

What I have seen as I have been on the streets of Houston when we spend a night out on the streets going places where we knew children and young people would be sleeping, that these were children who had either aged out, who had in fact run away, or been in foster care on the streets of Houston. They are a number one target for the dastardly act of sex trafficking, child trafficking, and human trafficking.

So I rise today to support this legislation, again, as it adds to an overall omnibus approach to going after anyone who wants to hide behind the vulnerability of a child and take advantage of them. This bill provides for full resources for foster care children so that they do not find the most welcoming track someone's ugly words that, in fact, are here to undermine them and to take them into this life.

I ask my colleagues to support this legislation because, in fact, it stops those children from going into a life that will ruin their life and to make them find a place where they can find solace.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 7¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Madam Speaker, we know a lack of normalcy and barriers to participation in sort of age-appropriate activities increases vulnerability of trafficking, homelessness, and other negative outcomes that kids that are in foster care experience. This bill—and I appreciate the authors of this bill—would ensure that youth and foster care can participate in more age-appropriate activities and they are going to be better connected with their communities and their friends and less vulnerable, therefore, to becoming victims of sex trafficking.

In all this nastiness, negativity, and ugliness, I get to talk about a little ray of hope, though, as well. Bethany Christian Services, which is located in west Michigan and has operations in my district, is an example of an effective child welfare organization that dramatically improves outcomes for children in foster care.

Bethany comes alongside families who will walk with these kids at this time of crisis and welcome them unconditionally into their loving, caring homes. It is also an organizational model that has proven successful. Foster parents work with staff from community agencies toward identified goals for the children in their care, empowering these foster parents to dramatically improve outcomes for those kids that are in their care.

I thank the author of this, who is going to give this same opportunity to all foster children.

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

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman REICHERT for his leadership on this measure.

In this place, we need to make what progress we can under the conditions that exist and make as much of it as possible. I hope that the Senate will respond to this measure. But in order to provide an effective response, we need to have the revenues to provide the resources along with the requirements to meet the needs of our foster youth.

A few weeks ago, I met with a number of attorneys in San Antonio who work with foster youth, particularly those who are aging out, as well as a number of community service groups, religious and nonreligious in their orientation. They describe immense problems that our foster youth face. When they age out at age 18, only about 2 percent of those young people in the San Antonio area ever end up in college.

□ 1730

Many of them do get a substantial taxpayer subsidy over their lives. Unfortunately, it is a subsidy in our jails and in our penal system after they are engaged in some harmful conduct.

This bill is one step that we can take to address the exploitation of these young people, particularly of young women. There are broader problems out there that need our attention, but I favor moving forward with the progress that we can make today to address this one critical problem.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, in closing, I do believe that this bill can help end sex trafficking, especially when partnered with all of the other legislation that we have been talking about today. It is a holistic approach, and it touches on almost every one of the intricate issues surrounding protecting young children from being victims of human trafficking.

After we are done today, there will still be another bill, presented by Mr. SMITH, that will add to the power of the movement that we are making today and that will add to the voice that we are expressing today in support of young children, in support of families—in support of protecting lives. We are going to save lives.

With these bills today, somebody does care. As I said in my opening statement, when I was 31 years old and was on the banks of the rivers, collecting the bodies of teenage girls, I wondered if anybody cared, and their families wondered.

Today, that question has been answered. We care. All the way to the United States Capitol, we care. We can make a difference. Our daughters are not for sale, and the time is now.

Madam Speaker, 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. REICHERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4058, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INTERNATIONAL MEGAN'S LAW TO PREVENT DEMAND FOR CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4573) to protect children from exploitation, especially sex trafficking in tourism, by providing advance notice of intended travel by registered child sex offenders outside the United States to the government of the country of destination, requesting foreign governments to notify the United States when a known child sex offender is seeking to enter the United States, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4573

*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 “International Megan’s Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. Angel Watch Center.
- Sec. 5. Sense of Congress provisions.
- Sec. 6. Enhancing the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
- Sec. 7. Assistance to foreign countries to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
- Sec. 8. Rules of Construction.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Megan Nicole Kanka, who was 7 years old, was abducted, sexually assaulted, and murdered in 1994, in the State of New Jersey by a violent predator living across the street from her home. Unbeknownst to Megan Kanka and her family, he had been convicted previously of a sex offense against a child.

(2) In 1996, Congress adopted Megan’s Law (Public Law 104–145) as a means to encourage States to protect children by identifying the whereabouts of sex offenders and providing the means to monitor their activities.

