

correct this oversight when he introduced a bill authorizing the creation of the Adams Memorial Foundation.

The Adams Memorial Foundation was established to commemorate not only John Adams, but also the legacy of the Adams family, who for generations embraced his ideals. That includes his wife, Abigail; his son and our sixth President and Congressman, John Quincy Adams; his wife, Louisa Catherine; their son, Charles Francis; and his sons, Henry and Brooks Adams.

As the enabling legislation states:

Both individually and collectively, the members of this illustrious family have enriched the Nation through their profound civic consciousness, abiding belief in the perfectibility of the Nation's democracy, and commitment to service and sacrifice for the common good.

Since its authorization, the Adams Memorial Foundation, which counts among its leadership members of the Adams family and respected historians and architects, has been committed to realizing its goal of creating a commemorative memorial. However, siting a commemorative memorial in the Nation's Capital is an arduous undertaking, as my colleagues have pointed out.

Despite broad support and the best efforts of the Adams Memorial Foundation, we remain without an agreed-upon location—but we are getting much closer—for this important memorial. I know that all stakeholders firmly believe the Adams legacy is worthy of memorializing in the Nation's Capital. This bill, if passed, will give all parties the time needed to reach agreement on a location that appropriately honors President Adams' legacy.

For many of us who grew up in Massachusetts, the John and Abigail Adams family and their contributions to the Commonwealth and our Nation serve as a beacon upon which to focus our own efforts. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams are referred to as the sword, the pen, and the voice of our Nation's independence. Yet the voice, which was carried for generations beyond independence, goes unrecognized in this seat of the government he helped to create and sustain.

In closing, I look forward to working with the Adams Memorial Foundation, the National Park Service, the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission, and all stakeholders to correct this oversight.

I thank Chairman BISHOP of Utah again for his courtesy and support of this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this very important bill.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Montana is ready to close, I strongly recommend we pass the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, I, too, strongly support the passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3802, 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.

□ 1715

HEZBOLLAH INTERNATIONAL FINANCING PREVENTION ACT OF 2014

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4411) to prevent Hezbollah and associated entities from gaining access to international financial and other institutions, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4411

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 “Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2014”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

Sec. 2. Statement of policy.

TITLE I—PREVENTION OF ACCESS BY HEZBOLLAH TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Sec. 101. Briefing on imposition of sanctions on certain satellite providers that carry al-Manar TV.

Sec. 102. Sanctions with respect to financial institutions that engage in certain transactions.

TITLE II—REPORTS ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER AND A SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION

Sec. 201. Report on designation of Hezbollah as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker.

Sec. 202. Report on designation of Hezbollah as a significant transnational criminal organization.

Sec. 203. Report on Hezbollah's involvement in the trade of conflict diamonds.

Sec. 204. Rewards for justice and Hezbollah's fundraising, financing, and money laundering activities.

Sec. 205. Report on activities of foreign governments to disrupt global logistics networks and fundraising, financing, and money laundering activities of Hezbollah.

Sec. 206. Appropriate congressional committees defined.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. Rule of construction.

Sec. 302. Regulatory authority.

Sec. 303. Offset.

Sec. 304. Termination.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States to—

(1) prevent Hezbollah's global logistics and financial network from operating in order to curtail funding of its domestic and international activities; and

(2) utilize all available diplomatic, legislative, and executive avenues to combat the global criminal activities of Hezbollah as a means to block that organization's ability to fund its global terrorist activities.

TITLE I—PREVENTION OF ACCESS BY HEZBOLLAH TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 101. BRIEFING ON IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN SATELLITE PROVIDERS THAT CARRY AL-MANAR TV.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing on the following:

(1) The activities of all satellite, broadcast, Internet, or other providers that knowingly provide material support to al-Manar TV, and any affiliates or successors thereof.

(2) With respect to all providers described in paragraph (1)—

(A) an identification of those providers that have been sanctioned pursuant to Executive Order 13224 (September 23, 2001); and

(B) an identification of those providers that have not been sanctioned pursuant to Executive Order 13224 and, with respect to each such provider, the reason why sanctions have not been imposed.

SEC. 102. SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.

(a) PROHIBITIONS AND CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACCOUNTS HELD BY FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the heads of other applicable departments and agencies, shall prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the Secretary determines, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, engages in an activity described in paragraph (2).

