all of this better in the future as we see a convergence of transportation, as we see a convergence of energy efficiencies in our homes and our businesses, and then to have a clean, green, and renewable way to generate that electricity. This is going to be a remarkable gift to the American people, to the American economy, to American businesses.

One of the things we've seen first and foremost is in so many instances the amount of money that is being saved by those who are investing in this effort in their businesses to make them more efficient, to make them greener, and to make them cleaner.

I am very excited that this legislation, which you have led the fight on, is also going to include the CAFE standards, the improvements in the miles per gallon that people can expect to get from cars in the future, that we will provide for 35 miles per gallon by the year 2020, which will dramatically change the transportation picture in this country, and then joined with the hybrid, with the renewable energies, can change our dependence on imported oil. And combined with other provisions of this legislation, we know that we have the opportunity to dramatically impact for the good the American economy, our climate, our environment, and the health of our neighborhoods and our cities.

So this energy bill, which many people said was not going to be possible at the beginning of this year, will be a major vote for those of us who are concerned about our dependence on foreign oil, our dependence on fossil fuels at all because of the impacts on the climate, the impacts on the health of our constituents. And it's going to be a remarkable vote when it takes place.

This legislation also provides for energy efficiency and renewable energy worker training. We're now starting to see in this country, as more and more investment is made by the private sector, that we need skilled workers who know how to work in these facilities, who understand the technology, who understand the mechanics of these operations. And that's going to provide real opportunity to working people in this country to create jobs all over this country, not just on the coast, if you will, but in the Midwest and the Southeast, in the Southwest, where wind, where other renewable energy sources

are going to be developed, are going to be promoted, and are going to be utilized by those communities.

The gentleman from Washington has been in this struggle, started with the Apollo Project. This isn't quite the Apollo Project, but this is a major down payment, a major, major step, after 30 years of this Congress being shackled by the auto industry and the oil industry and others to continue a policy that has not served this country well and that continues to threaten our economic stability, our national security.

I know how much energy the gentleman from Washington has put into this legislation and put into this issue to get the public to understand something like the GM Volt. We had the automobile on the Hill a few months ago. It's a rather impressive automobile, as you pointed out. I think we probably read the same articles about the recent auto shows where it's attracting a great deal of attention, a major commitment by GM. I'm delighted to see GM now make this thrust into these new technologies, and I think that that legislation will provide further incentives for them to do that.

I read a rather interesting commentary. GM also developed a hybrid for the Tahoe, for their SUV. And in the comments about it, it's not the best hybrid in terms of mileage, if you're really concerned about mileage standards, but it's a major effort, certainly a major effort on behalf of a vehicle that's very popular with the American public.

But the interesting thing was, because of the engineering that they had to do to deal with the hybrid technology, the commentary of the auto reviewers was that they made a better car, this Tahoe was far superior to those that weren't. And they were hoping that they would then transfer the technology, the design, the engineering over to the rest of the fleet because they, in fact, would be presenting a car of higher quality, be it hybrid or non-hybrid, to the American public. And I think it's interesting to see what the spin-offs are and what this kind of engineering develops.

Mr. INSLEE. Would the gentleman yield for a minute on that point?

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Yes, I would be happy to yield.

Mr. INSLEE. I think that's a really important point, that when you embark on a technological effort like this, like the original Apollo Project, we called our bill the New Apollo Energy Project because we understood when we embark on a technological journey like this, we develop all these new subordinate incidental technologies, and we've seen all the benefits from the Apollo Project.

□ 2045

The secret of this car is the battery technology, really. Now, there is some really cool stuff. This glass weighs

probably 70 percent less than normal glass. These tires are superefficient because of the way they are designed. There is a lot of weight-saving devices. But the real genius is in the battery. There is a company called A123 Battery. A bunch of folks started it from MIT in Massachusetts. Now they are manufacturing a lithium ion battery that you use right now in your drill. You are using your big drill. Those are lithium, the new hot ones. "Hot," meaning they work, not meaning that they are physically hot. They've taken those batteries and now designed one to work in a car. And I point this out because I talked to a young man named Luke, and I am embarrassed I can't remember his last name, yesterday in Anaheim, and he was with this A123 Battery company. And I said what is the status of this? He said that it is going gangbusters. I am working in a way that all we have to do is put them in a rectangular situation rather than a cylindrical. But the look in this kid's eyes. He is in his upper twenties, and he is managing this project in his upper twenties. The look in his eyes were just glowing with this development of this brand new stuff. And he was jumping up and down being so excited. And that is the kind of spirit that we have the capability of igniting again.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. This bill, when we pass it and send to the President and he signs it, it is just the beginning of this adventure in energy technologies. Earlier this year we passed an innovation bill that dealt with new technologies and encouraging research and development and innovation and discovery, and when we were putting that bill together, we were talking to the CEOs from venture capital companies, from biotech industries, from the high-tech industry. And the question came from a lot of people, when you do all this innovation, you make all this effort, training all the engineers and scientists and others, where are the jobs that result? And Craig Barrett, the former CEO of Intel Corporation and other CEOs of the major tech companies of this country chimed in and said you make an investment, the government must make an investment in energy. That will drive the next generation of technology comparable to the kinds of technologies we saw with that investment in telecommunications, in computers, in the Internet and all the things that resulted from that. Their first choice for that, to drive that technology would be energy and the need that this country and other countries are going to have to develop these sources of energy.

Again, I want to thank the gentleman for all of the work he did. I know how hard he worked, especially on that provision of the bill for the renewable energy standards that are in this legislation. I thank him for his effort on that and also on the Apollo project that kicked off a great part of this debate in the Congress.

What a difference a year makes. Under Republican rule, it took three sessions of Congress just to finish an energy bill that subsidized pollution and Hummers.

But after just 1 year of the new Democratic leadership, we are replacing those subsidies with groundbreaking steps to increase the efficiency of our vehicles, to lower energy costs, to create new jobs, and to combat global warming.

Fuel Economy. The historic fuel economy compromise is supported by labor, the environmental community, and the automobile industry. This is the first increase by Congress since 1975.

The bill will increase fuel economy standards to 35 miles per gallon by 2020 for new cars and trucks.

These provisions will save American families \$700 to \$1000 per year at the pump, with \$22 billion in net consumer savings in 2020 alone.

It will reduce oil consumption by 1.1 million gallons per day in 2020 (one-half of what we currently import from the Persian Gulf), and reduce greenhouse gases equal to taking 28 million of today's average cars and trucks off the road.

Renewable electricity standards. This provision requires utility companies to generate 15 percent of electricity from renewable sources—such as wind power, biomass, wave, tidal, geothermal and solar—by 2020.

Green Jobs. This package creates an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Worker Training Program to train a quality workforce for “green collar” jobs—such as solar panel manufacturer and green building construction worker—created by federal renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives.

Major investments in renewable energy could create 3 million green jobs over 10 years.

Thanks to the leadership in the House by HILDA SOLIS and JOHN TIERNEY, we reported this legislation from the Education and Labor Committee. In the Senate, this important provision has been championed by BERNIE SANDERS and others.

Energy efficiency. The bill includes landmark energy efficiency provisions that save consumers and businesses hundreds of billions of dollars through 2030.

The bill will assist those who want to make their homes and offices more energy efficient, and it creates new energy-efficient appliance standards.

This reflects the successful model pursued by the State of California: cutting greenhouse gas emissions and investing in renewables will lead to economic growth.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Let me note that I agree with the excitement and the energy that I have seen here today, and I think that there is every reason for optimism that many of the challenges that we face can be overcome by the very forces that we are talking about. I believe there are more market-driven forces, because as the price has gone up, we have unleashed a whole new exciting effort that could be profit-making and also make changes. But, as we are discussing this, there is just one thing that has concerned me on this side of the aisle. And I certainly agree with trying to increase our development of sources of energy, as Mr.

MILLER was just talking about, you know, this is the type of investment we can make that will permit these entrepreneurs who respond to the market. I certainly agree that, but, as you were talking about it, we know that electricity is going to be a major factor in the success of the technologies that you are talking about, because each and every one of these we now bring electricity into play where we had internal combustion engines before. But why is it that we, when we face an energy bill like the one coming up, that we have basically written off nuclear energy as a role that it could play in providing that energy and providing us the self-sufficiency that we need in the future?

Mr. INSLEE. Well, actually, the bill, as I understand, will not be writing off nuclear energy. It has been difficult to grow largely in cost. The utilities simply have not purchased it because of its cost even though it has been very heavily subsidized by the taxpayer to the tune of billions of dollars; it still has remained so expensive, the utilities have simply not ordered new plants. It was really not Jane Fonda that ended the growth of the industry; it was simply the cost and economics of it. And this bill does not eliminate that that will be on the floor in the next week.

I want to address, I know, the gentleman from California, and a lot of these good ideas have come from California. Certainly Governor Schwarzenegger has been active in supporting this effort to move to more fuel-efficient standards, and many of them are in California.

I want to address something electricity quick, and then I want to yield to Mr. BLUMENAUER if I can. The gentleman has pointed out that if you are going to have plug-in hybrids, then you have to have electricity to run the plug-in hybrids. But tonight we are going to have some discussion about the multiple systems of clean ways to generate electricity. I want to point to one of them, a company that I have learned about, a company called AUSRA Energy, and their name came up when we were debating the renewable electrical standard.

In this bill, we have a provision that calls for 15 percent of our energy to come from clean, renewable sources by the year 2020, 15 percent clean renewable sources, and a quarter of that can also come from efficiency standards. So I was talking some time ago to some of my colleagues about this from the State of Florida in August when we had the first version of this bill, and my colleagues were expressing the concern that we couldn't do solar energy, for instance, in Florida. Now, that surprised me, because I thought on the license plates it says “The Sunshine State.” Nonetheless, Florida does not have as perfect solar energy as does Arizona. There are a few more clouds in Florida. It is maybe 10 percent not as productive as Arizona.

But a week after that conversation, I found a company called AUSRA Energy

had signed a contract with a Florida public utility for I believe it is in the nature of a couple hundred megawatts, enough for thousands of homes, both in Florida and in California. And what this company does, this AUSRA company, it uses flat panel mirrors which are in these long rows oriented toward the sun. They are inclined toward a pipe. There is a pipe that is elevated towards these mirrors. It focuses the rays of the sun on that pipe. It heats the water. The water develops steam, the steam turns the turbine, and presto, you have electricity with zero CO₂ emissions, zero CO₂ emissions, and zero gasoline imports from the Middle East.

And I have looked very carefully at their projections of cost. They have a very realistic path to get to a position to produce electricity as cheaply as coal within the next decade or so. Now, this company is real. It is not a bunch of people in teepees just thinking about this. They have signed commercial contracts for the production of this electricity using this technology.

Now the reason this is so exciting to me is that previously, we have talked for years about photovoltaic energy. And most people who think about solar energy think of photovoltaic, which are basically panels that directly produce electricity from the silicone-based panels, and those are making strides that are very significant with what is called thin-celled photovoltaics. But here is an entirely new way of producing electricity using essentially radiant power, thermal power from the sun, heat to heat energy, and these work really well in tandem with natural gas producers. So we have multiple ways. We will talk about some of these others. And these new technologies just keep popping up.

I want to yield to Mr. BLUMENAUER, a leader from Portland, Oregon, which has been a great city to demonstrate how to use energy efficiently. It is the first city in America to develop a transportation system that gives people choices about how to move around the city, and as a result, it is the first city in America where people have driven less in 1 year ever in American history, and that is because of, in part, Mr. BLUMENAUER's leadership helping develop some of the land use planning and public transportation systems, besides being a great advocate for bicycle riding.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy and his continued focus on the opportunities we face with the energy legislation that is coming before us this week, and the bigger picture, the new Apollo project.