(3) In 2006, Congress passed the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) to protect children and the public at large by establishing a comprehensive national system for the registration and notification to the public and law enforcement officers of convicted sex offenders.

(4) Law enforcement reports indicate that known child-sex offenders are traveling internationally, and that the criminal background of such individuals may not be known to local law enforcement prior to their arrival.

(5) The commercial sexual exploitation of minors in child sex trafficking and pornography is a global phenomenon. The International Labour Organization has estimated

that 1.8 million children worldwide are victims of child sex trafficking and pornography each year.

(6) Child sex tourism, where an individual travels to a foreign country and engages in sexual activity with a child in that country, is a form of child exploitation and, where commercial, child sex trafficking.

(7) According to research conducted by The Protection Project of The Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, sex tourists from the United States who target children form a significant percentage of child sex tourists in some of the most significant destination countries for child sex tourism.

(8) In order to protect children, it is essential that United States law enforcement be able to identify child-sex offenders in the United States who are traveling abroad and child-sex offenders from other countries entering the United States. Such identification requires cooperative efforts between the United States and foreign governments. In exchange for providing notice of child-sex offenders traveling to the United States, foreign authorities will expect United States authorities to provide reciprocal notice of child-sex offenders traveling to their countries.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CENTER.**—The term “Center” means the Angel Watch Center established pursuant to section 4(a).

(2) **CHILD-SEX OFFENDER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “child-sex offender” means an individual who is a sex offender described in paragraph (3) or (4) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911) by reason of being convicted of a child-sex offense.

(B) **DEFINITION OF CONVICTED.**—In this paragraph, the term “convicted” has the meaning given the term in paragraph (8) of section 111 of such Act.

(3) **CHILD-SEX OFFENSE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “child-sex offense” means a specified offense against a minor, as defined in paragraph (7) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911), including—

- (i) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving kidnapping;
- (ii) an offense (unless committed by a parent or guardian) involving false imprisonment;
- (iii) solicitation to engage in sexual conduct;
- (iv) use in a sexual performance;
- (v) solicitation to practice prostitution;
- (vi) video voyeurism as described in section 1801 of title 18, United States Code;
- (vii) possession, production, or distribution of child pornography;
- (viii) criminal sexual conduct involving a minor, or the use of the Internet to facilitate or attempt such conduct; and
- (ix) any conduct that by its nature is a sex offense against a minor.

(B) **OTHER OFFENSES.**—The term “child-sex offense” includes a sex offense described in paragraph (5)(A) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 that is a specified offense against a minor, as defined in paragraph (7) of such section.

(C) **FOREIGN CONVICTIONS; OFFENSES INVOLVING CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONDUCT.**—The limitations contained in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 111(5) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 shall apply with respect to a child-sex offense for purposes of this Act to the same extent and in the same manner as such limitations apply

with respect to a sex offense for purposes of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.

(4) **JURISDICTION.**—The term “jurisdiction” means any of the following:

- (A) A State.
- (B) The District of Columbia.
- (C) The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- (D) Guam.
- (E) American Samoa.
- (F) The Northern Mariana Islands.
- (G) The United States Virgin Islands.
- (H) To the extent provided in, and subject to the requirements of, section 127 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16927), a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(5) **MINOR.**—The term “minor” means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 years.

### SEC. 4. ANGEL WATCH CENTER.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish within the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the Department of Homeland Security a Center, to be known as the “Angel Watch Center”, to carry out the activities specified in subsection (d).

(b) **LEADERSHIP.**—The Center shall be headed by the Director of ICE, in collaboration with the Commissioner of United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and in consultation with the Attorney General.

(c) **MEMBERS.**—The Center shall consist of the following:

- (1) The Director of ICE.
- (2) The Commissioner of CBP.
- (3) Individuals who are designated as analysts in ICE or CBP.
- (4) Individuals who are designated as program managers in ICE or CBP.

(d) **ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Center shall carry out the following activities:

- (A) Receive information on travel by child-sex offenders.
- (B) Establish a system to maintain and archive all relevant information, including the response of destination countries to notifications under subsection (e) where available, and decisions not to transmit notification abroad.
- (C) Establish an annual review process to ensure that the Center is consistent in procedures to provide notification to destination countries or not to provide notification to destination countries, as appropriate.

(2) **INFORMATION REQUIRED.**—The United States Marshals Service’s National Sex Offender Targeting Office shall make available to the Center information on travel by child-sex offenders in a timely manner for purposes of carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1) and (e).