(2) ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED.—A foreign financial institution engages in an activity described in this paragraph if the foreign financial institution—

(A) knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or transactions for Hezbollah;

(B) knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or transactions of a person designated for acting on behalf of or at the direction of, or owned or controlled by, Hezbollah;

(C) knowingly engages in money laundering to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

(D) knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or transactions or provides significant financial services to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), including—

(i) facilitating a significant transaction or transactions; or

(ii) providing significant financial services that involve a transaction of covered goods; or

(E)(i) knowingly facilitates, or participates or assists in, an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D), including by acting on behalf of, at the direction of, or as an intermediary for, or otherwise assisting, another person with respect to the activity described in any such subparagraph;

(ii) knowingly attempts or conspires to facilitate or participate in an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D); or

(iii) is owned or controlled by a foreign financial institution that the Secretary finds knowingly engages in an activity described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D).

(3) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations prescribed under paragraph (1) of this subsection to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(4) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe and implement regulations to carry out this subsection.

(b) **WAIVER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the heads of other applicable departments and agencies, may waive, on a case-by-case basis, the application of a prohibition or condition imposed with respect to a foreign financial institution pursuant to subsection (a) for a period of not more than 180 days, and may renew that waiver for additional periods of not more than 180 days, on and after the date that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State—

(A) determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

(B) submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the reasons for the determination.

(2) **FORM.**—The report required by subparagraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) **PROVISIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—

(1) **REPORT.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(A) identifies each foreign central bank that the Secretary determines engages in one or more activities described in subsection (a)(2)(D); and

(B) provides a detailed description of each such activity.

(2) **SPECIAL RULE TO ALLOW FOR TERMINATION OF SANCTIONABLE ACTIVITY.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall not be required to apply sanctions to a foreign financial institution described in subsection (a) if the Secretary of the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State and in consultation with the heads of other applicable departments and agencies, certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the foreign financial institution—

(i) is no longer engaging in the activity described in subsection (a)(2); or

(ii) has taken and is continuing to take significant verifiable steps toward terminating the activity described in subsection (a)(2); and

(B) the Secretary has received reliable assurances from the government with primary jurisdiction over the foreign financial institution that the foreign financial institution will not engage in any activity described in subsection (a)(2) in the future.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In this section:

(A) **ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.**—The terms “account”, “correspondent account”, and “payable-through account” have the meanings

given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(B) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(i) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(C) **COVERED GOODS.**—The term “covered goods” has the meaning given the term in section 1027.100 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(D) **FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “financial institution” means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), (M), (N), (P), (R), (T), (Y), or (Z) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(E) **FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION; DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—

(i) **FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “foreign financial institution” has the meaning of such term in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, and includes a foreign central bank.

(ii) **DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “domestic financial institution” has the meaning of such term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(F) **HEZBOLLAH.**—The term “Hezbollah” means—

(i) any person—

(I) the property of or interests in property of which are blocked pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(II) who is identified on the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Asset Control of the Department of the Treasury as an agent, instrumentality, or affiliate of Hezbollah; and

(ii) the entity designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(G) **MONEY LAUNDERING.**—The term “money laundering” means any of the activities described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of section 1956(a) of title 18, United States Code, with respect to which penalties may be imposed pursuant to such section.

(2) **OTHER DEFINITIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury may further define the terms used in this section in the regulations prescribed under this section.

TITLE II—REPORTS ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER AND A SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION

SEC. 201. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT FOREIGN NARCOTICS TRAFFICKER.

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

(1) In 2008, after the two year Operation Titan run by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration and Colombian authorities dismantled an international narcotics ring that smuggled cocaine into the United States, Europe, and the Middle East, and was run by Chekry Harb, also known as “Taliban”. According to lead prosecutor for the special prosecutor's office in Bogota, Gladys Sanchez, “The profits from the sales of drugs went to finance Hezbollah.”

(2) In 2011, the Department of the Treasury blacklisted the Lebanese Canadian Bank as a primary money laundering concern, alleging that it is part of a drug trafficking network that profited Hezbollah by moving approximately \$200,000,000 per month.

(3) In April 2013, when the Department of the Treasury blacklisted two Lebanese ex-

change houses, Kassem Rmeiti & Co. and Halawi Exchange Co., for laundering drug profits for Hezbollah, it stated that Hezbollah was operating like “an international drug cartel,” adding that the “Halawi Exchange, through its network of established international exchange houses, initiated wire transfers from its bank accounts to the United States without using the Lebanese banking system in order to avoid scrutiny associated with Treasury's designations of Hassan Ayash Exchange, Elissa Exchange, and its Lebanese Canadian Bank Section 311 Action. . . . Money was then wire transferred via Halawi's banking relationships indirectly to the United States through countries that included China, Singapore, and the UAE, which were perceived to receive less scrutiny by the U.S. Government.”

(4) The Department of Justice reported that 29 of the 63 organizations on its FY 2010 Consolidated Priority Organization Targets list, which includes the most significant international drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) threatening the United States, were associated with terrorist groups, and noted with concern Hezbollah's international drug and criminal activities.