I wanted, if I could just elaborate on one point, because I think as you were talking about the compelling opportunities for new technology that are harnessed in the car of the future, I was thinking back to the situation that we faced as some of us were growing up when the United States Department of Defense was paying \$100 for a transistor when they could have spent 79

cents for a vacuum tube. But that investment in technology for the future made possible the first Apollo project, sending a person to the moon, miniaturization, the electronics that harness that power. But it also spoke, I think, to the power of having strategic Federal investment and incentives.

I heard my friend from California a moment ago talking about the power of the market. Well, we are all interested, I think, in harnessing market forces wherever possible. And your response about the issue of nuclear energy, that despite massive subsidies, there hasn't been a new plant in the last 30 years because the private sector didn't think it penciled out.

I am interested in opportunities that we can have harnessing this new technology and perhaps using it in sectors like national defense where we can jump-start new technology and we can make a difference for our national security. That, as you know, has been one of the cornerstones of the Speaker's initiative. The first hearings we had on the Global Warming Committee that we both serve on were from national security experts that talked about how our dependence on expensive foreign oil, on traditional energy sources, put us at a strategic disadvantage in terms of oil supply, and it is also having an operational disadvantage for our national defense.

The current war in Iraq is the most intense, most energy-intensive military operation in the history of the world. It is four times more energy intense than the first Iraq war. We are delivering gasoline to the front that we are heavily dependent on in great big tankers that might as well have bull's eyes on them at a cost of over \$100 a gallon.

What you're outlining here in terms of fuel-efficient vehicles, in terms of new techniques for generating electricity, has the potential of revitalizing American defense posture to make our troops safer and more efficient as well as making battles in areas to secure oil supply less likely.

I just wanted to commend you for dealing with us today in terms of the big picture and what a difference that can make for the lives of everyday Americans in terms of where they shop, how they move, where they work and live, as well as the international arena as well where we are going to be spending \$1 trillion in Iraq. This type of technology could be harnessed to make a big difference in terms of national security and technology.

Mr. INSLEE. I really appreciate Mr. BLUMENAUER's observation because it is so true. What we have seen, where we do have military product development then spins off into the civilian sector to all of our benefit. We are going to see that now. Right now the Pentagon is helping to develop a biofuels-based airplane fuel. They are very excited about not being dependent on Middle Eastern oil for the security operations of our own military, and they want to develop a biofuels-based

airlines fuel. Boeing is doing the same thing on a civilian basis. They have entered into a consortium with Sir Richard Branson to develop a homegrown biofuel so you can run a jet engine. And the reason it is right to be optimistic about these things is the phenomena that Mr. BLUMENAUER talked about, and that is that things get cheaper as we build more of them and we learn more about technology.

Solar power, every time we have increased the number of units we have sold of solar power, the prices come down 20 percent. There is a curve. You can watch the price come down. It has come down over 80 percent in the last 2 decades. Over 80 percent. And the reason is, besides the fact you discover new techniques, you simply have scales of economy; the more you make of this stuff, the less it is per unit. And that is going to be true predictably for solar thermal as well as the continuation of the photovoltaic world. When we do that, the thing I want to focus on is we want to sell this technology to China.

□ 2100

We want to start putting stuff in boats and shipping it to China and India. We want to take the GM Volt and ship it to Japan. Let's start exporting these things that we grow here with homegrown technology. We know we can do that. We have done it in the past because of good old American know-how.

I want to tell one story about good old American know-how. This is a guy I got to know. We talked about electricity as a source of fuel for transportation. But there are others. There's a guy named John Plaza I met in the course of working on this. John Plaza was an airline pilot 4 or 5 years ago.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, any closing comments before you go?

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I just wanted to express my appreciation for what you're doing. I have the Rules Committee meeting now for the Energy package. I need to go represent Ways and Means. I depart, hanging on your every word.

Mr. INSLEE. We know you're going to produce a great bill for us tomorrow or the next day. Thank you for joining us.

The story of John Plaza is, to me, just a perfect example of what America is about and why this is such a great economy and a great Nation. John was an airline pilot several years ago and he said he got a little tired of flying across the country and reading a book in the cockpit, to the extent that is allowed. He decided to look around for a new opportunity to sort of do something creative.

He started to think about the ability to use biofuels to run our transportation system. John was one of the first people to make biodiesel. He started to essentially brew up biodiesel almost in his garage just a few years ago. Then he decided to make a commercial operation. So he went out and

raised some money from a fellow named Matthew Tobias, who did well at Microsoft. They went out, and this is one of the part of the stories I like, they bought two big vats that were used at the Rainier Brewing Company to brew beer. They took those vats and they started to brew biodiesel in a little warehouse on the shores of the Duwamish River in Seattle.

That went so well that they went out to the capital markets and raised tens of millions of dollars to build a real first-class biodiesel facility. Now, in Grays Harbor, Washington, and this is a picture of the Imperium Energy Biodiesel plant, you will see these large tanks used for storage. The Imperium Biodiesel Company now has the capability of producing 100 million gallons a year of biodiesel. It is the largest biodiesel refinery in the world, and it started because one fellow, John Plaza, had this idea and a can-do spirit and optimism and courage enough to go out and start a business to do this.

Now, this is what America is all about. When we pass an energy bill, the kind of things we are going to do are going to help these small business people to start businesses and grow them in the field of clean energy. Now, this company has plans to build perhaps 20 refineries around the country. It is a realistic, a realistic goal to believe that we can produce 25 percent of our transportation fuels in the next 20 years or so by having homegrown biodiesel-advanced forms of ethanol and really make a dent in our oil addiction.

Now I want to, if I can, address for a minute the prospects for these biofuels because I know people have heard about corn ethanol and people have raised concerns that it's not the last word in ethanol. And it is true. Twenty-three percent of our corn now goes to the production of ethanol. It's producing high quality, effective fuel and it's working very, very well. It has some limitations in that we only use the kernel of the corn now. We only use a small percentage of the total fiber that the plants produces.

But on the horizon is an advanced form of ethanol called cellulosic ethanol. Cellulosic ethanol is an ethanol where you take the entire plant, kernel, leaves, shoots, roots, stems, stalk, corn stover, wheat straw, everything you can get your hands on, you mash it up, you mix it with an enzyme that helps break down the fibrous structure of the plants, freeze the carbohydrates. You then use the carbohydrates to distill it into alcohol or ethanol, and ethanol is an alcohol, and basically make high-quality fuel.

Now, cellulosic ethanol, the first plant in America for commercially produced cellulosic ethanol, ground was broken for it the week before last. The Range Company in Georgia is the first one that has the capability of building this advanced form of ethanol. When we do that, we will improve the amount of fuel we produce per acre by a factor of four to five times, potentially, over what we are producing in

corn today, using advanced enzymes and using potentially some additional crops besides corn.

A company called Mendel Biotechnology in Hayward, I visited a few weeks ago, they have developed a plant called miscanthus. Miscanthus is a relative of sugar cane, which can grow through wide, wide areas of the Midwest. It's 10 to 12 feet tall. It uses less fertilizer than corn, it uses less water than corn, and it can produce three to four times as much fuel per acre using the cellulosic ethanol technique. They are now growing test plots of that to see how far north basically this can be grown and in what conditions.

That is not the only plant. There are several other plants. In Idaho, the first loan guarantee has been given to the Iogen Company, among six counties across the country to use essentially wheat straw left in the field as waste. They are going to bundle that up, bale it up, expose it to an enzyme, and do cellulosic ethanol using what was previously a waste product.

By the way, I misspoke. The Range Company in Georgia does not use an enzyme; they use a reactive process. It's a little different than that use of an enzyme to break down the cell structure. Both of them use basically the entire fibrous part of the plant.

The point is that corn ethanol can perhaps be considered as the first generation of biofuels. It is successful, doing a great job, with certain limits that we need to get past, and we can and will get past them if we simply use our know-how. That is what we are doing across the country in these companies, which reminds me of kind of a basic principle. The idea of our energy bill, in part, that we will be passing we hope this week, takes a position that we need to make a fundamental shift on how we think about energy. In the past, all we did was look below our feet for energy. Now we need to start looking above our shoulders and between our ears because ultimately it's intellectual capability and intellectual capacity that is the only infinite power of energy in the universe. That is what we are starting to use. And that is why America is going to do so well in the clean energy revolution, because when there is a transition technologically, America wins. When there is a transition to aeronautics, we win, as we have done with Boeing. When there is a transition to software, we win, as we have done with all our software businesses in this country. We are going to win in this clean energy transition because we do well in developing these technologies, some of which we have talked about tonight.

Now, besides biofuels, there's additional fuels under consideration. We know fuel cells have the potential to use hydrogen, which is under active consideration. At least one company will be bringing a commercial hydrogen fuel cell car to the roads in the next 2 years. There are fleets now using hydrogen fuel cells.

This is a bus transit system in the East Bay area of San Francisco. This is one of the first hydrogen fuel cell buses. They run it over a catalytic bed and they produce electricity and water. That is it. The only thing coming out of the tail pipe of this bus is water. I got the honor of the first Congressman to ever drive a bus, and I didn't hit anything. So it was a success. And I can warrant these are clean, wonderfully quiet, and people are enjoying them today down in the East Bay area.

These fuel cells, because there is an issue about the distribution of hydrogen; it's going to cost money to build a distribution system for hydrogen. They are probably going to happen first in large fleets like buses and transportation systems. But I think there is good reason to believe that we are going to see a lot more use of this in the next decade or so, particularly in these fleets, further application. So we have lots of alternatives.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Would the gentleman yield for one moment?

Mr. INSLEE. Yes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. On the issue, first, I'd like to compliment the gentleman on obviously his vast knowledge and research that he had done on these energy issues. I am very impressed with the presentation tonight.

Let me note that in California I worked very closely with Governor Schwarzenegger on a number of these energy issues. One of the new technologies that has emerged is the actual production of hydrogen on a portable basis. There is an inventor in California that has come up with an attachment that can go on any internal combustion engine that actually attaches to the alternator of the engine and creates electricity that goes into a liquid into the small container, which then, as we know, electricity through liquid produces hydrogen and oxygen gas, which is then put into the air intake of the engine.

The Governor, when I described this to him, and we had a lot of trouble with private companies unwilling to actually test this product out, the Governor put it on his Hummer. He said, Dana, I am giving you my Hummer. Put it on the car and I will pay for the test. The Governor actually reached out.

This type of creativity and what you're discussing tonight and a broad array of approaches to our energy challenge, I think, will carry us through. I want to compliment the gentleman on his great presentation tonight.

Mr. INSLEE. I appreciate Mr. ROHRABACHER's comments. I won't make any cracks about the need to improve the imitation. Your Governor is doing great work on this. I appreciate your sentiments.

I want to mention a point. There is a technology I had not heard of. You have mentioned this inventor who's working on this in California. One of the things that is so much fun is you learn about people doing this great

work around the country. That particular invention, who knows, it may not go anywhere. Some of the things we have talked about tonight may not pan out to be commercially available. But if we have a strategy that spreads our bets and looks at multiple sources like any good investor does, you spread your investments around, some are going to work out really well, some are going to be just kind of okay, and some of them are going to be duds. And we are going to experience that in this. But because of the genius around the country, we are going to have a lot of successes. So I appreciate your comments Mr. ROHRABACHER.

I just want to point out a couple of other new cutting-edge technologies people may not have heard about that can help fulfill our need for a 15 percent renewable electric standard. This is a picture of wave-power buoys that are now going off the coast of Oregon, the first ones in the country to harness the power in waves. There's enormous energy in waves. If you have ever seen a big freighter go up and down, you understand how powerful the sea is just going up and down.

