

a unique blend of humanitarian, law enforcement, regulatory, and military missions. The service plays a critical role in providing maritime security, maritime safety, protection of natural resources, and national defense services.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources and a member of the Committee on Homeland Security, I am very aware of the critical role performed by the Coast Guard in drug interdiction and homeland security.

In this past week alone, the Coast Guard, in partnership with the Federal law enforcement agencies in the Department of Homeland Security and Justice, and the Department of Defense, seized over 10 tons of cocaine bound for our shores. In fiscal year 2005, the Coast Guard seized over 300,000 pounds of cocaine, worth approximately \$9.7 billion. This was another record year of drug seizures, and the Coast Guard plays a critical role in interdicting these enormous loads before they reach our cities.

As Hurricane Katrina has made abundantly clear, our country needs a strong and robust Coast Guard, and Congress needs to ensure that we are putting the right tools and equipment into the very capable hands of Coast Guard men and women so that they may continue to deliver the robust maritime safety and security America expects and deserves.

The Coast Guard's Deepwater recapitalization project plays an absolutely critical role in building a more ready and capable 21st-century Coast Guard equal to the challenges we face today and anticipate tomorrow.

It is vitally important to our national drug control strategy and our national security, as well as protecting our Nation's citizens from natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, that the Deepwater project be accelerated and that there be more Coast Guard ships and aircraft to respond to the many critical missions of the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard's motto, "Semper Paratus," Always Ready, has been earned through the courage and actions of each member of the Coast Guard. I am very eager to support the Coast Guard Hurricane Relief Act of 2005 and urge this vital legislation be hopefully unanimously adopted.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BOYD).

Mr. BOYD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) for their work and for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as has been said here earlier, the Coast Guard facility in New Orleans was destroyed by Hurricane Katrina that handles vessel licensing for those of us on the gulf coast, and with that, many of the records that handle the relicensing for those vessels.

I want to thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member OBERSTAR and these gentlemen for having the foresight to try to fix this problem. They were working on it in the Coast Guard reauthorization bill, obviously; and this piece of legislation will do that.

I also want to particularly thank them for resolving the issue as it relates to Florida boat owners; and so, Mr. Speaker, I just came to say to them, thanks.

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

I will close briefly and thank the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) for joining me, and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their strong support. I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BOYD).

This is a great example of how we can recognize a problem, put our shoulders to the same wheel, and move forward with an issue.

I will just use the opportunity, in addition to urging my colleagues to support this legislation, to remind them that over the year we have continued to give the Coast Guard many more missions, but not any more resources. Katrina and Rita were a great example of the dedication and the training and the patriotism of our men and women in the Coast Guard, and it should be a great example for all of us as to why we must continue to focus on getting these men and women the key resources they need for additional personnel, for men and for assets.

There is not a mission that we could give the Coast Guard that they could not do unless we deny them the ability through the resources to be able to do that.

We have made some great strides this year. The Coast Guard continues to do an outstanding job in relation to their domestic priorities, but especially for their number one mission now, which is homeland security and maritime antiterrorism.

So, Mr. Speaker, once again, I thank my colleagues and urge everyone to support this legislation.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my full support for H.R. 4508, commending the Coast Guard for its outstanding response to Hurricane Katrina.

On August, 2005 we saw one of the worst natural disasters in our nation's history ravage the gulf coast along Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. While many of our government agencies were unprepared to deal with such a disaster, the Coast Guard responded immediately and courageously.

The Coast Guard was responsible for saving over 33,000 lives—six times the number of lives the Coast Guard saved in 2004—after Katrina hit, coordinating pollution response with the Environmental Protection Agency, the state of Louisiana and local industries, and managing the mega-shelters in my hometown of Houston, Texas, where tens of thousands of the evacuees found relief following the storm. They have also been at the center of efforts to restore commerce to areas affected by Katrina by clearing shipping channels, re-

placing aids to navigation, and securing uprooted oil rigs.

Coast Guard Lieutenant Joe Leonard and the units in Houston did a remarkable job in managing these shelters that received thousands of people in the days and weeks following Katrina. Many of these people were left with nothing, but these shelters provided them food, water, and a place to stay until FEMA and other government agencies could find more suitable housing.

Mr. Speaker, I would again like to commend the Coast Guard for their remarkable job responding to Hurricane Katrina, and would urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4508.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill.

As this body's only licensed mariner, I understand the lengths to which our Nation's mariners and vessel owners go, to obtain or renew their required licenses and documents.

This bill will allow merchant mariners and vessel owners in the gulf region to continue normal operations under existing merchant mariner documents, licenses and certificates of vessel inspection.

The bill will also allow the Coast Guard to continue its recovery of documents that were damaged by flood waters at the Regional Examination Center in New Orleans necessary to issue renewed licenses and documents in the future.

The Coast Guard has done a remarkable job to restore most services in the gulf region despite suffering significant damage to Coast Guard facilities.

However, as a result of coastguardsmen's tireless effort to protect the safety and security of our coasts many servicemen were called to duty when otherwise they would have been on leave.

This bill assures that any member of the Coast Guard that was involved in the response efforts along the gulf coast will retain accumulated leave up to 90 days that would otherwise be lost.

Lastly, this bill commends the men and women of the Coast Guard for their heroic and selfless service in response to hurricanes Katrina and Rita this year.