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

(1) Hezbollah meets the criteria for designation as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker as set forth in the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.); and

(2) the President should so designate Hezbollah as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) a detailed report on whether the Hezbollah meets the criteria for designation under the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker; and

(B) if the President determines that Hezbollah does not meet the criteria for designation under the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act as a significant foreign narcotics trafficker, a detailed justification as to which criteria have not been met.

(2) **FORM.**—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 202. REPORT ON DESIGNATION OF HEZBOLLAH AS A SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.

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

(1) Hezbollah is engaged array of illicit activities, from counterfeiting currencies, passport documents, to stolen automobile rings and other illicit activities.

(2) In 2002, authorities in Charlotte, North Carolina arrested members of a cell run by Mohammed and Chawki Hamoud and convicted them on various charges, including funding the activities of Hezbollah from proceeds of interstate cigarette smuggling and money laundering.

(3) In 2006 the Department of the Treasury designated operations of Assad Barakat, treasurer for Hezbollah, as providing material support for a foreign terrorist organization and noted that Barakat had engaged in mafia-style shakedowns and “threatened TBA (triborder area) shopkeepers who are sympathetic to Hezbollah's cause with having family members in Lebanon placed on a ‘Hezbollah blacklist’ if they did not pay their quota to Hezbollah” and also was “involved in a counterfeiting ring that distributes fake

U.S. dollars and generates cash to fund Hezbollah operations”.

(4) In 2009, Paraguayan authorities arrested Moussa Hamdan and three other individuals for selling fraudulent passports and trafficking in counterfeit money and sporting goods, illegally obtained consumer electronics and automobiles and then using the proceeds to buy arms for Hezbollah.

(5) In October 2011, a group of businessmen pled guilty to attempting to ship electronics to a shopping center in South America that the Department of the Treasury had designated as a Hezbollah front.

(6) A June 2014 “threat assessment” report by Canada’s Integrated Terrorism Assessment Centre indicated that Hezbollah members in Canada are involved in organized crime.

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

(1) Hezbollah meets the criteria for designation as a significant transnational criminal organization under Executive Order 13581 (76 Fed. Reg. 44757); and

(2) the President should so designate Hezbollah as a significant transnational criminal organization.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

(A) a detailed report on whether the Hezbollah meets the criteria for designation as a significant transnational criminal organization under Executive Order 13581 (76 Fed. Reg. 44757); and

(B) if the President determines that Hezbollah does not meet the criteria for designation as a significant transnational criminal organization under Executive Order 13581, a detailed justification as to which criteria have not been met.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 203. REPORT ON HEZBOLLAH’S INVOLVEMENT IN THE TRADE OF CONFLICT DIAMONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a report detailing Hezbollah’s involvement in the trade in rough diamonds outside of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 204. REWARDS FOR JUSTICE AND HEZBOLLAH’S FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that details actions taken by the Department of State through the Department of State rewards program (22 U.S.C. 2708) to obtain information on fundraising, financing, and money laundering activities of Hezbollah and its agents and affiliates.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State

shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of the actions described in subsection (a).

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 205. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO DISRUPT GLOBAL LOGISTICS NETWORKS AND FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING ACTIVITIES OF HEZBOLLAH.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(A) a list of countries that support Hezbollah, or in which Hezbollah maintains important portions of its global logistics networks;

(B) with respect to each country on the list required by subparagraph (A)—

(i) an assessment of whether the government of the country is taking adequate measures to disrupt the global logistics networks of Hezbollah within the territory of the country; and

(ii) in the case of a country the government of which is not taking adequate measures to disrupt those networks—

(I) an assessment of the reasons that government is not taking adequate measures to disrupt those networks; and

(II) a description of measures being taken by the United States Government to encourage that government to improve measures to disrupt those networks;

(C) a list of countries in which Hezbollah, or any of its agents or affiliates, conducts significant fundraising, financing, or money laundering activities;

(D) with respect to each country on the list required by subparagraph (C)—

(i) an assessment of whether the government of the country is taking adequate measures to disrupt the fundraising, financing, or money laundering activities of Hezbollah and its agents and affiliates within the territory of the country; and

(ii) in the case of a country the government of which is not taking adequate measures to disrupt those activities—

(I) an assessment of the reasons that government is not taking adequate measures to disrupt those activities; and

(II) a description of measures being taken by the United States Government to encourage the government of that country to improve measures to disrupt those activities; and

(E) a list of methods that Hezbollah, or any of its agents or affiliates, utilizes to raise or transfer funds, including trade-based money laundering, the use of foreign exchange houses, and free-trade zones.

(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form to the greatest extent possible, and may contain a classified annex.

(3) GLOBAL LOGISTICS NETWORKS OF HEZBOLLAH.—In this subsection, the term “global logistics networks of Hezbollah”, “global logistics networks”, or “networks” means financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services in support of, Hezbollah.

