

CONDEMNING ABDUCTION OF FEMALE STUDENTS BY BOKO HARAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on agreeing to the resolution (H. Res. 617) condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 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 resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 2, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 312]

YEAS—411

Aderholt	Conyers	Gosar
Amash	Cook	Gowdy
Amodei	Cooper	Graves (GA)
Bachmann	Costa	Graves (MO)
Bachus	Cotton	Grayson
Barber	Courtney	Green, Al
Barletta	Cramer	Green, Gene
Barr	Crawford	Griffin (AR)
Barrow (GA)	Crenshaw	Griffith (VA)
Barton	Crowley	Grimm
Bass	Cuellar	Guthrie
Beatty	Culberson	Gutiérrez
Becerra	Cummings	Hahn
Benishkek	Daines	Hall
Bentivolio	Davis (CA)	Hanabusa
Bera (CA)	Davis, Danny	Hanna
Billrakis	Davis, Rodney	Harper
Bishop (GA)	DeFazio	Harris
Bishop (NY)	DeGette	Hartzler
Bishop (UT)	Delaney	Hastings (FL)
Black	DeLauro	Hastings (WA)
Blackburn	DelBene	Heck (NV)
Blumenauer	Denham	Heck (WA)
Bonamici	Dent	Hensarling
Boustany	DeSantis	Herrera Beutler
Brady (PA)	DesJarlais	Higgins
Brady (TX)	Deutch	Himes
Bridenstine	Diaz-Balart	Hinojosa
Brooks (AL)	Dingell	Holding
Brooks (IN)	Doggett	Holt
Broun (GA)	Doyle	Honda
Brown (FL)	Duckworth	Horsford
Brownley (CA)	Duffy	Hoyer
Buchanan	Duncan (SC)	Hudson
Bucshon	Duncan (TN)	Huelskamp
Burgess	Edwards	Huffman
Bustos	Ellison	Huizenga (MI)
Butterfield	Ellmers	Hultgren
Byrne	Engel	Hunter
Calvert	Enyart	Hurt
Camp	Eshoo	Israel
Campbell	Esty	Issa
Cantor	Farenthold	Jackson Lee
Capito	Farr	Jeffries
Capps	Fattah	Jenkins
Capuano	Fincher	Johnson (GA)
Cárdenas	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (OH)
Carney	Fleischmann	Johnson, E. B.
Carson (IN)	Fleming	Jolly
Carter	Flores	Jordan
Cartwright	Forbes	Joyce
Cassidy	Fortenberry	Keating
Castor (FL)	Foster	Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX)	Fox	Kelly (PA)
Chabot	Frankel (FL)	Kennedy
Chaffetz	Franks (AZ)	Kildee
Chu	Frelinghuysen	Kilmer
Cicilline	Fudge	Kind
Clark (MA)	Gabbard	King (IA)
Clarke (NY)	Gallego	King (NY)
Clay	Garamendi	Kingston
Cleaver	Garcia	Kinzing (IL)
Clyburn	Gardner	Kirkpatrick
Coffman	Garrett	Kline
Cohen	Gerlach	Kuster
Cole	Gibbs	Labrador
Collins (GA)	Gibson	Lamborn
Collins (NY)	Gingrey (GA)	Lance
Conaway	Gohmert	Langevin
Connolly	Goodlatte	Lankford