(e) **NOTIFICATION.**—

(1) **TO COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Center may transmit notice of impending or current international travel of a child-sex offender to the country or countries of destination of the child-sex offender, including to the visa-issuing agent or agents in the United States of the country or countries.

(B) **FORM.**—The notice under this paragraph may be transmitted through such means as determined appropriate by the Center, including through an ICE attaché.

(2) **TO OFFENDERS.**—

(A) **GENERAL NOTIFICATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Center transmits notice under paragraph (1) of impending international travel of a child-sex offender to the country or countries of destination of the child-sex offender, the Secretary of

Homeland Security, in conjunction with any appropriate agency, shall make reasonable efforts to provide constructive notice through electronic or telephonic communication to the child-sex offender prior to the child-sex offender’s arrival in the country or countries.

(ii) **EXCEPTION.**—The requirement to provide constructive notice under clause (i) shall not apply in the case of impending international travel of a child-sex offender to the country or countries of destination of the child-sex offender if such constructive notice would conflict with an existing investigation involving the child-sex offender.

(B) **SPECIFIC NOTIFICATION REGARDING RISK TO LIFE OR WELL-BEING OF OFFENDER.**—If the Center has reason to believe that to transmit notice under paragraph (1) poses a risk to the life or well-being of the child-sex offender, the Center shall make reasonable efforts to provide constructive notice through electronic or telephonic communication to the child-sex offender of such risk.

(C) **SPECIFIC NOTIFICATION REGARDING PROBABLE DENIAL OF ENTRY TO OFFENDER.**—If the Center has reason to believe that a country of destination of the child-sex offender is highly likely to deny entry to the child-sex offender due to transmission of notice under paragraph (1), the Center shall make reasonable efforts to provide constructive notice through electronic or telephonic communication to the child-sex offender of such probable denial.

(3) **SUNSET.**—The authority of paragraph (1) shall terminate with respect to a child-sex offender beginning as of the close of the last day of the registration period of such child-sex offender under section 115 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16915).

(f) **COMPLAINT REVIEW.**—The Center shall establish a mechanism to receive complaints from child-sex offenders affected by notifications of destination countries of such child-sex offenders under subsection (e).

(g) **CONSULTATIONS.**—The Center shall seek to engage in ongoing consultations with—

- (1) nongovernmental organizations, including faith-based organizations, that have experience and expertise in identifying and preventing child sex tourism and rescuing and rehabilitating minor victims of international sexual exploitation and trafficking;
- (2) the governments of countries interested in cooperating in the creation of an international sex offender travel notification system or that are primary destination or source countries for international sex tourism; and
- (3) Internet service and software providers regarding available and potential technology to facilitate the implementation of an international sex offender travel notification system, both in the United States and in other countries.

(h) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State may provide technical assistance to foreign authorities in order to enable such authorities to participate more effectively in the notification program system established under this section.

**SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS PROVISIONS.**

(a) **BILATERAL AGREEMENTS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the President should negotiate memoranda of understanding or other bilateral agreements with foreign governments to further the purposes of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including by—

- (1) establishing systems to receive and transmit notices as required by title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.); and

(2) establishing mechanisms for private companies and nongovernmental organizations to report on a voluntary basis suspected child pornography or exploitation to foreign governments, the nearest United States embassy in cases in which a possible United States citizen may be involved, or other appropriate entities.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF CHILD-SEX OFFENSES COMMITTED ABROAD.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should formally request foreign governments to notify the United States when a United States citizen has been arrested, convicted, sentenced, or completed a prison sentence for a child-sex offense in the foreign country.

**SEC. 6. ENHANCING THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.**

Section 108(b)(4) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7106(b)(4)) is amended by adding at the end before the period the following: “, including severe forms of trafficking in persons related to sex tourism”.

**SEC. 7. ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING.**

The President is strongly encouraged to exercise the authorities of section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2152d) to provide assistance to foreign countries directly, or through nongovernmental and multilateral organizations, for programs, projects, and activities, including training of law enforcement entities and officials, designed to establish systems to identify sex offenders and provide and receive notification of child sex offender international travel.

**SEC. 8. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

(a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude or alter the jurisdiction or authority of the Department of Justice under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.), including section 113(d) of such Act, or any other provision law, or to affect the work of the United States Marshals Service with INTERPOL.