(b) BRIEFING ON HEZBOLLAH’S ASSETS AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO FUNDRAISING, FINANCING, AND MONEY LAUNDERING WORLD-

WIDE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of other applicable Federal departments and agencies (or their designees) shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the disposition of Hezbollah’s assets and activities related to fundraising, financing, and money laundering worldwide.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

SEC. 206. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

Except as otherwise provided, in this title, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this Act shall apply to the authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

SEC. 302. REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, promulgate regulations as necessary for the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not less than 10 days prior to the promulgation of regulations under subsection (a), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees (as defined in section 204) of the proposed regulations and the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act that the regulations are implementing.

SEC. 303. OFFSET.

Section 102(a) of the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 8412(a); Public Law 111-73; 123 Stat. 2068) is amended by striking “\$1,500,000,000” and inserting “\$1,497,000,000”.

SEC. 304. TERMINATION.

This Act shall cease to be in effect beginning 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to Congress that Hezbollah—

(1) is no longer designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

(2) is no longer listed in the Annex to Executive Order 13224 (September 23, 2001; relating to blocking property and prohibiting transactions with persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism); and

(3) poses no significant threat to United States national security, interests, or allies.

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. Mr. 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 on this measure into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in very strong support of this measure.

I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. MARK MEADOWS, who is the author of this legislation, along with Mr. SCHNEIDER of Illinois and Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL of New York, for their bipartisan leadership on this critically important subject.

Today, Israel is at war with Hamas. Thousands of rockets—over 2,000 so far—including advanced Iranian-supplied rockets, have been fired indiscriminantly, aimed at civilians—from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and all across Israel—for the past 2 weeks. At the outset, Hamas was estimated to have 10,000 missiles. Hamas, which has been attacking Israeli civilians, is also using a sophisticated tunneling network, and it is a sophisticated terrorist organization—but, my friends, it pales in comparison with Hezbollah.

Hezbollah, the “Party of God,” has over 25,000 sophisticated missiles right now in southern Lebanon, nearly all of which were supplied by Iran. Hezbollah has carried out a number of terrorist attacks across the globe, from Bulgaria to Cyprus to India to Thailand, also here in the Western Hemisphere. Now, I saw firsthand in 2006 the work of Hezbollah. I was in Haifa as they were targeting civilian neighborhoods, and those Iranian-made and Syrian-made rockets were slamming into people’s homes and were being targeted on the hospital, itself. Every one of these had 90,000 ball bearings. The only intent was to create mass casualties, and in that trauma hospital in Rambam, there were over 600 victims. That is the work of Hezbollah.

Hezbollah has actively targeted the United States now for 30 years, and I ask my colleagues to reflect on their history. Prior to the attacks of September 11, 2001, frankly, Hezbollah was responsible for the largest number of American deaths by terrorist organizations up until that point when al Qaeda carried out that attack. By the way, these include the 1983 bombing of the United States Embassy in Beirut and the bombing of the United States Marine Corps barracks there again in the same year. Hezbollah was behind the kidnappings of Beirut throughout the 1980s as well as international airline hijackings and efforts to target U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia. Hezbollah provided the funding and provided the weapons to Iraqi militias—to do what?—to target American

personnel and kill them in Iraq. Let me say, yes, but Hezbollah is also vulnerable. It is vulnerable to steps we can take.

Severe international sanctions against its patron, Iran, have reportedly led to a decrease in the funding to Hezbollah, and as a result, this organization has been forced to turn increasingly to its transnational organized criminal enterprises in order to expand its operational capabilities. In 2011, we saw the tip of the iceberg when a massive drug and money laundering operation for Hezbollah’s benefit in weapons, logistics, and training was uncovered.

We must remember that any sanctions relief that we provide to Iran for a nuclear agreement will have an impact on Iran’s ability to further support Hezbollah. In response to the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2014, this bill, written by MARK MEADOWS, builds on the existing sanctions regime by placing Hezbollah’s sources of financing under additional scrutiny, particularly those resources outside of Lebanon. In addition to targeting the terrorist organization’s diverse financial network, the legislation also requires the U.S. Government to report on Hezbollah’s global logistics network and its transnational organized criminal enterprises, including all of its drug smuggling operations.

The goal is to improve coordination and cooperation with allies and other responsible countries in confronting the increasing threat posed by Hezbollah, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this critical measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Before I begin, the Foreign Affairs Committee is acting in a bipartisan way by speaking with one voice to say “no” to terrorism. I want to thank Chairman ROYCE for the bipartisan way that he has conducted this committee. We believe that foreign policy is best when it is bipartisan, and there is no difference here between Members. We all condemn terrorist organizations like Hezbollah.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 4411, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act. This legislation will greatly enhance our ability to confront Hezbollah as they continue to sow terror around the globe.