There's enough energy in a stretch off the coast of the Pacific in just a 10-by-10-mile square. If you just took a 10-by-10-mile square and captured the energy from those waves, it would produce all the electricity for California. Now we are not talking about doing that, but what is under investigation right now is the ability to use this type, and there are two or three types of these buoys, and as they bob up and down, they pressurize a column of water or hydraulic fluid or air and turn an electrical generator that runs in a wire to the shore, and you have got electricity. One of these buoys could power potentially a thousand homes. They are quite powerful.

Ultimately, they are being tested right now and we're finding there's actually more energy than we even thought. That means more stresses. We are learning a lot about the stresses, on how you deal with those stresses. But the Department of Energy has testified to us that they believe that wave power could produce 10 percent of our entire electrical needs in this country in the next couple decades. Now that is very significant. It's just this new idea.

Tidal power is a similar effort. I have a picture of that. We have tidal power that also uses a turbine that looks like a wind turbine and also can produce electricity.

One more comment I want to make about the best source of energy, and that is energy that we don't waste. Energy conservation and energy efficiency is what we need to call the first fuel. Energy that we don't waste is always the cheapest energy to buy.

□ 2115

Finding a way not to let energy escape from our house is almost always the cheapest way to save money on energy.

I just want to point out a couple, Mike and Meg Town. Mike is a teacher at Redmond High School near the Seattle area. Mike and Meg a couple years ago decided to build a home that was essentially a net zero user of electricity, in part because Mike, who was a science teacher, was always talking about this, and one day his kids said, Why don't you go build a house that does this? So he did.

Mike and Meg built a house in very wet, soggy Redmond, Washington. It is one of the wetter areas around. And what they did was they incorporated some sort of commonsense measures into their home to make it very energy efficient, with extra insulation, good windows, just sort of commonsense things, not to let air leak out from your doors, a decently insulated hot-water heater, some planting to allow solar energy to come in to heat up the home. They then put on some panels. You see these black panels on the roof, Mike actually put these on himself.

Now this is a home in wet, rainy near Seattle, Washington, that is a zero net electricity user, saving money, because his meter runs backwards. When these photovoltaic cells are producing electricity, his electric meter runs backwards. That means he is getting a credit against his electricity bill. Now he has essentially, taking into consideration some of the credits he is receiving, a zero electrical bill.

His heat, he has a very small little heater that one of these days he is going to burn wood chips, and wood chips are a biosustainable fuel, because when you burn a biological product, all you do is return CO₂ to the atmosphere that the tree or the grass took out.

I point this out because here is people doing real things in a rainy climate, saving energy the old-fashioned way, just doing kind of commonsense things, and our bill calls for provisions that will increase the standards in our homes and our appliances so that we will not waste energy. It is the first fuel, and we are going to use it in a very commonsense American way, and it is going to be a major, major part of our effort to revolutionize our energy system.

So I look forward this week to making a major step forward in the field of energy. We are going to unleash the forces of market and the entrepreneurs around the country, and the homeowners who want to save on energy bills, and the people who are getting tired of paying \$3-plus for a gallon of gasoline, and the people who do not want to be addicted to Middle Eastern oil so we don't have to be exposed to security threats from that region, and the people who don't want to fund the terrorists who are attacking us, and the people who see the future of global warming as being a threat to our grandchildren.

This is something that you can unite the Nation, red and blue States, rural and urban. This helps inner-cities, it helps rural communities. It is something I hope we get broad support for.

It is going to be a great day for America when we start this clean energy revolution. It is truly something in the American can-do spirit.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CONGRESSMAN HENRY HYDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, the subject of our Special Order this evening is our dear friend, Henry Hyde.

Mr. Speaker, I would yield to Congressman ROHRBACHER from California.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, today we remember the life of Henry Hyde. Henry Hyde was no doubt one of the greatest Members ever to serve in this Chamber. He was certainly one of the most articulate.

Let me note right off the beginning, Henry Hyde was a personal hero of mine long before I arrived here in this body in 1989. And unlike heroes who I have met over my lifetime, quite often I have been disappointed in the heroes that I have met, Henry Hyde remained a person I admired, a hero that I admired, even after I got to work with him and got to know him personally.

Henry Hyde was, yes, a great orator, and he had a personal presence. Anyone who has ever worked or been around Henry Hyde could tell you that. Yet, these were not the qualities that made his greatness. Henry used his talents and his influence to further fundamental principles and values that reflected Henry's character and his commitment to higher ideals. He rose above politics.

What is it that Henry believed in? What were these higher ideals? Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Life. Yes, that is the first, that is the first of Henry's values. Yes, Henry was one of the greatest voices in the defense of the unborn on this planet. It was not the popular stand to take, and it still is not necessarily the popular stand to take. It was a moral imperative, however, a moral imperative that Henry felt very deeply about.

When someone believes that the issue of abortion is not an issue that concerns tissue being extracted from a woman's body, but is instead an issue that deals with the ending of a human life, the principle is clear. But the

courage to advocate such a moral and principled position may not match the importance of the issue itself.

Henry spoke with such eloquence on so many issues, but on this issue, one could not help but admire him and know that it was something that was coming from his heart, and a heart that was filled with love. He was a national force in the battle to protect the unborn. This is part of his legacy and something we should not forget and we should always remember him for, because it took courage for him to lead this battle.

Henry made this issue a crusade, and he did much himself to create the movement that now I think has brought public opinion and at least the public consciousness more to what the issue is on this issue of abortion. Yes, life was Henry's number one priority.

Liberty. Henry fought for liberty as a young naval officer in the Philippines during the Second World War. I was very honored to have gone with Henry to the Philippines where he was issued a medal for his service as a young man in the Second World War. He then after the war returned home and fought the battle for liberty in both the State legislature in Illinois, and, yes, here in the halls of Congress.

Henry's war was a war for liberty and justice for all. Henry was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. And, yes, we should not forget another controversial thing about Henry. He led that Judiciary Committee at a time of an impeachment procedure against President Bill Clinton. With the sexual implications of the charges against the former President, that endeavor could have turned into a lurid political circus. Instead, Henry Hyde insisted on maintaining standards and maintaining that the issue was perjury, and that was the only issue to be approached and discussed, and he insisted on maintaining the decorum of this House under these most trying of circumstances.

After serving as chairman the Judiciary Committee, he moved on to serve as chairman of the International Relations Committee. I was honored to serve with him on that august committee, and I watched firsthand as he stepped up and he maintained his commitment not only to American security, but to human liberty. These were the paramount issues for Henry Hyde, whether our country was safe and whether human liberty was being furthered.

Yes, Henry Hyde was the chairman of the International Relations Committee and led us after 9/11, led us at a time when we went into war with radical Islam, a war in which we are currently engaged. And Henry, his courage, his strength, his character, did very much to ensure the American people that, yes, we will prevail over this monstrous evil enemy that we face.

Well, finally let me note the pursuit of happiness. All of us who knew Henry know that he was a man who enjoyed

his life. He exemplified that happiness comes from more than just acquiring material wealth. Henry was a happy man because he was doing what he thought was right and was making a difference.

When he left us last year, he had dedicated his whole life to the service of our country and to those higher ideals I have just mentioned. He had every reason to be proud of the wonderful and exemplary life that he had lived.

So, tonight we remember Henry. He will be buried later on this week, but he will remain a force in this body and will remain a force in American politics for years to come, along with the Henry Clays and the Daniel Websters and the other great orators and great men of principle who have served here in Washington in the People's House and in this great Congress.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois, Congressman RAY LAHOOD.

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to pay tribute to one of the finest public servants that I have ever known, Congressman Henry Hyde. Henry passed away last week.

Before I begin my own remarks, I want to offer a couple of comments on behalf of Congressman JESSE JACKSON, Jr., who for family reasons is not able to be here, but asked me to offer these remarks on his behalf.

He was a good friend of Congressman Hyde, someone from the other side of the aisle, but someone from our Illinois delegation. He wanted me to express his feelings that Henry was not only a good friend to him, but he was a great American; someone who loved America and someone who really made the world a better place; someone who Congressman JESSE JACKSON, Jr., called a friend.

I offer those remarks on behalf of Congressman JESSE JACKSON, Jr.

Henry made a difference. When I was asked by a reporter recently what I will remember about him, what I said was that many of us come to this place with the idea that we can make a difference. Henry Hyde made a difference. He made a difference in the lives of the people that he represented, not just in his congressional district and not just in Illinois, but in the country and in the world.

He distinguished himself by serving as Chair of two committees, the Judiciary Committee and the International Relations Committee, during deliberations of some very, very serious legislation.

Henry Hyde had the ability to change people's minds. That is almost unheard of around here. People come to the well of the House almost always knowing how they are going to vote on a particular bill. But whether it was the flag amendment, whether it was term limits, which was a part of the Contract with America in 1995, whether it was the Hyde amendment, which protected so many lives for so many unborn,

whether it was impeachment or whether it was expansion of O'Hare Airport, Henry Hyde had the ability to come to this floor and persuade his colleagues of his point of view. He had a very, very uncanny ability to do that, because of his intelligence, because of the way that he presented himself, and because of the respect that the Members of this body had for this great man.

He did make a difference, and he did it with the highest level of civility and dignity. He brought great honor, great dignity to this institution, by his presence, the way he conducted his arguments on the great debates of the day, and I have no doubt that people did change their votes and change their minds. Particularly on term limits he made some very compelling arguments, and particularly on the flag amendment he made some very compelling arguments, and over a long period of 30 years, three decades, on the Hyde amendment.

□ 2130

And even though the impeachment proceedings were very controversial, people respected the way Henry Hyde conducted those proceedings as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in a very honorable way and a very civil way. And even those on the other side who did not agree with the impeachment proceedings, they agreed that Henry Hyde conducted it with the highest level of honesty, integrity and civility that you can bring to this Chamber.

Every third Thursday of each month that we are in session, our delegation which now numbers 21, counting our two U.S. Senators, 19 Members and 2 U.S. Senators, have lunch together. We used to gather in Speaker HASTERT's office, and now we gather in Senator DURBIN's office. And before every delegation lunch, we could always count on Henry Hyde to tell at least one or two very, very funny stories. He was a great storyteller and he loved to tell stories.

I will never forget almost a year ago when Henry would come in the Chamber as we were departing for the final votes, and he was in a wheelchair because of his back problems, and announced to all of us over in that part of the Chamber that just a few weeks before that, about a year ago, he wed his chief of staff of 35 years and he was very, very happy. They were going to move back to Geneva, Illinois, which is a suburban part of Chicago, west of Chicago, and they were going to live happily ever after in Geneva, Illinois, which is a beautiful part of the world on the Fox River.

When President Bush announced that he was going to give Henry Hyde the Presidential Medal of Freedom, I tried to call Henry and was not able to reach him. I did send him a note. I know how proud he was. Of all of the awards and accolades that he received, I know he was proudest of his Presidential Medal of Freedom because it is the highest ci-

vilian award that the President of the United States can give to any person, and I know how proud Henry was of that.

So as a Member from Illinois who has served with Henry now during my 13 years and as former chief of staff to Bob Michel, it is difficult to think that Henry Hyde is gone. But he will be long remembered for his civility, the dignity, the high honor that he brought to the job and to the debates of very controversial issues, and was still able to maintain the collegiality of every Member of this body, both Democrats and Republicans, a great lesson for all of us and a great example for all of us of how we should treat one another and how we should conduct the debates, even when there are great differences and great opportunities for divide on these issues.

Henry stands as a lasting example. He will be remembered that you can make a difference on important issues and during debate. We honor his memory tonight which will be long remembered throughout the history of the House of Representatives. Godspeed, Henry Hyde.