Larsen (WA)	O'Rourke	Sensenbrenner
Larson (CT)	Olson	Serrano
Latham	Owens	Sessions
Latta	Palazzo	Sewell (AL)
Lee (CA)	Pallone	Shea-Porter
Levin	Pascarell	Sherman
Lewis	Pastor (AZ)	Shimkus
Lipinski	Paulsen	Shuster
LoBiondo	Payne	Simpson
Loeb	Pearce	Sinema
Lofgren	Pelosi	Sires
Long	Perlmutter	Slaughter
Lowenthal	Perry	Smith (NE)
Lowey	Peters (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Lucas	Peters (MI)	Smith (TX)
Luetkemeyer	Peterson	Smith (WA)
Lujan Grisham (NM)	Petri	Southerland
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Pittenger	Speier
Lummis	Pitts	Stewart
Lynch	Pocan	Stivers
Maffei	Poe (TX)	Stockman
Maloney,	Polis	Stutzman
Carolyn	Posey	Swalwell (CA)
Maloney, Sean	Price (GA)	Takano
Marchant	Price (NC)	Terry
Marino	Rahall	Thompson (CA)
Matheson	Reed	Thompson (MS)
Matsui	Reichert	Thompson (PA)
McAllister	Renacci	Thornberry
McCarthy (CA)	Ribble	Tiberi
McCarthy (NY)	Rice (SC)	Tierney
McCauley	Richmond	Tipton
McClintock	Rigell	Titus
McCollum	Roby	Tonko
McDermott	Roe (TN)	Tsongas
McGovern	Rogers (AL)	Turner
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Upton
McIntyre	Rohrabacher	Valadao
Guthrie	Rokita	Van Hollen
McKeon	Rooney	Vargas
McKinley	Ros-Lehtinen	Veasey
McMorris	Roskam	Vela
Rodgers	Ross	Velázquez
McNerney	Rothfus	Visclosky
Meadows	Roybal-Allard	Wagner
Meehan	Royce	Walberg
Meeks	Ruiz	Walden
Meng	Runyan	Walorski
Messer	Ruppersberger	Walz
Mica	Rush	Wasserman
Michaud	Ryan (WI)	Schultz
Miller (FL)	Salmon	Waxman
Miller (MI)	Sánchez, Linda	Weber (TX)
Moore	T.	Webster (FL)
Moran	Sanchez, Loretta	Welch
Mullin	Sanford	Wenstrup
Mulvaney	Sarbanes	Westmoreland
Murphy (FL)	Scalise	Williams
Murphy (PA)	Schakowsky	Wilson (FL)
Nadler	Schiff	Wilson (SC)
Napolitano	Schneider	Wittman
Neal	Schock	Wolf
Negrete McLeod	Schrader	Womack
Neugebauer	Schwartz	Woodall
Noem	Schweikert	Yarmuth
Nolan	Scott (VA)	Yoder
Nugent	Scott, Austin	Yoho
Nunes	Scott, David	Young (AK)
		Young (IN)

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—18

Jones	Massie	Rangel
Braley (IA)	LaMalfa	Rogers (MI)
Coble	Miller, Gary	Ryan (OH)
Granger	Miller, George	Smith (MO)
Grijalva	Nunnelee	Waters
Johnson, Sam	Pompeo	Whitfield
Kaptur	Quigley	

□ 1215

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POMPEO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 308 and 310 I was not available to cast my vote in person. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 309, 311, and 312 I was not available to cast my vote in person. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1681. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2014 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL 5 PM FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 2014, TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until 5 p.m. on Friday, June 13, 2014, to file a privileged report on a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, one, when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow; and, two, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday, June 17, 2014, when it shall convene at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

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

There was no objection.

A JOB WELL DONE

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

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a recent display of distinguished heroism by the brave men of the fire department of New York.

On the morning of June 5, 2014, a massive five-alarm fire erupted in the Rosebank section of Staten Island. The firefighters from Engine 161/Ladder 81 quickly arrived on the scene and set to work battling the blaze. With choking smoke and rising flames, firefighters Ed Morri, Billy Calderon, and Thomas Verderosa ascended to the second-floor bedroom of the Rivera Family's burning home and carried the couple to safety just in the nick of time. A mere two more gasps of smoke would have proven fatal for Mrs. Rivera, who was unconscious when fireman Billy Calderon saved her life.

Engine 161's daring rescue is yet another testament to the enormous dangers faced by our firefighters. It also

demonstrates the importance of ensuring that the FDNY continues to receive the proper resources and training and that crucial engine companies like 161 are spared from the budget chopping block.

