

So I ask my colleagues, Madam Speaker, that when we look at FEMA, Department of Agriculture, other agencies which will be able to help us, that when we look at the funding of first responders, that you remember Hawaii, you remember our Big Island, and you remember the people of Puna.

□ 1230

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

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

Mr. GARCIA. Madam Speaker, as someone who was born and raised in south Florida, I know Miami thrives on investment exports and economic development provided by the Export-Import Bank facilities—the Ex-Im Bank.

This organization will lose its authorization unless Congress acts. It is crucial to fueling a prosperous economy, not only in south Florida but the entire country.

In 2013 alone, the Ex-Im Bank supported an estimated \$37.4 billion of U.S. exports and helped sustain more than 200,000 jobs. This is key. In my own district, 300 million exports since 2007.

As a percentage of the GDP, China and India provided roughly three times as much financing as we did. We need to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank to create jobs and keep our exporters in competitive foreign markets.

I urge my colleagues to join me in working to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank. This is an issue too important in the economy for partisan politics.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY AND INTEGRITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BACHMANN). The Chair clarifies that pursuant to section 106(b)(5)(B) of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315), the Speaker's appointments of May 25, 2010, and December 22, 2010, of individuals on the part of the House to the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity expired on May 25, 2014.

The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 106 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following individuals on the part of the House to the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity for a term of 6 years:

Upon the recommendation of the majority leader:

Arthur E. Keiser, Fort Lauderdale, FL

William Pepicello, Scottsdale, AZ

Arthur J. Rothkopf, Washington, DC

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

STRONGLY SUPPORTING THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE

Mr. ROYCE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 726) strongly supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their future, including their country's relationship with other nations and international organizations, without interference, intimidation, or coercion by other countries.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 726

Whereas the United States is strongly committed to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Ukraine;

Whereas the United States strongly supports the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their future, including their country's relationship with other nations and international organizations, without interference, intimidation, or coercion by other countries;

Whereas the Russian Federation has undertaken a campaign of political, economic, and military aggression against Ukraine;

Whereas the Russian Federation's forcible occupation and illegal annexation of Crimea, its continuing support for separatist and paramilitary forces in eastern Ukraine, and its invasion of and military operations on Ukrainian territory represent gross violations of Ukraine's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and a violation of international law, including the Russian Federation's obligations under the United Nations Charter and its commitments as a participating State of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas the Government of Ukraine continues to exercise extraordinary restraint in response to the invasion of its territory by several thousand military personnel of the Russian Federation, who are engaged in offensive military operations in support of separatist forces, the illegal occupation and annexation of Crimea, and the tens of thousands of Russian Federation military personnel positioned offensively on the Ukrainian-Russian border since March 2014;

Whereas the forcible occupation and illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation and its continuing support for separatist and paramilitary forces in eastern Ukraine are violations of its obligations under the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, in which it pledged to respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine and to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine;

Whereas the Russian Federation has provided military equipment, training, and other assistance to separatist and paramilitary forces in eastern Ukraine that has resulted in ongoing conflict that is responsible for over 3,000 deaths, hundreds of thousands of civilian refugees, and widespread destruction;

Whereas the Ukrainian military remains at a significant disadvantage compared to the armed forces of the Russian Federation in terms of size and technological sophistication;

Whereas the United States strongly supports efforts to assist Ukraine to defend its territory against military aggression by the Russian Federation and by separatist and paramilitary forces;

Whereas Malaysia Airlines Flight 17, a civilian airliner, was destroyed by a Russian-made missile provided to the separatist forces by the Russian Federation, taking all 298 innocent lives on board;

Whereas the Russian Federation has used and is continuing to use coercive economic measures, including the manipulation of energy prices and supplies as well as trade restrictions, to place political and economic pressure on Ukraine;

Whereas visa, financial, and other sanctions imposed by the United States, the European Union, and other allies and partners have placed significant pressure on the Russian Federation and its leadership but have not been sufficient to end its political, military, and economic aggression against Ukraine;

Whereas the President of the United States has authority to impose stronger sanctions against the Russian Federation and its leadership;

Whereas an aggressive Russian propaganda effort through the dissemination of false information is intended to stoke ethnic divisions and incite violence, thereby posing a direct threat to the peace and stability of Ukraine;

Whereas on April 3, 2014, the President signed Public Law 113-96 for the purpose of bolstering the resources of the Broadcasting Board of Governors to counter Russian propaganda and provide the people of Ukraine and the surrounding regions with access to credible and uncensored sources of information;

Whereas the United States remains committed to Ukraine's democratic development and to the establishment of a government that includes and respects representatives from all regions of Ukraine;

Whereas the United States is committed to assisting the Government of Ukraine ensure that the parliamentary elections scheduled for October 26, 2014, are free, fair, and held in all regions of Ukraine in full accordance with international standards;