As the chairman pointed out, Hezbollah is a terrorist organization, just like its cousin, Hamas; and terrorism must be confronted whenever it raises its ugly head, be it in Israel or be it here in the United States of America. Everywhere around the globe, we must confront terrorism and speak with one voice and say that we will not accept it—ever.

Ten years ago, I wrote the Syria Accountability Act, which Congress passed, and it was signed into law by President Bush. At that time, Syria

was already working closely with Iran to strengthen Hezbollah by facilitating the shipment of thousands of Iranian rockets and missiles to the group. A decade later, Hezbollah has become a more sophisticated terrorist organization, but their goal remains the same: supporting Iran’s nefarious agenda throughout the region.

Once dependent on Assad in Syria, Hezbollah is now returning the favor. Hezbollah’s intervention in the Syrian civil war on the side of Assad has provided a new lease on life to the Assad regime. In fact, it is the reason Assad believes he is winning this war and can continue to kill his own people, can continue to use starvation as an act of war, and can continue to do horrific things to hundreds of thousands of its citizens. Hezbollah has also had a corrosive effect on Lebanese politics, holding the Lebanese people hostage to its demand that the country accept its illegal armed force—a terrorist army which is perpetually at war with Lebanon’s southern neighbor, Israel.

Mr. Speaker, claims that Hezbollah is just a political organization or some kind of a social services agency are simply naive, untrue, just plain lies. This bill exposes the group for what it is—a vicious terrorist organization with a global reach, including an operational capacity in the United States.

The United States is responding to this threat, and last week, the Treasury Department sanctioned companies for procuring engines, communications electronics, and navigation equipment for Hezbollah. It is time to impose even stronger sanctions on Hezbollah. It is time to focus on their evolving efforts to raise money all over the world whether through kidnapping and ransom, conflict diamonds, narcotrafficking, and other criminal enterprises. This bill would sanction foreign banks for knowingly facilitating transactions with Hezbollah and would designate Hezbollah as a narcotics trafficking organization.

We are currently in negotiation with Iran. Iran didn’t come to the table because they are a good government or nice people. They came to the table because our sanctions passed by Congress are crippling their economy. We must do the same thing and cripple Hezbollah.

This bill shines a bright light on Al-Manar, Hezbollah’s television station, which is itself a Specially Designated Terrorist group. Hezbollah uses Al-Manar for logistical, propaganda, and fundraising purposes. It is shocking that this station is still carried by satellite providers all over the world. It is just an outrage. By passing this legislation, Congress is seeking to give the administration every tool it needs to confront Hezbollah in this dangerous world.

I want to thank Representative MEADOWS for the extraordinary work he has put into this legislation. I want to thank Representative SCHNEIDER for also doing yeoman’s work in making

sure that this legislation is here. Again, it is another example of the bipartisan cooperation we have on the Foreign Affairs Committee so that this Congress will speak with one voice and say that we will never accept this scourge of terrorism, be it Hezbollah or be it Hamas. Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. SCHNEIDER have made sure that this is a responsible and a targeted bill, focused on cutting off Hezbollah's financial lifeline without unintended consequences.

Mr. Speaker, as Hezbollah doubles down to defend the Assad regime and expands its political presence in Europe and elsewhere, now is the time for us to ramp up our efforts to disrupt its global logistics and financial network. It is a disgrace that the European Union, while designating Hezbollah's armed wing as a terrorist organization, tries to separate it from its social services wing and pretend that, somehow, Hezbollah's social services aren't a terrorist organization. They are a terrorist organization. That is an umbrella group, and it confronts everything. They must be boycotted, and we are doing that today. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. MARK MEADOWS. Although he is a new member to the committee, he is a very active member on Foreign Affairs and is the author of this important legislation.

Mr. MEADOWS. I would like to thank the chairman of the full committee, Chairman ROYCE, for his leadership and his kind words but, really, for bringing forth this bill so that the American people can, once again, unify against what we all know is a blight on our country, a blight on our world. When terrorism prevails, we must stand firm, and I want to thank the chairman for his leadership on that.

I also want to echo the comments of the ranking member when he talked about this being a bipartisan effort. Indeed, we have the chairman and the ranking member taking the lead. My colleague Mr. SCHNEIDER from Illinois is working with us on this, and the committee staff—our staff—has worked very hard for many, many months to make sure that this is a targeted bill. Today, we have an opportunity to place a critical blow to Hezbollah.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4411, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act. It is to make sure that those who are innocent are protected. As the chairman so eloquently said earlier, over 2,000 rockets have gone into Israel in the last few days, but, today, some 20,000 to 30,000 rockets are aimed at Israel. The trigger person—the trigger organization—is Hezbollah, so we must pass this legislation to make sure that what we can do is cripple their ability to finance and put people in harm's way.