(b) ANGEL WATCH CENTER.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude the Angel Watch Center from transmitting notice with respect to any sex offender described in paragraph (3) or (4) of section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16911) or with respect to any sex offense described in paragraph (5) of such section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material for the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

International Megan's Law, to prevent demand for child sex trafficking, will bolster law enforcement efforts to combat a crime that is worldwide. It affects hundreds of thousands of young

children every year. In particular, this bill addresses an issue of child sex tourism, by which adults travel overseas.

They do this to exploit children in countries that are currently struggling to deal with this influx of child predators, and part of that influx is of Americans who are child predators.

Many children victimized by this appalling crime have also been trafficked—trafficked into prostitution—recruited or transferred or sold in order to be used sexually for someone's profit.

This bill helps fight back. This bill takes care of a problem that exists at present, as there are multiple U.S. agencies seeking to combat child trafficking, but not with any coordination, and they are not doing it in time to prevent those who try to travel overseas. We could be much more effective.

This bill officially recognizes an Angel Watch Center within the Department of Homeland Security's Child Exploitation Investigations Center. Operation Angel Watch originated as a partnership with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and it currently collects and analyzes the foreign travel date of convicted child sex offenders to determine whether the notification to U.S. officials or foreign governments is warranted.

Last year alone, Angel Watch sent 1,700 leads to 100 countries as part of this effort to proactively and strategically alert international law enforcement. Angel Watch's work is time-sensitive. Travel data is sometimes not made available within the 24 hours before a flight, while other helpful information collected by the Department of Justice is, in fact, not even shared with Angel Watch or is not shared soon enough.

This bill solidifies the Angel Watch Center as an important part of the U.S. response to child sex tourism, and importantly, it improves the timeliness of the information the center receives by requiring the Justice Department to share its travel records promptly. This will allow Angel Watch to better detect and to report the travel of child predators.

I want to thank the bill's author, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), for his persistent leadership and dedication to this issue. I would also like to recognize the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary, as well as the ranking member, Mr. ELIOT ENGEL from New York, for his assistance on this important measure.

Madam Speaker, I want to say something briefly about other bills that I have been involved with in today's antitrafficking package. One is H.R. 3530, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, introduced by Judge POE, our colleague from Texas.

I want to thank the Committee on the Judiciary for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee to ensure that the bill makes progress both at home and also abroad.

On the Human Trafficking Congressional Advisory Committee that I established last year in southern California, I hear directly from advocates and from law enforcement and from survivors, themselves, about the insufficient resources that law enforcement has as a tool available to rescue victims and available to prosecute traffickers here in the U.S.

By ensuring a victims center allocation of resources, enhancing deterrents, and prioritizing the protection of trafficking and child pornography victims, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act represents important progress in this struggle.

I also strongly support H.R. 4225, the Stop Advertising Victims of Exploitation, or SAVE Act, introduced by the gentlelady from Missouri, Representative WAGNER.

In 2013, revenue from U.S. online prostitution advertising totaled an estimated \$45 million. As underscored by arrests in 22 States, those ads, such as on backpage.com, sometimes involve the marketing of children, of underage girls. This legislation will help stop this exploitation.

In March, more than 40 of us here in Congress wrote to urge Attorney General Eric Holder to take immediate action to end backpage.com's facilitation of the buying and selling of people, including of children. To date, we have not received a response. This legislation would produce that effect.

All five of the bills being considered today represent important steps towards abolishing the injustice of human trafficking, towards protecting vulnerable individuals, and towards restoring the dignity of those who have survived such exploitation. They deserve our strong support.

Madam Speaker, I submit for the RECORD an exchange of letters between me and Chairman GOODLATTE of the Judiciary Committee regarding this bill of which I am proud to be a cosponsor, and I would ask all Members here to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

Washington, DC, May 13, 2014.

Hon. ED ROYCE,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: I am writing with respect to H.R. 4573, the “International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking” which the Committee on Foreign Affairs ordered reported favorably on May 9, 2014. As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions in H.R. 4573 that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, I agree to discharge our Committee from further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

The Judiciary Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 4573 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this bill

or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and asks that you support any such request.

I would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4573, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 4573.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,  
*Chairman.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, May 15, 2014.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 4573, International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking, and for agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of that bill. The suspension text contains edits to portions of the bill within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary that were drafted in consultation with your committee.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on H.R. 4573 into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the resolution. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with the Committee on the Judiciary as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,  
*Chairman.*

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4573, known as International Megan's Law, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I begin, I would first like to commend our colleague, Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey, for his leadership on human rights, on antitrafficking issues, and for his and his staff's hard work on H.R. 4573. I can't begin to tell our colleagues how relentless Mr. SMITH has been and his staff has been. This has really been almost a personal crusade for him.