Whereas the United States strongly supports the development of a prosperous market economy in Ukraine;

Whereas the United States strongly supports the implementation of economic reforms in Ukraine, including in the fiscal, energy, pension, and banking sectors, among others;

Whereas the United States supports the development of Ukraine's trade and economic ties with other countries and especially the European Union following the signing of an Association Agreement on June 27, 2014;

Whereas the United States strongly supports energy diversification initiatives to reduce Russian control of energy supplies to Ukraine and other European countries, including the development of domestic sources of energy, increased efficiency, and substituting energy obtained from Russia with imports from other countries;

Whereas the terms of the cease-fire announced on September 5, 2014, are being violated by the Russian Federation and the separatist and paramilitary forces it supports;

Whereas this cease-fire, if its terms are fully met by all parties, may be a first step toward the reestablishment of stability that must include the full withdrawal of Russian

forces from Ukrainian territory, the establishment of Ukraine's control over all of its international borders, the disarming of the separatist and paramilitary forces in the east, an end to Russia's use of its energy exports and trade barriers to apply economic and political pressure on Ukraine, and an end to Russian interference in Ukraine's internal affairs;

Whereas the political, military, and economic aggression against Ukraine by the Russian Federation underscores the enduring importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as the cornerstone of collective Euro-Atlantic defense; and

Whereas the United States reaffirms its obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, especially Article 5, which states that "an armed attack against one or more" of the treaty signatories "shall be considered an attack against them all": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) strongly supports the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their future, including their country's relationship with other nations and international organizations, without interference, intimidation, or coercion by other countries;

(2) calls on the President to continue to work with our allies and partners in Europe and other nations around the world to reaffirm the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Ukraine and to refuse to recognize the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation;

(3) strongly condemns the continuing political, economic, and military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the violation of its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity;

(4) states that the military intervention by the Russian Federation is a breach of its obligations under the United Nations Charter and its commitments as a participating State of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and is a violation of the 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, in which it pledged to respect the independence and sovereignty and the existing borders of Ukraine and to refrain from the threat of use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine; and poses a threat to international peace and security;

(5) demands that the Russian Federation remove its military forces and military equipment from the territory of Ukraine, including equipment provided to the separatist and paramilitary forces;

(6) demands that the Russian Federation end its political, military, and economic support of separatist and paramilitary forces in Ukraine;

(7) demands that the Russian Federation and the separatist and paramilitary forces it supports end their violations of the ceasefire announced on September 5, 2014;

(8) calls on the President to cooperate with allies and partners in Europe and other nations around the world to impose visa bans, targeted asset freezes, sectoral sanctions, and other measures on the Russian Federation and its leadership sufficient to compel it to end its violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to remove its military forces and equipment from Ukrainian territory, and to end its support of separatist and paramilitary forces;

(9) calls on the President to provide the Government of Ukraine with defense articles, services, and training required to effectively defend its territory and sovereignty;

(10) calls on the President to ensure the delivery of urgently needed assistance to Ukraine and to ensure that all future assistance will be rapidly delivered;

(11) calls on the President to provide the Government of Ukraine with appropriate intelligence and other relevant information to assist the Government of Ukraine to defend its territory and sovereignty;

(12) calls on the President to work with the Government of Ukraine, our allies and other nations, and international organizations to ensure that the multinational team investigating the destruction of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 is able to conduct an unrestricted investigation, guarantee the repatriation of remains and personal effects from the crash site, report its findings free of outside political influence or intimidation and to ensure that those directly and indirectly responsible for this tragedy are brought to justice;

(13) calls on our European allies, and other countries and international organizations, to join the United States in providing assistance to the Government of Ukraine to ensure that the parliamentary elections scheduled for October 26, 2014, are free, fair, and held in all regions of Ukraine in full accordance with international standards;

(14) calls on the President to expand United States international broadcasting efforts to Russian-speaking audiences in Ukraine and both inside and outside of Russia and include a broad spectrum of communications mediums to provide high-quality programming content, independent journalism, and credible information to counter Russia's propaganda;

(15) calls on Ukraine and other countries to support energy diversification initiatives to reduce the ability of the Russian Federation to use its energy exports as a means of applying political or economic pressure, including by promoting increased natural gas exports from the United States and other countries;

(16) strongly supports the efforts by President Poroshenko and the people of Ukraine to establish a lasting peace in Ukraine that includes the full withdrawal of Russian forces from Ukraine's territory, the establishment of Ukraine's control over all of its international borders, the disarming of the separatist and paramilitary forces in the east, policies to reduce Russia's ability to use energy exports and trade barriers as weapons to apply economic and political pressure on Ukraine, and an end to Russia's interference in Ukraine's internal affairs; and

(17) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to its obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty, especially Article 5, and calls on all Alliance member states to provide their full share of the resources needed to ensure their collective defense.