Hezbollah has many different faces. In some areas, they are called a charitable organization. In others, they are talked about as a political organization. In Latin America, they are talked about as ones who would traffic narcotics. In North America, they are money launderers and counterfeit ring producers. We have many faces for Hezbollah but one soul, and that soul is dedicated to, really, eliminating a people off the face of this world.

Today, I rise in support of this, asking my colleagues to join me to make sure that we send a clear message, not only to the United States, but to the world as a whole.

Some people would say: Why should we be doing this?

□ 1730

This may only deal with Europe or Israel or Syria. It doesn't really affect me.

But I am going to close with this, Mr. Speaker. These words are not my words. They are the words of the U.S. attorney from the Western District of North Carolina, Anne Tompkins.

She was talking about Mohamad Hammoud, who was a student and a member of Hezbollah as a youth in his home country. And he came to the United States on a Hezbollah-driven mission, one that he loyally carried out, creating millions of dollars to send back for terrorism in a faraway place.

But it wasn't just a faraway place, because when he was waiting in jail, he ordered the death of a prosecutor who was prosecuting him, ordered the bombing of a courthouse in Charlotte, North Carolina.

So if it is not for Israel and it is not for Syria and it is not for Europe or Latin America, maybe it is for the United States of America. Let's come together and make sure that we pass this critical piece of legislation.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my friend and colleague from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), the co-author of this bill.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4411, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act.

I would particularly like to thank the ranking member for the time this afternoon and for the tremendous bipartisan support shown in the Foreign Affairs Committee to address one of our most critical national security challenges.

The way this committee has run, both by the ranking member and the chairman, making a difference and taking the challenges of our world in a bipartisan way is most remarkable and worthy of our Nation.

I want to thank my friend, MARK MEADOWS, along with the chairman and ranking member, for their tireless efforts on this important piece of legislation.

I would also like to thank the outstanding effort of the majority and minority staff, along with Mr. MEADOWS'

staff and my own team, who have put so much time and effort into perfecting this bill.

The United States has designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization since 1995. As earlier noted, with the sole exception of al Qaeda, Hezbollah is responsible for more American deaths abroad than any other terrorist organization.

The legislation we are considering today would give the administration the means necessary to combat Hezbollah's global financial network. The bill not only broadens the Treasury Department's ability to sanction Hezbollah finances, but it also gives the administration another tool to go after Hezbollah for its narcotics and counterfeit goods trafficking.

Furthermore, the bill cripples Al-Manar, a television station that broadcasts pro-Hezbollah propaganda around the area. The Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act is a leap forward in combating the threat of global terrorist financing.

We have known for years that the international organization Hezbollah has planned, funded, and executed terrorist attacks in the Middle East, Europe, and the Western Hemisphere. It continues to use underground networks and elicit materials to fundraise its global instability efforts.

It has used U.S. and European banks along with their subsidiaries to hide and launder money out of the South American and European finance arenas, financing thousands of Hezbollah operatives around the globe.

One need only look at some of Hezbollah's attacks to understand the true threat they pose to U.S. national security.

In 1983, Hezbollah bombed the U.S. barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 241 Marines.

In 1992, Hezbollah bombed the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, killing 29.

Twenty years ago last year, in 1994, Hezbollah bombed the AMIA Jewish cultural center in Argentina, killing 85.

In 2006, Hezbollah operatives conducted cross-border raids into Israel, kidnapping IDF soldiers, which led to a 34-day military conflict between Israel and Lebanon.

In 2011, reports indicated that Hezbollah was behind a bombing in Istanbul that wounded eight Turkish citizens.

In 2012, authorities apprehended a Hezbollah operative planning terrorist activity in Cyprus against civilian commercial airlines.

In 2012, Hezbollah bombed a bus in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing six Israeli tourists and the Bulgarian bus driver.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a scarce few of the activities of Hezbollah that have targeted U.S. interests or our allies around the world.

In particular, over the last 2 weeks, we have seen the incredible destabilizing force that Iran continues to play in the Middle East. Stockpiles of Iranian-made rockets have allowed

Hamas and Islamic Jihad to put all of Israel's major population centers under threat of indiscriminate attack on civilians. In the last 2 weeks alone, over 2,000 rockets have rained down on Israel.

In Lebanon, the threat is even greater. Hezbollah maintains a massive stockpile of Iranian arms with greater range and far greater lethality than those launched from Gaza. Tens of thousands of rockets are aimed at Israel and could be unleashed at any moment.

That is why, today, it is such a critical first step towards thwarting the unrelenting force. The sanctions included in this legislation will stem the ability of Hezbollah to purchase arms and employ operatives throughout the Middle East and the rest of the globe.