Mr. MANZULLO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. I want to thank my colleague, DON MANZULLO, for putting this together tonight. It is great to listen to my friend and colleague, RAY LAHOOD, and follow DANA ROHR-ABACHER. I think you will see a lot of Members speak tonight, and they will say a lot of similar things. We have colleagues from Texas, Ohio and New Jersey here, which shows the width, breadth and the reach of Chairman Hyde.

When you come to this institution as a new Member, there are people who are national figures and many people learn to become friends with them in different ways. I think one of the great privileges is when you become a colleague of one of these great figures of history, and as Dana Rohrabacher said, he meets the requirements of what you would expect and the person that you have idolized and respected over the years.

I follow RAY LAHOOD who mentioned our bipartisan luncheon. We would also get together as a Republican delegation every now and then, and at that time we had the Speaker. Before the Speaker would weigh in, he would always turn to the dean of the Illinois delegation seeking Henry Hyde's counsel, his wisdom, his experience, and his expertise. I think that is a sign of a great leader when you know who to go to; and, of course, with the great respect we had for the wisdom and the conviction of Chairman Hyde.

When Henry spoke, people really did listen. That is a lot to be said because we speak a lot and a lot of times people aren't listened to. But Henry Hyde did it, and for many of the reasons that RAY mentioned, but I think because of the great respect that people from both sides of the aisle had for Henry Hyde.

We all have our own little stories to tell. I am an individual who struggled personally with the term limits debate. Chairman Hyde would just always respectfully beat the heck out of me because of my stated position. He said, JOHN, we have term limits; they are called elections. When people talk about Henry's strong speeches on the floor about term limits, they would think he was for term limits, but Henry was adamantly opposed to term limits because he was a constitutionalist at heart. He said the Constitution allows for term limits, and that is why we go before the voters every 2 years.

After wearing me down for many, many years, I eventually moved to the Henry Hyde position on term limits.

But that is the type of person he was, not out of a view of political expediency or what is right for the public political perception at the time, but what was right for the country.

We have a lot of colleagues down here so I am not going to belabor the point. DANA ROHRBACHER said it right. I think the great way to remember Henry Hyde is to remember life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Life in the Hyde amendment. You can say these simply, clearly and they identify Chairman Hyde.

Again, life would be the Hyde amendment. Liberty, aid to the freedom fighters in Nicaragua and Central America and the fight against the nuclear freeze movement. Chairman Hyde, that was liberty making the hard decisions against political expediency to promote democracy and freedom.

And the pursuit of happiness, the Millennium Challenge. It is not just the pursuit of happiness for the country, it is the pursuit of happiness for the whole world.

I am honored to be able to be on the floor to take a few minutes to thank Chairman Hyde for his friendship, his mentorship. He is and will be missed. God bless you, Henry Hyde.

Mr. MANZULLO. I recognized the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I would like to associate myself with the sense of loss we all feel for the passing of Congressman Henry Hyde. As I think my colleagues know, Henry Hyde was one of the rarest, most accomplished and most distinguished Members of Congress ever to serve. He was a class act.

Henry Hyde was a man of deep and abiding faith, generous to a fault with an incisive mind that worked seamlessly with his incredible sense of humor. He was a friend and colleague who inspired and challenged us to look beyond surface appeal arguments and to take seriously the admonitions of Holy Scripture to care for the downtrodden, the vulnerable and the least of our brethren.

On the greatest human rights issue of our time, the right to life for unborn

children, the disabled and frail elderly, Henry Hyde will always be known as the great champion and the great defender of life. No one was more logical, compassionate or eloquent in the defense of the disenfranchised.

Because of the Hyde amendment, countless young children and adults walk on this Earth today and have an opportunity to love, to learn, to experience, to play sports, to get married, to enjoy their grandchildren some day, to experience the adventure of life itself because they were spared destruction when they were most at risk, millions, almost all of whom have no idea how much danger they were in, today pursue their dreams and their hopes with expectations and great accomplishment.

With malice towards none, no one, even his most vociferous critics, Henry Hyde often took to the House floor to politely ask us to show compassion and respect and even love for the innocent and inconvenient babies about to be annihilated by abortion.

A Congressman for 32 years, a chairman for 6 years of the Judiciary Committee, and for another 6 years chairman of the International Relations Committee, Henry Hyde was a prodigious lawmaker. With uncanny skill, determination and grace, he crafted numerous historic bipartisan laws and commonsense policies that lifted people out of poverty, helped alleviate disease, strengthen the U.S. Code to protect victims and to get the criminals off the streets. He was magnificent in his defense of democracy and freedom both here and overseas.

One of his many legislative accomplishments includes his authorship of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, PEPFAR, a 5-year \$15 billion plan to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. During the debate, Chairman Hyde compared the HIV/AIDS crisis to the bubonic plague of the 14th century, the black death, and challenged us to enact a comprehensive program to rescue the sick, assist the dying and to prevent the contagion from spreading.

Having served with this brilliant one-of-a-kind lawmaker, I know the world will truly miss Henry Hyde. Still, we take some comfort in knowing that Henry Hyde's kindness, his compassion and generosity will live on in the many laws he wrote to protect and enhance the lives of others. I, we, will miss this great statesman.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

Mr. HENSARLING. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I must admit I feel most inadequate to the task to find words to somehow adequately eulogize this great man, this colleague, this friend of ours whom we called Henry Hyde.

I guess the most important thing I can say about him in the time that I have served in Congress, I can think of no greater champion of human life and human freedom than Henry Hyde.

When I think about the Hyde amendment and what that means to human life, that accomplishment alone is worthy of an entire Congress, and it is really the work of one United States Congressman.

Tens of thousands live today because of Henry Hyde. There can be no doubt about that, Mr. Speaker. And often in debate we hear people come to the floor and talk about we need to pass this legislation or that legislation because we need to do it for the least of these. He, more than any other, understood in the depths of his heart that the least of these are the unborn. And because of that, he was a champion. And we do properly eulogize him tonight.

You know, in debate, Mr. Speaker, it can get quite contentious. One wonders sometimes why a civil society cannot have a civil Congress. But I have no doubt that although many occasionally may have thought him wrong headed, no one in this institution ever thought he was wrong hearted because he always acted out of the purest of motives.

□ 2145

And as I hearken back to a comment that the gentleman from Illinois made before me, it is interesting to note that Henry Hyde was one of the few Members of Congress that each of us would come to this floor and actually have a greater interest in listening to him than listening to ourselves. Very few Members of this body, Mr. Speaker, command that kind of attention. But when Henry Hyde spoke, people wanted to listen because he brought the force of his intellect, he brought his humor, he brought his grace, his kindness, he brought his civility, and he brought his humility to this floor. And because of it, Mr. Speaker, I know that I am a better person and I believe that every other Member of this institution is also better for having known Henry Hyde and being able to listen to him.

We regret his loss, but we thank his family. And I am well acquainted with his son Bob, who is a resident of Dallas, as I am, and I just want to thank them for loaning him to this great institution and this great country. And, again, I know I am a better Member of Congress and a better human being because I had an opportunity to meet Henry Hyde. And I know that as he meets his Creator, there is no doubt in my mind, Mr. Speaker, that he has heard those words, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I recognize the gentlelady from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT) for 5 minutes.

Before I formally recognize her, I noted with great interest that when Mrs. SCHMIDT was elected to Congress in that special election, I don't think there was a time that I came in when Henry wasn't here that Congresswoman SCHMIDT wasn't seated right next to him talking to him, listening to him, and observing his spirit. And it is most appropriate that she speak about this

great American this evening. I recognize JEAN SCHMIDT.

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Last week, I was deeply saddened to learn of the passing of former Congressman Henry Hyde. The United States lost a great statesman. I lost a role model and a valued friend. We all lost a man who exemplified civility and led a life dedicated to his country, serving others and his ideals. His story should serve as a beacon of hope for all who knew of him.

Congressman Hyde came from humble roots. He earned a basketball scholarship to college, fought in World War II, and earned a law degree. He was the American Dream.

Congressman Hyde was first elected to Congress in 1975. As a stalwart in Congress for nearly 3 decades, it was his voice of civility and passion which Members from both sides of the aisle respected and appreciated and which he is oftentimes remembered for the most. But he is most often remembered by all for the Hyde Amendment, legislation to prohibit the use of Federal taxpayer dollars for abortions in the United States.

During his years in Congress, he not only worked to protect the lives of the unborn, but he also was active in the United States and Russian relations during the Cold War, wrote legislation to address worldwide AIDS epidemic, and presided over the House impeachment proceedings of President Clinton.

Most will remember Henry Hyde for all that he was able to accomplish as a Member of Congress. I will remember him as a man who was true to his ideals and who spoke to our hopes, not our fears.

His legislative accomplishments were just a reflection of who he was. His compassion for the unborn and the weak and the forgotten was not simply a veneer pasted on for public consumption. He understood the meaning of life and championed laws to protect it from its natural conception to its natural death. He treated everyone he met as if he or she were the most important person in the world because he saw them as God's children and knew that they were.

Congressman Hyde was truly a life well lived. The country and the world have experienced a great loss. I have lost a dear friend on this floor. My condolences go out to his entire family. I truly feel privileged to have served with such a great man. And I would like to add that, when I was elected, I was excited to meet here, but I was most excited to meet Congressman Hyde. May he rest in peace in the Lord's arms.

Mr. MANZULLO. I recognize the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOODLATTE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, it is a real honor to rise and speak of the life of a great American statesman and a true friend of the American people and a personal friend, Congressman Henry Hyde.

When I arrived here in the Congress in 1993, Henry Hyde was already legendary. He had many years before that begun work on the Hyde Amendment, which established for now some 30-plus years the principle that the American taxpayers' dollars would not be used to fund abortions. That principle has stood with us all these years and I believe will stand with us well beyond Congressman Hyde's passing. It was a great legacy.

In addition, Congressman Hyde was known as an outstanding orator, a public speaker of the first order. He brought both his keen intellect and sharp wit with his heart to the speeches that he gave on this floor, and he commanded the attention of his colleagues and often changed the minds of people who might have been very much hardened against the position that he was putting forward. He did it with considerable skill, with considerable intellect, and with considerable commitment.

When I arrived in 1993, I became very much aware of his personal attention that he gave to other Members of this House. As a new Member, he helped me through one of the more difficult committees to serve on in the Congress, the Judiciary Committee. And when we gained the majority, the Republican majority in 1994, the Republican leadership recognized Henry Hyde's capabilities and actually passed him over other Members of the Congress to make him chairman of that committee, knowing that that committee had an enormous task ahead of it because, as many will recall, in 1994, Republican Members campaigned for election on the Contract for America. What many may not realize is that of the nearly 30 bills that comprised the 10 principles that made up the Contract for America, more than half of them went through the Judiciary Committee, and Congressman Hyde shepherded each one of those through the committee and then across the floor of the House, and many subsequently passed the Senate as well and became law. And he accomplished that not just by his own hard work and dedication, but by delegating responsibility to virtually every Member of the committee on both sides of the aisle in some instances, in fact, giving new Members like myself an opportunity to play a key role in managing that legislation and offering key amendments, because he recognized the importance of operating the committee in an open and fair fashion.

His greatest challenge may have come with the impeachment of President Clinton. And I served on the committee with him during that very difficult time as well. The impeachment of the President of the United States is one of the more serious things that the Congress has to deal with, and it is certainly something that can evoke great emotions and can bring about great contention in the committee. But Chairman Hyde managed the com-

mittee with great fairness, with great attention to detail, and did so at a time when he was personally vilified and attacked in a number of different ways, most unfairly, and yet did it with equanimity, with grace, and I think commanded the respect of Members on both sides of the aisle as he handled that very, very difficult challenge, and did so, I might add, successfully in bringing forward impeachment resolutions which were sound, which passed the House of Representatives, and which I think spoke for all time about the importance of the respect of the rule of law by all of those who serve in government, even in the highest places.