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 materials in 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.

Madam Speaker, this is a historic moment for Ukraine. It has withstood

invasion by Russian forces, their illegal occupation and annexation of Crimea, the arming of separatist militias by Moscow, the cutoff of natural gas and imposition of trade barriers aimed at undermining Ukraine's economy. They have suffered under a Russian propaganda offensive designed to sow fear and exploit division, and they have had many other assaults along the way.

I had an opportunity—myself and ELIOT ENGEL of New York—to travel to Ukraine, along with JIM GERLACH. We are happy to have Mr. GERLACH and MARCY KAPTUR with us today. They are the authors of this resolution, a resolution in support of Ukraine. I will lay out what we saw both in western Ukraine and in the east, because we traveled across that country.

But before I do that, let me point out that thousands and thousands of Ukrainians have been killed by the fighting in the east and hundreds of thousands have been made refugees.

But Ukraine still stands. It stands unbowed, more determined than ever to secure its independence and its sovereignty and its territorial integrity. This resolution that the House clearly has before it states unambiguously our support for Ukraine in its effort.

The United States, our European allies, and many other countries have made clear that we will not allow Russia to bludgeon—bludgeon—Ukraine into submission, because that is exactly what they attempted to do. We have opposed tough sanctions on Russia. We have provided extensive assistance to help Ukraine through this very difficult time. Its military needs to be bolstered. And we are supporting the establishment of a democratic system representing all of the people of Ukraine.

Importantly, yesterday, the Ukrainian Parliament passed a law granting greater autonomy—including Russian language rights—to those in the east. A strong democracy respectful of individual rights is the best counter to Vladimir Putin's very autocratic ways.

Ukraine faces many challenges, including growing economic problems, the possibility of a gas shortage this winter, and a never-ending onslaught of propaganda. We will continue to assist Ukraine, but it is vital that in Ukraine—and we carried this message when we were in country—they implement the far-reaching economic and structural reforms necessary to enable that country to grow.

Ending Russia's ability to use its oil and natural gas as a weapon has got to be a priority. There are many steps that Ukraine itself can take, beginning with reforming its energy sector to expand its own production of energy and, of course, to increase efficiency. The United States and other countries, especially Ukraine's neighbors in Europe, can help by making alternative supplies available to that country.

You notice that the Polish engineers have reverse-engineered those pipes so

that gas can come into Ukraine. Western Ukraine has tremendous possibilities for oil shale. We met when we were in Azerbaijan with the government there that is building a pipeline into Central Europe, and we know that a lot more can be done in order to get gas into Ukraine.

The U.S. can take a major step forward by removing the restrictions we have imposed on ourselves that severely limit the export of our abundant supplies. We have got a glut on our market. Frankly, this is a way to create jobs here, this is a way to help our balance of payments. Let's sell this to Ukraine because they deeply need it. And, frankly, the prices in the east are very, very, high and this will give us a new market.

And the other body could act on legislation this House has passed to revamp U.S. international broadcasting so there is an effective counter to Moscow's never-ending propaganda. This is legislation that I and my colleague ELIOT ENGEL have authored in order to make certain that the people in Ukraine and, frankly, that Russian-speaking populations everywhere, can hear the truth about what is happening inside their own countries, as well as an appeal to political pluralism and tolerance and all of the values that the international community should share.

In April, Ranking Member ENGEL and I led a delegation, as I mentioned, to the Ukraine to see for ourselves the situation on the ground, including in the east in Dnipropetrovsk, in eastern Ukraine, which borders the region controlled by the separatists. There and in Kiev, we had extensive discussions with a range of senior officials, including Prime Minister Yatsenyuk, about the situation in their country. We also spoke with leaders of the civil society community: women's groups, lawyers' groups, Jewish groups, Tatar groups, Russian-speaking communities. All strongly supported a united Ukraine; all opposed Russian intervention. All shared with us that at the end of the day they wanted Ukraine whole, they wanted Russia out.

We met with Mr. Poroshenko prior to his election and assured him of strong U.S. support. Now the entire Congress will demonstrate that continuing commitment when the President of Ukraine addresses the joint session tomorrow. The message will be heard loud and clear, not just in Ukraine, not just in Kiev, but also in Moscow and around the world, that the United States stands with the people of Ukraine now and always.

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

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

I rise in strong support of this resolution.

Tomorrow, we will welcome the President of Ukraine, Petro Poroshenko, to address a joint session of Congress. It is fitting that the leader of the Ukrainian people will speak in

this Chamber where over the centuries our own democracy has grown and thrived.