I know, if it weren't for the gentleman from New Jersey, we would not be this far on this legislation, so I really think our colleagues should know of his dedication and hard work on this matter.

I also want to thank the Judiciary Committee for its bipartisan input on this bill. I know all of the parties worked hard to make sure that the bill is a practical and effective mechanism which will help make a difference in the lives of those victimized by sexual predators.

We worked very closely with the Judiciary Committee on this bill as well. This is a really good product with many bipartisan inputs from several committees, primarily from Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary.

International Megan's Law aims to prevent child sex offenders and traffickers from exploiting vulnerable children when they cross an international border.

In many countries, extreme poverty and gaps in law enforcement create zones of impunity in which sex offenders exploit vulnerable children. Sometimes, local officials have no idea that this is going on. Sometimes, they turn a blind eye; and sometimes, unfortunately, officials are even complicit in this crime.

H.R. 4573 establishes an Angel Watch Center within Immigration and Customs Enforcement that would provide advance notice to foreign countries when a convicted child sex offender travels to that country.

The bill also calls on the President to negotiate agreements with foreign governments that would encourage information sharing on known child sex offenders.

Around the world, as many as 27 million people are victims of human trafficking, many of them children exploited in prostitution. These repugnant practices amount to modern slavery. They violate our deepest moral values, and they demand a timely and effective response.

Madam Speaker, we need to do all we can to encourage governments around the world to live up to their responsibilities and confront this crime. Protecting trafficked children requires timely victim identification, placing them in safe environments, and providing them with comprehensive support services—physical and mental health care, educational opportunities, legal assistance, and the reintegration with family and community.

No single government or single law will put an end to child sex tourism or to child sex trafficking, but every step we take strengthens our ability to prevent these crimes, to protect its victims, and to punish those responsible. So, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4573.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations. He is also the author of this bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. First of all, let me begin by thanking our distinguished chairman, ED ROYCE, for his leadership on combating human trafficking in general and for his strong support for this legislation today. To him and his staff, I am deeply, deeply grateful.

Then, to ELIOT ENGEL, the ranking member, we work as a team, and he works as a team, and it is one of the

most bipartisan committees, probably, in the House.

Thank you for your leadership on this as well and for your kind words a moment ago. I do deeply appreciate it.

Madam Speaker, protecting women and children from violence and predatory behavior is among the highest duties and responsibilities of government.

□ 1745

So today is truly a historic day—a historic day in the struggle to end human trafficking and to protect the weakest and most vulnerable from modern-day slavery.

As prime author of the landmark Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as well as reauthorizations of that law in 2003 and 2005, I believe the five bills under consideration by the House today will significantly prevent the horrific crime of human trafficking, protect and assist victims, and prosecute those who exploit and abuse.

Madam Speaker, as we all know, legislative priorities in the U.S. House of Representatives don't happen by default, nor by happenstance. I especially want to single out Majority Leader ERIC CANTOR for his extraordinary leadership in ensuring that these five bills—and there will be others, I am sure, in their wake—were brought to the floor.

There were multiple referrals to committees and subcommittees. I know that our bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee—we worked very closely with the Judiciary Committee and their staff—as well as Homeland Security, which also was very supportive. It is that kind of coordination and leadership that makes what looks like an easy walk—and this has not been an easy walk for these bills; it never is—to come to the floor today with all of the differences of opinion.

We are united on the floor of the House of Representatives today in saying in a bipartisan way absolutely “no” to this crime of human trafficking.

So thank you ERIC CANTOR for that leadership. It is deeply, deeply appreciated.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4573, the International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking, is a serious attempt to mitigate child sex tourism by noticing countries of destination concerning the travel plans of convicted pedophiles. And to protect American children, the bill encourages the President of the United States and everyone else, like the Secretary of State, to use bilateral agreements and assistance to establish reciprocal notification so that we will know when a convicted child abuser comes to the United States.

Madam Speaker, in 1994, a young girl in my district, then my hometown of Hamilton Township, was lured into the home of a convicted pedophile who lived across the street from her home. Megan Kanka, 7 years old, was raped and murdered.

No one, including Megan Kanka's parents or any of the other neighbors, knew that their neighbor across the street had been convicted twice and jailed for child sexual assault.