On behalf of all of the residents of Staten Island, I am proud to recognize and commend Engine 161/Ladder 81—and all of the firefighters who assisted—for a job well done.

RECIPROCAL ACCESS TO TIBET ACT

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

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce the Reciprocal Access to Tibet Act, H.R. 4851. This bipartisan bill promotes access to Tibetan areas of China for U.S. officials, journalists, and average citizens. Currently, travel restrictions on Tibet are more severe than for any other provincial-level entity of China.

These restrictions have negative consequences for both U.S. citizens and Tibetans. After an October 2013 bus crash with Americans on board, U.S. consular officers faced prolonged delays in obtaining access to Tibet, hindering their ability to serve Americans in distress; and restricted access to Tibet leaves Tibetans in virtual isolation from the world community, limiting international exchange and the ability to objectively assess the human rights situation there.

These restrictions are not reciprocal to the access that Chinese visitors generally enjoy in the U.S. As reciprocity is the basis for diplomacy, this bill renders inadmissible to the U.S. Chinese officials who design and implement these restrictions.

I urge my colleagues to join Congressman PITTS and me in promoting freer access to Tibet.

RECIPROCAL ACCESS TO TIBET ACT OF 2014

Purpose: To promote the freedom to travel by U.S. diplomats, journalists, and citizens in Tibetan areas of the People's Republic of China.

What it does: Prohibits visa access to the United States to Chinese officials in 'senior leadership positions' from provinces with Tibetan populations, and others, if the Chinese government allows less U.S. access to Tibetan areas than it gives to non-Tibetan areas of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

How it works:

1. Report on access and leaders. The State Department is required to give Congress a report on (a) the level of access granted by Chinese authorities to U.S. diplomats, journalists, and tourists to Tibetan areas in the PRC, including a comparison with non-Tibetan areas, and (b) a list of 'senior leadership positions' in Tibetan areas, including at the provincial level and some at the national level.

2. Visa ban. Chinese officials are not eligible for visa entry to the U.S., as follows—

'Senior leaders' from the Tibet Autonomous Region, if the Tibet Tourism Bureau permit has not been revoked;

'Senior leaders' from Sichuan, Qinghai, Yunnan and Gansu, if level of U.S. access to Tibetan areas in these provinces is more restricted than U.S. access to non-Tibetan areas;

'Senior leaders' at the regional and national level, if Tibet Tourism Bureau permit has not been revoked and if U.S. access to Tibetan areas in the four provinces is more restricted than U.S. access to non-Tibetan areas.

National interest waiver. The bill allows the Secretary of State to waive the prohibition if determined to be in the national interest.

Definitions. The report defines Tibetan areas as the Tibet Autonomous Region and the jurisdictions within the provinces of Sichuan, Qinghai, Yunnan and Gansu designated as autonomous for Tibetans. It provides definitions for 'senior leadership positions' at the county, prefecture, provincial, and national level.

Non-binding language on visa reciprocity. Expresses Sense of the House that the Secretary should take into account the level of access granted to Tibetan areas when granting visas to people from the PRC to come to the U.S.

[Prepared by the International Campaign on Tibet June 12, 2014]

FACT SHEET: ACCESS TO TIBET BY AMERICANS

WHAT CHINA SAYS: TIBET IS OPEN TO FOREIGNERS

The government of China sees tourism as a pillar of Tibet's economy. Chinese officials have said that Tibet is open to foreign visitors:

"[I]f a foreign official, reporter or scholar wants to go to Tibet as an individual to increase his or her understanding of the Tibetan people and their culture, we will welcome them."—Zhu Weiqun, executive vice minister of the United Front Work Department, 2012.¹

"Many foreigners, including reporters, have traveled to Tibet for work, tours and interviews. I believe we'll see more foreigners coming to Tibet as the region develops and conditions improve constantly."—Padma Trinley, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region legislature, 2013.²

"We hope that (people) from all fields within the country and outside go to Tibet often to look around, study and travel, but as to some other aspects, we are not that welcoming."—Qiangba Puncog, former chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region legislature.³

WHAT CHINA DOES: RESTRICT ACCESS TO TIBET BY FOREIGNERS

In reality, American tourists, diplomats and journalists still face many barriers to get into Tibet. All foreigners are required to get a special permit to enter the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR)—a permit that is not required for any other provincial-level entity of the People's Republic of China. Travel to Tibetan areas outside the TAR is also tightly controlled.