Today, we know that freedom and democracy in Ukraine are under threat. So with this resolution we will send a clear signal to President Poroshenko and to the people of Ukraine that we stand by them. America stands with them.

I visited Ukraine a few months ago with my friend, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Congressman ROYCE. Everywhere we went we heard the same thing: the people of Ukraine do not want Russian interference in their country.

Ukraine is an independent Nation—it is not part of another country—and the people of Ukraine have a right to make a determination for themselves as to what their policies would be without intimidation from Mr. Putin or anybody else.

This hit home, especially for me, when I visited a synagogue in eastern Ukraine. My four grandparents were born in Ukraine.

□ 1245

Two older men at this synagogue approached me to talk about the Russian threat. Over the last century, their eyes have seen the tide of history roll in and out of Ukraine.

They had fought against Hitler's army, they had lived under the yoke of Soviet tyranny, they had witnessed democracy spread across Eastern Europe, and, now, they were looking East at a new threat on the horizon. "Don't abandon us," one of them said. "America is very, very important."

If anything, that threat has only grown worse in recent months. Separatist forces, bolstered by President Putin, continue to wreak havoc across eastern Ukraine. Russian weapons have brought down a plane full of innocent civilians. Thousands of Russian troops have spilled over the border, trampling on Ukrainian sovereignty.

Mr. Poroshenko comes to us with his country on the brink. With this measure, we say to him, "We support Ukraine. We support the right of Ukraine to determine its own future." We are also saying to our friends and allies around the world that this Russian aggression must not stand and that democracies must unite to meet this challenge.

Finally, we are saying to Mr. Putin, "If you continue to threaten your neighbors, if you continue to sow unrest, if you continue to defy the will of the global community, you will isolate your country, and your actions will have consequences."

I should also add that I think the credibility of the NATO alliance is really hanging in the balance. For the past 20 or 25 years, we have proceeded on the fact that Russia was not a threat and that Russia, indeed, in many ways, was a partner.

That is no longer, unfortunately, the situation. Russia is an adversary, and

the NATO alliance has to adjust to that. The equation that NATO has to adjust to has changed because of the actions of Mr. Putin in Ukraine.

We have to make sure that our NATO allies feel strengthened. We have to make sure that the countries bordering Russia and the rest of Europe feel that they are not being intimidated, and countries like Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova ought to be free to exert their independent thinking and what they feel is best for their country and not be intimidated by Mr. Putin.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GERLACH), cochairman of the House Ukraine Caucus and the author of the resolution we have before us.

Mr. GERLACH. I thank the chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I give particular thanks to Chairman ROYCE and Ranking Member ENGEL for their great support and cooperation for this resolution and for Ukrainian people themselves; also, a special thanks to my colleagues in the House, Congresswoman KAPTUR, Congressman LEVIN, and Congressman PASCRELL, for your terrific support on these important issues involving our two countries.

This resolution sends an unmistakable message to the Russian Federation and to the entire world that this House stands united with the people of Ukraine. During the last 10 months, no other ally has experienced more internal upheaval or a more imminent threat to its sovereignty than our friends in Ukraine.

Last November, the people of Ukraine flooded the Maidan in Kiev to peacefully protest a corrupt and arrogant regime.

For nearly 3 months, Ukrainians risked their lives—and more than 100 civilians died—while ushering in a new era and a new system of governance, an era in which elected leaders will be accountable and transparent; honor the fundamental human rights all Ukrainians have, regardless of their political affiliation; and bolster alliances with the United States and European Union to foster greater economic opportunity and prosperity.

The smoldering fires of the Maidan had barely been extinguished, however, when a new threat emerged on Ukraine's eastern border with Russia. Russian President Vladimir Putin illegally occupied and then annexed Crimea. He emboldened and equipped separatists who have been fomenting discord through eastern Ukraine.

Clearly, what Putin has in mind for Ukraine is not a new era of openness, liberty, and opportunity, but, rather, a return to a bygone era of political intimidation and coercion, and Putin's gambit to reassert Russian influence has exacted a lethal toll.

The United States estimates 3,000 Ukrainian civilians have been killed

since April as a result of the clashes in eastern Ukraine, but, through all of these challenges, Ukrainian people have not wavered in their desire to remain independent and restore stability to their system of governance and an economy ravaged by the excesses of the previous regime.

I believe the people of Ukraine deserve our moral and material support as their country continues to confront challenges from within its borders and from its belligerent neighbor, and that support must include defense articles, services and training, and intelligence information that will allow Ukraine to effectively defend its territory and maintain its sovereignty.

I truly believe that an independent and democratic Ukraine enhances the security of the United States and offers greater economic opportunity for citizens in both countries; therefore, I ask my colleagues to pass this resolution and reaffirm the United States' commitment to supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to independently determine their future free from intimidation and free from outside influence.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, not too long ago—several years ago—several of us walked into this very, very historic room. The President of Ukraine at that time was President Yushchenko. A lot has happened since that “Orange Revolution.” A lot has happened to Ukraine.