The combination of concern for at-risk children and outrage towards those who abuse them led to enactment of Megan's Law—public sex offender registries—in every State in the country. In 2006, Chairman SENSENBRENNER nationalized the whole idea and concept of the registry as part of his historic law, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act.

Madam Speaker, it is imperative that we take the lessons learned on how to protect our children from known child sex predators within our borders and expand those to children globally. Child predators thrive on secrecy, a secrecy that allows them to commit heinous crimes against children with impunity and without any meaningful accountability. Megan's Law, with its emphasis on notification, must go global to protect American children and children worldwide.

Let's not forget the prevalence or the size of this abuse. Nobody knows for sure exactly how many, but the International Labor Organization estimates that 1.8 million children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation around the world every year.

Madam Speaker, it is also worth noting that in 2010 the Government Accountability Office issued a report entitled, "Current Situation Results in Thousands of Passports Issued to Registered Sex Offenders." They found that at least 4,500 U.S. passports were issued to registered sex offenders in fiscal year 2008 alone. The GAO emphasized that this number is probably understated due to the limitations of the data that it was able to access and analyze.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROYCE. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Thank you, Chairman ROYCE.

Meanwhile, the law enforcement and media reports continue to document Americans on the U.S. sex offender registries who were caught sexually abusing children in East Asia and Central and South America and everywhere in the world. It is the same horror movie replayed over and over. We must do more to warn destination countries so that they can, in turn, protect their children from sex tourism. We have the information and technology that is employed to protect children.

Madam Speaker, I ask Members to support this legislation. It is the second time that we have brought this bill to the floor. It is slightly different than it was in 2010. It passed then. It got no action in the United States Senate.

I hope all five of these historic bills are taken up in a very timely fashion by the U.S. Senate because protecting the weakest and the most vulnerable—

women, children, and especially the at-risk population—from this cruelty must be an imperative. And the Senate needs to act, as we are acting.

I would like to thank the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for their support of the legislation.

Mr. ENGEL. I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, for his leadership on so many issues of compassion and passion, and certainly this issue. I thank the chairman of the full committee, as well as the author of this bill, Mr. SMITH.

I was on the Judiciary Committee when Megan's Law was passed. Now I am on the Homeland Security Committee.

So I raise this paradoxical question: who equates sex trafficking and tourism? That is what is going on internationally around the world.

Individuals who may have been convicted here in the United States, may be labeled here in the United States, can secure passports and have a full and flourishing and horrific ongoing experience by utilizing and abusing the children in foreign countries.

Many times, these countries are developing nations. We can call the roll of names. Many times, law enforcement are collaborating with these sex tourists. There is an area set aside for these sex tourists. In fact, it is called that. They go there with impunity and abuse children—street children who have no other way to go.

This is an important initiative. Again, it is the round circle of addressing this question holistically.

Just today in the markup in the border security and maritime security committee we discussed, as I indicated in earlier debate, the 60,000 children that come across the border to the United States unaccompanied.

We also mentioned the need to provide enhanced training for our CBP officers at the border. That will complement this legislation, which establishes protocols to discern those individuals who are coming into our country who are convicted pedophiles.

It is Megan's Law International. It is Megan's Law relief for those who are being abused outside of our border.

I am very pleased that there is an Angel Watch Center to assist the CBP and that the effort has been made in this bill to ask our President to collaborate on bilaterals with countries to establish the link between their convicted sex predators and to be able to identify them, as we identify them here in the United States, to stop this dastardly act across and around the world.

So I congratulate the proponents of this legislation and I hope this will be one more step in saving some child's life. They may not be in our boundaries. They may not be within our borders, but they may be outside of them.

And I can assure my colleagues that it is documented every day that sex tourism is a big business. Until we put a stop to it in some way, it will continue to grow.

With that, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation, H.R. 4573, and I thank the proponents of the legislation.

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlelady from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER), a member of the Committee on Financial Services and author of the SAVE Act, an important antitrafficking measure that was debated earlier this afternoon.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership in this.

I rise today, Madam Speaker, in support of H.R. 4573, the International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking.

My very good friend, Congressman CHRIS SMITH, a champion on all issues around human rights, antitrafficking, and taking care of the most vulnerable, has introduced this important legislation to protect children at home and abroad from the scourge of sex trafficking.

H.R. 4573 will provide advance notice of foreign travel by registered sex offenders to the government of the destination country.

Madam Speaker, this notice would allow the foreign government to identify and scrutinize the sex offenders' activity, ensuring that they do not engage in the ghastly practice of sex tourism.