Henry Hyde was an individual who believed very, very deeply in our Constitution, and he showed that through his hard, hard work for 6 years as chairman of the Judiciary Committee in passing a multitude of pieces of legislation that showed that great respect for our Constitution. But he was more than simply a believer in the rule of law. He was a believer in the human heart. And he showed that time and time again in his work with other Members of this Congress, as we have heard some mentioned here this evening, and also in his work internationally; because after he completed his work as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he was given another important and great challenge of serving as chairman of the International Relations Committee. And I have had the opportunity to see him in action with Presidents and Prime Ministers, to see the kind of respect that he commanded from world leaders because of his leadership of that committee and because of his great concern for the promotion of American interests around the world. Those interests are very pure, interests of promoting democracy and opportunity for freedom and peace for people in every corner of the globe.

I have not had the privilege of serving on the International Relations Committee, but I have had the opportunity to serve for 14 years on the Judiciary Committee with Congressman Hyde, and I will never forget the leadership that he provided on that committee and in this Congress. He has been an inspiration to me, he has been an inspiration to millions of other Americans, and he deserves to be recognized as one of the greatest statesmen of our time. And I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. MANZULLO. I yield to the Congressman from Arizona, TRENT FRANKS, 10 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. I thank Congressman MANZULLO.

Henry Hyde was perhaps more responsible than any other Member of this body for allowing me to become a Member of Congress, and I stand here thanking him for his work and for him allowing me to come to this place.

Mr. Speaker, our moment in history is marked by mortal conflict between a culture of life and a culture of death.

God put us in this world to do noble things, to love and to cherish our fellow human beings, not to destroy them. Today, we must choose sides.

Mr. Speaker, those words were spoken by one Henry Hyde, who in 1924 was born in the same State that once gave us an Abraham Lincoln who guided America through that terrible storm that brought about the end of a cancer called slavery that it had embedded itself so deeply in American policy.

That same greatness of spirit that compelled Abraham Lincoln to remind our Nation that all men are created equal also compelled Henry Hyde to spend 32 years of his life serving this body in defense of that same truth.

Mr. Speaker, Henry Hyde said, "We are the heirs of 1776, and of an epic moment in history of human affairs when the Founders of this Republic pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Think of that, their sacred honor, to the defense of the rule of law. The rule of law is to safeguard our liberties. The rule of law is what allows us to live in our freedom in ways that honor the freedom of others."

Mr. Speaker, whether working to overturn the horrors of child sex slavery, of sex trafficking, or advocating to protect victims of human rights abuse, or improving the lives of children, families, seniors, and military veterans, or protecting the innocent from the threat of terrorism, or striving to bring clean water and basic sanitation to the poorest of the poor all over the world, Henry Hyde was truly a man who gave himself to the cause of honoring and protecting the equal, inherent, and profound dignity of every member of the human family.

He carried himself with such honor and dignity and true nobility, and yet never wavered in the strength or perseverance of his convictions. Like President Ronald Reagan, he carried a reputation for being a happy warrior.

□ 2200

And, Mr. Speaker, while the hallmark of Henry Hyde's life was the compassion for all of humanity, the driving force of his work in Congress was the dedication to protecting and restoring the constitutional rights for an entirely unprotected class of humanity he called the "defenseless unborn."

Henry Hyde was instrumental in crafting legislation such as the Mexico City policy and the partial birth abortion ban. Perhaps his most world-changing initiative came in the form of the legendary Hyde amendment which passed 2 years after he first came to Washington in 1976. It prohibited the practice of taxpayers being forced to pay for abortions. The year before, taxpayer funds had provided for more than 300,000 abortions in America. Mr. Speaker, at the very least, over 1 million little souls have lived to feel the warmth of sunlight and freedom on their faces because of the Hyde amendment and the work of Henry Hyde, and that number could well be in the mil-

lions. That is a legacy no words of mine can ever express.

Mr. Speaker, Henry Hyde once said, "This is not a debate about religious doctrine or even about public policy options. It is a debate about our understanding of human dignity, what it means to be a member of the human family, even though tiny, powerless and unwanted."

Henry Hyde was a man of unwavering principle, an unflinching patriot who never hesitated to confront even the fiercest controversies once he believed that he was fighting on the side of truth, God, and human freedom. Not only did he fight tirelessly for those truths, he spoke them so powerfully that he deeply and profoundly moved the heart of America. He stirred this body on countless occasions and helped to rekindle the conscience of this Nation, and the legacy of his words will resonate long after every one of us has walked out of that Chamber for the very last time.

Last month, Mr. Speaker, Congressman Henry Hyde was honored by the President of the United States with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest award that can be bestowed on any civilian. "He used his persuasive powers for noble causes" according to the President. "He was a gallant champion of the weak and the forgotten, and a fearless defender of life in all of his seasons."

Mr. Speaker, back in 1857 in the Dred Scott decision, the Supreme Court said that the black man was not a person under the Constitution, and it took a civil war to reverse that tragedy.

In the rise of the Nazi Holocaust, we saw the German high tribunal say that Jews were unworthy of being classed as humans, and a tragedy that beggars our understanding followed as a result.

Then in 1973 we saw the Supreme Court of the United States of America take from the innocent unborn children the most basic human right of all, the right to live. And in all three cases, Mr. Speaker, a great human tragedy followed. The Civil War took more lives than any war in our history. The world war that arrested the Nazi Holocaust took 50 million lives worldwide, and even saw atomic bombs fall on cities.

And today we stand in retrospect and wonder how the compassion of humanity did not rise in defense of those who could not defend themselves when such horrible atrocities might have been prevented. And yet, there and here, in the land of the free and the home of the brave, we have killed 50 million of our own children in what should have been the safe sanctuary of their own mother's wombs. They died nameless and alone, their mothers were never the same, Mr. Speaker, and all of the gifts those children might have brought to humanity are now lost forever.

Mr. Speaker, there is no way for me to add to the power of the immortal words of that gallant statesman, Henry Hyde himself. He said something I wish

that every American, every person on Earth could hear. He said, "When the time comes, as it surely will, when we face that awesome moment, the final judgment, I've often thought, as Fulton Sheen wrote, that it is a terrible moment of loneliness. You have no advocates. You are there standing alone before God, and a terror will rip through your soul like nothing you can imagine. But I really think that those in the pro-life movement will not be alone. I think there will be a chorus of voices that have never been heard in this world, but are heard beautifully and clearly in the next world. And they will plead for everyone who has been in this movement. They will say to God, spare him because he loved us. And God will look at you and say, not did you succeed, but did you try?"

Mr. Speaker, Henry Hyde truly tried. And I am convinced that the day will still come in America when the warm sunlight of life will finally break through these clouds and shine once again on the faces of unborn children in this Nation. And when that day comes, history will record that it is a great champion named Henry Hyde who waged a quiet war for the defenseless unborn in the Halls of this Congress. And he reached up to hold the hand of an unseen God and reached down to hold the hand of an unnamed little baby and refused to let go until the storm was gone.

And, Mr. Speaker, if I'm wrong, and somehow America never finds its way out of this horrible darkness of abortion on demand, I know more than anything else in the world that the Lord of the universe still hears the cries of every last one of his children. And no matter who or where they are, if time turns every star in heaven to ashes, I know in my soul, as Henry Hyde knew in his, that that eternal moment of God's deliverance will come to every last one of them.

Mr. Speaker, Henry Hyde was a true and noble champion and he will live forever in our hearts and minds as a warrior for the cause of human freedom and human life. May his family, his many friends, and loved ones be comforted in the peace and assurance of knowing that their courageous father and husband and friend has been welcomed by an eternal chorus of voices and has now walked safely into the arms of God and heard him whisper, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

God bless Henry Hyde.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the remaining time that we have.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALTMIRE). The gentleman has approximately 20 minutes remaining.

Mr. MANZULLO. Okay. I'll claim 5 minutes for myself.

I was elected to this Congress in 1992, was sworn in in 1993, and never got used to the name Congressman. When someone said Congressman, I would turn around and I'd look for Henry

Hyde. I thought that you had to be here an unnamed number of years and garner the utmost respect of your colleagues before you could be called by that name, Congressman.

And I had the opportunity to work with Henry. I recall in either 1993 or 1994, when it was going to be very difficult because of some procedural problem for Henry Hyde to offer the Hyde amendment, and the only way that he could do that was through unanimous consent of this body. It was on I believe an appropriations bill. I sat next to Henry Hyde at this table to my immediate right, and he turned to me and he said, Don, if I can't offer this amendment, tens of thousands of children will die. And I was numbed by what he said, and also by the immense power that one person could have to intervene in the lives of those who had not, who could not see the light of day because of their circumstances.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, William Natcher, from Mississippi stood up in a very noisy Chamber, and he said, I ask unanimous consent in this body that the Hyde amendment be allowed in order. And I remember him peering over those glasses, this man from Mississippi who never missed a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives. One person could have said, I object, and no one did. And Henry Hyde offered the amendment that particular afternoon and it passed this body and went on to become part of the continuing law forbidding the use of taxpayers' funding for abortions. I shall never forget the sweat that was emanating from his body, how his hands were being wrung together. And I never thought it possible that one person could make that much of a difference in the United States Congress. And he made the difference to people who could never vote for him. He just did it because he said that this is the right thing to do.

And there were other occasions in my career as a Member of Congress where I would see him stand up. And when Henry Hyde stood up to speak, this noisy body of 435 independent contractors would become very quiet and listen to Henry Hyde. When the Contract with America was penned, and he handled several bills dealing with that very difficult piece of, series of legislation, in the section on product liability he allowed me to give the concluding speech on the floor because one of the companies that I represent back in Rockford, Illinois, had gone out of business on the 100th anniversary because it was sued over a machine that it had manufactured 50 years earlier. And sitting on the desk of the president of that great company was a summons starting a suit over a machine that was manufactured at the time of the House of Romanov when it ruled Russia. And he gave me the honor of giving the concluding speech on that very difficult topic.

You ask yourselves, where are the Henry Hydies of America today? Where

are the orators of this House? And no one stands up because they're gone.

I would recognize the gentleman from Illinois, PETER ROSKAM, for as much time as he would consume.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, you know, as I've sat and listened this evening to the tributes of Congressman Hyde, a couple of things have become clear to me, that there's an element, a great sense of loss tonight among us about a man that people on both sides of the aisle really came to respect and admire and deeply appreciate.

As I've thought about Congressman Hyde and the role that he played, he came to Congress in 1974, that was a very difficult time for the Republican Party. He's one of the few people that was successful in a campaign after the scandal of Watergate, and came in and in a way Henry Hyde was a conservative in the House of Representatives before conservative was cool. He was passionate about a strong America and understanding fundamentally what our Nation's role was in the world.

We've talked a lot over the past several minutes about Henry Hyde and his pro-life legacy. There was another passion that he had, and I think it was inextricably linked to his view of life and defending it at all ages, and that was his high view of freedom. He was a person who understood fundamentally that the United States had a very special role to play.

I was a staffer for him and remember him talking about the captive nations. That was a phrase that was used to capture the description of the Eastern Bloc nations. And you see, in Henry Hyde's district, in the Sixth District of Illinois, there were a whole host of immigrants, folks who had come to this land of America because America was free. And Henry Hyde represented that constituency well. And it was a people that had been formed largely by their suffering under a tyrannical communist regime. And when Henry Hyde came to office in 1974, in those years before the 1980 election, he was among a small group of people in the House, I think, that really understood what was at stake.

Turned out Ronald Reagan won a historic election in 1980. It was a land slide really of epic proportion.

□ 2215

And Henry Hyde was one of those people that was positioned in the House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker, to be one of Ronald Reagan's partners over the next 8 years on what has been nothing short of a transformation of American foreign policy.