We see in Ukraine a democratically elected Mr. Poroshenko, who will be here tomorrow, walking down the same aisle in a very, very different political environment.

I rise in support of House Resolution 726, supporting the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their future. That is what this resolution is all about. We must make clear our position that Russia's actions over the past year to intimidate and bring violence and death to the people of Ukraine, as well as the victims of Malaysia Flight 17—lest we forget—is behavior that is unacceptable to the entire international community.

Ukraine is a sovereign nation. That either means something or it doesn't. It has borders. It has a democratically-elected government. It has the right to govern itself as it sees fit.

Mr. Putin doesn't understand the concept of a sovereign nation. It is like he is living in a time before Westphalia. When the people of Ukraine decided they wanted to further integrate with Europe, he sent an army to invade. That was his answer.

My congressional district in northern New Jersey is home to many Ukrainian Americans. They are proud American citizens. They are proud of where they came from. They are proud of the culture and proud of this culture in this great Nation. They refuse to let Russia bully their homeland. They know how to assimilate Ukrainian Americans in

the United States. They are proud Americans.

While we have already put tough multilateral sanctions on Russia, we need to do more. We wish Russia no harm, but we are not going to be dictated by Mr. Putin's dream whims.

I am pleased that we have a ceasefire that appears to be holding, but we don't know for how long. Russia needs to immediately withdraw any military assets it has in Ukraine, and the militias in the east should be disarmed.

We should provide Ukrainians with defensive arms so that they can defend their country in sovereignty. This is how you treat an ally, not with words. I am pleased this resolution calls for the President to do just this.

We cannot let up on this pressure, Mr. Speaker, on Mr. Putin. After Ukraine, he has his eyes set on allies in the Baltic States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLEISCHMANN). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. PASCRELL. We know Ukraine is not a part of NATO, at least not yet. Do we have a specific treaty with Ukraine? No, we don't, but they are our allies. That much means something.

The United States of America stands with the people of Ukraine today, and we will continue to stand with them in the future. I thank Mr. GERLACH from Pennsylvania for putting this resolution forward, as well as MARCY KAPTUR from Ohio; Mr. LEVIN from Michigan; and, of course, Mr. ENGEL is always there to do the right thing in international discourse.

I am honored to be here today to present this, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, let me first of all echo what Mr. PASCRELL just said. I want to commend Mr. GERLACH, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. LEVIN for this.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the co-author of this legislation.

Mr. LEVIN. I thank the ranking member for yielding and also Mr. GERLACH. Many of us have enjoyed working with him. We are going to miss you. We don't do enough work together in this institution.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly—kind of emotionally, in a way—support this resolution because of what has been going on in Ukraine. This resolution shows our support for Ukrainian people's right to determine their own future and to build a country that is free and democratic.

We stand firmly with Ukrainian people and condemn Russia's aggression. We should always remember that the impetus for Ukraine's freedom comes from within, from within Ukrainian people. It is their desire to be free that is the ultimate force behind all international efforts.

Time and events have shown, time and again, that Ukrainian people are standing up for their freedom. From the Orange Revolution in 2004 to the

protests in Maidan Square earlier this year, it is clear to the world that Ukraine is determined to build her own future.

The past year has been very difficult. Ukrainian people have paid a very high price to govern according to their own wishes. The images and reports from Ukraine have been hard to accept, and we are deeply saddened by the lives lost and by the overwhelming uncertainties that still loom ahead; yet Ukrainian people have spoken through their actions.

Just yesterday, here at the Capitol, the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus held a celebration to commemorate the 400th anniversary of its oldest school, the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

At the event, I was delighted to see the strong support stemming from the American Ukrainian community. The community's work in my home State of Michigan and all across this Nation has led to close collaboration between our two nations and has reaffirmed our common values.

The community's work is especially important now, when others try to speak for the values and aspirations held true by Ukrainian people.

Tomorrow, we will welcome President Poroshenko to a joint meeting with Members of the House and Senate. We eagerly look forward to his remarks.

The passage of this resolution will be emblematic of the support from the American people, but we should always remember that the impetus for a free and democratic Ukraine comes from Ukrainian people themselves, but we can, should, and will help their efforts to continue to build a free Ukraine.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR). She and I traveled to Ukraine together many years ago on my first trip there.

She is also the cochair of the Ukrainian Caucus and has long been an advocate for a free and independent Ukraine.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would like to thank Ranking Member ENGEL so very much for yielding me the time, as well as Chairman ROYCE for his leadership and willingness to do all that was necessary to bring this bill to the floor today and to join JIM GERLACH, SANDER LEVIN, BILL PASCRELL, all very, very valued members of the Ukrainian Caucus.