We can and must do more to stem the global financing of these activities. Today, we have that opportunity, and I hope that you will join us in combating this pressing threat to U.S. national security.

The Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act provides the administration with vital tools to go after financial institutions and satellite providers that deliver material support and propaganda tools to Hezbollah.

This important effort will result in fewer resources falling into the hands of terrorists, who have shown great resilience in attacking Western targets, in addition to the destabilizing efforts in the Middle East.

I want to thank the chairman and ranking member again, along with my friend, MARK MEADOWS, for working with us to introduce this important legislation.

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

Mr. ENGEL. I yield the gentleman another minute.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. With more than 319 cosponsors in the House, I hope that this body will strongly support its passage, and that the Senate will move swiftly to enact legislation as well.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely going to reserve the right to close, should there be anymore speakers that Mr. ENGEL has on his side.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, let me just close. Let me sum up by saying that, in closing, this legislation comes at a very, very critical time. Anyone can turn on the TV or go online and know the region seems to be falling further into chaos.

As we seek greater stability, cutting Hezbollah off from its financial lifeline is an important step to that end. We did this before with Iran, and the naysayers said what Congress did wouldn't be important because it wouldn't have that much effect. We proved them wrong.

Again, as I mentioned, there are negotiations now going on between the United States and Iran to end their nuclear program. They are at the negotiating table only because we slapped tough sanctions on them, brought their economy to its knees.

This can be done with Hezbollah. This is what we are trying to do today. So I urge passage of this important legislation.

I want to thank Chairman ROYCE again, Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

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

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I will place into the RECORD the letters exchanged with the other committees with jurisdictional interests in this bill; Financial Services would be one, and Judiciary.

In closing, let me agree with Mr. ENGEL's observation that this is a critical time in the Middle East, and also, with our frustration that, during this time, Iran should continue to increase its support for its patron, Hezbollah, because for those of us with a longer memory, we remember how much they have increased their capability to do harm.

As a result of that funding that has come from Iran, Hezbollah-initiated killings and bombings have occurred, to the frustration of our European allies, to those in Asia and those in Latin America, today, on virtually every continent.

In 2012, Hezbollah carried out a bus bombing in Bulgaria—many of us remember that—and plotted an attack in Cyprus, leading to the European Union's designation of Hezbollah's military wing as a terrorist organization.

Furthermore, Hezbollah continues to fight on behalf of the Assad regime in Syria's brutal civil war. One of the things we have seen is missiles being brought over the border from Syria into southern Lebanon by Hezbollah.

We have seen the deaths in Syria at the hands of Hezbollah fighters. It has resulted in the deaths of thousands and thousands of people.

And most importantly, Hezbollah has been responsible for the deaths of hundreds of Americans, and that is a third reason why we are focused on this terrorist organization.

We must do everything in our power to target Hezbollah's lifeline, to target their financing, and I urge all Members to support this legislation.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, July 8, 2014.

Hon. ED ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE, I am writing concerning H.R. 4411, the "Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2014," which your Committee ordered reported on June 26, 2014.

As a result of your having consulted with the Committee on the provisions in our jurisdiction and in order to expedite the House's consideration of H.R. 4411, the Committee on the Judiciary will not assert its jurisdictional claim over this bill by seeking a sequential referral. However, this is conditional on our mutual understanding and agreement that doing so will in no way di-

minish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary with respect to the appointment of conferees or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar legislation.

I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would request that you include a copy of this letter and your response in the Committee Report and in the Congressional Record during the floor consideration of this bill.

Sincerely,

BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 9, 2014.

Hon. BOB GOODLATTE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOODLATTE: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 4411, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act, and for agreeing to forgo a sequential referral request so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the Floor.

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 bill or similar legislation in the future.

I will seek to place our letters on H.R. 4411 into our Committee Report and into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. 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.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 11, 2014.

Hon. JEB HENSARLING,
Chairman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HENSARLING: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Foreign Affairs on H.R. 4411, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act, and for agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of that bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor. The suspension text contains edits to portions of the bill within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services that you have requested.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill 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. 4411 into our Committee Report and into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with the Committee on Financial Services as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, July 15, 2014.
Hon. HOWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ROYCE: On June 26, 2014, the Committee on Foreign Affairs ordered H.R. 4411, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act of 2014, to be reported favorably to the House with an amendment. As a result of your having consulted with the Committee on Financial Services concerning provisions of the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to discharge our committee from further consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action with our mutual understanding that by foregoing consideration of H.R. 4411, as amended, at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our Rule X 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 requests your support for any such request.

Finally, I appreciate your July 11 letter confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4411, as amended, and your inclusion of a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in your committee's report to accompany the legislation and in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

JEB HENSARLING
Chairman.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4411, the Hezbollah International Financing Prevention Act.