Henry Hyde was a pivotal figure in the mid-1980s when the House turned to him and asked him to play a key role at the time in the Iran-Contra investigation. And I remember working for him at that time and a whole great deal of activity. And when I was looking at my boss, Congressman Hyde, during the committee hearings, every time he asked a question, every time

he made a point, there was a sense of clarity about him that was just very, very inviting. He understood what was going on. He didn't shy away from a political fight, as we all know, but he had this way about him that was a way to engage people in such a way that he was able to persuade them. He was sort of the old school of American politics in that he wasn't satisfied merely to have a debate. No. This was a guy who wanted to persuade you. And his view was, look, if you knew what I knew and if you had seen what I have seen and if you understand what I understand, then surely looking at this evidence you'll be persuaded, as I am, to this way of thinking. And I think the way that he approached that, Mr. Speaker, was very inviting in a way.

Listen, he was at a pivotal point in our public life together in very difficult times for our country. But we all know, as we reflect on this great man, that he did it with a sense of duty, he did it with a sense of honor, and he did it in a way that he always upheld his oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

I remember the first time I met Henry Hyde, I was interviewing in his office, and it was when he was in the Rayburn building, room 2104 in the Rayburn building. It was, I think, an April evening, if I'm not mistaken, in the mid-1980s, and I had a chance to interview with my own congressman, Henry Hyde, to become possibly a legislative assistant. I went in. I handed him my resume. And I have an independent recollection, as I am standing here today, of Henry Hyde looking out over me in these half glasses and kind of clearing his throat looking at the resume, sort of looking it over, and I remember feeling very intimidated because at the time, after all, I was in a conversation with Henry Hyde. Well, to make a long story short, he very graciously offered me the job.

And what I will say is this. We serve with a whole cast of characters here in Congress. And we see one another many times on the floor, and we interact with one another, and we see one another in the hallways. But when you really want to get to know a Member, you ask the staff what is that person really like? The staff people who are working for that Member, out of the public view, behind closed doors in the office when nobody is around, and I will tell you this: Henry Hyde was the same person to work for as the person who would appear here on the floor of the House of Representatives. He was gracious. Now, he expected you to work hard. He expected excellence on the part of his staff, and he wanted you to do a good job. But the same pleasant man that you encountered and is fondly remembered here this evening was the same person that interacted with his staff.

You know, there are different ways to measure people. And I called Congressman Hyde on the phone in April of this year. I was walking into the Cannon building. It was an early morning.

And I called him on my cell phone, and I caught him at home. It was fairly early. And I said, "Henry, I have been here for 4 months." I said, "I marvel at what you were able to accomplish during the time that you were here."

Many of us come from legislative bodies, State legislatures or county legislative bodies, and they are fairly intimate affairs, actually. They're fairly small groups of legislators that come together. But when you think of the figurative shadow that he cast on legislation for the past 30 years, it was a thing to behold.

I know he enjoyed the phone call, but it wasn't false flattery. It was actually admiration from somebody who has recently come to succeed him in Congress.

Finally, in closing, Mr. Speaker, I remember when I sat with Congressman Hyde several months before I came to this body, and at the end of a very pleasant conversation as we went back and forth on issues and talked about local politics and State politics and national politics and all kinds of issues, he said a word to me. When I share it with you, Mr. Speaker, it is going to sound like a very common thing. But when you're me and you are seated across from Henry J. Hyde, it didn't sound very common at that point. And he said to me this: He said, "Peter, this is important work in Congress. This is important work." And there was an urgency with what he was saying to me that day. And it wasn't the whimsy of an old man who was just reflecting back on 32 years of service, but it was the admonition of a statesman who had looked out over the horizon and really understood the great challenges but, even more, the great opportunities that are here for us in the United States of America.

So I know that I am joined by many, many, many Americans who considered Henry Hyde to be their congressman, to be America's congressman. And so it is with a great sense of pride and also a great sense of sadness and loss that I rise today, like so many of my colleagues, to honor his memory.

Mr. MANZULLO. Reclaiming my time, there are some great Henry Hyde stories. The first time I met him was in his office in your congressional district, and he was wearing this incredible Hawaiian shirt, and sticking out of his pocket was this oversized cigar. I had never seen a cigar that big in my entire life. And he was a connoisseur of his cigars. And I remember one time my Chief of Staff had given me this cigar. He said, "I got this and you've got to give this to Henry Hyde the next time you see him." So I was carrying this cigar in my pocket, and I needed him to sign a document, and he signed the document, and I said, "Henry, I've got this cigar for you." And I think his eyes got bigger than that cigar.

What a sense of humor, what a joy, what a thrill to have served with him. We are honored and blessed to have served with somebody by the name of Henry Hyde of Illinois.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues and friends this evening to honor the life of former International Relations Committee Chairman Henry Hyde.

Throughout his 32 years in the House of Representatives, Congressman Hyde was a pioneer of conservative values and principles. As chairmen of the Judiciary Committee and the International Relations Committee, he fought to preserve the sanctity of life and to promote the tenets of freedom. His career is a testament to his character and his love for this country. It was all too fitting that President Bush honored this life and legacy earlier this year when he awarded Congressman Hyde the Medal of Freedom—America's highest civilian honor.

For those of us who had the pleasure to know Chairman Hyde personally, we were touched by his immense dedication to public service, his integrity, and the wisdom he imparted to us all. He was a founding father of modern American Conservatism promoting the expansion of freedom and the limiting of government.

I am grateful to have known and worked with this tremendous individual, and I am grateful for his service to this Nation. Our thoughts and prayers are with the entire Hyde family during this difficult time.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Mr. WELCH of Vermont from the Committee on Rules (during the Special Order of Mr. MANZULLO), submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110-471) on the resolution (H. Res. 839) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LINDER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of a death in the family.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of the week on account of personal reasons due to family matters.

Mr. POE (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MEEKS of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MEEK of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WELDON of Florida) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, December 5, 6, and 11.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, for 5 minutes, December 5.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and December 5 and 6.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today and December 5, 6, and 11.

Mr. CHABOT, for 5 minutes, December 6.

Mr. ROHRBACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FLAKE, for 5 minutes, December 5.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2110. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 427 North Street in Taft, California, as the "Larry S. Pierce Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 2168. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to enable increased federal prosecution of identity theft crimes and to allow for restitution to victims of identity theft; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2174. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 175 South Monroe Street in Tiffin, Ohio, as the "Paul E. Gillmor Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 2272. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service known as the Southpark Station in Alexandria, Louisiana, as the John "Marty" Thiels Southpark Station, in honor and memory of Thiels, a Louisiana postal worker who was killed in the line of duty on October 4, 2007; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution commemorating the centennial anniversary of the sailing of the Navy's "Great White Fleet," launched by President Theodore Roosevelt on December 16, 1907, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and returning there on February 22, 1909; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution encouraging the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to take action to ensure a peaceful transition to democracy in Burma; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. VAN HOLLEN on Tuesday, November 20, 2007.

H.R. 50. Multinational Species Conservation Funds Reauthorization act of 2007.

H.R. 465. Asian Elephant Conservation Reauthorization act of 2007.

H.R. 2089. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 701 Loyola Avenue in New Orleans, Louisiana, as the "Louisiana Armed Services Veterans Post Office".

H.R. 2276. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 203 North Main Street in Vassar, Michigan, as the "Corporal Christopher E. Eskelson Post Office Building".

H.R. 3297. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 950 West Trenton Avenue in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, as the "Nate DeTample Post Office Building".

H.R. 3307. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 570 Broadway in Bayonne, New Jersey, as the "Dennis P. Collins Post Office Building".

H.R. 3308. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 216 East Main Street in Atwood, Indiana, as the "Lance Corporal David K. Fribley Post Office".

H.R. 3325. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 235 Mountain Road in Suffield, Connecticut, as the "Corporal Stephen R. Bixler Post Office".

H.R. 3382. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 North William Street in Goldsboro, North Carolina, as the "Philip A. Baddour, Sr. Post Office".

H.R. 3446. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 East Michigan Avenue in Marshall, Michigan, as the "Michael W. Schragg Post Office Building".

H.R. 3518. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1430 South Highway 29 in Cantonment,

Florida, as the "Charles H. Hendrix Post Office Building".

H.R. 3530. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 Highway 41 North in Inverness, Florida, as the "Chief Warrant Officer Aaron Weaver Post Office Building".

H.R. 3572. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4320 Blue Parkway in Kansas City, Missouri, as the "Wallace S. Hartsfield Post Office Building".

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, also reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker on Friday, November 30, 2007.

H.R. 3963. An act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on November 13, 2007 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 2602. To name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility in Iron Mountain, Michigan, as the "Oscar G. Johnson Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility".

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House also reports that on November 26, 2007 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 50. To reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act and the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994.

H.R. 465. To reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.

H.R. 2089. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 701 Loyola Avenue in New Orleans, Louisiana, as the "Louisiana Armed Services Veterans Post Office".

H.R. 2276. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 203 North Main Street in Vassar, Michigan, as the "Corporal Christopher E. Eskelson Post Office Building".

H.R. 3297. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 950 West Trenton Avenue in Morrisville, Penn-

sylvania, as the "Nate De Tample Post Office Building".

H.R. 3307. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 570 Broadway in Bayonne, New Jersey, as the "Dennis P. Collins Post Office Building".

H.R. 3308. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 216 East Main Street in Atwood, Indiana, as the "Lance Corporal David K. Fribley Post Office".

H.R. 3325. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 235 Mountain Road in Suffield, Connecticut, as the "Corporal Stephen R. Bixler Post Office".

H.R. 3382. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 North William Street in Goldsboro, North Carolina, as the "Philip A. Baddour, Sr. Post Office".

H.R. 3446. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 East Michigan Avenue in Marshall, Michigan, as the "Michael W. Schragg Post Office Building".

H.R. 3518. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1430 South Highway 29 In Cantonment, Florida, as the "Charles H. Hendrix Post Office Building".

H.R. 3530. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 Highway 41 North in Inverness, Florida, as the "Chief Warrant Officer Aaron Weaver Post Office Building".

H.R. 3572. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4320 Blue parkway in Kansas City, Missouri, as the "Wallace S. Hartsfield Post Office Building".