□ 1300

We rise as colleagues in support of H. Res. 726 as we continue to strongly support the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their own futures, their sovereignty, without outside interference and, God forbid, further bloodshed or loss of life.

The brave people of Ukraine continue to face incredible challenges, not only an assault on their borders by Russia, but reforming their own government and their judiciary to develop a rich civil society with the rule of law.

The task that lies ahead for Ukraine is daunting but beckons liberty forward. This is Ukraine's moment in modern history. I expect her to become one of the greatest nations in Europe.

While the situation remains unstable, there are clear signs of hope, the ultimate reflection of the intrepid soul of the Ukrainian people who have endured history's raw edge. Just yesterday, Ukraine's President, Petro Poroshenko, signed the landmark and long-awaited European Union Association Agreement, a brave step forward. We recall it was this desire for a closer association with Europe and the West on the part of the Ukrainian people that was ultimately responsible for the start of the crisis which persists today.

As a great nation—the name Ukraine means “borderland”—Ukraine should reach west and east and north and south. It is just that vast a land and its potential unlimited.

But in trying to accomplish that effort with Europe, what began as a peaceful protest in Kyiv, the capital, ended in bloodshed, first at the hands of the former corrupt Yanukovych regime, and now at the hands of Russian agitators under the directives and support of Russia's President, Vladimir Putin.

Still, we look forward to tomorrow's historic joint meeting of our Congress here in this House in honor of President Petro Poroshenko's first official visit to the United States. We must heed President Poroshenko's words and take into great consideration any request he makes of us, a vital friend and ally.

We continue to stand in solidarity with Ukraine and her people, and the passage of this bill, H. Res. 726, on the eve of President Poroshenko's visit aims to further illustrate the special friendship and bond our two countries share.

Were it not for Ukrainian Americans in our country and other Americans who had endured under the Soviet mantle for some generations, the visit here would not have as deep a meaning. We share Ukraine's struggle.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this bill's passage. I thank all of those—Ranking Member ENGEL; Chairman ROYCE; my colleague as cochair of the Ukrainian Caucus, JIM GERLACH; SANDER LEVIN and BILL PASCRELL—for making this moment possible.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY), a very important and valued member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend Mr. ENGEL from New York, and I congratulate the authors of H. Res. 726. They have done a great job in building bipartisan support for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. The United States must stand with the people of Ukraine in the face of Russia's naked aggression and reverse violations to Ukrainian sov-

ereignty and prevent further Russian meddling and attacks on what they consider former Soviet republics.

We must remember that this assault began in Crimea, part of Ukraine. It was in Crimea that Russian military forces violated, initially, Ukrainian sovereignty, and it was Russia then that ultimately illegally arranged for the annexation of this territory, territory of a sovereign country.

Subsequently, we have witnessed further incursions by the Russian military into eastern Ukraine. Now Europe is attuned to the threat, but, Mr. Speaker, I am stuck on Crimea. Ignoring Russian aggression in Crimea only emboldened Putin to do it again in eastern Ukraine.

I am very pleased that the authors of this resolution adopted the principles of our bipartisan legislation introduced earlier this year with Mr. STEVE CHABOT, and like the Crimea Annexation Non-recognition Act, which is H. Res. 726, formerly and utterly rejects Russian sovereignty over Crimea and calls on our allies to do the same. Without a clear stance on the issue of Crimea, the West ultimately becomes unwittingly complicit in Putin's further aggression and interference throughout Ukraine.

What is next? Moldova? Georgia? The Baltic Republic?

Congress must address the Crimea underlying issue if we are going to have credibility on the whole issue of Putin's aggression in the region.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the authors of this resolution for doing just that; and again, I thank Mr. ENGEL and Mr. ROYCE for the way they comport the House Foreign Affairs Committee in true bipartisan fashion.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I have the right to close, so I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I will close and say that this is a very important and timely resolution.

When Chairman ROYCE and I visited Ukraine a few months ago, we had the good fortune to meet with many Ukrainian officials and people running for President. Mr. Poroshenko, who will address us tomorrow in joint session, was one of them.

I can tell you that Chairman ROYCE and I both were very impressed with Mr. Poroshenko. We really felt that there was great hope for Ukraine and thought that he was the likely winner. Everything that he has done, in my opinion, since he has won just reaffirms our initial feeling about him.

I was very happy that Ukraine signed the European Union Association Agreement yesterday. It strikes a very good balance but moves Ukraine closer to the West where the people want it.

I can tell you that when we went to Ukraine and we stood in Maidan Square where the protests happened, you really felt—it was a palpable feeling—that you were part of history, people, average Ukrainians, coming up to

us in the street thanking the United States of America for its strong support of Ukraine and for the independence of Ukraine.