I urge all members to join me in supporting the Coast Guard and the Merchant Mariner community for their continued efforts to restore normal and safe operations along our gulf coast.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4508.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4508.

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

There was no objection.

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 972) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 972

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- Sec. 101. Prevention of trafficking in conjunction with post-conflict and humanitarian emergency assistance.
Sec. 102. Protection of victims of trafficking in persons.
Sec. 103. Enhancing prosecutions of trafficking in persons offenses.
Sec. 104. Enhancing United States efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
Sec. 105. Additional activities to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor.

TITLE II—COMBATTING DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- Sec. 201. Prevention of domestic trafficking in persons.
Sec. 202. Establishment of grant program to develop, expand, and strengthen assistance programs for certain persons subject to trafficking.
Sec. 203. Protection of juvenile victims of trafficking in persons.
Sec. 204. Enhancing State and local efforts to combat trafficking in persons.
Sec. 205. Report to Congress.
Sec. 206. Senior Policy Operating Group.
Sec. 207. Definitions.

TITLE III—AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 301. Authorizations of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States has demonstrated international leadership in combating human trafficking and slavery through the enactment of 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 2003 (Public Law 108-193).

(2) The United States Government currently estimates that 600,000 to 800,000 individuals are trafficked across international borders each year and exploited through forced labor and commercial sex exploitation. An estimated 80 percent of such individuals are women and girls.

(3) Since the enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, United States efforts to combat trafficking in per-

sons have focused primarily on the international trafficking in persons, including the trafficking of foreign citizens into the United States.

(4) Trafficking in persons also occurs within the borders of a country, including the United States.

(5) No known studies exist that quantify the problem of trafficking in children for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation in the United States. According to a report issued by researchers at the University of Pennsylvania in 2001, as many as 300,000 children in the United States are at risk for commercial sexual exploitation, including trafficking, at any given time.

(6) Runaway and homeless children in the United States are highly susceptible to being domestically trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. According to the National Runaway Switchboard, every day in the United States, between 1,300,000 and 2,800,000 runaway and homeless youth live on the streets. One out of every seven children will run away from home before the age of 18.

(7) Following armed conflicts and during humanitarian emergencies, indigenous populations face increased security challenges and vulnerabilities which result in myriad forms of violence, including trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation. Foreign policy and foreign aid professionals increasingly recognize the increased activity of human traffickers in post-conflict settings and during humanitarian emergencies.

(8) There is a need to protect populations in post-conflict settings and humanitarian emergencies from being trafficked for sexual or labor exploitation. The efforts of aid agencies to address the protection needs of, among others, internally displaced persons and refugees are useful in this regard. Nonetheless, there is a need for further integrated programs and strategies at the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense to combat human trafficking, including through protection and prevention methodologies, in post-conflict environments and during humanitarian emergencies.

(9) International and human rights organizations have documented a correlation between international deployments of military and civilian peacekeepers and aid workers and a resulting increase in the number of women and girls trafficked into prostitution in post-conflict regions.

(10) The involvement of employees and contractors of the United States Government and members of the Armed Forces in trafficking in persons, facilitating the trafficking in persons, or exploiting the victims of trafficking in persons is inconsistent with United States laws and policies and undermines the credibility and mission of United States Government programs in post-conflict regions.

(11) Further measures are needed to ensure that United States Government personnel and contractors are held accountable for involvement with acts of trafficking in persons, including by expanding United States criminal jurisdiction to all United States Government contractors abroad.

TITLE I—COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

SEC. 101. PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH POST-CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.

(a) **AMENDMENT.**—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:

“(h) **PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH POST-CONFLICT AND HUMANI-**

TARIAN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—The United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense shall incorporate anti-trafficking and protection measures for vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, into their post-conflict and humanitarian emergency assistance and program activities.”

(b) **STUDY AND REPORT.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct a study regarding the threat and practice of trafficking in persons generated by post-conflict and humanitarian emergencies in foreign countries.

(B) **FACTORS.**—In carrying out the study, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall examine—

(i) the vulnerabilities to human trafficking of commonly affected populations, particularly women and children, generated by post-conflict and humanitarian emergencies;

(ii) the various forms of trafficking in persons, both internal and trans-border, including both sexual and labor exploitation;

(iii) a collection of best practices implemented to date to combat human trafficking in such areas; and

(iv) proposed recommendations to better combat trafficking in persons in conjunction with post-conflict reconstruction and humanitarian emergencies assistance.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, shall transmit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a report that contains the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1).

SEC. 102. PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

(a) **ACCESS TO INFORMATION.**—Section 107(c)(2) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “To the extent practicable, victims of severe forms of trafficking shall have access to information about federally funded or administered anti-trafficking programs that provide services to victims of severe forms of trafficking.”

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT OF PILOT PROGRAM FOR RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATIVE FACILITIES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall carry out a study to identify best practices for the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in group residential facilities in foreign countries.

(B) **FACTORS.**—In carrying out the study under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

(i) investigate factors relating to the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking in group residential facilities, such as the appropriate size of such facilities, services to be provided, length of stay, and cost; and

(ii) give consideration to ensure the safety and security of victims of trafficking, provide alternative sources of income for such victims, assess and provide for the educational needs of such victims, including literacy, and assess the psychological needs of