Restrictions on U.S. tourists

American tourists are required to obtain the 'Tibetan Tourist Permit' to enter the TAR. The permits can only be obtained through a Chinese government-run or -approved travel agency. In some cases, and depending on the area in Tibet one wants to visit, additional permits such as the 'Tibet Group Visa', 'Alien's Travel Permit' and 'Military Permit' are required.⁴

The State Department advises American travelers that "permits are not always granted" and that at "certain times the PRC may not allow foreigners to enter an area it

deems restricted."⁵ It adds that the "TAR remains a sensitive area for travel, and even when travel to Tibet is allowed, usually only Lhasa and part of Shan Nan are open to foreigners."⁶

During certain times, the Chinese government closes off the entire TAR to foreign tourists for months, often with no warning.⁷ Usually such closures coincide with what the Chinese government claims are "sensitive periods" such as during March, the anniversary of the Tibetan uprising in 1959,⁸ or during the time of the Communist Party sessions in Beijing.⁹ The Chinese government also imposes arbitrary rules on obtaining the Tibet travel permit. For example in 2012 and 2013 only groups of no less than five people could apply.¹⁰ In 2014, this rule was then said to be no longer in effect, but it was reported that tours to Mount Kailash (a holy mountain and pilgrimage site for Hindus, Jains and Buddhists) and far western Tibet were not permitted at all after May 23, 2014.¹¹

Restrictions on U.S. journalists

American journalists have difficulty reporting from Tibet, and are subject to many of the same restrictions faced by tourists. The Washington Post reported that "[T]here are more foreign journalists in North Korea than there are in Tibet."¹²

The State Department has reported that "[t]he Chinese government severely restricted travel by foreign journalists to Tibetan areas. Additionally, the Chinese government subjected Tibetans who spoke to foreign reporters, attempted to provide information to persons outside the country, . . . to harassment or detention."¹³ In 2013 a few foreign journalists could get into Tibet only because they accepted a government-sponsored tour which made any independent reporting difficult. The State Department quotes Australian Journalist Rowan Callick saying, "I had accepted an invitation from the State Council Information Office—the media arm of China's cabinet—to visit Tibet, since there is no other way in which journalists can enter without subterfuge."¹⁴ During a February 2014 visit to China, Secretary of State John Kerry urged China's leaders to allow journalists, diplomats, and other observers unrestricted access to China's Tibetan areas.¹⁵

Restrictions on U.S. diplomats

Diplomats face similar restrictions on access to Tibetan areas, limiting their ability to do reporting, monitoring and consular work. The State Department reported that its officials submitted more than 16 requests for diplomatic access to the TAR between May 2011 and November 2013, but only two were granted. Its report added, "The Chinese government . . . repeatedly prevented foreign diplomatic personnel from visiting Tibetan areas outside the TAR for which permission was not officially required."¹⁶

The Department also reported "foreign diplomats who legally traveled in Tibetan areas outside the TAR . . . were repeatedly approached by local police and sometimes forced to leave without reasonable explanation."¹⁷

The Chinese government has permitted two visits by two U.S. Ambassadors to Lhasa in recent years—by Ambassador Gary Locke in 2013 and Ambassador Jon Huntsman in 2010. Each was a three-day, government-organized trip, which was highly controlled,¹⁸ and they did not visit areas in the TAR outside of Lhasa. On his visit, Ambassador Locke urged Beijing to open up Tibet to foreign diplomats, journalists and tourists.¹⁹

ENDNOTES

¹ "Chinese official talks with EU representatives on Tibet issue," *China Tibet Online*, February 8, 2012, <http://>