Now, the resolution—and I think it is important to highlight certain things—says that the United States is strongly committed to the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and the United States strongly supports the right of the people of Ukraine to freely determine their future, including their country's relationship with other nations, without interference, intimidation, or coercion by other countries.

It also talks about Crimea, and I think that that should not be forgotten. Mr. CONNOLLY is quite right. The taking of part of another country through military force cannot be fathomed and we cannot look the other way. We need to very strongly condemn it. Crimea is part of Ukraine, not part of Russia.

So what we have here in this resolution—and I again want to commend Mr. GERLACH and Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. LEVIN and all the people who put it together—is a commonsense resolution that says that the United States stands with the people of Ukraine and stands with the right of the people of Ukraine to determine its own future.

This is a very important resolution. It is a very timely resolution, and I would urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

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

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

The Ukrainian people have had a long, turbulent history of struggle. It is important to remember that when that vote for independence came, it passed overwhelmingly across Ukraine.

For me, I think the most memorable point of that trip was standing with Mr. ENGEL in the synagogue—it was Passover—adjacent to the largest community center, Jewish community center in all of Europe.

ELIOT ENGEL, whose four grandparents all came from Ukraine, spoke to the hopes that the American people have for a Ukraine which is a Ukraine that embraces tolerance, political pluralism, freedom, a Ukraine in which the persecution of people is a thing of the past but in which the future lies with the democratic ideals that we share, a Ukraine independent, a Ukraine free of threat, free of outside influence.

These are the hopes embodied in this resolution because the Ukrainian people have withstood these enormous pressures. They have endured this great suffering. They know there are many challenges still to overcome before they can rest secure. But the Ukrainians that we spoke with told us that among the most important things sustaining them throughout this difficult time is the knowledge that we in the United States stand with them.

Tomorrow, President Poroshenko will address this joint session of Congress here; and by granting him, his

country, this honor and by adopting this resolution today, we will demonstrate our continuing commitment to Ukraine and to helping its people achieve the freedom, achieve the security and prosperity that they so rightfully deserve.

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

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 agree to the resolution, H. Res. 726.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

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. 24, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 5462, by the yeas and nays;

S. 476, by the yeas and nays.

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

FEDERAL RESERVE TRANSPARENCY 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. 24) to require a full audit of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks by the Comptroller General of the United States, and for other purposes, 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 North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 333, nays 92, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 504]

YEAS—333

Aderholt	Blackburn	Capito
Amash	Boustany	Carter
Amodei	Brady (TX)	Cassidy
Bachmann	Braley (IA)	Castro (TX)
Bachus	Bridenstine	Chabot
Barber	Brooks (AL)	Chaffetz
Barletta	Brooks (IN)	Chu
Barr	Broun (GA)	Cicilline
Barrow (GA)	Brown (FL)	Clawson (FL)
Benishkek	Brownley (CA)	Clay
Bentivolio	Buchanan	Coble
Bera (CA)	Bucshon	Coffman
Bilirakis	Burgess	Cohen
Bishop (GA)	Bustos	Cole
Bishop (NY)	Byrne	Collins (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Calvert	Collins (NY)
Black	Camp	Conaway