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House also reports that on November 30, 2007 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 3963. To amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend and improve the Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 24 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 5, 2007, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-Authorized Official Travel during the second and third quarters of 2007, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ICELAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 5 AND OCT. 9, 2007

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. John Tanner	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. John Boozman	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. Jo Ann Emerson	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. Jeff Miller	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. Dennis Moore	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. Ralph Regula	10/5	10/9	Iceland		892.81		3 1,382.46				2,275.27
Hon. Mike Ross	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. David Scott	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. John Shimkus	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. Ellen Tauscher	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Hon. Tom Udall	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51
Melissa Adamson	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51		(3)				1,970.51

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ICELAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 5 AND OCT. 9, 2007—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Manpreet Anand	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51						1,970.51
Kathy Becker	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51						1,970.51
Dr. Paul Gallis	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51						1,970.51
Gene Gurevich	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,339.21				3	1,031.46	2,370.67
Janice McKinney	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51						1,970.51
Marilyn Owen	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51						1,970.51
Eric Richardson	10/5	10/9	Iceland		1,970.51						1,970.51
Delegation Expenses:											
Representational Funds											7,328.28
Miscellaneous											548.52
Committee total					35,730.69		2,413.92			7,876.80	46,021.41

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

JOHN S. TANNER, Chairman, Nov. 5, 2007.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4170. A letter from the Asst. Gen. Counsel for Div. of Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Perkins Loan Program, Federal Family Education Loan Program, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (RIN: 1840-AC88) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4171. A letter from the Asst. Gen. Counsel for Div. of Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Student Aid Programs [Docket ID ED-2007-OPE-0134] (RIN: 1840-AC91) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4172. A letter from the Asst. Gen. Counsel for Div. of Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Perkins Loan Program, Federal Family Education Loan Program, and William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program [Docket ID ED-2007-OPE-0133] (RIN: 1840-0133) (RIN: 1840-AC89) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4173. A letter from the Asst. Gen. Counsel for Div. of Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Academic Competitiveness Grant Program and National Science and Mathematics Access To Retain Talent Grant Program [Docket ID ED-2007-OPE-0135] (RIN: 1840-AC92) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4174. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Annual Reporting and Disclosure (RIN: 1210-AB06) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

4175. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Certain Chemical Substances; Withdrawal of Significant New Use Rules [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2006-0898; FRL-8340-8] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received November 20, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4176. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Massachusetts; State Implementation Plan Revision to Implement the Clean Air Interstate Rule [EPA-R01-OAR-2007-0401; [FRL-8496-6]] November 20, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4177. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Aerosol Coatings [EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0971; FRL-8498-6] (RIN: 2060-AN69) received November 20, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4178. A letter from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting the 2007 Annual Report of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 839(h)(12)(B) Public Law 96-501, section 4(h)(12)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4179. A letter from the President, African Development Foundation, transmitting a letter fulfilling the annual requirements contained in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, covering the period October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4180. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the six-month period ending September 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4181. A letter from the Chairman, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting in accordance with the requirements of the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-289), the Board's FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4182. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4183. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4184. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2007 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4185. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4186. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4187. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's FY 2007 Report on Performance and Accountability; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4188. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4189. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's FY 2006 Annual Report on Performance and Accountability; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4190. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4191. A letter from the President, Federal Financing Bank, transmitting the Annual Management Report of the Federal Financing Bank for fiscal year 2007, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4192. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4193. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period from April 1, 2007 through September 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4194. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2007 Performance and Accountability Report, as required by The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 and The Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of FY 2002; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4195. A letter from the Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting a

copy of the Commission's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2007; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4196. A letter from the Chairman, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, transmitting the report due on October 31, 2007 of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 761(c); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4197. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting in accordance with the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, Pub. L. 106-531, the Administration's FY 2007 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4198. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Inspector General for April 1, 2007, through September 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4199. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting pursuant to the "Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002" and related guidance from the Office of Management and Budget, the Endowment's Performance and Accountability Report for FY 2007; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4200. A letter from the Director, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Retention Incentives (RIN: 3206-AL41) received November 20, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4201. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2007, including the Office of Inspector General's Auditor's Report, Report on Internal Control, and Report on Compliance with Laws and Regulations; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4202. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 2007, through September 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4203. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's Fiscal Year 2007 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4204. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the Agency's Performance and Accountability Report including audited financial statements for fiscal year 2007; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4205. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Management Division, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Classification of Aliens as Children of United States Citizens Based on Intercountry Adoptions Under the Hague Convention [CIS No. 2098-00; DHS Docket No. USCIS-2007-0008] (RIN: 1615-AA43) received October 9, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4206. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazard Mitigation Planning and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program [Docket ID FEMA-2007-0004] (RIN: 1660-AA17) received

November 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4207. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Limited Model PC-6 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28157 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-046-AD; Amendment 39-15138; AD 2007-15-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4208. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Enstrom Helicopter Corporation Model F-28, F-28A, F-28C, F-28C-2, F-28C-2R, F-28F, F-28F-R, 280, 280C, 280F, 280FX, TH-28, 480, and 480B Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2007-28813; Directorate Identifier 2007-SW-09-AD; Amendment 39-15140; AD 2007-16-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4209. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; M7 Aerospace LP SA226 and SA227 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-25927; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-52-AD; Amendment 39-15142; AD 2007-16-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4210. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F27 Mark 050 Airplanes Equipped With Dowty Type R.352 or R.410 Series Propellers [Docket No. FAA-2007-28911; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-002-AD; Amendment 39-15150; AD 2007-16-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4211. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Teledyne Continental Motors Reciprocating (TCM) Engine Models IO-550-N, TSIO-520-BE, TSIO-550-A, TSIO-550-B, TSIO-550-C, TSIO-550-E, and TSIO-550-G [Docket No. FAA-2007-28863; Directorate Identifier 2007-NE-33-AD; Amendment 39-15149; AD 2007-16-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4212. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; DG Flugzeugbau GmbH Model DG-500MB Gliders and Glaser-Dirks Flugzeugbau GmbH Model DG-800B Gliders [Docket No. FAA-2007-28610; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-058-AD; Amendment 39-15166; AD 2007-17-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4213. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28253; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-031-AD; Amendment 39-15064; AD 2007-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4214. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney (PW) JT9D-7R4 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2006-23742; Directorate Identifier 2005-NE-53-

AD; Amendment 39-15180; AD 2007-17-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4215. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-29071; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-097-AD; Amendment 39-15183; AD 2007-18-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4216. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28258; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-251-AD; Amendment 39-15181; AD 2007-18-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4217. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace LP Model Galaxy Airplanes and Model Gulfstream 200 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28353; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-065-AD; Amendment 39-15174; AD 2007-17-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4218. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pacific Aerospace Corporation, Ltd. Model 750XL Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27864 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-038-AD; Amendment 39-15161; AD 2007-17-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4219. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S92-A Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2007-28971; Directorate Identifier 2007-SW-32-AD; Amendment 39-15163; AD 2007-17-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4220. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aquila Technische Entwicklungen GmbH (AQUILA) Model AT01 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28842; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-064-AD; Amendment 39-15162; AD 2007-17-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4221. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Model DA 40 and DA 40F Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27974 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-040-AD; Amendment 39-15164; AD 2007-17-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4222. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-24952; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-107-AD; Amendment 39-15157; AD 2007-16-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4223. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-29014; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-179-AD; Amendment 39-15165; AD 2007-17-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4224. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Mitsubishi Heavy Industries MU-2B Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27191; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-007-AD; Amendment 39-15167; AD 2007-17-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4225. A letter from the National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the 2007 National Convention Proceedings Of The Disabled American Veterans, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 901 and 44 U.S.C. 1332; (H. Doc. No. 110-77); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

4226. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 401.—Qualified Pension, Profit-Sharing, and Stock Bonus Plans 26 CFR 1.401(I)-1: Permitted disparity in employer-provided contributions or benefits (Rev. Rul. 2007-71) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4227. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 1274.—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Also Sections 42, 280G, 382, 412, 467, 468, 482, 483, 642, 807, 846, 1288, 7520, 7872.) (Rev. Rul. 2007-70) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4228. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 26 CFR 601.105: Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability. (Also Part 1, 62, 162, 170, 213, 217, 274, 1016; 1.62-2, 1.162-17, 1.170A-1, 1.213-1, 1.217-2, 1.274-5, 1.1016-3.) (Rev. Proc. 2007-70) received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4229. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisit User Fee Program for Medicare Survey and Certification Activities [CMS-2278-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AP22) received November 1, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 236. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to create a Bureau of Reclamation partnership with the North Bay Water Reuse Authority and other regional partners to achieve objectives relating to water supply, water quality, and environmental restoration; with an amendment (Rept. 110-458). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1662. A bill to amend the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978 to authorize improvements for the security of dams and other facilities; with amendments (Rept. 110-459). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2058. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the McGee Creek Authority certain facilities of the McGee Creek Project, Oklahoma, and for other purposes (Rept. 110-460). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2246. A bill to validate certain conveyances made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of lands located in Reno, Nevada, that were originally conveyed by the United States to facilitate construction of transcontinental railroads, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 110-461). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3998. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct special resources studies of certain lands and structures to determine the appropriate means for preservation, use, and management of the resources associated with such lands and structures; with an amendment (Rept. 110-462). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2930. A bill to amend section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 to improve the program under such section for supportive housing for the elderly, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-463). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3873. A bill to expedite the transfer of ownership of rural multifamily housing projects with loans made or insured under section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949 so that such projects are rehabilitated and preserved for use for affordable housing (Rept. 110-464). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4043. A bill to amend the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 to preserve and expand military depository institutions, and for other purposes (Rept. 110-465). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4050. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to issue guidance providing a process for consideration of the flood protections afforded by certain structures for purposes of the national flood insurance program (Rept. 110-466). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1759. A bill to establish guidelines and incentives for States to establish arsonist registries and to require the Attorney General to establish a national arsonist registry and notification program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-467). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2489. A bill to amend section 1091 of title 18, United States Code, to allow the prosecution of genocide in appropriate circumstances (Rept. 110-468). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 3690. A bill to

provide for the transfer of the Library of Congress police to the United States Capitol Police, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-470 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELCH of Vermont: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 839. A resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rules XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 110-471). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[The following action occurred on November 20, 2007]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration H.R. 3887 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted December 4, 2007]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration H.R. 3690 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3079. A bill to amend the Joint Resolution Approving the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Judiciary for a period ending not later than December 11, 2007, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(k), rule X (Rept. 110-469, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 4251. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a demonstration project for administering influenza vaccine to elementary and middle school students in qualified low-income schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 4252. A bill to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 through May 23, 2008, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. ALTMIRE (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 4253. A bill to improve and expand small business assistance programs for veterans of the armed forces and military reservists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 4254. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a one-time increase in the amount excludable from the

sale of a principal residence by taxpayers who have attained age 50; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 4255. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide assistance to the Paralympic Program of the United States Olympic Committee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 4256. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Anacamine 2422 Curing Agent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 4257. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on hexafluoro isopropyl methyl ether (HFMP); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 4258. A bill to establish the St. Augustine 450th Commemoration Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 4259. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Nickel Carbonate (NiCO₃); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAKER:

H.R. 4260. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cobalt Carbonate (CoCO₃); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAVES:

H.R. 4261. A bill to provide the Consumer Product Safety Commission with greater flexibility in addressing consumer concerns; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOEKSTRA:

H.R. 4262. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize additional flexibility to a State with an unemployment rate that is equal to or greater than 125 percent of the national unemployment rate to transfer funds among programs made available to such State by various provisions of that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MELANCON (for himself and Mr. GERLACH):

H.R. 4263. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a tax credit for charitable contributions to private, non-profit charities providing health insurance premium assistance and drug co-payment assistance, thereby transitioning uninsured Americans into private insurance and transitioning Medicaid patients into private insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BOYD of Florida, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MACK, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. SPACE, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. MICA):

H.R. 4264. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs spinal cord injury center in Tampa, Florida, as the "Michael Bilirakis Department of Veterans Affairs Spinal Cord Injury Center"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. SIRE):

H.R. 4265. A bill to help keep students safe on school-run, overnight, off-premises field trips; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ (for herself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 4266. A bill to direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to issue regulations concerning the safety and labeling of certain furniture; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 4267. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Epilink 701; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 4268. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on potassium sorbate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 4269. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on sorbic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 4270. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on triethylene glycol bis[3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl) propionate]; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 4271. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for a waiver of certain prohibitions and limitations on fuels and fuel additives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 4272. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for an additional, limited exception to the provision prohibiting a State or local officer or employee from being a candidate for elective office; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 4273. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs clinic in Alpena, Michigan, as the "Lieutenant Colonel Clement C. Van Wagoner Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH of New York:

H.R. 4274. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of a monthly stipend to the surviving parents (known as "Gold Star parents") of members of the Armed Forces who die during a period of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WELCH of Vermont (for himself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WYNN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. HARE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HODES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 4275. A bill to provide additional appropriations for payments under section 2604(e) of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas):

H.J. Res. 65. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of John W. McCarter as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. ABERCROMBIE):

H. Con. Res. 264. Concurrent resolution honoring the University of Hawaii for its 100 years of commitment to public higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. MEKES of New York, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. STARK, and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota):