Sex offenders often plan their trips by seeking out the locations where the most vulnerable children can be found, many times in countries where law enforcement is unable to effectively guard against the problem. Madam Speaker, sex offenders should not be allowed to use the anonymity provided by foreign travel to help hide their hideous crimes.

The U.S. should take a leading role as a global defender of children from sexual abuse. This is why I support H.R. 4573, because it will give governments the information they need to prevent sexual offenders from taking advantage of gaps in law enforcement.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to once again thank Chairman ROYCE, Representative SMITH of New Jersey, and the Judiciary Committee for their hard work on this legislation.

Again, I want to single out Representative SMITH for being relentless in this bill.

I appreciate the willingness of all interested parties to make the compromises necessary to ensure that this is a truly bipartisan product. The result is an important tool in the fight against child sex tourism and trafficking.

I want to thank Chairman ROYCE as well.

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

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, you have heard today about the unconscionable child sex tourism industry which has been operating now for years overseas. There are child victims at home here, too.

Our proactive efforts to help countries identify incoming child predators will also encourage them to alert us when those foreigners convicted of sex offenses against children attempt to enter the United States, just as we are going to control the process on this side.

I thank Mr. CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. ELIOT ENGEL of New York, and I encourage Members to support passage of the International Megan's Law to Prevent Demand for Child Sex Trafficking.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4573, the International Megan's Law to Prevent Child Sex Trafficking. This bill, along with the others under consideration this week, will dramatically improve our efforts to diminish the tragic effects of human trafficking and child exploitation.

I am especially pleased to speak in support of this particular legislation, which would curb child sexual exploitation. Recently I chaired a field hearing in Houston on the unconscionable issue of human trafficking and child exploitation in our major cities. In Houston, and in many other cities across the United States, women and children, some not even in their teens, are held against their will and forced into prostitution rings.

At our hearing, one of the witnesses spoke about entering the world of sex trafficking at age 12. Now, decades later, she is working to rescue girls in the same situation. As a father of five children, I cannot imagine what she went through.

As Chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee, I am pleased to highlight some of the great work done by the Department of Homeland Security in this area.

One of the provisions of H.R. 4573 I helped work on and am pleased to highlight is a provision to authorize the Angel Watch Center. The Center is led by ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), in a joint effort with Customs and Border Protection to proactively identify registered sex offenders with an offense against a child, who are travelling abroad from the United States.

The Angel Watch program currently provides publicly available child sex offender information to notify and alert foreign law enforcement partners when a child sex offender may be travelling to engage in sex tourism with a minor.

Through the Angel Watch program, HSI has provided more than 1,700 leads to 100 countries as a preemptive notification in the fight against child sex tourism.

However, despite the great work done by DHS to alert foreign law enforcement partners, currently, only one country, Australia, sends reciprocal information to the United States. That is why I am pleased that the bill before us today includes language that will strengthen reciprocal efforts for the United States to also receive information from other foreign governments, so that our law enforcement officials' are alerted when a child-sex offender may travel to the United States.

I want to thank Chairman SMITH, the sponsor of this bill, for his work on this important legislation, and I appreciate the opportunity to highlight the important role that the Department of Homeland Security plays in fighting sex trafficking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4573, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 3530, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 4225, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3530) to provide justice for the victims of trafficking, 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 gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 0, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 221]  
YEAS—409

Aderholt	Braley (IA)	Castro (TX)
Amash	Bridenstine	Chabot
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Chaffetz
Bachmann	Brooks (IN)	Chu
Bachus	Brown (FL)	Cicilline
Barber	Brownley (CA)	Clark (MA)
Barletta	Buchanan	Clarke (NY)
Barr	Bucshon	Clay
Barrow (GA)	Burgess	Cleaver
Barton	Bustos	Clyburn
Bass	Butterfield	Coble
Beatty	Byrne	Coffman
Becerra	Calvert	Cohen
Benishek	Camp	Collins (NY)
Bentivoglio	Campbell	Conaway
Bera (CA)	Cantor	Connolly
Bilirakis	Capito	Conyers
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Cook
Bishop (NY)	Capuano	Cooper
Bishop (UT)	Cárdenas	Costa
Black	Carney	Cotton
Blackburn	Carson (IN)	Courtney
Blumenauer	Carter	Cramer
Bonamici	Cartwright	Crawford
Boustany	Cassidy	Crenshaw
Brady (TX)	Castor (FL)	Crowley

Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Olson
Culberson	Jeffries	Owens
Cummings	Jenkins	Palazzo
Daines	Johnson (OH)	Pallone
Davis (CA)	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
Davis, Danny	Johnson, Sam	Pastor (AZ)
Davis, Rodney	Jolly	Paulsen
DeFazio	Jones	Payne
DeGette	Jordan	Pearce
Delaney	Joyce	Pelosi
DeLauro	Kaptur	Perlmutter
DelBene	Keating	Perry
Denham	Kelly (IL)	Peters (CA)
Dent	Kelly (PA)	Peters (MI)
DeSantis	Kennedy	Peterson
DesJarlais	Kildee	Petri
Diaz-Balart	Kilmer	Pingree (ME)
Dingell	Kind	Pittenger
Doggett	King (IA)	Pitts
Duckworth	King (NY)	Pocan
Duffy	Kinzinger (IL)	Poe (TX)
Duncan (SC)	Kirkpatrick	Polis
Duncan (TN)	Kline	Pompeo
Edwards	Kuster	Posey
Ellison	LaMalfa	Price (GA)
Ellmers	Lamborn	Price (NC)
Engel	Lance	Quigley
Enyart	Langevin	Rahall
Eshoo	Lankford	Rangel
Esty	Larsen (WA)	Reed
Farenthold	Larson (CT)	Reichert
Farr	Latham	Renacci
Fattah	Latta	Ribble
Fincher	Lee (CA)	Rice (SC)
Fitzpatrick	Levin	Richmond
Fleischmann	Lewis	Rigell
Fleming	Lipinski	Roby
Flores	LoBiondo	Roe (TN)
Forbes	Loebsock	Rogers (AL)
Fortenberry	Lofgren	Rogers (KY)
Foster	Long	Rogers (MI)
Fox	Lowenthal	Rohrabacher
Frankel (FL)	Lowey	Rokita
Franks (AZ)	Lucas	Rooney
Frelinghuysen	Luetkemeyer	Ros-Lehtinen
Fudge	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Roskam
Gabbard	Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Ross
Gallego	Lynch	Rothfus
Garamendi	Maffei	Roybal-Allard
Garcia	Maloney, Carolyn	Royce
Gardner	Maloney, Sean	Ruiz
Garrett	Maloney, Sean	Runyan
Gerlach	Marino	Ruppersberger
Gibbs	Massie	Ryan (OH)
Gibson	Matheson	Ryan (WI)
Gohmert	Matsui	Salmon
Goodlatte	McAllister	Sánchez, Linda T.
Gosar	McCarthy (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Gowdy	McCarthy (NY)	Sanford
Granger	McCaul	Sarbantes
Graves (MO)	McClintock	Scalise
Grayson	McDermott	Schakowsky
Green, Al	McGovern	Schiff
Green, Gene	McHenry	Schneider
Griffin (AR)	McIntyre	Schock
Griffith (VA)	McKeon	Schrader
Grijalva	McKinley	Schweikert
Grimm	McMorris	Scott (VA)
Guthrie	Hahn	Scott, Austin
Gutiérrez	Hall	Scott, David
Hahn	Hanabusa	Sensenbrenner
Hahn	Hanna	Serrano
Hall	Harper	Sessions
Hanabusa	Harris	Sewell (AL)
Hanna	Hartzler	Shea-Porter
Harp	Hastings (FL)	Sherman
Harris	Hastings (WA)	Shimkus
Hartzer	Heck (NV)	Simpson
Hastings (FL)	Heck (WA)	Sinema
Hastings (WA)	Hensarling	Sires
Heck (NV)	Herrera Beutler	Smith (MO)
Heck (WA)	Higgins	Smith (NE)
Hensarling	Himes	Smith (NJ)
Herrera Beutler	Hinojosa	Smith (TX)
Moore	Holding	Smith (WA)
Moran	Holt	Southerland
Mullin	Honda	Speier
Smith (TX)	Horsford	Stewart
Smith (WA)	Hoyer	Stivers
Southerland	Hudson	Stockman
Speier	Huelskamp	Stutzman
Stewart	Huffman	Swalwell (CA)
Stivers	Huizenga (MI)	Takano
Stockman	Hultgren	Terr
Stutzman	Hurt	Thompson (CA)
Swalwell (CA)	Issa	Thompson (PA)
Takano		Thornberry
Terry		Tiberi
Thompson (CA)		
Thompson (PA)		
Thornberry		
Tiberi		