Cook	Kilmer	Renacci
Costa	King (IA)	Ribble
Cotton	King (NY)	Rice (SC)
Courtney	Kingston	Rigell
Cramer	Kinzinger (IL)	Roby
Crawford	Kline	Roe (TN)
Crenshaw	Kuster	Rogers (AL)
Cuellar	Labrador	Rogers (KY)
Culberson	LaMalfa	Rogers (MI)
Daines	Lamborn	Rohrabacher
Davis, Danny	Lance	Rokita
Davis, Rodney	Langevin	Rooney
DeFazio	Lankford	Ros-Lehtinen
DeGette	Larsen (WA)	Roskam
Delaney	Latham	Ross
DeBene	Latta	Rothfus
Denham	Lipinski	Royce
Dent	LoBiondo	Ruiz
DeSantis	Loeb	Runyan
Diaz-Balart	Lofgren	Ruppersberger
Doggett	Long	Rush
Doyle	Lucas	Ryan (WI)
Duckworth	Luetkemeyer	Salmon
Duffy	Lujan Grisham	Sanchez, Linda
Duncan (SC)	(NM)	T.
Duncan (TN)	Lujan, Ben Ray	Sanchez, Loretta
Ellmers	(NM)	Sanford
Enyart	Lummis	Scalise
Esty	Lynch	Schiff
Farenthold	Maffei	Schneider
Farr	Maloney, Sean	Schock
Fattah	Marchant	Schrader
Fincher	Marino	Schweikert
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Scott, Austin
Fleischmann	Matheson	Scott, David
Fleming	McAllister	Sensenbrenner
Flores	McCarthy (CA)	Serrano
Forbes	McCarthy (NY)	Sessions
Fortenberry	McCaul	Shea-Porter
Fox	McClintock	Sherman
Franks (AZ)	McGovern	Shimkus
Frelinghuysen	McHenry	Shuster
Gabbard	McIntyre	Simpson
Gallego	McKeon	Sinema
Garamendi	McKinley	Sires
Garcia	McMorris	Smith (MO)
Gardner	Rodgers	Smith (NE)
Garrett	McNerney	Smith (NJ)
Gerlach	Meadows	Smith (TX)
Gibbs	Meehan	Smith (WA)
Gibson	Meng	Southerland
Gingrey (GA)	Messer	Speier
Gohmert	Mica	Stewart
Goodlatte	Michaud	Stivers
Gosar	Miller (FL)	Stockman
Gowdy	Miller (MI)	Stutzman
Granger	Miller, Gary	Swalwell (CA)
Graves (GA)	Moran	Terry
Graves (MO)	Mullin	Thompson (PA)
Grayson	Mulvaney	Thornberry
Green, Gene	Murphy (FL)	Tiberi
Griffin (AR)	Murphy (PA)	Tierney
Griffith (VA)	Nadler	Tipton
Grijalva	Napolitano	Titus
Grimm	Negrete McLeod	Tonko
Guthrie	Neugebauer	Tsongas
Hahn	Noem	Turner
Hall	Nolan	Upton
Hanna	Nugent	Valadao
Harper	Nunes	Vela
Hartzler	O'Rourke	Velázquez
Hastings (WA)	Olson	Visclosky
Heck (NV)	Owens	Wagner
Hensarling	Palazzo	Walberg
Herrera Beutler	Pascarella	Walden
Higgins	Pastor (AZ)	Walorski
Hinojosa	Paulsen	Walz
Holding	Pearce	Weber (TX)
Honda	Perlmutter	Webster (FL)
Hudson	Perry	Welch
Huelskamp	Peterson	Wenstrup
Huizenga (MI)	Petri	Westmoreland
Hultgren	Pingree (ME)	Whitfield
Hunter	Pittenger	Williams
Hurt	Pitts	Wilson (SC)
Issa	Pocan	Wittman
Jenkins	Poe (TX)	Wolf
Johnson (OH)	Polis	Womack
Johnson, Sam	Pompeo	Woodall
Jolly	Posey	Yarmuth
Jones	Price (GA)	Yoder
Jordan	Quigley	Yoho
Joyce	Rahall	Young (AK)
Kaptur	Rangel	Young (IN)
Keating	Reed	
Kelly (PA)	Reichert	

NAYS—92

Bass	Frankel (FL)	Meeks
Beatty	Fudge	Miller, George
Becerra	Green, Al	Moore
Blumenauer	Gutiérrez	Neal
Bonamici	Hanabusa	Pallone
Brady (PA)	Heck (WA)	Payne
Butterfield	Himes	Pelosi
Campbell	Holt	Peters (CA)
Capps	Horsford	Peters (MI)
Capuano	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Cárdenas	Huffman	Richmond
Carney	Israel	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Ryan (OH)
Cartwright	Jeffries	Sarbanes
Clark (MA)	Johnson (GA)	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Johnson, E. B.	Schwartz
Cleaver	Kelly (IL)	Scott (VA)
Clyburn	Kennedy	Sewell (AL)
Connolly	Kildee	Slaughter
Conyers	Kind	Takano
Cooper	Kirkpatrick	Thompson (CA)
Crowley	Larson (CT)	Thompson (MS)
Cummings	Lee (CA)	Van Hollen
Davis (CA)	Levin	Vargas
DeLauro	Lewis	Veasey
Deutch	Lowenthal	Wasserman
Dingell	Lowey	Schultz
Edwards	Maloney	Waters
Ellison	Carroll	Waxman
Engel	Matsui	Wilson (FL)
Eshoo	McCollum	
Foster	McDermott	

NOT VOTING—6

Barton	DesJarlais	Hastings (FL)
Castor (FL)	Harris	Nunnelee

□ 1343

Messrs. PALLONE, LARSON of Connecticut, KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. LEE of California, Messrs. CLEAVER, CLYBURN, RICHMOND, ENGEL, MEEKS, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. CUMMINGS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. WOODALL, DOGGETT, COHEN, FATTAH, and KEATING changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AIR PASSENGER FEE LIMITATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5462) to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for limitations on the fees charged to passengers of air carriers, 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 North Carolina (Mr. HUDSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 0, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 505]

YEAS—423

Aderholt	Barber	Beatty
Amash	Barletta	Becerra
Amodei	Barr	Benishkek
Bachmann	Barrow (GA)	Bentivolio
Bachus	Bass	Bera (CA)