H. Con. Res. 265. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day; to the Committee on Energy and

Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H. Res. 836. A resolution granting the authority provided under clause 4(c)(3) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives to the Committee on Education and Labor for purposes of its investigation into the deaths of 9 individuals that occurred at the Crandall Canyon Mine near Huntington, Utah; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. INSLEE:

H. Res. 837. A resolution providing for the concurrence by the House in the Senate amendment to H.R. 710, with amendments; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCOTTER:

H. Res. 838. A resolution welcoming His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI on his first apostolic visit to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. RAHALL):

H. Res. 840. A resolution calling for the protection of human rights and restoration of rule of law in Pakistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H. Res. 841. A resolution honoring the career and accomplishments of Robert Carlson as a Board Member of the California Public Employees' Retirement System ("CalPERS"); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. LEE):

H. Res. 842. A resolution expressing sympathy to and pledging the support of the House of Representatives and the people of the United States for the victims of Cyclone Sidr in southern Bangladesh; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROSKAM (for himself, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. WELLER, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KIRK, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. BLUNT):

H. Res. 843. A resolution mourning the passing of Congressman Henry J. Hyde and celebrating his leadership and service to the people of Illinois and the United States of America; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WALSH of New York:

H.R. 4276. A bill for the relief of William Becker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH of New York:

H.R. 4277. A bill for the relief of Maria Manzano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 192: Mr. GERLACH.
 H.R. 270: Mr. STEARNS.
 H.R. 368: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 405: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 463: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. WELCH of Vermont.
 H.R. 481: Mr. AKIN and Mr. BOOZMAN.
 H.R. 522: Mr. WYNN.
 H.R. 539: Mr. HALL of New York.
 H.R. 549: Mrs. BIGGERT and Mr. KENNEDY.
 H.R. 621: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. HINOJOSA.
 H.R. 627: Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. CAPPs and Mr. ROTHMAN.
 H.R. 648: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 690: Mr. MICA and Mr. SHULER.
 H.R. 699: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.
 H.R. 748: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. STUPAK and Mr. ARCURI.
 H.R. 760: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. BACA, Mr. SHULER and Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 768: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
 H.R. 782: Ms. CASTOR.
 H.R. 821: Ms. LEE, Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ROSS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
 H.R. 823: Mr. SIREs.
 H.R. 861: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 887: Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 891: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 897: Mr. HODES.
 H.R. 962: Mr. FARR.
 H.R. 984: Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 997: Mr. MCHENRY.
 H.R. 1000: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. LANTOS.
 H.R. 1014: Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee.
 H.R. 1023: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. HILL, and Ms. HOOLEY.
 H.R. 1029: Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Mr. HAYES.
 H.R. 1055: Mr. RUSH and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
 H.R. 1078: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 1108: Ms. TSONGAS and Ms. CASTOR.
 H.R. 1134: Ms. NORTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, and Mr. DEFazio.
 H.R. 1142: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 1146: Mr. DUNCAN.
 H.R. 1166: Mr. ROSS, Mr. SHULER, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1169: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1188: Mr. LOBIONDO and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1192: Mr. ALTMIRE and Mr. ENGEL.
 H.R. 1194: Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 1216: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 1222: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. LATOURETTE.
 H.R. 1223: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.R. 1280: Mr. ARCURI and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 1293: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 1304: Mr. COURTNEY and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
 H.R. 1310: Mr. GOODE.
 H.R. 1322: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.R. 1343: Mr. MURTHA.
 H.R. 1355: Mr. ALEXANDER.
 H.R. 1359: Mr. HOEKSTRA and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 1386: Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 1409: Mr. BAKER.
 H.R. 1420: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 1426: Mr. SHULER.
 H.R. 1461: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 1474: Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 1497: Mr. FILNER, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. RENZI.
 H.R. 1524: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. FOXx, and Mr. CHANDLER.
 H.R. 1542: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.R. 1553: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.
 H.R. 1560: Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 1576: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BARROW, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.
 H.R. 1621: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. MURTHA.
 H.R. 1647: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CANNON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 1650: Mr. BONNER.
 H.R. 1653: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 1655: Mr. SHAYS.
 H.R. 1671: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 1691: Mrs. CAPPs and Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 1746: Mrs. BLACKBURN and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H.R. 1791: Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 1818: Mr. ALLEN and Ms. GRANGER.
 H.R. 1820: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. SHERMAN.
 H.R. 1823: Mr. SHADEGG.
 H.R. 1843: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.
 H.R. 1846: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 1924: Mr. RENZI.
 H.R. 1927: Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 1952: Mr. BARROW.
 H.R. 1992: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. WU.
 H.R. 2021: Mr. KAGEN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. DELAURo, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. BERMAN.
 H.R. 2032: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 2040: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 2045: Ms. SOLIS.
 H.R. 2046: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 2049: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 2053: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 2066: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 2087: Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 2103: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. GORDON.
 H.R. 2116: Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SIREs, and Mr. WU.
 H.R. 2123: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. WATSON, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. HALL of New York.
 H.R. 2131: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
 H.R. 2133: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 2140: Mr. WATT and Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 2160: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. WALSH of New York.
 H.R. 2164: Mr. HALL of New York and Mr. NUNES.
 H.R. 2169: Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
 H.R. 2210: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 2234: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
 H.R. 2266: Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 2275: Mr. HUNTER.
 H.R. 2287: Mr. ROTHMAN and Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 2290: Mr. BOUSTANY.
 H.R. 2292: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 2302: Mr. SOUDER.
 H.R. 2329: Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.R. 2353: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. GILCHREST.
 H.R. 2370: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 2380: Mr. ALEXANDER.
 H.R. 2391: Mr. GOODE.
 H.R. 2405: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
 H.R. 2447: Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 2464: Mr. CANNON and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.
 H.R. 2472: Mr. ROSS.
 H.R. 2477: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 2550: Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HAYES, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
 H.R. 2567: Mr. WAMP and Mr. AKIN.
 H.R. 2677: Ms. SCHWARTZ.
 H.R. 2702: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. LANTOS.
 H.R. 2762: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. GILCHREST.
 H.R. 2818: Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 2827: Mr. ETHERIDGE.
 H.R. 2833: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 2866: Mr. CHABOT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. TOWNS.
 H.R. 2880: Mr. CONAWAY and Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 2892: Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 2894: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mrs. CAPPs, and Mr. HINOJOSA.
 H.R. 2903: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 2914: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.
 H.R. 2915: Mr. TOWNS.
 H.R. 2928: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SIREs, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SHULER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 2932: Mrs. CAPPs.
 H.R. 2933: Mr. FORBES, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. LINDER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. HINOJOSA.
 H.R. 2934: Mr. ARCURI.
 H.R. 2940: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 2942: Mr. SOUDER and Ms. CASTOR.
 H.R. 2943: Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. LAMPSON.
 H.R. 2946: Ms. CASTOR, Mr. ROSS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
 H.R. 2954: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Ms. FALLIN.
 H.R. 2994: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. BERMAN.
 H.R. 3001: Mr. KENNEDY.
 H.R. 3005: Mr. PASTOR and Mr. SARBANES.
 H.R. 3008: Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 3026: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 3036: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 3042: Mr. ALTMIRE and Ms. BORDALLO.
 H.R. 3091: Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 3093: Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. CARTER.
 H.R. 3168: Mr. RUSH.
 H.R. 3195: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. PORTER.
 H.R. 3232: Mr. RENZI, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
 H.R. 3251: Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 3262: Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 3314: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 3326: Ms. CLARKE, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 3339: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 3347: Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 3368: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NORTON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. MICA.

- H.R. 3374: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 3389: Mrs. GILLIBRAND.
H.R. 3404: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 3409: Mr. PASTOR and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 3426: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 3429: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 3457: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. MCCARTHY of California.
H.R. 3480: Mr. TANNER.
H.R. 3481: Mr. RUSH and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 3533: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. PLATTS, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. FOXF, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 3543: Mr. SHULER and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3544: Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WATERS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H.R. 3605: Ms. SCHWARTZ.
H.R. 3606: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3609: Mr. HONDA and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3622: Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BOYD of Florida, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 3636: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3637: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 3643: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. SOLIS.
H.R. 3646: Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.
H.R. 3647: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 3663: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. STARK, and Mr. CASTLE.
H.R. 3691: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 3697: Mr. WAMP and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.
H.R. 3700: Mr. POMEROY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. GOODE, Mr. MELANCON, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3726: Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas.
H.R. 3729: Mrs. BONO and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H.R. 3779: Mr. GILCHREST.
H.R. 3791: Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas.
H.R. 3793: Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BAKER, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 3797: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 3844: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
H.R. 3854: Mr. WYNN and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 3862: Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 3865: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. FILNER, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3881: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 3890: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. WAMP.
H.R. 3905: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 3918: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 3926: Mr. FILNER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Ms. CASTOR.
H.R. 3932: Mr. FILNER and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 3934: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. RENZI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. BERRY.
H.R. 3938: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3939: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California and Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 3954: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3981: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 3995: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 4011: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. RENZI, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 4017: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H.R. 4040: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. FARR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REYES, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SPACE, and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H.R. 4054: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. WATERS, Ms. CARSON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 4063: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. LANTOS.
H.R. 4065: Ms. FOXF.
H.R. 4066: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4071: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GORDON, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 4078: Mr. BOOZMAN.
H.R. 4087: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 4088: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. DENT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. FOXF, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, and Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 4090: Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 4097: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4105: Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 4119: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 4121: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 4137: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HARE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. WU, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 4141: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 4152: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 4157: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 4173: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 4174: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H.R. 4176: Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 4188: Mr. COHEN and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 4200: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 4201: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 4204: Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. WATSON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ROSS, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. DONNELLY.
H.R. 4205: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 4206: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 4220: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 4229: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 4237: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.J. Res. 9: Mr. HERGER.
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. HERGER.
H.J. Res. 14: Mr. FARR.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Con. Res. 28: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H. Con. Res. 81: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. HONDA.
H. Con. Res. 137: Mr. LINDER.
H. Con. Res. 163: Ms. LEE, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H. Con. Res. 194: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 223: Mr. CLAY and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H. Con. Res. 224: Mr. DOYLE.
H. Con. Res. 239: Mr. AKIN, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. HAYES, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, and Ms. FOXF.
H. Con. Res. 246: Mr. FILNER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. BUYER.
H. Con. Res. 249: Mr. ELLISON, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. CONYERS.
H. Con. Res. 250: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina and Mr. LINDER.
H. Con. Res. 261: Mr. WOLF, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H. Res. 102: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
H. Res. 106: Ms. TSONGAS.
H. Res. 227: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H. Res. 282: Ms. Richardson and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
H. Res. 356: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Ms. TSONGAS.
H. Res. 537: Mr. KIND and Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee.
H. Res. 543: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H. Res. 576: Mr. ALEXANDER.
H. Res. 617: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H. Res. 686: Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. TOWNS.
H. Res. 693: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 695: Mr. GOODE and Mr. BACHUS.
H. Res. 700: Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. REYES, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. ENGEL.
H. Res. 713: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H. Res. 735: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H. Res. 753: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. MCKEON.
H. Res. 783: Mr. SPRATT and Mr. GILCHREST.
H. Res. 784: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. PENCE, Mr. POE, and Ms. ROSLEHTINEN.
H. Res. 789: Mr. PAUL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H. Res. 800: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H. Res. 810: Mr. STARK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.
H. Res. 814: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. FARR.
H. Res. 815: Mr. PAUL, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. PEARCE.
H. Res. 819: Mr. HONDA, Mr. ROSS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H. Res. 821: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOUDER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, and Mr. SALI.
H. Res. 822: Mr. BERMAN.
H. Res. 826: Mr. WYNN, Ms. SUTTON, and Ms. LEE.
H. Res. 832: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. MARCHANT.
H. Res. 834: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. SPRATT.