The bill has more than 300 co-sponsors and is truly a bipartisan effort.

I commend my colleague from North Carolina, Mr. MEADOWS for leading this legislation.

Hezbollah is a militant group that has been designated by the U.S. and E.U. governments as a terrorist organization.

As part of our counter-terrorism operations, the U.S. continues to fight the flow of funding to organizations that have dedicated themselves to the destabilization of democracy.

For the record, it is important to recall all the atrocities that Hezbollah has perpetrated against the U.S. and its allies, including Israel.

Hezbollah actions include:

Suicide truck bombings targeting U.S. and French forces in Beirut (in 1983 and 1984)

Targeting U.S. forces again in Saudi Arabia (in 1996),

Suicide bombing attacks targeting Jewish and Israeli interests such as those in Argentina (1992 and 1994) and in Thailand (attempted in 1994), and

Many other plots targeting American, French, German, British citizens from Europe to Southeast Asia to the Middle East.

We must continue our efforts to stem the tide against organizations like Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations but cutting off funding and targeting their key money-making industries like narco-trafficking.

I continue to support efforts like H.R. 4411 and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4411.

My amendment to the bill that passed in committee encourages the State Department to go after Hezbollah's money.

It does this by pushing the State Department to use its Rewards Program is an old-fashioned idea. It's like putting out a reward on a wanted poster. If we get good information that can be used for an arrest or conviction of a Hezbollah member, we're willing to pay a reward.

This is a strategy that works.

The Rewards Program paid \$2 million to a source who helped reveal the location of Ramzi Yousef [YOU-sef], the mastermind of the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. Yousef [YOU-sef] was arrested in 1995.

All too often, the challenge with going after the finances of terrorist groups is knowing where they get their money and how they move it.

This bill will help bring more of that important information to light so we can seize Hezbollah's money and stop their evil-doing ways.

And that is just the way it is.

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. 4411, 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. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

TRAVEL PROMOTION, ENHANCEMENT, AND MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2014

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4450) to extend the Travel Promotion Act of 2009, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4450

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 "Travel Promotion, Enhancement, and Modernization Act of 2014".

SEC. 2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Subsection (b)(2)(A) of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 2131(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking "promotion and marketing" and inserting "promotion or marketing"; and

(B) by inserting after the first sentence the following: "At least 5 members of the board shall have experience working in United States multinational entities with marketing budgets. At least 2 members of the board shall be audit committee financial experts (as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with section 407 of Public Law 107-204 (15 U.S.C. 7265)). All members of the board shall be a

current or former chief executive officer, chief financial officer, or chief marketing officer, or have held an equivalent management position."; and

(2) in clause (x), by striking "intercity passenger railroad business" and inserting "land or sea passenger transportation sector".

SEC. 3. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Subsection (c)(3) of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 2131(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (F), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (I); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

"(G) a description of, and rationales for, the Corporation's efforts to focus on specific countries and populations;

"(H)(i) a description of, and rationales for, the Corporation's combination of media channels employed in meeting the promotional objectives of its marketing campaign;

"(ii) the ratio in which such channels are used; and

"(iii) a justification for the use and ratio of such channels; and".

SEC. 4. BIENNIAL REVIEW OF PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE FAIR MARKET VALUE OF GOODS AND SERVICES.

Subsection (d)(3) of the Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 2131(d)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking "80 percent" and inserting "70 percent"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) MAINTENANCE OF AN IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY.—The Corporation shall maintain an in-kind contributions policy.

"(F) FORMALIZED PROCEDURES FOR IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Travel Promotion, Enhancement, and Modernization Act of 2014, the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Corporation, shall establish formal, publicly available procedures specifying time frames and conditions for—

"(i) making and agreeing to revisions of the Corporation's in-kind contributions policy; and

"(ii) addressing and resolving disagreements between the Corporation and its partners, including the Secretary of Commerce, regarding the in-kind contributions policy.

"(G) BIENNIAL REVIEW OF PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE FAIR MARKET VALUE OF GOODS AND SERVICES.—The Corporation and the Secretary of Commerce (or their designees) shall meet on a biennial basis to review the procedures to determine the fair market value of goods and services received from non-Federal sources by the Corporation under subparagraph (B)."

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF TRAVEL PROMOTION ACT OF 2009.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Travel Promotion Act of 2009 (22 U.S.C. 2131) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(5)(A)(iv), by striking "all States and the District of Columbia" and inserting "all States and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia"; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking "2015" and inserting "2020"; and

(B) in paragraph (4)(B), by striking "fiscal year 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, or 2015" and inserting "each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2020".

(b) SUNSET OF TRAVEL PROMOTION FUND FEE.—Section 217(h)(3)(B)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking "September 30, 2015" and inserting "September 30, 2020".